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The
Pennsylvania
Magazine
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vol. XXXIV.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLICATION FUND OF
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
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THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXXIV.

1910.

No. 1

MUSTER ROLLS OF THREE TROOPS OF LOYALIST
LIGHT DRAGOONS RAISED IN PENNSYLVANIA
1777-1778.

BY DR. CARLOS E. GODFREY, TRENTON, N. J.

While the British were in possession of the city of Philadelphia we find from Howe's Narrative that, aside from certain provincial corps raised, they obtained but "three troops of light dragoons, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two troopers, and one hundred and seventy-four real volunteers from Jersey, under Colonel Vandyke." From this obscure statement military writers have uniformly regarded these troops as a legionary corps under the command of Colonel Vandyke. The exceptional facilities afforded me in my research among the original muster rolls of the British Provincials show that the "three troops of light dragoons" were independent organizations raised in Pennsylvania. The "real volunteers" were recruited exclusively in the lower counties of New Jersey and known as the West Jersey Volunteers, who were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John Vandyke of Somerset County, New Jersey. A brief sketch of these cavalry troops will be of interest.

The First Troop of Philadelphia Light Dragoons was raised by Captain Richard Hovenden in Philadelphia in

November and December, 1777, and there mustered into the British service January 8, 1778.

Captain Jacob James's Troop of Light Dragoons was recruited by him in Chester County in January, 1778, and mustered at Philadelphia on the fifth of the following month—the officers being commissioned January 1, 1778.

The Bucks County Light Dragoons was recruited in Bucks County by Captain Thomas Sandford and mustered into the service of the crown at Philadelphia on April 24, 1778—the commissions of the officers being dated on April 1, 1778.

It is apparent from original manuscripts that these troops were organized into a squadron in May, 1778, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Watson, which formation was ostensibly retained until April 24, 1779. The service of this officer, or his christian name, I have been unable to ascertain. The staff was made up by the appointment of Rev. John McCloud as chaplain on May 2, 1778 to date January 1 of the same year; and on June 1, 1778, the appointment of Dr. John Neal, surgeon's mate to the Sixteenth Dragoons, as surgeon, was also announced in the general orders of the commander-in-chief.

On August 15 and September 7, 1778, the troops of Captains Hovenden and James, respectively, were attached to the British Legion then stationed at Kingsbridge, New York. The 25th of the following April Captain Sandford's troop was attached to the Queen's Rangers on Long Island, and afterwards transferred in South Carolina to the British Legion on October 25, 1780. With their respective commands these troops of cavalry sailed from New York December 26, 1779, with Sir Henry Clinton's expedition for the invasion of the South, where they participated in the siege of Charleston and the battle of Camden. Under the command of that intrepid and dashing cavalry leader, Lieutenant Colonel Banestre Tarleton, they were subsequently engaged in all the battles and skirmishes that the British Legion took part, including the battles of Cowpens

and Guilford Court-House, until they were surrendered prisoners of war by Cornwallis at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. They were shortly after released on parole, and last mustered with the British Legion April 24, 1783, at Huntington, Long Island, when the majority of them was transported to and settled in the maritime provinces of Canada.

MUSTER ROLL OF Y^R TROOP OF PHILADELPHIA LIGHT DRAGOONS
COMMANDED BY RICHARD HOOVENDEN CAP^T TAKEN AT PHILADELPHIA 10th JANUARY 1778.

Captain.

Richard Hoovenden, com. 7 Nov. 1777.

Lieutenant.

Samuel Chapman, com. 7 Nov. 1777.

Corn^t & Adju^t.

Richard M^cNally, com. 23 Nov. 1777.

Quat^r Master.

Thomas Walbank, com. 7 Nov. 1777.

Sergeants.

1. John Tuck, enlist^d 7 Nov.
2. Henry Rush, " 12 Nov.

Corporals.

1. Charles Steward, enlist^d 10 Nov.
2. Patrick Wade, " 1 Dec.
3. Thomas Royle, " 19 Nov.

Trumpeter.

Francis Miles " 23 Nov.

Privates.

Daniel Williams,	7 Nov.	Thomas Certain,	27 Dec.
Frederick Myers,	7 Nov.	David Grew,	27 Dec.
Robert Colley,	7 Nov.	William Dullaven,	3 Jany '78
William Allis,	8 Nov.	Patrick Connelly,	3 Jany '78
William M ^c Colleston,	8 Nov.	Thomas Martin,	7 Nov. '77 dis-
George Givens,	8 Nov.	chg'd by Sr W Erskine	8 Jany.

Privates (continued).

John Cavender,	8 Nov.	Barnabas Connor, 7 Nov. '77 dis-
Joseph Ozburn,	10 Nov.	chg'd by Sr W Erskine 8 Jany.
John Burns,	10 Nov.	Thomas Dennis, 7 Nov. '77 dis-
James Anderson,	16 Nov.	chg'd by Sr W Erskine 8 Jany.
Daniel M ^c Clain,	19 Nov.	Mordica Bolderson, 7 Nov. '77 dis-
Rober ^t Welch,	20 Nov.	chg'd by Sr W Erskine 8 Jany.
James M ^c Dowell,	24 Nov.	William Pope, 11 Nov. '77 dis-
Thomas Benderman,	25 Nov.	chg'd by Sr W Erskine 8 Jany.
Patrick Coleman,	26 Nov.	Dennis Buckley, 16 Nov. '77 dis-
Chris ^t Long,	26 Nov.	chg'd by Sr W Erskine 8 Jany.
Michael Malone,	26 Nov.	Thomas Sylvester, 1 Dec. '77 dis-
William Sheehorn,	26 Nov.	chg'd by Sr W Erskine 8 Jany.
Martin Cartey,	28 Nov.	John Jacobs, 1 Dec. Transfd to y ^e
Michael Gould,	1 Dec.	Roman Catholic Corps.
Peter Vanness,	1 Dec.	Joseph Doyel, 15 Dec. by S ^r W ^m
Mordica Roberts,	1 Dec.	Erskine 8 Jany.
John Dun,	9 Dec.	William Marshall, 15 Dec. by S ^r
Morgan Lahey,	9 Dec.	W ^m Erskine 8 Jany.
Israel Worton,	9 Dec.	William Kennady, 17 Dec. claim'd
Thomas Stone,	10 Dec.	as belong to a ship.
William Gray,	10 Dec.	James Dorothy, 1 Jany '78 by S ^r
Thomas Williams,	10 Dec.	W ^m Erskine 8 Jany.
John Williams,	10 Dec.	William Baxter, 1 Jany '78 by S ^r
Andrew Scott,	26 Dec.	W ^m Erskine 8 Jany.

Philadelphia 5th February 1778

Mustered present in the within Company *one* Captain, *one* Lieutenant, *one* Qr. Master, *two* Serjeants, *one* Corporal,—Drummers, and *thirty seven* effective Men.

Attest

Ed Winslow

Muster Master General &c.

We hereby certify, That the Commission, Non-commission Officers, and private Men of this Company, were effective at the Times set against their respective Names in the within Roll: And that the true and proper Reasons are herein assigned against the Names of those who are at this Time absent.

Jacob James,

Captain.

Nath^l Vernon Jr.

Lieut.

MUSTER ROLL OF A TROOP OF DRAGOONS COMMANDED BY JACOB
JAMES CAPTAIN—PHILADELPHIA FEB^{ry} 1778.

Captain.

Jacob James.

Lieutenant.

Nath^l Vernon Jun^r.

Quarter Master.

Isaac Smith Bullock.

Serjeant.

Caleb Hains, Jany 23.

W^m Dunn. Jany 6.

Corporal.

Isaac Green, Feby 3.

Privates.

Abrh ^m Talketon,	Jany 1.	Valentine Carisle,	Jany 5.
Tho ^s Faris,	Jany 5.	Henry Crager,	Jany 5.
James Devinny	Jany 6.	Joseph Lashly,	Jany 8.
Deserted 20 Jany 1778, at Wil-		Jno. Talburt,	Jany 10.
mington.		Edward Grisle,	Jany 10.
Jno Woodford,	Jany 10.	Elisha Mellon,	Jany 12.
William White, Absent on leave.		Henry Mansfield,	Jany 16.
David Dutton,	do.	Jno. Dukemenier,	Jany 16.
Jese Bean,	Jany 15.	David Maris,	Jany 18.
Tho ^s M ^c Crackin,	Jany 15.	Joseph Bower,	Jany 19.
Jno Williamson,	Jany 15.	W ^m Cornwell,	Jany 19.
Jno Mires,	Jany 17.	W ^m Omom,	Jany 20.
Jere ^b Lemar	Jany 18.	Deserted Jany 23 '78	
Titus Ottey,	Jany 21.	George Starr,	Jany 21.
Jno Christie,	Jany 22.	Tho ^s Bullock,	Jany 22.
Cornelus Leary,	Jany 24.	Daniel Williamson,	Jany 22.
Samuel Hart,	Jany 28.	Joseph Ely,	Jany 24.
Timothy Harris,	Jany 28.	Neal M ^c Mullen,	Jany 28.
Jacob Trego,	Jany 29.	Jno Wilson,	Jany 28.
Tho ^s Newgin,	Jany 30.	Joseph Mellon,	Jany 24.
W ^m Webb,	Jany 4.	Jno. Henderson,	Feby 3.
Daniel Macknah,	Jany 5.	John Hughins,	Feby 5.

PHILADELPHIA 5th FEBRUARY 1778

Mustered present in the within Company *one* Captain, *one* Lieutenant, *one* Qr. Master, *two* Serjeants, *one* Corporal,—Drummers, and thirty seven effective private Men.

Attest.

Ed. Winslow,

Muster Master General &c.

Febr^y 5^h 1778

We hereby certify, That the Commission, Non commission Officers, and private Men of the Company, were effective at the Times set against their respective Names in the within Roll: And that the true and proper Reasons are herein assigned against the Names of those who are at this Time absent.

Jacob James,

Captain.

Nath^l Vernon Jun^r.

Lieut.

MUSTER ROLL OF THE BUCKS COUNTY LIGHT DRAGOONS COMMANDED
BY LIEU^t COLON^l WATSON FROM 25th DEC^r AND FOR 24th APRIL
—BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE BEING 162 DAYS.

Lieu^t Colon^l.

Watson.

Lieutenant.

Walter Willett, with leave.

Cornet

Geo. Gerraaur.

Surgeon.

Neal.

Quarter Master.

Ambrose Morrison.

Sergeants.

Robert McOy, on General Tryon's Guard.

Isaac Patterson, John Creely.

*Corporals.*Dan^l Martin, Esher Parent, Command^r Chiefs Grd.John Murphy, on Gen^l Tryon's Grd.

Privates.

James Bennett, Gen Tryons Gd.	Gideon Ware,
Lawrence Bower, do.	John Williams, Command ^r Chiefs
Benj ^a English,	Gd.
John Elliott, Command ^r in Chief's	Rich ^d Stannin, Command ^r in Chiefs
Gd.	Gd.
James Fosh, Gen Tryons Gd.	Tho ^s Hill, Gen. Tryons
Jacob Graff, do.	John James Robinson
Morris Griffin,	John Moore, Gen ^l Tryons Gd.
Philip Franklin,	John Rouse, Confined,
Will ^m Griffith, Gen Tryons,	Stophel Slaughter,
Michael Hays, do.	Charles Power,
Sam ^l Hutton, In Provost.	Hen ^y Power, Command ^r in Chiefs
John Rood, Command ^r in Chiefs	Samuel Hare, Deserted 11 Nov.
Gd.	Michael Kelley, In Provost,
Timothy Donnoly,	Rich ^d Leecher, }
Alburthus King, Deserted.	Rob ^t Godfrey, } With ye Rebbels.
Daniel Smith, Gen ^l Tryons	Dan ^l Callen, }
John Simmons, do.	Rich ^d Broadbent,
John Thommas, Deserted 10 th Nov.	McOy }
Thomas Townly,	Will ^m Westbrook } Gen ^l Tryons Gd.
Geo. Ulman, Gen ^l Hospital.	Francis Diman }
Jn ^o Wethercom, do.	

N. B. Captain Sandford Prisoner with the Rebbels.

We hereby certify, That the Commission, Non-commission Officers and private Men of this Company, were effective at the Times set against their respective Names in the within Roll: And that the true and proper Reasons are herein assigned against the Names of those who are at this Time absent.

G. R. Geraur

Cornett

B. L^t D^s.

The personnel of the officers from muster-in until muster-out, were:

Captain Hovenden's Troop—Captain Richard Hovenden; Lieutenants Samuel Chapman and Moore Hovenden; Cornets Richard McNally, Hugh Davis, Thomas Miller, Moore Hovenden and Samuel Chapman; Adjutant Richard McNally; Quartermasters Thomas Walbank and John Tuck; Volunteer Amos Chapman.

Captain James's Troop—Captain Jacob James; Lieutenants Nathaniel Vernon, Jr., Abraham Chapman, Michael Largin and Francis Gildart; Cornets Richard McNally, Charles Gildart and George Gray; Quartermasters Isaac Smith Bullock, Edward Richardson, John Miller and Caleb Haines.

Captain Sandford's Troop—Captain Thomas Sandford; Lieutenants Walter Willetts, George Geraur and Benjamin Hunt; Cornets George Geraur and Samuel Willett; Quartermasters Ambrose Morrison and John Hagan; Volunteers Samuel Willett, Abraham Chapman and Amos Chapman.

LETTERS OF DR. JOHN McKINLY TO HIS WIFE,
WHILE A PRISONER OF WAR, 1777-1778.

BY MARY T. EVANS.

[John McKinly, the first President of Delaware under the Constitution of 1776, was born in Ireland, February 24, 1721. About the time he reached his majority, he came to Wilmington, and became a medical doctor by profession, and was one of the founders of the Delaware Medical Association in 1789. He was appointed Sheriff of New Castle county in 1757; from 1759 to 1774 was Chief Burgess of Wilmington, and was colonel and brigadier-general of militia during a part of the Revolution. The night following the battle of Brandywine, he was captured at his home, by a British force, and confined first on board the ship of war Solebay, Capt. Symond off New Castle, transferred to the prison in the State House, Philadelphia, and at Flatbush, Long Island. Dr. McKinly married in 1761, Jane, a daughter of Richard Richardson; he died August 31, 1796, and is buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church at Wilmington. The inscription on the monument over his remains reads as follows: "This Monument is Erected to the Memory of John M^cKinly M.D. who was born in the Kingdom of Ireland on the 24 February A. D. 1721, and died in this town on the 31st of August A. D. 1796. He settled early in life in this country and pursuing the practice of physic soon became eminent in his profession. He served several important public employments and particularly was the first person who filled the office of President of the State after the declaration of independence. He died full of years having passed a long life usefully to the public and Honorably to himself."]

ON BOARD THE SOLIBAY AT NEW CASTLE

11th Oct. 1777.

MY DEAREST JENNY

We came here yesterday Morning & I imagine may remain here for some time as Capt. Symond is appointed to the command of the vessels stationed at this place & has been pleased to permit me to send herewith what Dirty Linnen I have to be washed, & would be glad how soon the same cou'd be done as our stay may be uncertain. The Capt. & his officers still continue their Civility to me. Since I wrote to you I had an opportunity of speaking to Capt. Hammond who was pleased to promise that he wou'd repre-

sent my case to Lord How who arrived at Chester some days agoe, but as his Lordship ever since his arrival has been much engaged with the Affairs of the publick I know not how soon he may have leisure to attend to my Case, nor can I conjecture what may be his determination thereon, tho' I must confess that I have of late few hopes of being soon enlarged. This I can assure you wou'd but little affect me were it not for being absent from you & especially at a time when you have so much need of consolation, Advice & Assistance, & the full persuasion that such Absence & the uncertainty of its continuance must be your greatest trouble, but I hope you will be enabled to bear those misfortunes with a becoming fortitude but let us hope for the best, tho' it is prudent to be prepared for the worst. Lieutenant Wright & Lieutenant Chad have both been so kind as to inform me of your welfare, but I know & consider your situation, however I hope Sister Armstrong still continues with you & that your Brother has been to see you. I am glad to hear Major M'Donald is amongst the Officers who stay at the House as he appeared to me to be a gentleman of good nature & humanity & who I believe will protect you from any Insult & endeavour to make your Situation as agreeable as possible. I am persuaded also that Colonel M'Donald will not suffer your private property to be taken from you, & wou'd fondly hope that a sufficiency of Hay may be left for the Horses & Cow in the Winter. I cannot take upon me at present to advise you whether to stay where you are or to go to your Brother or elsewhere—perhaps you will be better able to judge thereof some time hence. Shou'd I not be permitted to return soon, I have no doubt of being permitted hereafter to write you more fully concerning our private Affairs.

My Love to all Relations & Friends & believe me to be with the most tender & affectionate Regard

Dearest Jenny

Yr ever loving Husband
JN. MCKINLY.

Please to look into the upper drawer of the Desk for some Buttons for the jacket I have here & send them with the Linnen as I shall soon want them & if you have any more Shirts at home, please to send them. The black silk Stock you sent I perceive is fashionable here & answers very well. I have sent four Shirts & they are very dirty but I was forc'd thro' economy to wear them much longer than usual—if you cannot find an opportunity of sending them otherwise Mr. Henry Reynolds or some other carefull hand may procure a Pass from Coll. M'Donald & bring them by whom I can send some Paper money I have, which I find will be of no use to me here.

*

*

*

Shou'd you write, please enclose your Letter under a cover directed to Thomas Symonds Esquire Commander of his Majesties Ship Solibay, which will prevent it from being opened by any other & procure a safe Conveyance, & that Gentleman having been marryed will readily make proper allowances.

N. B.

Perhaps I may forward the Letter without the Linnen &c. if I cannot get the latter sent conveniently.

SOLEBAY OFF NEW CASTLE

21st Oct. 1777.

MY DEAREST JENNY

I rec'd yours by George Walker together with the two Shirts and Stock you mentioned therein. I have since got My Linnen washed at New Castle as I had no opportunity of sending the same to Wilmington. As you are once more becomes Mistress of your own House, I suppose you will continue there—notwithstanding the number of Horses which you mention that were kept on the Hay, I am persuaded a full sufficiency must remain for the Winter, unless great waste has been made. It is high time you shou'd engage Wood for the Winter from some trusty hand—perhaps Billy Armor may supply you—I should be glad to know

whether Coll McDonald left any of my things with you, out of the Chest whereof I gave him the Key, or took the Chest & all its contents with him. As the Servants made so free with what was in the Shop, I fear they have done the same elsewhere. I wrote some days agoe to Capt. Hamond, who bears an exceeding good character & is very intimate with Lord How, in hopes thro' his means to obtain a hearing, but have as yet rec. no Answer as they are at present so engaged with the affairs of the publick I cannot expect it very soon. I shou'd therefore be glad, as soon as you can conveniently, that you wou'd send me in a small chest or Trunk my new lightish coloured Coat & two pair of Britches, & brownish Silk Jacket & either my white Cloth Jacket with the plate Buttons or old crimson plush Jacket. I recollect that on the back of the Account left with you, there was a credit given, which ought to be crossed out, as the same was settled in the Balance mentioned in the first Article, since which I have not rec'd a farthing from any Person so that the whole charged was advanced by me & is still due.

* * *

I had some Apprehension a few days agoe that the Solebay wou'd have been ordered to Sea, for which I was a good deal concerned as I have got so well acquainted with the Officers, who still treat me with much Civility, however on speaking to the Captain, he was so good as to promise me that he wou'd put me on board some Vessell in the River where I shou'd likewise be well treated—if that shou'd happen I shall let you know as soon after as possible—when you write me please to direct on the Cover enclosing, to Capt. Symond as I before mentioned, & I shall receive it safely, if he is here which can readily be known.

* * *

In the meantime I remain with most ardent wishes for your welfare & in the sincerest manner

Dearest Jenny

Y^r ever loving Husband

JOHN MCKINLY.

SOLEBAY 4th Nov. 1777.

MY DEAREST JENNY

I rec'd your Letter & Cloaths by Mr. Reynolds together with the very agreeable News of your being in good Health and that Sister Armstrong was well recovered. I now think with you that the Jackets I wrote for are in the Chest that is under the care of Coll. Mc. Donald, as are my Account Books &c. concerning which I propose writing to that gentleman in a few days when I shall gratefully acknowledge his polite Behaviour. It is but doing justice to the gentlemen who were last Lodgers with you to inform, that my Bridle spurs &c were taken when Capt. Munroe was there, & I suppose the Saddle &c has gone the same way—also that my Desk was opened & all material Papers taken thereout the night I was arrested—but why you found it open I know not as scarce any key wou'd open it but the one I had—as to the List you mention I fancy I gave it to you before the Pocket Book & that you may find it in your own—but if lost there is little damage, only be carefull of the originals, particularly of Mr. Campbell's receipt for Vogans Bonds delivered to him by Mr Reed—I am glad that Sister Armstrong stays with you & I think you did very right in refusing the application made to you from another Quarter. The loss of ungrateful Fortune is not much, Thomy may supply his place for a while, it will be of service to him to be more employed than he has heretofore been. I much approve of Brother Richard's taking the Horse & using him as his own you can get him from thence at any time you shou'd want him. I hope he will often call to see you. My Pistols & Sword are here as Coll. McDonald informed you. The loss of the fences is very great on account of the Hay & Pasturage, but it is not worth while to repair them until Matters are more settled. I sent what Old Paper money I had by Mr. Reynolds, as it was of no use to me here—by him I expect the Blank Letter of Attorney, which I desired might be drawn by Mr Hapler, as soon as convenient, it is highly necessary you shou'd have it, shou'd I be

detained any length of time—which I am still very uncertain about, not having as yet rec'd an Answer from Capt. Hammond to whom I wrote relative to that Affair. I thank God I am in perfect health & as I have ever endeavoured to act honestly & uprightly with all men & as all my conduct in our late unhappy disturbances was solely directed by an earnest desire to promote the publick good, the consciousness hereof affords me that peace of mind to fortify me against anything that can possibly befall myself—but as your care, satisfaction & happiness was ever my greatest pride & pleasure & the contrary my greatest pain & uneasiness, so now the thoughts of your being so involved in difficulties of which perhaps I may in some measure have been tho' very undesignedly, the unhappy cause, is by far my greatest trouble—however, I have often experienced in life that such things as I have thought at the time they happened were unfortunate have proved by the wise direction of providence the very reverse, so now I hope that however grievous our present state may be, yet the same may be intended to prevent greater misfortune or prove greater blessings. You see my side of paper is near finished as usual, so shall conclude with sincere Love to all Relations & Friends from him who shall ever remain with hearty Prayers for your happiness.

Dearest Jenny

Your most Loving Husb'd

JNO MCKINLY.

SOLEBAY OFF NEW CASTLE

22d Nov. 1777.

MY DEAREST JENNY,

* * *

The occasion of my present writing is to inform you that yesterday we rec'd advice here that the Continental Troops have evacuated & destroyed the Fort at Red Bank whereby the passage to Philadelphia will now be unmolested, in consequence whereof Orders has since been rec'd here for the Solebay, on board of which I have been ever since I left you, to proceed down this River & for me to go on Board the Sloop of War Swift commanded by Mr Kepple son to

the late Earl of Albermarle, who is to proceed up the River towards Philada. but how or where I am afterwards to be disposed of I know not at present but shall endeavour to let you know as soon as in my Power—I thank God I still continue in good Health—This will go to the Care of Theodore Maurice Esq. who I doubt not will forward it as soon as possible. My sincere Love to good Sister Armstrong & all other our Relations & Friends & believe me to be in the most sincere & affectionate manner—

My dearest Jenny

Your ever loving Husband

JNO. MCKINLY.

STATE HOUSE PHILADA.

6th Decm. 1777.

DEAREST JENNY,

I wrote to you this day two weeks from the Solebay off New Castle with a note recommending the same to the care of Theodore Maurice Esq. both which Capt. Symonds was so kind as to send on shore by a Special Messenger, who informed me that M^r Maurice wou'd carry the letter to you immediately in Person, so that I am persuaded you must have rec'd it—therein I informed you that in consequence of Capt. Symond being ordered down the Bay I was to go on Board the Swift, Sloop of war, commanded by Capt. Kepple which I did that evening & and was treated very politely by the Cap^t & officers who conveyed above Chester the Prison Ship on Board of which I was then put to proceed to Philada. (as Capt. Kepple was ordered to Sea) & the Capt. of the said Prison Ship one Brown an honest Yorkshire Man & M^r Miller the Marine Officer belonging to the Bristol under whose immediate care I was, both treated me with much kindness & civility until my arrival here last Monday. As several persons from Wilmington have been permitted to visit me here who promised to let you know how I was, they have no doubt informed you of my situation, which renders it necessary to acquaint you that altho' I was at first filled with a good deal of Surprise & uneasi-

ness at being closely confined here in a Room without any distinction, amongst about Twenty other prisoners chiefly Continental Officers & Strangers to me save Lt. Coll^r Percifer Frazer & Coll^r John Hannum & Major John Harper who I found in a mess by themselves, supplied by the widow Jenkins, I with their hearty approbation joined them & M^{rs} Jenkins calling to see me next Day has ever since supplied us very well, & as I have become acquainted with the rest of my fellow Prisoners who behave towards me with much respect, I have also become quite expert in waiting upon myself & enjoy my Health very well. I pass the time much better than I at first expected and as I am very conscious that I always did everything in my Power to promote the peace & happiness of the publick & never oppressed any Individual I hope to be enabled to bear anything that can befall me with a becoming Fortitude & much more so since the arrival of your last Letter wherein you express such Sentiments as render you, if possible still more Dear to me & has afforded me great Satisfaction & I hope you will always continue to cherish the same so that as you were never too much elated with prosperity so I hope you will not be too much depressed with any adverse Fortune, but bear the same with Fortitude & Resignation, which whilst you do, & I am not afraid but you will, there is nothing can despirit me—Cap^t Reeve called to see me the first day I came here & told me if I wou^d be permitted to my Parole I should be welcome to his House, but you know my Temper, I never cou^d bear being beholden to any Person & much less now—however I have not seen him since—a general Parole is talked of taking place, but I fancy that it is very uncertain especially as to me who holds no Commission in the Continental Army or Navy or under the Congress—As the old Paper Currency which wou^d not pass on Board the Ships of War, passes here, please to send me by the first safe conveyance about the same Sum I sent you by Henry Reynolds that I may save the Gold as much as I can—pray allow for my writing in a crowd without leisure to

revise or correct—& assure yourself that on my trial I shall still support the character of a Man of Candour, Honesty & Honor.

My Time & Paper fail, must therefore conclude with Love to all Relations & Friends & be assured that I shall ever remain with most tender & sincere affection.

Dearest Jenny

Your most loving Husband

JNO. MCKINLY.

If you write to me enclose the Letter open under a Cover directed to the Captain of the Guard at the State House, Philad^a.

FLAT BUSH ON LONG ISLAND

8th July 1778.

DEAREST JENNY,

I had hopes of being permitted to return home on my parole & thereby be enabled to effect an Exchange more speedily, until half an Hour before my departure from Philad^a which was all the Space I had to prepare for the voyage & consequently did not afford me time to write you a few Lines to inform you thereof, but Cap^t Reeve promised me he wou'd do it—under his care I left Fortune, at his own desire, to be sent to you as soon after as possible—& with M^r Stephen Collins I left several things w^{ch} he promised he wou'd take care to forward to you, as speedily as he cou'd, which I have no doubt he performed accordingly, as he is both carefull & honest—I likewise got him to undertake to settle with M^{rs} Langdale as I had no leisure to do it, & ordered him to draw upon you for the Ballance, I suppose about Seven Pounds I likewise gave himself a Draught upon you for Ten Pounds both which I am certain you wou'd pay directly; & by that means I reserved so much Gold in hand, whereof I think I shall have enough to defray all Expenses whilst here, so that you need not give yourself any trouble on that Account. I had written you a Letter in hopes of getting an opportunity of sending it when going down the Delaware, but cou'd find none. I had my Health very well

on the Voyage, not even the least Sea Sickness; & here, I thank God, I enjoy it perfectly, & have a pretty large District around allowed me to walk or ride about in, which affords handsome prospects of a very fine & well cultivated Country & of the Ocean, & I am placed at my own desire, with Brigad^d General Irvine as a Companion, in a very decent, orderly & obliging Family, where we have plenty of very good Country Fare, & at a very low rate—in short my greatest unhappiness, together with being a Prisoner, is the being absent from you, who are seldom out of my thoughts,—however I hope the time is not far distant when we shall meet again never to part, & I flatter myself that in the meanwhile, you will bear my absence & your other late misfortunes with that fortitude of mind which is so highly becoming you, & which has so exceedingly endeared you to me—I am sorry that I have not had an opportunity of writing to you sooner since I left Philad^a & you may assure yourself that I shall miss none that may be found—My sincere Love to all our Relations, & best Respects to such Friends as you know I esteem, & believe me to be with the greatest Regard & most tender Affection

Dearest Jenny

Your ever loving Husband

JN^o MCKINLY.

You may observe that I have always avoided making any remarks on that neglect which has been shown by those from whom I had reason to expect some more attention.

PHILAD^A 11th Aug. 1778.

DEAREST JENNY,

On a 3^d Application to General Clinton for a farther enlargement on my Parole, in order the more readily to effect an Exchange for Governor Franklin, to which Exchange he had formerly consented; he was pleased last Wednesday to grant that Enlargment for a Month, at the Expiration of which time, shou'd I fail to obtain said Exchange I promised to surrender myself again at New York—in conse-

quence whereof I arrived here in Company with the Bearer Lieut. Hall of Cecil County Maryland, on parole likewise, on Saturday's Evening last, & on Sunday's afternoon & yesterday morning I waited, in Company with Cozⁿ Jonathaⁿ Smith, on several of the Members of Congress, of most influence, from all of whom I rec'd promises of their Votes & Interests in Congress for effecting this Exchange, & that they wou'd endeavour to have the same moved for & brought on yesterday, or as soon as possible, notwithstanding of the great deal of publick Business now before that Honorable Body; but yesterday several Expresses arrived from Headquarters & which I fear prevented its being then brought on, but I am still in hopes of having it finished soon according to my wishes; indeed I have no doubt of succeeding when brought before Congress, but there is the difficulty in these busy times, & therefore I thought it best to stay and promote its being finished, that when I have the great pleasure of seeing you I may remain with you, especially as I have heard by several that you are in good health.

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Adieu therefore my Dearest Jenny & accept of the most ardent Regards of your Loving Husband

JON' MCKINLY.

MY DEAREST JENNY,

PHILAD^A 13th August 1778.

I wrote you on Tuesday Morning last which I expected wou'd have been delivered by Lieut. Hall but which I sent by Cap^t Ralph Walker yesterday, together with the Trunk with my Clothes, my Cott Bed & Bedding & an half barrel containing about 12 or 13 gall^s of old Jamaica Spirits—also a small Trunk tyed with a cord with Sundrys therein & a Mattress belonging to Maj^r Aquila Gyles of Maryland, all of which I hope will come safe to your Hands, seeing they are under the Care of Cap^t Walker. I then expected to have been able to have left this place in my [not legible] this Morning, & therefore reserved nothing but what I was [not

legible] save my great Coat & a Shirt & Cravat for fear of Accidents; Coll^r Hollingsworth wou'd have taken me in his Chair, but yesterday, when I hoped that my Business wou'd have been taken up & finished favourably in Congress, was engrossed by some publick Affair of great Consequence, & this Day is altogether allotted to the like purpose, but I have strong assurances that mine will be gone upon to morrow & there seems little doubt but it will end according to my wishes. I find however that my attendance has been highly necessary to accomplish my purpose. Jonathan Smith is going down to Bombay Hook & is to take me with him in his Chair & will I hope be with you on Saturday's evening next, the time seems excessively tedious till I have the pleasure of seeing you, but as my present staying may prevent my return to Captivity, & ensure my Exchange and Freedom, whereby I may enjoy the happiness of remaining always with you hereafter, I bear this absence the more patiently.

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May God grant you all manner of Blessings—My love to all Relations—this goes by Mr. Means. Adieu.

Y^r loving Husband.

JN^o MCKINLY.

MY DEAREST JENNY,

PHILAD^a 13th. Sept. 1778.

I have only time to let you know, as the Bearer waits, that I am in good Health only somewhat lamer by much walking. I have no doubt of returning to Wilmington, either exchanged or enjoined by the Congress, and I hope the former altho' it is not yet determined which for Congress is well disposed to relieve me but differ in the manner, to morrow I am informed will at length put an end to those Debaters, so that I expect to see you on Tuesday's Evening. All Relations are well. Remember me to those with you. Excuse haste. I am yours in the most sincere & affectionate manner whilst

JN^o MCKINLEY.

ORDERLY BOOK OF GEN. JOHN PETER GABRIEL
MUHLENBERG, MARCH 26–DECEMBER 20, 1777.

(Continued from Vol. xxxiii, page 474.)

HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE BROOK 15th June 1777

Parole

Countersign

Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow	L ^d Sterling
Brig ^r	Woodford
Field Officers Col ^o Spotswood & Maj ^r Crawford	
Brigade Major	

As it is proper the mode of Performing and receiving the Grand rounds should be understood through the army as well for the sake of Security as uniformity and order, in future the following is that which is to be pursued. The field Officer of the Grand rounds, before he begins his reconnoitring party to procure such an escort as he chuses not exceeding a Serj^t and six privates, accompanied by these he is to pass all Sentries remote from the Guard by his Serj^t who is to advance for the purpose, answering grand rounds when hail'd and giving the Countersign, when he arrives near the Guard the Sentry next to it hails, and upon being answer'd grand rounds Cries stand Grand rounds, and calls the Guard to turn out, when this is done the Officer of the Guard sends a Commis^d Officer, if the Guard consists of more than one, if not, a Serj^t & Six to meet the rounds who when arrived within twelve paces of them Challenge and on being answered Grand rounds Cries advance Officer with the Parole at the same time making his party open a passage by wheeling backwards from the centre for the Officer of the rounds to pass through them and resting their firelocks as he passes, the Officer or Serj^t conducts him to the Officer of the Guard who receives him at the right of his Guard with his Bayonet towards his breast at which time the Officer whispers

the Parole in his ear, the Officer finding the Parole true, orders his Guard to rest their Firelocks upon which the [Torn]

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE BROOK June 19th 1777

<i>Parole</i>	<i>Countersign</i>
Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow	Stephen
Brig ^r	Woodford
Field Officers Col ^o Malmidis & Maj ^r Heath	
Brig ^r Major	Farling

The Q^r Masters of each Reg^t is to draw Provisions for such sick as remains with the Reg^t for which Purpose they are to be included and their number to be ascertained in each provision return, the Commissary will supply them with fresh Meat when in hand. The Gen^l Court Martial not sitting will proceed forthwith to the tryal of Maj^r Peers, Brig^r Major to Gen^l Weedon, arrested by order of Col^o Spotswood, for refusing a true and just return of his Reg^t and sending a very insulting answer by his Adj^t. all without to attend.

B. O.

The Brigade to Parade at the Grand Parade tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock for Exercise.

HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE BROOK June 20

<i>Parole</i>	<i>Countersign</i>
Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow .	Lord Sterling
Brig ^r	Muhlenburgh
Field Officers Col ^o Martin & L ^t Col ^o Dehart	

Col^o Shelburnes detachment at present with Gen^l Parsons is to join Gen^l Vernons Brigade. Gen^l Debarnes Brigade to get ready to march tomorrow at 5 o'clock he will send to the Adj^t Gen^l for orders to March Gen^l Vernons Brigade to relieve the Picquet Veanus, Mill & Vanvactiers Bridge at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE BROOK June 22 1777

Maj^r Gen^l for tomorrow . . . Stephens
 Brigadier Scott
 Field Officers Col^o Stephens & Maj^r Tallifarro
 Brigade Major Johnson.

The out Guards or Piquet from the line to be call'd in immediately and not relieved. The Reg^{ts} of Col^o Spotswood of Gen^l Weedons Brigade to take post at Gen^l Waynes Incampm^t and to mount a Subalterns Guard at the Gap near the mountain the Reg^{ts} of Gen^l Muhlenburghs Brigade now at steels Gap will remain there and mount a Subalterns Guard, the Brigade of the line to furnish the other Guard beside their Quarter Guard.

After Orders.

Every Brig^d & Corps in the Army immediately to draw three days provision and cook them, & parade tomorrow morning at six o'clock (if it should not rain) with arms, accoutriments, ammunition & Blankets, ready to march, tents, Baggage and Women to be left in Camp, for the Security of which each division is to leave a field Officer each Brig^d a Captain, each Reg^t a Subaltern Serj^t & 12 Men, this Guard to consist of men most unfit for duty and who have the worst arms.

The Maj^r Gen^l will receive orders at head Quarters respecting their Rout and order of March.

The Comm^r in Chief thanks the Maj^r Gen^l Sullivan & Green, & all the Officers & Soldiers engaged this day to pursue their Enemy for the Alacrity and zeal manifested in that Service.

Maj^r Peers Brig^a Maj^r to Gen^l Weedon charg'd with refusing a just and true return of Col^o Spotswoods Reg^t and sending him a very insulting Answer by his Adjutant try'd by a Gen^l Court Martial held the 20th Ins^t & Honourably acquitted. The Comm^r in Chief approves the sentance and orders him to be immediately released from his arrest.

T. PICKERING A. G.

B. O. June 22. 1777.

The whole Brigade to be in readiness to march tomorrow morning the Invalids to be set apart as the Baggage Guard half past five precisely the whole to be on the Brigade Parade the Officers Commanding Reg^{ts} will see that everything is in proper order that nothing may retard the march.

PETER MUHLENBURGH B. G.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE BROOK June 23 1777.

<i>Parole</i>	<i>Countersign</i>
Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow	Green
Brigadier	Weedon
Field Officers Col ^o Lewis & Major Nicholas	
Brigade Major	Peers

Comm^r in Chief approves the following Sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held the 20 Ins^t whereof Col^o Stephen was President and orders them to be put in Execution forthwith Viz^t Tho^s White otherwise call'd Tho^s Jones of Col^o Hartley's Battalion charg'd with desertion, the Prisoner pleaded Guilty and was sentenced to receive 50 Lashes on his bare back. Alex^r Gray of the 5th 'Pensilv^a Battⁿ charg'd with desertion the Prisoner pleaded Guilty and sentenced to receive 50 Lashes. Lewis Bloxham of the 9th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with insolence to and threatning to shoot Ensign Robbins of the same Reg^t found Guilty and sentenced to receive 39 Lashes. James McCarle of the 5th Pensilv^a Reg^t charg'd with charging his Bayonet and insulting the Officer of the ferry guard at Trent Town and presenting his piece at Lieu^t Smith of the 5th Pennsilv^a Reg^t, in the face of the whole Reg^t found guilty of presenting his piece at Lieu^t Smith and sentenced to receive 100 Lashes. Wm. M^cCarle of the 5th Reg^t charg'd with insulting & charging his Bayonet at the Officer of the ferry Guard at Trenton, no evidence appearing to support the charge against the Prisoner, the Court ordered him to be discharg'd from the prison for the present.

The following Letter rec'd from Col^o Spotswood.

MIDDLE BROOK June 23rd 1777

SIR :—

Although the Court Martial acquitted Maj^r Peers with honour, Yet I think something remains to be done on my side for the injury done that Gentⁿ. You'll therefore oblige me by putting the Inclosed in the next Gen^l Orders.

Y^r Obed^t Serv^t

ALEX^R SPOTSWOOD Col^o

Col^o Spotswood being convinc'd that he was wrong in putting Major Peers under an Arrest is extreamly sorry for it.

To COL^o JOHN PICKERING ADJ^T GEN^L.

After Orders.

The Militia of the state of New Jersey who assembled on the late alarm by signal are dismiss'd with the Cordial thanks of the Comm^r in Chief for the readiness in which they turn'd out and the spirit and bravery they have shown in harrassing the Enemy and preventing their incursions, such manly exertions in the Militia must prove highly discouraging to the enemy and while this spirit remains no danger is to be apprehended from their future attempts. The Rain having prevented the Execution of a part of the after orders of yesterday every Brig^{ade} and Corps of the Army is to parade tomorrow morning at 4 o'clock if it should not rain, the After orders in other Respects to be punctually complied with.

T. PICKERING A. G.

B. O.

June 23rd 1777

A Subaltern one Serj^t and 12 Privates who are least fit for duty and who have the worst Arms to be Paraded tomorrow morning at 4 o'clock as a Baggage Guard for the Brigade Cap^t Terrell of the 5th will take the Command.

P. M., B. G.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS QUIBBLE TOWN June 24th 1777

In case of an Alarm the Army is to be drawn up in two lines on the Northern side of the Brook, Gen^l Greens division on the Right, Gen^l Lincolns on the left of the front line. Gen^l Stephens division on the right of the second Line & Brig^r Gen^l Parsons Brig^e on the left of the second line to be join'd by Gen^l Varnums when he comes up. The troops to make the best shelter they can with Boughs of trees, each Brig^e will Mount a Quarter Guard and each division furnish a Subaltern two Serj^{ts} 2 Corp^s and 25 Men for Pickets to Parade forthwith near the Brigade.

The Alarm will be made by the firing of two field Pieces upon which the whole army is to muster and take the ground shown to the Brig^e with all possible dispatch. The Park of Artillery to form in the Center of the first Line.

Maj ^r Gen ^l for to day	. . . . .	Lincoln
Brig ^r	. . . . .	Parsons
Field Officers	Col ^o Broadhead, L ^t Col ^o Butler	
Brig ^e Major	. . . . .	Humphries

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS QUIBBLE TOWN June 25th 1777

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	. . .	Stephen
Brig ^r	. . . . .	Woodford
Field Officers	Col ^o Sears	Maj ^r Hays
Brigade Maj ^r	. . . . .	Swaine

The Picquets to be relieved this day at 10 o'clock A. M. tomorrow 8 o'clock the Usual Hour, whenever any firing or any thing else unusual in the Camp is permitted by the Maj^r Gen^l of the day, he is immediately to report it to the Comm^r in Chief to prevent any unnecessary Inquiries into the Cause of it.

The Officers are always to take the most particular care, that no damage be done to the property of the Inhabitants where the troops are Encamp'd.

The inevitable distresses of War are so great and numerous that any addition to them must be deem'd to proceed

from Barbarity & Wantonness alone, more especially in us by whom that Property was design'd, and ought to be protected.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS 27th June 1777

Maj ^r Gen ^l for Tomorrow	. .	Stephens
Brig ^r	. . . . .	Woodford
Field Officers	Col ^o Chambers & Maj ^r Rush	
Brig ^o Major	. . . . .	Day

Commanding Officers of Corps, who have men in the Provost Guard against whom sentence has been passed & proved are desired without Delay to see those sentences executed, it being Necessary, Between Col^o Bland & Col^o Moiland Col^o of Horse, Maj^r Gen^l Sullivan, Green, Lord, Sterling & Lincoln are appointed a Court of Enquiry to enquire into the matter hear the Pretentions of the Parties & determine their Ranks the Court to set this Afternoon at 5 o'clock at Gen^l Greens Quarters any three of them to be a Quorum.

The Comm^r in Chief earnestly desires that all Gen^l Officers in case of an Action or the appearance of one, will (when practicable) send all their Orders in Writing or by an A. D. Camp or Brigade Major to prevent the unintelligible and Contradictory Directions which are too often Conveyed and may prove fatal to the Views and designs of the Comm^s Officer.

Intelligence of the Enemy's movements and approach they are also to Communicate in the same manner to the Officer Comm^s, otherwise it will be impossible for him to make a proper Disposition as the Goodness of this must depend on the Certainty & precession of the Information all Officers of out posts are to Govern themselves by this order so far as it will apply to their case.

The Gen^l desires an Immediate Return to be made out to the Adj^t Gen^l of the Kill'd, wounded & taken Prisoners since Sunday last, Inclusively.

For the future Comm^s Officers and also the Comm^r of Parties from time to time to make the like Exact Returns of all Prisoners they shall take from the Enemy and as soon as possible after the Capture.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS June 28th 1777.

<i>Parole</i> , Lancaster	<i>Csign</i> , Lindon Ludlow
Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow	Stephens
Brigadier	Woodford
Field Officers Lt. Col ^o Nelson & Maj ^r Richardson	
Brig ^o Major	Piers

The several Reg^{ts} are to send for their Tents and pitch them where they are now posted.

Orderly Serj^{ts} to attend at head Quarters as usual. All Chaplains are to perform Divine Service Tomorrow and every succeeding Sunday with their Respective Brigades & Reg^{ts} where their situation will possible admit, and the Comm^s Officers of Corps are to see that they attend themselves with Officers of all Rank setting the Example, the Comm^r in Chief expects an exact Compliance with this order and that it be observ'd in future as an unavoidable Rule of Practice and every neglect will be consider'd not only a breach of Order but a Disregard to Decency, Virtue & Religion.

HEAD QUARTERS June 29th 1777.

<i>Parole</i> Manchester	<i>C. Sign</i>
Maj ^r Gen ^l for the day tomorrow.	Green
Brig ^r	Muhlenburgh
Field Officers Col ^o Spotswood Lt Col ^o Febiger	
Brig ^o Major	Swain

The Q. M. G. to make a proper Distribution of Waggon amongst the Brigades and Corps of the Army in proportion to their respective number, to ascertain which he will apply to the Adj^t Gen^l

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE BROOK June 30th 1777

<i>Parole</i>	<i>C. Sign</i>
Major Gen. for Tomorrow	Sullivan
Brig ^r	
Field Officers Col ^o Matthews & L ^t Col ^o Willis	
Brig ^o Major	Mullen

A Special Court Martial to set tomorrow at 9 o'clock at the Usual place near Gen^l Wayns Quarters for the Tryal of Maj^r Stewart of the second Maryland Reg^t Col^o David Hall is appointed President of this Court Martial. All Witnesses to attend, all Comm^s Officers who have non Commission'd or Soldiers who was originally Enlisted into the Reg^t lately Comm^d by Col^o Smallwood are on demand to deliver them to Col^o Stone who now commands the same Reg^t upon making it appear that they were so inlisted.

A Large Horsemans Tent, J. H. Stone 1st Maryland Reg^t together with some small Tents were taken from one Waggon on the late march to Quibbletown & put into another, whoever has them is to send them to Col^o Stone without Delay.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MIDDLE BROOK July 2

<i>Parole</i>	<i>C. Sign</i>
Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow	Lord Sterling
Brig ^r	Woodford
Field Officers Col ^o Palmore & Maj ^r Bayrd	
Brig ^o Maj ^r	Day

Advertisement

Lost between Gen^l Wains Quarters and the Q. M. G^s a Red Morocco pocket Book containing about 60 Dollars in Cash with sundry valuable papers whoever finds it and brings it to Gen^l Wayns Quarters shall be handsomely rewarded.

The whole Army is to get ready to march tomorrow morning by 6 o'clock with the tents and Baggage all prop-

erly put up in the waggons, but if it should Rain the tents are not to be struck. The two Reg^{ts} ordered to be detach'd from Lord Sterlings Division towards the lound are not included but are to wait for further orders.

The Hoñble Congress having been pleased to order and direct that a Deputy Q^r Master Gen^l should be appointed to each Division of the Army and an assistant to each Brig^e and left the said appointments to the Q^r M. G. with the approbation of the Comm^r in Chief they request the Maj^r Gen & Brig^{es} of each Division to recommend a proper person to discharge the duties of Deputy Q^r Master Gen^l in their Respective divisions and the Brig^r or Comm^s Officers in each Brig^e to recommend an assistant in their Brigade in doing this proper care and circumspection it is hoped will be used as the comfort and good order of each Division & Brigade will in a great measure depend upon the knowledge activity and care of the persons they make choice of.

Order of March.

1st The army to march in Sub divisions from the Right Gen^l Greens division first then Gen^l Stephens, Gen^l Lincolns, Lord Sterlings.

2. The Artilery of each Brig^e equally divided in front and rear of the Brigade.

3. The Park of Artillery to follow, Gen^l Greens division.

4. The Baggage of Gen^l Greens & Gen^l Stephens divisions to march in the rear of the latter.

5. The Baggage of Gen^l Lincolns & Gen^l Lord Sterlings division to march in the rear of their respective divisions.

6. Each Brigade to furnish a proper Baggage Guard.

7. The Front Brigade of Gen^l Greens to send forward two Companies as an advanc'd Guard.

8. The Brigade of Gen^l Stephens division to find the like number for a Rear Guard.

9. Col^o Sheldons horse to be equally divided among the divisions of the army.

10. The Commissarys, Q^r Masters, & Hospital Stores to move in front of the whole, under the care of the Guards that are mounted over them at the time of moving.

This order of march to remain in force as far as Morris Town, to be alter'd then as circumstances may require. The men to cook tonight what Provision they have by them.

TIM. PICKERING Ad^t G.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MORRIS TOWN July 4th 1777.

Maj ^r Gen ^l tomorrow	. . . . .	Green
Brig ^r	. . . . .	Weedon
Field Officers	. . . . .
Brigade Major	. . . . .	Peers

As it is impossible to tell with certainty how soon or how suddenly the army may be call'd upon to march as it is an event depend^t entirely on the Enemies movements, the Gen^l orders that no Officer or Soldier shall be absent from Camp, but that every thing be held in the most Perfect readiness except striking of Tents, as no Opt'y can be more favourable than the present to get rid of all heavy baggage the Gen^l once more strongly urges the Officers to store what they can possibly spare at Morris Town. If after this Second notice they fill and lumber waggons with old Tables, Chests, Chairs &c they are not to be surprised if they are left in the field, this must be the Inevitable Consequence of a scarcity or failure of teams. No Fences are to be destroyed; nor horses turn'd into Fields of Grain or Grass, before they are appropriated by the Q. M. G. who will also direct where wood is to be had that some of the Waggons of each Brigade may be employed in hauling it to their Encampments. After Orders will Issue out at 4 o'clock this afternoon for the Better Regulation of the troops, Waggons &c. upon a march, at which time all the Brig^e Majors will attend the Adj^t Gen^l that they may distribute them as soon as possible. The Gen^l Observ'd Yesterday that waggons were unequally

loaded the waggon master have now an Opty of attending to that matter and for the future are to see that the loads are properly adjusted.

After Orders.

When the orders are given to March and the men are Paraded for the purpose the Rolls are to be call'd and the Comm^s Officers of each Corps is to see that the men are all present or know with certainty where and why they are absent, when they are told off in Subdivisions or Plattoons and Officers assign'd to each they are to abide constantly with them and upon a March see that no man is suffered to quit his ranks upon any occasion without a non Comm^d Officer with him who will bring him to his place again, whenever any halt is made and the ranks are suffered to be broke in order for the men to set or refresh themselves Officers Comm^s divisions as above is as soon as they are ordered to arms to see that they have every man of their divisions in his place if either of the Maj^r Gen^l in their respective divisions should see any apparent cause for a halt before the time and place design'd for it, is to send an A de Camp to the Comm^s Officer with the reasons for it, who if he judges expedient will order it accordingly.

When a March is to begin after a halt the drummers is to beat the first division of the foot March to be taken from front to rear, and upon the last flam of the first division being struck the whole are to move if any man falls sick or lame and is thereby unable to walk the Officer Comm^s the Subdivision or Platoon in which he is immediately to send notice thereof to the Brig^r or Officer Comm^s the Brigade who is to order the Q^r M. of his Brig^e to provide a birth for him under his care, and as it is impossible the good government and order can be preserv'd unless every officer will take his share of duty and be attentive to the discharge of it, the Comm^r in Chief directs that upon a March the Maj^r Gen^{ls} do not quit their Divisions, the Brig^{rs} their Brigades, the Col^{os} their Reg^{ts} nor other Officers their

respective Divisions, unless it is in casses of absolute necessity by order or with leave each watching with a careful Eye the conduct of all those under his Comm^d it is unreasonable to expect regularity and good order in the Common Soldiers if the Example is not set by the Officers, nor can an Officer with propriety punish a Soldier for disregard to any orders which he dispences with himself, it would be a happy pride and most laudable ambition to see the Comm^s Officers of Corps vieing with each other in Disipline and good behaviour as much irregularity in many Instances was observ'd Yesterday on the March particularly with respect to the Guards women & Waggon the Gen^l further orders that the following regulations be observ'd.

1st That when the Waggon accompany the Army and form part of the line of March, no Reg^t to alot more than two men as a Guard to each waggon and those men to be under the Care of a Subaltern or non Comm^d Officer as the Col^o or Comm^s Officer of the Reg^t may chuse and the case may require that each Brig^r furnish a Cap^t to superintend those and where the baggage of the whole Division moves together each Division a Field Officer.

2nd That the two men assign'd each Waggon shall march on the sides but as far back as the tail of the Waggon that if any thing falls out they may discover and pick it up, the Sub and Non Comm^d Officer to be abo^t the Center of the Reg^t Waggon a Cap^t about the same place of those of the Brigade and the Field Officer in that of the Division.

3rd That no Woman shall be permitted to ride in any Waggon without leave in writing from the Brig^r to whose Brig^e she belongs and the Brig^{rs} are requested to be cautious in giving leave to those who are able to walk. Any woman found in a waggon Contrary to this order is immediately to be turn'd out by the Q^r M. G., Waggon Master Gen^l or any of their assistance in the Division or Brigade to which the Waggon Appurtains as also by any of the Officers who Comm^d the Baggage Guard of such Waggon, if any interruption is given to the Execution of this order the name

and Reg^t of the Person giving it is to be reported to the Gen^l.

4^{thly} None but spare arms and such as belong to sick and lame men shall be suffered to go in Waggon as they are almost certain of receiving Injury or if any drummer presume to put his Drum into a Waggon unless under similar Circumstances a Soldier or Drummer so offending shall be immediately flogg'd by any Officer Comm^d the Baggage of such waggon.

5th To prevent the inormus abuse and loss of kettles by slinging them to waggon from which numbers fall, the Gen^l possitively orders that each mess in turn carry their own kettles as is usual in all Armies and can be little burdensome in this, the Waggon Master to furnish with a copy of the order of March or at least so much of it as relate to his department. by the Q^r M. G. and in common would do well not to quit the Encampments from whence the army is moving till he sees the Waggon in Motion and Waggon Masters assign'd to the different Brigades of Waggon as they march the Deputy Waggon Masters are when they have got their Waggon on the move, to see that the head of one Waggon is close to the tail of the other and that no stop that can be possibly avoided is suffered to water Horses except on a Gen^l halt, they are not to stir from the Brigades they are also to prevent women from getting into Waggon except leave in Writing as before mentioned by the Brig^r nor are they to suffer the Soldiers and Lazy men to do so or others without orders from the Officer Comm^d the Brigade to which they are annexed as before mentioned after the march is commenced.

In all marches they are to restrain Waggoners from destroying Fences, grain or Grass, unless first appropriated by the Q. M. G. or his Deputy under whom they Act that Restitution may be made the owners.

No Officer or Soldier is under any Pretence whatsoever to impress horse or Waggon but by order from the Q. M. G. one of his Deputies or his Brig^r unless he happens on sepe-

rate Comm^d when such application cannot be made and the service must suffer without, in this case a Certificate must be given specifying the service and any Impressment Contrary to this mode will bring Officers into Disagreeable situation and severe punishment to the Soldery.

That these orders may be well known and duty attended to the Gen^l directs that every Officer and other persons concern'd provide themselves with Copies of them as the plea of Ignorance will be altogether Inadmisable.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MORRIS TOWN July 5th 1777

A Serj^t & Six men from Gen^l Muhlenburghs Brigade to parade forthwith at the Quarters of Bowdinots Commissary of Prisoners near Gen^l Mifflins Quarters and receive Mr. Bowdinots directions for conducting some Prisoners from hence to Corrells Ferry.

TIM. PICKERING A^{dt} G.

A Subaltern Officer of the same Brigade to get a Horse Immediately at the Q. M. G. and receive Mr. Bowdinots Directions for conducting two Officers Prisoners of War on Parole to the Place of their Destination.

TIM. PICKERING A. G.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS July 15th 1777.

<i>Parole</i>	<i>Countersign.</i>
Major Gen ^l for tomorrow . . .	Stephen
Brigadier	Muhlenberg
Field Officers Col ^o Lawson and Major Murray	
Brigade Major	Swain

It was yesterday directed in Gen^l Orders "that neither Officer nor Soldier should pay a salute, or pull off the hat to the Commander in chief or other Officer passing by." And the total disregard of the order is a proof of how little pains Officers take to acquaint either themselves or their men with the orders of the day.

Other Orders issued the 4th of this ins^t respecting the march of the Army are also neglected in instances which come directly under the observation of the Commander in chief which cannot be presum'd to proceed from any other cause than ignorance of those orders. For the future therefore all Officers are to make themselves each day acquainted with the orders of it, and with respect to the orders of the 4th ins^t referr'd to. The commander in chief directs that the brigadiers do as soon as possible call together the Officers commanding Corps in their respective Brigades, and read to them those orders, and the commanding Officers are in like manner to assemble all the Officers of their respective Corps & read to them the same orders. And all who are not already provided are forthwith to furnish themselves with Copies of them. And still more effectually to execute those orders, each Brigadier is to appoint a field Off^r to attend to the march of his Brigade and particularly to the waggons of it, whose business it shall be to ride backwards and forwards along the line to see the march conducted with propriety and agreeable to orders.

Advantage is to be taken of the present halt to get the horses shod and waggons repair'd. No delay is to be made in this matter, as it is uncertain how soon the Army may move again. And for the same reason all Officers and Soldiers are to keep near their Quarters and on no pretence to ramble about, without leave first obtain'd by Officers from their Brigadiers & by Soldiers from their Col^{os} or Officers commanding their Corps. All waggons are to join their respective Brigades and get in order for marching. And when the Army moves again the Officers and Waggon Masters are to see that they are more equally loaded than they have been. And when any men fall sick on their march they are not to be put into the heavy loaded baggage waggons, but left to be taken up by the empty waggons which follow in the rear for that end.

The Commanding Officers of Corps are immediately to make returns to the Adjutant Gen^l of the clothing most

wanted in their respective Corps. And as the Quantity of Clothing to be distributed is not great The Commander in Chief desires that Officers will make returns of no more than is indispensibly necessary for their men.

The Commander in Chief expects that all Officers will use their Utmmost exertions to cause the orders heretofore given to prevent the destruction of property to be strictly observed and consider them as binding at all times.

Detail for guard this evening.

Sub. Serj^t C. Priv.

1. 1. 1. 15.

R. O. CAMP NEAR CLOVE July 16th 1777.

Mr W^m Denis Kelly is appointed Adjutant to the 4th Virg^a Reg^t and as such to be respected and obey'd.

Lieu^t Col^o Taliafero, Major Beall and the Cap^{ts} of the Reg^t present are requested to meet and fix the Off^{rs} who have lately received Commissions in such Comp^s as may be agreed on.

The Adj^t to make out a weekly return of the Reg^t immediately. The Officers Commanding Companies to be very exact in their Returns & Acc^t for the Alterations since the last return with all possible Accuracy.

It has been reported to the Commanding Officer of the Reg^t that some of the Soldiers did contrary to Gen^l Orders fling away their Camp Kettles when they March'd from Morristown I wish that the Officers whose men have been guilty of this unjustifiable measure would enquire into the matter and confine those soldiers who have offended in this respect. Gen^l Brigade & regimental orders to be read at the head of the Reg^t at retreat beating every day by the adjutant who it is expected will punctually attend to this order.

Off^r for G^d this evening at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4

LIEU^T DAVENPORT

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS July 17th 1777.

Maj^r Gen^l for tomorrow . . . Lord Sterling
 Brigadier Wayne
 Field Officers Col^o Spencer L^t Col^o Parker
 B. Major Ryan

The Gen^l Court Martial to sit this forenoon at 10 o'clock near Gen^l Maxwells Quarters for the tryall of all Prisoners which shall be brought before them Col^o Shrieve is appointed Presid^t of this Court.

Detail Sub. Serj^t C. P.
 1. 1. 1. 15.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MORRIS TOWN July 5th 1777.

Maj^r Gen^l for the day Stephen
 Brigadier Scott
 Field Officers Col^o Bowman & Maj^r Buford
 Brig^e Major Johnson

The Court Martial whereof Col^o Stewart is President is to set tomorrow at 9 o'clock, a Serj^t from each Brigade to attend the Court to summons Witnesses and perform other necessary services that greater dispatch may be made in Tryal. The several Reg^{ts} to which any persons who are selected as Pioneers have been return'd as unfit for duty are forthwith to be supplied with others in their stead Gen^l Conway Brig^e will also furnish their Quota of Pioneers, the Cap^t or Comm^s Officer of every Company or troop must immediately make out a Muster Roll for his Company or troop taken to the last day of June, the troops to be mustered every Month and with the greatest exactness, the strictest attention must be paid to this duty. The date of every Soldiers enlistment whose first pay has not been drawn must be inserted in every future Muster Roll, the Officers will Remember that at every future Muster five Rolls are to be made out sign'd and sworn to by the Cap^t or Comm^s Officer the Brig^r will excuse the Reg^t from duty

the day they are mustered, if Circumstances will admit of it.

The firing of two pieces of artillery will be a signal for striking Tents and loading the Baggage upon which it is expected that every possible dispatch will be used. The Q. M. G. will endeavour to have all his horses shod in order for a sudden march. The great complaint for want of Shoes makes it necessary for the Gen^l to recommend to the Comm^s Officers of Corps to use every means in their Power to procure this necessary article for their men and not depend solely upon the Clohier Gen^l whose recourses and Opt^ys are not equal to the demand nor does it matter who provides them as the soldier is only intitled to one Suit from the Public or the value of it. The Gen^l directs that each Reg^t may not delay providing Oil for their Locks, this is easily made from the Offel from the Slaughter pens, the men are to be exercised with menuvring while lying in camp here, this is to be done in the cool of the day, the General orders that no soldier shall bathe in the heat of the day nor stay long in the water at a time.

The Slaughter pens are to be remov'd from the Brooks that afford water for the Army, the Offel to be buried once a day, as nothing can be more comfortable and wholesome to the Army than vegetables, every encouragement is to be given to the country people to bring them in, the least insult to any of them coming to or returning from market will be severely punished. The Gen^l recommends temperary Ovens to each Brigade which by men that understand it can be erected in a few hours, bread baked in this way will be much wholesomer than the sodden cakes which are but too commonly us'd the Gen^l likewise recommends to the Brig^s and Officers commanding Brigades to have Springs sought for and Opened and Barrels sunk in them for the more constant supplying the troops with water all Comm^s Officers of Corps are to see that proper necessities are provided for the sake of decency and clenliness. Divine service to be performed tomorrow in all the Reg^{es} which have Chaplains.

Advertisement.

The United States Lottery tickets are to be had of Tho^s Royson at the Rev^d M^r Jones's at Morristown, if any remains on hand next Wednesday will be return'd to the Office in Philadelphia. A Fatigue Party from each Brigade consisting of Sub. ₁ Sergt. ₁ Cor. & 25 to parade at their Respective Brigade parades 5 o'clock tomorrow morning and then go with a proper number of Waggons to cut and get wood for their Brigades this party to be under the direction of M^r Ben. Lindsay who is appointed to superintend them, the Corp^s Guard at the post office to dismount this day, the Q. M. G. will order a Sentry from this guard to be plac'd at the Post Office.

(To be continued.)

SELECTIONS FROM THE LETTER-BOOKS OF THOMAS
WHARTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1773-1783.

(Concluded from Vol. xxxiii, page 453.)

PHILADELPHIA January 31, 1775.

DEAR BROTHER SAMUEL WHARTON,

I wrote thee on the 18th January per Capt Osborn, since when none of thy favors are received. We impatiently look for the December mail, as we think some judgment may then be found of whats to be the fate of these colonies; deep and gloomy are our prospects, and the considerate part of the inhabitants greatly fear our happy days have departed from us; as they cannot see how peace is to be restored without a sacrifice made on one side or the other, which perhaps in some distant day may be equally prejudicial to the empire, but the times are such that it wont do for me fully to express my sentiments. The enclosed letter from Joseph Dobson will inform thee to what a pitch a part of the inhabitants of Maryland are got. I have given such directions relative to the powder and lead as appeared to me most eligible and which alone could any ways secure the payment of what the people thought proper to take, and preserve the remainder of the goods from being destroyed, which I should very much have feared, had I acted a contrary part to what I have done. Notwithstanding a part of the people of Maryland seem thus fierce especially those who reside to the west end, most of whom are of our particular sect—yet at Annapolis and other places, a check has been given to their unjustifiable proceedings, for to be plain with thee tho' the inhabitants throughout the continent disapprove of the several late acts of parliament relative to Boston and Quebec and think them both unjust & impolitic, yet they cannot

help believing that a particular sect are working those matters up to a much higher pitch than the nature of the case required, and doing their utmost to involve the whole continent in the same unhappy predicament as Boston is, not doubting when thats effected, they can successfully oppose our present state, but the thoughtful among us cannot help asking, what is to be the next step if England should be overcome? This question sinks deep in our friends, for although we think our parent wrong with respect to some acts of parliament, yet we have reason to believe she will ever redress our grievances when properly stated; but what redress is to be expected, what civil or religious liberty enjoyed, should others gain the ascendancy. Friends have published a short epistle, which I enclose, this with the determined resolution of very great numbers to oppose a measure which it was said, the committee intended to adopt of learning the use of arms, has so put them by their [torn] that they have broke up without recommending such a plan. Indeed they knew, that a large body of us I say the most substantial inhabitants were determined to unite and openly oppose them,—I most ardently pray that the measures which our sovereign and the parliament may pursue, may be such as to restore our ancient and happy connection.

I suppose our Governor will by this mail transmit some further accounts relative to Conolly's conduct as an officer under Lord Dunmore, the accounts say, that Conolly with a number of armed men came a few weeks ago to the court house of Westmoreland, there seized Capt. Sinclair prothonitary of the county, and made him give security in £4000 that he would not attempt to hold a court &c there.—Conolly and his men then proceeded to the prison, and set at liberty upwards of 100 persons confined for debt and other actions; this man could not thus act without the express direction of his only support Lord Dunmore,—as for Col. Croghan, I have not received a line from him for many months, tho' he must have received several letters

from me, I know not the reason, unless it be my having pressed him to pay or secure Bro. Joseph his heavy debt.—

Thou'lt find by the public papers, that the New York Assembly have refused to take any of the proceedings of Congress into their consideration, but intend to act for themselves, had our contemptible house done the same, we might have expected some good, but Dickenson's politicks turned the scale, and caused the vote to pass as it did, and our Governor never laying down before the House the instructions he had received similar to those of Gov Colden, was one great means of its being effected, for had the house seen that, I am confident they never would have gone into the vote of approbation they did.—Is it possible for the crown to suffer such conduct to go unnoticed.

I am informed that the Jersey Assembly have approved the measures of the Congress, and its said that they are again at high quarrel with their Governor about the robbery of the Treasury, he violently supporting Skinner the Treasurer. Indeed it clearly appears from their votes, that the Gov. was determined to oppose the Assembly to the last, until he found almost a unanimous vote to petition the King against him,—then he caused Skinner to resign the office, and this Gov^r is greatly lessened in the good esteem of the people.

I remain &c.

J. W.

PHILADELPHIA May 6, 1775

DEAR BROTHER SAM^L WHARTON,

By captain Falkner I received a letter without a signature, also yesterday thy several favors were delivered me by Doctor Franklin, who is arrived in a good state of health, and time enough to give his advice and assistance at the Continental Congress which meets here on the 10th;—but few of the members are yet arrived,—as our House are sitting I should expect they will appoint the Doctor as one of

our delegates;—a petition was yesterday presented to the Assembly signed by a considerable number of the inhabitants requesting them to call a way and means to raise £50,000 for the purchase of arms, ammunition &c such a sum as this I dont expect will be granted, but its more than probable some money will; I shall not presume to offer any objections to such a plan, lest it should offend any person's patriotism, but be assured I will exercise my judgment in such matters as relate to my civil rights, as well as all others, and I cannot therefore approve of the letters of Jac. Smith to J. Dobson & Co., notwithstanding his declaration of having the knowledge of men and measures superior to other people. If he really has, why should he risk Dobson and Co. Surely he might have wrote the printers directly under a fictitious character;—but I leave the subject with only remarking, that I see but little consistency with respect to men and measures; the various letters in my possession at one time calls the Doctor all to nought; now he is every thing, and all persons whatsoever are implicitly to follow his directions and advice.

By the last post from Maryland, I was informed that the people had taken possession of all the powder and lead at Georgetown, but that they were willing to give their Bond for the same payable in 6 months @ 130 percent in advance; we wrote to Thomas Richardson on the subject endeavouring to get immediate payment, stating the particular disadvantage it must be to the concerned by unsorting the Cargo, and letting them know that powder had been bought by our committee @ £15 ^{per}C. that W. thought under every circumstance they should pay the same.

By letter I received from J Alsop of the 3rd inst. I have the following intelligence “Since Sunday week &c There are 20 companies formed in this city who are daily learning the exercises, they may amount to about 2000 men; the same spirit I am told is diffusing itself through this and the neighboring provinces.—I was told by a person of good judgment that he believed there were upwards of 70,000

men on the continent now learning the use of arms.—Hancock and Adams are just arrived to attend the Continental Congress.

I am thy affe^c Brother,
T. W.

DEAR BROTHER SAMUEL, PHILADELPHIA May 13, 1775

I refer thee to my last of the 6th Per Capt. Read to whose particular care I delivered the packet containing newspaper &c—The April packet is not yet arrived we therefore know not if Capt Trent be in her. The last post brought me a letter from Joseph Dobson, in which he says he had sold and delivered all the powder and lead @ 130 Percent say 128 Qr Casks of powder & 50^{lb} of lead payable in 6 months for which some responsible persons were to give their Bond to me;—I have no doubt he has done every thing which could be for the preservation of that, as well as the rest of the property at Georgetown, for had he or I refused to let them have the powder and lead, the people would have taken them by force, and perhaps refused paying for them; indeed, the remainder of the goods would not have been safe; of the lead there are 6 Casks marked I P and 4 Casks W T—to the temper of the times we must submit. A few days since I also received a letter from Cha^s McClure (to whose father the place you hold near Carlisle formerly belonged)—he seems desirous to purchase it but will not give more than £1100 for it, and that I am to be paid in an easy manner to him. Now I think yet due to R. Meredith is at least £800 sterling which is £1350 Currency, and I suppose the mortgage to C Mifflin with inter: is about £425, and thou may remember, I was assured when the first mortgage was given that this place was really worth £1700 or £1800 or upwards. I beg to be informed whats to be done in this case, whether it shall be sold for that price, or it must lay and the mortgage eat out the whole estate by interest.

The enclosed newspapers will generally present to thy view the state of the provinces; little but exercising &c is

now practised in this once peaceful land.—The Congress have been met for 3 days, but little or no business of moment has been adopted by them, as they wait for the delegates from Rhode Island who are expected here tomorrow, but its scarce to guess what steps they will pursue, but be assured I have reason to believe they will in no shape relax, unless it may be to open the ports to Jamaica, who have so nobly stepped forth.—On the 15th they go into a Committee of the whole body in order to consider of ways & means to find men and money, the first will (I suppose) be offered from the New England colonies, but I cannot think that offer will be adopted because it will be making them Marshall at the expense of the rest, who in case of an attack would be no ways prepared, but I should suppose that it will be agreed, to raise and embody a certain number of men in each colony.—The doctor has not yet [torn] most men believe he has brought over a plan, if he has we may know it next week.—All the Virginians are arrived, except Patrick Henry, who left the delegates in order to accompany a number of men to L^d Dunmore to demand a restoration of the gunpowder he has seized, and some of the gentlemen fear, as he stays so much longer than expected that some fresh difficulties had occurred, as there were 1000 men ready to back him & compell Dunmore to deliver it up.—It is currently reported here that his Lordship did declare if the Virginians pressed or acted in an hostile manner he could emancipate the slaves and put arms into their hands;—could he act so diabolical a part he is not fit to hold the reins of government.

This day intelligence from Wyoming is, that the Connecticut people had again entered upon those lands and were determined to hold them.

I dont doubt but before this can reach thee the packet for this month will be arrived with you from New York, in her went (among other passengers) John Walls Esq one of the council of that province; this gentleman was charged by some base annonymous writer with having written to Adm^r

against the colonies &c; this he has most positively denied, and the people are satisfied of his innocence; the real design of his sudden departure (as I had it from 3 of the delegates) was to present to the King a real state of that province as drawn up by the Gov^r and council, and approved of by the new provincial committee (the Assembly not being called) in which they have stated to his Majesty and minister the impossibility of overcoming this continent, as the junction is so completely formed and that the people of New York government are as much determined to oppose those measures adopted by administration, as any other colony.—

I have just received advice that a body of the Massachusetts people have gone off, to take possession of Ticonderoga and Crown Point in order to be masters of those passes, that they may hinder the Canadians and Indians from attacking that province and New York, its supposed that a number from York Government will join them

I remain thy affec^t Brother

T. W.

PHILA^D June 10. 1775.

DEAR BROTHER,

I refer thee to my last per Capt Woods & under cover to Anthony Todd Esqr.—I was a few days since favored with thy letter of April 13th per Major Trent who arrived in good health; the contents of thy letter with that to the Trustees has given us great uneasiness, as the communication with Canada seems totally cut off since the taking of Ticonderoga; Isaac and myself have been much agitated to find a suitable person to undertake that journey, at this difficult period. Samuel Nichols was at last hit upon, who with an alacrity that does honour to friendship has agreed to go and will set off in 2 days by stage to New York. I shall obtain of the delegates a letter to the officer at Ticonderoga and Crown Point for assistance but whether he can get forward is yet uncertain. He has agreed to go, we paying his expenses and leaving it to thyself to make him a further compensation;—

least Capt. Wood should miscarry I can assure thee, that Col. Pendleton has no doubt of the attachment being effectual. I have seen the advertisement issue from the court of chancery at thy suit, a copy of which I then sent thee, or by the last packet from New York, which, I know not, as my engagements for thyself and Bro. Samuel takes up so much of my time that I cannot copy my letters. I refer thee to W. S. for news, thy family are pretty well; I remain thy affec
Bro. T. W.

PHILA, December 7, 1775.

DEAR BRO S. W.

By this mail I hope thou'lt receive a long letter of Nov. 30 to Dec. 4. Its absolutely necessary that I should continue the account of matters. At the last meeting of the Trustees they requested me to inquire the time which the V — laws limit for recording of deeds. I did of some of the most eminent men from thence; they answered; two years for nonresidents was the outside, and if not then done, the lands might be entered by any person, and titles would pass &c. This account threw the Trustees into a good deal of uneasiness, but after some time spent, and some observations made it was agreed that the laws might not extend &c. Just before I went to meet them received a letter from the One Eye dated at N° 70 Nov. 26, in which he says he shall be at Lancaster the 11th and begs that I would attend with N° 2 or 3 in order to liquidate and settle every matter with the S.—of 63; this I find will be no ways to thy interest, and therefore as he has begun this unhappy affair, he must wade through it, and when he comes here, I shall then move in it if any thing to purpose can be done, be assured something must, & that effectually, or else every part of this property will be afloat and perhaps totally lost to you. Omit no opportunity on receipt to give me thy full sentiments. Vessels may come to the continent from Lisbon, Cadiz &c.—After the account I gave had been canvassed pretty thoroughly N° 14 said he was sure that all the S.— would agree either to new deeds

or any way we should think best if they could but be put upon one footing and that at 50 percent. He would engage all would end amicable; much was said there upon all the T—being of the opinion it was absolutely best to be done.—I took time to consider the same and therefore gave no answer;—my reason was that I could not at that time see which way it could be done without affecting N° 3 conveyance to Walnut Grove for $\frac{3}{14}$ th but on my walking home and ruminating on what had passed I was satisfied in my mind it could be done without affecting that deed say by all the seven shares, releasing to the S.— who only hold 30 percent by the former contracts the additional rate or quantity proportionally of 20 percent, this will put all on a parr, and its agreed to call them all to this place in 6 weeks, where matters must be put on some final and conclusive footing; need I say that no man has ever had a harder or more difficult task to act than I have, and believe me I would not pass through what I have done if I was sure of gaining a complete seventh.—No 35 told us, he must go this day to Burlington and No 2 being there he meant to consult him thereupon, and after a time asked No 14 if he would go along, which was agreed to.—Its more than probable they will endeavour to hatch something relative to the $\frac{3}{14}$ th but I think I am on a sufficient guard, if I could only have liberty respecting the additional 20 percent.

In order to keep fair weather as much as possible I yesterday asked Col. Cole to dine with me, but he being engaged could not come, but unexpectedly breakfasted with me this morning and we have had much conversation; he is reasonable and sensible and I cannot doubt hearken to whats just.—May I drop one hint, N° 14 three days since expressed his earnest desire to be on good terms with thee and declared he would do every thing in his power for a reconciliation; and as I am sure its both for thy interest and peace of mind it should be so, I sincerely wish thou would either divide those $\frac{3}{14}$ th between the three partners, or let me assure N° 14 that he and his late father's family shall have a

share in the [torn] object. If either of these are to be done, which I am convinced will be for thy real advantage, do something that will be effectual.—

I remain &c.

T. W.

PHILA^D December 7, 1775

ESTEEMED FRIEND,

The acquaintance which I had the honour of holding with that great friend to his country Sir William Johnson, emboldens me to address his son on the present occasion, more especially as it relates to a matter executed under Sir William's immediate patronage.—In the year 1767 and 1768 sundry accounts were furnished by my Brother Samuel Wharton and others relative to losses they sustained by the Indians in 1763 to the amount £25916. 10. 8 New York currency and which accounts are mentioned by the minutes of the Treaty held at Fort Stanwix, to be lodged in the Indian Paper Office at Johnston Hall; and as a certified copy of the general account wherein the sufferers names and respected losses are mentioned is wanted, I now take the liberty to request thou wilt be pleased to give orders that the same be made out and transmitted me as soon as may be; the expense attending which shall be transmitted as soon as I know the amount thereof. It will ever afford me a singular pleasure to render thee any acceptable service.

I am respectfully thy friend

T. W.

TO SIR JOHN JOHNSON, BARONET.

PHILA^D December 7, 1775.

ESTEEMED FRIEND,

I have now before me thy letter of Nov. 10th and 26th and find them so different in matter that I shall avoid making any remarks upon them till I see thee which I expect will be as soon as the intended meeting at Lancaster is over. As you have in my opinion very injudiciously now

brought the land affair into question before the necessary papers &c were prepared, so as to found the right of each sufferer &c:—upon a just establishment, but as that is pass'd, its the desire of all the parties here that nothing further may be done but adjourn your meeting to this city to come together about 6 weeks hence, which will give us a proper time to obtain from Johnson Hall a true and certified copy of the names of the sufferers, and the amount of their respective losses. To obtain this I was appointed, and have accordingly this day wrote to Sir John Johnson, for I believe no man of consideration will attempt to establish an office of so much consequence as the one proposed must be, without such a paper.—It has been suggested that the traders all of them accept and would be satisfied with 50 per C. instead of the 30 per C. reserved to them. I desire thou'l enter into no new agreement with any person whatever but let it rest under consideration till the meeting proposed be held in this city.—I have some remarks to make on this point; its right I should inform thee that all the deeds and powers of Attorney left by I. W. in his wife's possession have by their Trustees G. M. & myself been examined and found extremely clear and proper—but this breach of orders has been entirely owing to thy entering into measures at Fort Pitt totally contradictory to the express engagement with me, and therefore if any bad consequences arrive thou must take it on thyself.

I forwarded to thee by P. Baynton on the 8th ult. a packet containing 3 letters from Maryland; 2 from S. W. and 1 from myself; I have heard that R. Calendar &c broke them open, whether they have since been delivered I know not.

This I send by Col. Cole who I think a sensible and reasonable man, and in a conversation I had this day with him, he seemed convinced of the necessity of adjourning the meeting to this city;—I have matters to confer with thee on, which will not do to commit to paper, and therefore shall only add, that I think it most prudent for me not to attend

the meeting at Lancaster but to advise thee to act with the utmost circumspection and to let me see thee as quick as possible.

I remain thy Friend

T. W.

PHILADELPHIA Dec^m 13, 1775

DEAR BROTHER S. W.

I have already written thee by this opportunity under cover to A. Todd with the proceedings of Congress Ver. I have this moment received a letter from G. Morgan of yesterday dated at Lancaster, a copy of which thou has below. If his representation of Trents conduct be just (which I have no reason to doubt) I think it so very extraordinary that I cannot even guess at the reason for it, and therefore after fully ruminating on this whole procedure [torn] with my last letter to him by Col. Cole, requesting he would not take any hasty measures in so important a work, but that we might consult together what was best to be done, to which he appears not to have taken the least notice, and as thy power of Attorney has fixed either him or me, or both to proceed in the liquidation of this important work, thou must not be surprised if I relinquish the trust thou assigned me, for be assured, I will not unite with him or any other person in measures which I deem inconsistent with the nature of the trust reposed in me. Thou'l observe the intended meeting is to be held in this city two days hence, when I shall be able to speak with more certainty. I see many difficulties I shall have to surmount from N^o 14 N^o 2 &c. &c.

I must conclude and am thy affec^t Brother

T. W.

PHILA^D January 1st 1776.

DEAR BROTHER S. W.

We are now entered into a New Year and I pray to the great disposer of events that he may so change the hearts of those in power in England, that they may from a principle

of justice and right agree to withdraw their armies and treat with the Americans on terms becoming both them and us. I mean that we should be considered as freemen having rights and privileges inherent and belonging to us; and yet such as are willing to contribute their proportions to the general cause of the empire, when applied for in a constitutional manner; I have no doubt, nay I am sure notwithstanding all the preparations for opposition to England, nothing would be more joyous to the body of the people of this continent than to see an opening whereby the difference could be thus settled.—As my time is much engaged I cannot go into a detail of the proceedings of Congress, but may say they seem determined to proceed with vigor, have ordered the building of 13 frigates, and voted three millions more of dollars.—Two French men arrived in this city two days since and have made their application to Congress; their business is a perfect secret out of doors therefore thou must not expect I shall hazard a conjecture. Its said one of them is a count or marquis. They landed from the West Indies at Providence Rhode Island, and proceeded from thence to General Washington, and its said communicated their business to him. He has just sent them to the Continental Congress; time may reveal their views.

Thou'l find by the public papers that a large body of troops are arrived in the French West Indies; it has been a subject of much speculation, what they can be designed for.

I conclude thy affec^d Brother

T. W.

PHILAD. June 25. 1776

DEAR FRIEND NATHANIEL SHAW JR,

The Congress having thought proper to order my old acquaintance and friend Govonor Franklin into your parts, and as the time of his remaining there is very uncertain, I am induced from a long and intimate acquaintance with him to recommend him to thy particular notice and friend-

ship, and altho' the place of his residence may be so far distant from thy house, as to render it impossible for thee often to see him, if it may not be inconvenient for thee to supply him with what money he may have occasion for, during his residence in Connecticut, I therefore request thou'l let him have what sums he may want and take his drafts on me for the same which shall be cheerfully paid.

I remain thy real friend,

T. W.

PHILAD. Sept. 12, 1776.

RESPECTED FRIEND,

I have now enclosed thee two letters which came to my hands some time since, the other came by Lord Howe and sent forward by General Washington to Congress, who opened the same with every other letter which that nobleman brought and delivered unopened; the other was directed to John Shaw, but as he could not understand it, he sent it to me, and by the key I judge its designed for thee and therefore forward it.

I am thy friend

T. W.

PHILAD. December 24, 1776

DEAR FRIEND,

I am obliged to thee for thy introducing Thomas Irvine Esqr to my acquaintance. He is certainly a sensible judicious man. As Congress have left this city he setts off this day for Baltimore. I gave him a letter to our friend William Paca and hope he will meet with but little difficulty. There came a cannister some time since directed for thee to our house, the necessity of the times has induced my mistress to break its bulk, I can therefore only say, I must make use of the general plea, necessity, and promise to satisfy the cost whenever thou'l let me know what it is.

I would fill a sheet or two in telling thee of the present state of affairs, but that's not safe; Gov. Franklin is shortly expected in the Jerseys as we are told his exchange is

agreed to by Congress. The English army has laid principally about Trenton though they have by detachments penetrated below Burlington, and its supposed will be here before long.

I expect and hope my next letter from thee will be dated at a nearer distance than thy last was.

I remain thy real friend, my whole
family uniting in their respects to thee,

To JOHN ALSOP ESQR

T. W.

PHILADELPHIA June 23, 1777

DEAR GENERAL,

Little did I expect when last I had the pleasure of conversing with thee, that any thing could arise from the transactions of any person to whom I am united by marriage or otherways, to make it necessary to apply to thee or any person in authority to interpose their clemency in the suspension of a sentence which by its consequence leaves so great a stain. But Alas! such are the vicissitudes of human affairs that I am called upon to inform General Sullivan that Hudson Burr was yesterday brought to this city under a guard and now stands confined in a dungeon, under (as its said) the sentence of death adjudged thereto by a court martial for acting in the capacity of a spy from Gen^r Howe's Army. I have not thought it prudent to see him and therefore cant urge any thing from his own account of the matter in extenuation of his crime, but on application to General Armstrong (who now commands in this city) I am informed that the proceedings of the Court Martial, the warrant for his execution have neither of them been transmitted to him, for the want of which proceedings his relations are totally at a loss what to offer in mittigation or extenuation of his crime; yet in hopes that some reasons might be collected from the proceedings and offered to the consideration both of his Excellency Gen^r Washington & thyself, I am induced to send this letter by express to thee. Suffer me to call upon thy humane disposition, and to

mention that this unhappy man is descended from persons who have filled some of the first civil offices in this Province, that his present relations are equal to any among us for unexceptionable characters and affluence of fortune.—And altho' they can by no means justify the course of his conduct, yet they trust from General Washington's known benevolence and thy own humane feelings you'll be pleased as its the first offence, and we do hope not of the most heinous dye to pardon him. I cannot help mentioning that this unhappy man is connected by marriage to a virtuous and prudent woman whose sorrow will be extremely aggravated by a death so shamefull as the one usually executed on persons charged with this crime besides the indelible blot it will leave on three innocent children.

If my dear friend, I can be so happy as by this application or any other I can make to induce thee to save this unhappy man's life, it will ever be remembered by me and all his relations with the greatest gratitude.

I am thy real friend

TO MAJOR GENERAL SULLIVAN,

T. W.

PHILAD. July 9th 1777.

DEAR GENERAL,

I did myself the pleasure of addressing a few lines to thee on the 23rd ult and forwarded the same by express, but the person who was intrusted with that letter regardless of the duty of his station returned without waiting till it might be convenient to thee to favor me with thy answer, whereby the distressed wife and other relations of Hudson Burr remain as yet totally at a loss what to conclude respecting his unhappy state; this opportunity presenting by our mutual friend Joseph Hewes Esq. I am induced again to intrude on thy time, at least so much of it as may be necessary to call to thy recollection the state of this unfortunate relation of my wife's, hoping thou'l think it consistent with Justice to order him released from confinement, and thereby enable him to pursue his former occupation,

that he may assist in the support of a worthy woman and three tender children. I the more cheerfully undertake this application, because from the accounts which I have seen I do believe him innocent of any intent to act in the character of a spy,—and in order that General Sullivan may have an opportunity of considering a piece of testimony in his favor, I have now taken the liberty of enclosing for thy perusal the copy of a letter yesterday transmitted me by David Shoemaker containing such declarations, while they both were in New York, as must evince to a mind so impartial as thine that he could not have had the least thought of entering the Army under thy Command with intentions so inimical as the character of a spy implies.

I could say much on this subject, but confiding in thy clemency, and the justice of his cause, as well as being desirous not to intrude too much on thy time, I shall close this letter with once more intreating thy compassionate regard to his tender wife & harmless children, hoping I shall have the satisfaction of soon hearing from thee

I remain with much respect thy real friend

T. W.

TO MAJOR GEN^{RL} SULLIVAN.

PHILAD. May 11, 1778.

ESTEEMED FRIENDS,

It is with great concern that I have to address you on a subject so distressing as the present is; yet as the whole race of man is subject to dissolution so the virtuous and great must witness that transition which takes them from time to eternity, from works to rewards, this has been the consolation of the good in all ages and it therefore does not become us to repine, when in our day we behold the man who has been a useful member of our Society taken from us, altho' we scarce know where to look for such as will happily fill that void which his death has occasioned; this is truly the circumstance with us. We have scarcely so great a minister now left in the Society as our dear friend

John Hunt was. His ministry became more and more powerful as his lamp was burning out, and his qualifications seemed to increase as he approached the borders of that celestial abode he had so often to preach to the people of.—

You no doubt have been informed that a number of Friends about eight months since were apprehended by the powers of this Province & banished by order of Congress into Virginia, and that our dear friend was one of the number. He continued the enjoyment of his health and spirits till about the middle of February, when he was taken with a cold and fever which after some days we were in hopes was growing better, when on the 23rd in the evening he was suddenly seized with the loss of the use of his left leg & foot and altho' every means in our power was used to restore the parts, it proved ineffectual, and he continued growing worse till the 22nd of the next month, when an amputation was determined on and that day was performed by two of the best surgeons those parts afforded. Our dear friend bore this painful operation with a fortitude becoming a christian and we had for some days the pleasing hope that he would be restored to his family and friends, but alas! what are the prospects or hope of man; in seven or eight days from the amputation he visibly changed for the worse, and we had to behold this great man verging towards eternity with that serenity & composure which give a happy prospect of the excellency of his change, and however those cruel men may feel, who have been the cause of our thus unjustly suffering near 8 months banishment, I can have no doubt but the change is to his eternal advantage.

Pretty early in his sickness he told me he had no will by him, and seemed under some difficulty about making one; after I had heard his reason for delaying it, I could not help informing him, that they did not appear to me of sufficient weight to defer any longer so necessary a work. He next day committed to paper the heads of his will, and after it

was a little digested it was transcribed and executed, and a few days after he thought proper to add a codicil thereto; the present unhappy state of this country is such that no office subsists wherein I can legally prove the will or obtain an authenticated copy thereof; I nevertheless judged it prudent to transmit you a true and correct copy thereof whereby you'll be informed that you are part of his Executors and of the directions he has left concerning his affairs; nothing in this life he so ardently desired as the payment of his just debts, and I can have no doubt had his life been spared, and the times would have admitted, he would have given his friends in England that proof of his sincere and upright conduct as would have been very acceptable to them, but as that is now at an end, it well becomes those, who undertake the management of matters, to use their best endeavours to fulfill his desire.—

As it is but a few days since our return to this city, and the state of affairs are such that no one can move in any thing that relates to the adjustment of a man's private affairs, we must be content to take an inventory of what effects he has, which shall be transmitted to you as soon as conveniently can be done.

As no part of his books or papers have been looked into its impossible for me to give you any opinion as to the state of his affairs, and when that can be done I can at present form no judgment. Indeed it looks probable that it scarce can be until some settlement of this unhappy dispute shall take place.

I understand that our friend was agent to the Jersey Society and that he had labored in an essential manner to the recovery of their Estate both in New Jersey and this province. It will certainly be right to inform them of his decease that they may appoint another agent who may adjust their affairs with the Executors whenever it can be done, and indeed, that he had papers of great value belonging to some other persons in London, but as his papers, deeds &c. have not been looked into its impossible for me

to say any thing relative to the situation they are in, or to whom they belong; this letter intending chiefly to apprise you of his death and in what manner he has left his affairs.

I conclude your real friend

TO THOMAS CORBYN AND
JOSEPH TALWIN IN LONDON.

T. W.

PHILAD 31st May 1783.

MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND

JOSEPH GALLOWAY,

The pleasing intercourse that subsisted between us for many years has been long interrupted by the many difficulties that have happened since our separation, yet I trust we are often remembered by one another in a degree of that love which neither time nor distance can wear out but will last & continue when time shall be no more. Thy tryals and difficulties are many and I sympathise with thee; mine though different are not few, may we so profit under them, that they may tend to our happiness and unceasingly hereafter.—This I expect will be delivered to thee by our mutual friend Samuel Fisher, and having so good an opportunity, could not omit a little reviving our acquaintance, tho' my present situation renders it very difficult. I thought well just to mention to thee respecting our purchase from George Croghan suppose 30,000 Acres, that I have paid off our obligation to Hugh Roberts so long ago as the year 1776 and thy share of the purchase and interest amounts now to a considerable sum. But as to what we are to receive from our purchase it appears as uncertain and to human prospects as far off as at any time. Yet nevertheless if it should be more agreeable to thy mind to convey thy part of the premises to me in consideration of my payment of thy part of the obligation to Hugh Roberts, than to pay the money, I am willing to take a conveyance from thee, as it appears even now at best but a speculation. But however notwithstanding what I have said on

this occasion, believe me I am far, very far from desiring thee to do it except it is consistent with thy judgment. It is not probable that I shall see thee where thou art, but if in the course of events see it right and should return to thy native country, it will be a very pleasing circumstance, and which I with many of thy friends much desire. Myself and family at present enjoy a pretty good share of health; having nothing farther at present to add I conclude with unfeigned love to thee and thy daughter Elizabeth in which my wife and children join and remain thy affec^d friend.

T. W.

LETTERS OF ROBERT PROUD.

[The following letters of Robert Proud, the Tory schoolmaster and historian, written in Philadelphia while that city was in the possession of the British and addressed to his brothers William and John, in England, are copied from his letter book in the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

DEAR BROTHER

PHILADELPHIA 12 mo. 1st. 1777.

W^m Proud,

After more than two years Interruption of our Correspondence, during which time, if I mistake not, I have neither wrote nor received any Letter from thee, the way is now again opened between us, the King's Troops having taken Possession of this City by Land, on the 26th of 9 mo. last. The obstructions sunk in the River, about 9 miles below it, have proved a more difficult and tedious Affair to the Fleet and Shipping, and have kept them employed till very lately; insomuch, that in the Meantime the Inhabitants of this Place were threatened with great Inconvenience and distress, thro Want of Provisions and Necessaries, from the Country; of which the Rebel Army had left it very bare and destitute, having at their Departure; a few days before the British Forces arrived not only carried off almost every Thing of that Nature, except only what was immediately wanted for the present Use of the Inhabitants, and taken away every Boat and vessel in the Harbour, under Pretence that if they were left, they might be serviceable to their Enemies, but also ever since they have, with too much Success, used every Measure in their Power to prevent its being in the least supplied, still remaining around it either at a small or greater Distance, receeding as the King's Troops make any Motion towards them. But this situation of Affairs appears now in a likely

way to be removed by the arrival of the Fleet and Shipping before the City, within these few Days past, consisting of several hundred Sail, great and small, and by Reason of some Part at least, of the Country being in a much fairer Way to be speedily opened than heretofore.

My present writing is not intended to be particular on these Affairs, which may be Deferred till another Time, but in the midst of the Calamities of this Place and Country chiefly to acquaint my Relations, with my present Health and safety; on Account of which, on the Commencement of open Rebellion here, I had so great Reason to fear, having not only been obnoxious to the Incendiaries and Usurpers, put also particularly pointed out and threatened by them, more than many others, who are now suffering more than I do, thro the Anarchy and Tyranny that has reigned here or for their not joining in the Rebellion and acknowledging the Usurpation. But as I have always since that time lived in a very private and retired Way, even like a Person dead amidst the Confusions, and conversing more with my Books than with Persons, who are so universally tainted more or less with the general Evil, and scarcely ever departing above two Miles from my Place of Abode for several years. Contrary to my Expectation I have suffered no Abuse, nor ever been molested, which I consider as a Providential, and very remarkable Favour; and tho this Manner of Life may have subjected me to much Disadvantage as to my temporal Interest, by accustoming myself so much to an inactive Habit, to which I have been thought to be naturally too much addicted, yet I believe it has been a great Means of singularly preserving me from imminent Danger, to which I considered even my Life to be nearly engrossed.

But it has not fared so well with a Number of my Friends and Acquaintances; twenty of whom, mostly Friends, and all Citizens of this Place, a few days before the King's Troops approached nigh the City, were suddenly seized by the usurpation and banished into the back Parts of Vir-

ginia; where they still remain in exile; several of them being Persons of the first Rank, Fortune and Esteem, both in the City and in the Society. Many others, whose Names had already been taken, designed for similar Treatment and the same Proceedings, were said to be forming against a third Class, consisting of a much larger Number, even several hundreds, mostly Quakers, with an increasing severity and Celerity; many of us looking with Expectation, whose Turn would be next, not doubting but that the often threatened Consequence of Confiscations of Estates and Death would follow, without the timely Interposition of superior Power. It will perhaps be needless here to say, that these Persons, who were thus banished from their nearest Connections were regarded as not favoring the Rebellion, and by their Persecutors called Enemies to their Country, otherwise to their Proceedings; but that they with many others, notwithstanding the general Revolt, had remained entirely inactive either for or against it, excepting some of them, I mean such as were Quakers, occasionally using their Persuasions to Peace; which was the most that could prudently be expected from Persons in their Situation, is, I believe, a truth, that may, with great Certainty be mentioned and relied on; and that nothing criminal was, or could be proved against any of them even by their Enemies nor the supporters of the Usurpation itself; of which they were so conscious as to send them into Exile without so much as a Hearing tho' loudly called for by the sufferers. But the Arrival of the Royal Army prevented further Proceedings of this kind; on which, if I live I may probably be more particular hereafter, expecting so much of the above Affair as is already printed will have reached thee before this Letter.

I have done little or nothing in my private Affairs during these Troubles, on Account of which principally, since Bro. John's Departure, I have with so much Reluctance staid in this Country: my debts being mostly yet uncollected by Reason of the distressing Circumstances of the Times, and

no present Prospect of getting them in; all Paper Currency having long ago been depreciated several times its value occasioned by the large Quantity of the new Continental Cash, which every Body's obliged to take in Payment, where the King's Troops are not in Possession; no other Money being scarcely to be seen; and, as, for the same Reasons, I expect never to receive a great Part of the Principal due to me in this Country, so I have still less expectation of recovering any Interest; which it is here expected the Merchants in England will duly consider and favour their Creditors here accordingly, in that particular; hence and in Consideration of the present Dubiousness of being able to buy Bills even with our lawful Paper Currency, the only Capital that many of us have, and which seems now to be at a stand. I defer at this Time to say any Thing on Balance between us; but desiring to abide by the general Custom that shall be fixed in the Case, I request to know the precise sum in thy next if Bro. John has not been able to discharge it, tho I am entirely uncertain how soon I shall leave this Place, whether immediately, or without doing any Thing further or not, distress here succeeding to distress, and the Devastation of Armies in certain Places, laying every Thing waste in a terrible Manner.

The Rebellion appears to be so deeply rooted in this Country & to have been so much countenanced by a strong Party in England (once apparently its sole Dependance), and mistakenly called the Friends of America, and even by some Persons with you, I mean more particularly in London, thought too favorably of, whose Judgment I once highly esteemed, but have been astonished on hearing of their Sentiments respecting the Nature of these Affairs! many of these, either thro their Ignorance of the real Disposition of the People here, or their own willful Wickedness, have with the greatest Confidence and assurance been continually misrepresenting the Affairs and Intention of the Colonies, in this Matter, as far as appears in the public Prints and more private Accounts, in their opposition to

Government or the Administration, under the most plausible Pretences; these under whatever fine Names they may at present go, have undoubtedly been grand Promoters and supporters of this unnatural Rebellion, with its direful and Calamitous consequences in this Country; and not withstanding all the noisy Pretence of their great [torn].

to it, they will doubtless, in the Annals of future Time, appear to have been its greatest Enemies:—have the apparent uncertainty, too long the Miseries of War may yet continue within its Borders, renders it extreme difficult to chuse a safe and proper Mode of acting, I mean in my private Affairs, having had nothing to do with the Public's in any shape, more than it is the Duty of any private and Loyal subject, according to his Ability, to discountenance, and if possible prevent, that worst of Evils Rebellion; which with all its Consequences, must be finally left to that overruling Hand of Divine Providence, which disposes the Events of Things, and inflicts the Scourge of his wrath on Man-kind, for their Depravity and Revolt from the true Means of their real Interest and Felicity, in every Capacity; but happy are they, wheresoever situated, when every Dispensation has a Tendency to bring nearer to that true Happiness and Tranquility which is out of the Reach of all the Vicissitudes of temporal Affairs, and can never be affected by human Contingencies; this the nature of the present Times here may doubtless affect on some Minds, where in such a special Manner all worldly Enjoyments are rendered more conspicuously precarious and uncertain, notwithstanding many may still be actuated by different and contrary Motives, and become more ferocious, cruel and insensible, the natural Effects of War and Bloodshed; the grand Punishment assigned by the Almighty for the wickedness of the human Race, while in the State of Existence.

This Letter, in which, for some Reasons, I have forbore, at present, being more particular, is intended by the Packet from this Place, in which our aged Frd Thomas Gawthorpe

proposes to returns from his Religious Visit to this Country, who has long waited here for a Passage to his native Land. I desire my Mother and Relations may be informed how I am, as opportunity offers ; whom I still hope to see, tho I can fix no Time ; I conclude, with my Love to them all, particularly to my Mother, thyself and Family, thy Brother

Robert Proud

Samuel Emlen, of this City, being present, desires his Love to thee, and the rest of his Friends in Hull. N.B. He was sick when the Frds were banished, whereby he escaped Exile ; his Name being in the List of those that were seized, etc.

DEAR BRO.

PHILADELPHIA 3^{mo} 1778

W. P.

After a severe Fit of Sickness of about two Months, and of which I am scarcely yet recovered, I propose these few Lines just to inform my Relations so far how I am, in these troublesome and distressing Times ; respecting which, for certain Reasons, I do not chuse at present to be very particular ; my present Design be principally to acquaint thee with the Rates or Prices of some Kinds of Provisions in this Place, as Articles of Trade, and their seeming great Probability of continuing so for a considerable Time to come, unless in the meantime were large Quantities thereof shall be shipt from Europe, with which Circumstance at thy Receipt of this, thou wilt from thy situation be more likely to be better acquainted than I can be ; and to which Case of shipping any Thing of this Nature the greatest Attention should be paid ; and from them thou wilt probably be more capable of judging wether it might answer were it lawful and convenient for thee to be concerned.

The Articles I mean are Flour, which has now for a considerable Time been from 70/ to 60/ P. Cwt. our money such being reckoned at $166\frac{2}{3}$, the present Price of Bills nearby. Flour used to be from 18/ to 20/ and sometimes much lower Strong Beer or Ale is extravagantly high, and much in De-

mand, tho in this hot Country it is more peculiarly adapted for the Winter Season, being much less used in Summer. Chesshire Cheese sells by the Cheese from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{6}$ P.lb. Good Irish Firkin Butter ab^t. 2/ P. lb. by the Firkin. Barrelled Beef and Pork at ab^t. £5 or £6 P.Cwt. etc. From the prices of these Articles with you and here, and thy Conveniency of Shipping, probably thou wilt be able to judge wether it will answer to ship some of them, provided we are not overstock'd with them next Summer from Europe. If it suit thee to be concerned make consignment to me. I have no objection to run the Risk of half Loss, provided I am entitled to half Profits, and that the whole be well Insured (Capturing being still made by the Rebel Privateers). If the Army shall continue here long these Articles will still be very high. Except larger Quantities arrive here than had hitherto been the Case; and even if the Army should remove, or the Country be laid open to the City, much of it is in such a ruinous and neglected Condition, by Reason of the War, that the Prices of these and similar Articles will in the opinion of most People here still Continue not to be low; except as mentioned above they shall in future be imported in larger Quantities; and perhaps in such a Case Flour may Fall, there being pretty much of it still in some Parts of the Country undestroyed: One thing is perhaps necessary to be considered, it appears very unlikely that there will be much Produce of this Country, to export for a considerable Time to come to make Remittances as usual formerly; which affords a Prospect of future extreme Poverty. Wine is very plentiful, and those Articles, which we call Dry Good, are brought in great Quantities and are lowest of any Things and likely to be so for some time tho they sell much higher than formerly occasioned by the Trade being thus confined so much within the narrow Bounds of the City and Suburbs, which as the Country comes to be opened, may probably become more in Demand; and their present Dullness may probably be the Cause of less Importations and better Trade in future.

No Money but Gold and Silver now passes among us, to the great Hurt of Trade, Damage and Loss of the Citizens; who have large sums of our old legal Paper Money on Hand; most of the Capital I have is in that Currency; so that I, as well as many others, am in a very great straight, for present spending Capital, as I have now nothing coming in (no Debts being to be got) but it is expected it will be good again; yet the uncertainty thereof, and especially of the Time when, as it does not appear to be near, gives great anxiety to many. If it were possible to hear from thee before any Thing of the above Nature arrives here, should it suit thee to be concerned in any Part thereof, it would be the more acceptable, in that I might provide for their Reception: Stores or Places to reposit any Kind of Goods being very difficult to be got, especially very suddenly; this Place having never been before so full of People as at Present, etc. every Place being occupied. In Expectation of thy speedy Answer to the above, I remain with my love to my Mother and other Relations.

thy Brother

Rob^t Proud

P. S. After having said the above, I am under pretty strong Apprehensions, from several Considerations, that we here may probably be well supplied next Summer with the above and similar Articles from Europe; to which thy greatest Attention is absolutely requisite, should thy Inclination be to ship any Thing of this Nature, so that it requires thy greatest Caution, they being perishing Articles and will not keep, and the great Uncertainty here how Affairs may then be situated, makes me very indifferent in meddling with any thing I have mentioned, notwithstanding what I have said, and therefore leave it to thy mature Consideration.

I hope my Letter of the first of 12 mo last is come safe to thy Hand giving some Account of our situation and state of Affairs here, etc. I think I have not rec'd a Letter from there for several years.

PHILAD^A Anno 10th, 1778

DEAR BRO.

JOHN PROUD,

A few Days ago I rec^d thine dated London Nov. 26: with a P. S. Dec. 2nd 1777, giving some account of thy situation, etc.—I have had a severe Fit of Sickness this last Winter, of which it was not expected I could have recovered; and I still have some of the Remains of it upon me: I think it has in part been owing to my too close Confinement in this City and Suburbs, almost as a Prisoner now for several years, including the Time of the Rebels possessing it, when it was not safe for such as I am to go out, and since the King's Troops came in, that we are confined within the Lines; together with the Change of the Manner of Living in these distressing Times

The Royal Army is yet here in Winter Quarters, in very good Condition. Washington is ab^t. 20 Miles Distant, at a Place called the Valley Forge, near Rowland Evans's, but on the West Side of Sculkil. Nothing Material seems to have been effected this last Winter, by either Side.

The Vigilance of the Rebel Party by Means of the Country Militia, supported by Washington's Army has on every Side distressed the Inhabitants of this City to a high Degree, by preventing Provisions coming in from the Country. (tho' the Royal Army appear to be in want of nothing) Flour having been from 50/ to 60/ P.Cwt. in the Market, and Fire Wood from £4 to £6. P.Cord during the Winter and other Things in Proportion. Besides no Paper Money passes here; of which the principal Part of the Capital I have in Hand consists, and is pretty considerable; so that I am put to very great Difficulty on that Acc^t. as well as many others, who relying on the Goodness of the old *legal Currency*, had preferred it before the Rebel Paper, for which they had rec^d. in Exchange large Quantities of it. Hard Money is scarcely possible to be got or borrowed; unless in Trade; and the Expense of Living enormously high. Most Employments are entirely stopped, unless what relates to the Military, and desolation is laying waste the Country especially around

this City. We wait for a Change, to relieve great Numbers from otherwise inevitable Beggary and Ruin, which indeed have already happened to many; and which is remarkable, appears rather to harden many of the numerous Rebel Party in their villainous Proceedings, instead of Relenting.

[torn] which they seem evidently to make their Gain, to found support their Hopes upon, while they are encouraged in Rebellion either by the Ignorance or Wickedness of a Party in England, or perhaps more properly by both, under the most plausible Pretences,

As to Trade, it is not yet free to this Place; notwithstanding which large Quantities of goods have come in with the Army, and much more are said to be at N. York nearby to come hither when permitted. As the Country is not yet opened out to the City, consequently Sales are Small and principally in the Hands of European Adventurers; and tho the Prices of many Articles are considerably higher than formerly, yet it is thought the extraordinary high Expences and great Risk every Way leave but small Profits; most of their Merchandize, chiefly Dry Goods laying on Hand. This place is likely to be much overstocked with Dry Goods, which the People here are not able to purchase, thro the Stoppage of their old *legal Paper Currency*, and the Returns of Country Produce, that used formerly to be made for them, being mostly either destroyed, or otherwise not to be procured, by Reason of the War. Provisions are chiefly wanted, of which I have wrote Bro. W^m. some Time ago, in a conditional Way; yet should the Country about this City and Province be opened the next ensuing Summer, which is expected, they would be likely to come to a bad Market especially if large Quantities thereof have been shipped from England or Europe etc. In an assorted Cargo, which I am informed Jab. has sent to N. York, he has shipped a small Quantity of Hops which when they get bitter, I suppose will bring a good Profit; but the Quantity of sent Things ought not to be large.

The Frds and Citizens of this Place, who were banished into the back Parts of Virginia, by the Rebel Usurpation, last Autumn, are still in Exile excepting two of them who were not Frds, or Quakers, that have returned without Leave, and one of the others who is dead, viz. Tho. Gilpin.

By the last Acc^{ts} from there John Hunt was dangerously sick; and his Disorder having fallen into his Leg it had undergone an Amputation above the Knee; same Time Edw. Pennington and some others of them were much indisposed. Frds are almost constantly trying to get them relieved, but hitherto in vain.

Thy writing to me as often as it will suit thee will always be agreeable to me and thy acquainting some of my Relations, especially Mother or Bro. W^m. with thy hearing from me and with what may appear material to thee in my Letters, for them to know, will oblige

thy Brother

Rob^t Proud

MEMORANDUM.

On the 26th of the 9 mo 1777, the King's Troops, consisting chiefly of abt. 2000 English and Hessian Grenadiers, with a few Light Horse etc took Possession of Philadelphia, without opposition: all the Rebel Party that were in Arms as well as those that held offices under the Usurpation, and many others, of their Connections and Abettors, having before left the City; carrying off almost every Thing, which they thought might be of use to the English Army, besides what they apprehended might be wanted by themselves, which they chiefly took from the Quakers, and such as least favoured them; as Blankets, Carpets, Cloathing, etc. they likewise took away all the Lead and Leaden Pipes, and all the Bells, in the City, except one; and they drove off with them about 4000 Head of fat or feeding Cattle from the Island and Meadows round the City with most of the Horses they could get, leaving the City and remaining In-

habitants in much strait and destitute; they likewise cut the Banks of the Meadows, Island etc. and laid them under Water; having seemingly done all the Mischief in their Power before their Departure, except burning the City. This work kept them employed several Weeks, during which Time they banished a number of the principal Inhabitants chiefly Quakers, to the remote Parts of Virginia :— The City itself is yet safe, but it was fully expected they would have set Fire to it, according to the repeated Threats and Language of many of them to do it, when in Possession of the English, and then throw the Blame on them, as is generally agreed was done at N. York.

We have not had so much good order and Tranquility these several years, as we have had since the British Forces came hither, but we are still shut up from the Country for the most Part; and the Shipping are not yet come up to the City. The main Army under Gen^l Howe being quartered in and about German Town, and the Rebel Forces yet very numerous and Parties of them often skirmishing about, upon the Out Guard, or Posts of the King's Troops, etc

Philad^a 9 mo 29th 1777

EAST VINCENT TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.

BY FREDERICK SHEEDER.

INTRODUCTION.

FREDERICK SHEEDER, the author of this history of Vincent Township, Chester Co., Pa., was born Feb. 20, 1777, in Nassau, Saarbrucken, Germany. He came to Pennsylvania with his father when sixteen years of age, and afterwards learned the trade of a tailor. During the war of 1812 he enlisted as a private and for a time was in camp at Marcus Hook. He became prosperous and built in the neighborhood where he lived over twenty-four houses. At the time of a family celebration in 1860, he had ten children, forty-seven grandchildren, and thirty-seven great-grandchildren. He died September 18, 1865, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. These details are taken from Futhey and Cope's History of Chester County.

When the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in 1845, issued a circular address urging the people in the different sections of the State to collect and preserve historical information relating to their respective localities, one of a very few to respond was Mr. Sheeder. With energy and zeal, he went about among the people and learned what they were able to tell of past events. It is remarkable that a native of Germany should show an interest which those more nearly concerned failed to exhibit. He gathered many facts of importance and his work has aided many writers since, and it is due to him that the results of his efforts should be preserved in permanent form. The original MS. he at that time gave to this Society, in whose library it still remains.

It has been thought best that the history should be printed in the quaint phraseology and orthography in which it was written, believing that it loses nothing in strength or value because of the fact that the author was without education and expressing his thought in an unfamiliar tongue.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

To the Historical Society of Pennsylvania :

with due Respect.

I shall answer to Some of the questions of yours of Philadelphia January 1845 first a Sketch of part of the lines of Vincent Township in Chester County from the first proprietary What i give too much in detail you are at liberty to cut Shorter and if a miss in Spelling to rectify, as follows The grant of Wm. Penn Esqr. runs as follows, To all to whom these presents Shall com, greeting. Know ye that in consideration of the monies paid to the late proprietary William Penn Esqr. deceased at the making of the grant hereafter mentioned to Dr. Daniel Coxe there is granted by the Said Commonwealth unto Peter Hamond, John Ord, Wm. Hopkins, Richard Caper, Samuel Weaver, Anthony Merry and george Samuel Wigg a certain tract called East Vincent Scituate in Vincent Township in the County of Chester (reader you must recollect that this County and old Chester was one County) Beginning at a whiteoack on the bank of the River Schullkill thence along the line of the Township of Pikeland South fourty decrees west (I see no use of mentioning all the lines) and from the Township of Auckland to the River Schulkill North fourty decrees East and down the River Shulkill the Several corses to the place of begining 10,000 98½ acres which Said tract of land is a part of thirty Thousand acres which the Said late propriatary William Penn by his Seperate Deeds of feoffment all bearing date the 20th. April 1686 did grant to Sr. Mathew Vincent, Major Robert Thompson and the Said Daniel Coxe and the right of the Same Daniel Coxe, to the Said Ten thousand acres with the allowences or thereabouts having by virtue of divers conveyances and assurances in the Law became vested in the west New Jersey Society a warrant dated the 3th. November 1774 issued from the land office at the instance of John Hunt the then Attorney in fact to Peter Hamond and others, a Commety of the Said Society for the Surveying lying off the part or Share of the

Said large tract belonging to the Said Society in pursuance of which warrant and of a certain order of the board of property dated the 28th. of November last the above tract is returned into the office of the Secretary of the land office in order for confirmation by Patent to the Said Peter Hammond John Ord William Hopkins Richard Capper Samuel Weaver Anthony Merry and George Samuel Wigg in whom by indentures of lease and release dated the 17th. and 18th. days of December 1790 the Said tract of ten thousand 98½ acres of land and premises is vested in fee Simple to be Sold leased or otherwise disposed of &c and for which Said tract of land a patent dated the 5th. day of December 1791 was granted to the & & and State reserves, In Witness whereof Thomas Miffling governor of the Said Commonwealth hath Set hand and caused the State Seal to be hereunto affixed the 20th. day of June A. D. 1792 and of the Commonwealth the 16 enroled 21th. 1792. The reader will please to recolect that before this time no actual Settler had a Title of any of these 31 000 acres of land, if one Sold to an other person he only could Sell his improvement and at and from that time none could have a deed Some of the Settlers took leases and Some had prior ones and when that time the heirs of Penn presented their claim that frightened a good many of the Settlers so that they Sold their improvements and went further back for fear they could not afford to pay twice for their lands The Society however was very indulgent on the possessors that Some did not discharge all to the Society from that time untill 1812 and got their deeds it had been a custom with them that none got a deed till all the monies were paid This makes it somewhat difficult to git at all the names of the first Settlers however the names of those that i cannot name hereafter and you would be for having them If the Society capt a record or filed the leases as they obtained them from the Settlers i will direct you how to obtain them. Finius Bond was the last acting agent for the New west Jersy Society and the father of your general Cadwaleter

was his Secretary I think if the general will he can assist you of obtaining them F. Bond was a Son in Law of Esqr. More at Morehall place in Charlston township and general Cadwalleter's grandmother was a daughter of Esqr. likewise The Morehall place contained 700 acres of land then my father in law Nicholas Haldeman did farm the place for Esqr. 7 years on Share and then bought himself a place a mile above Kimberton now, in the revolutionery war on which place he lived till he died the 15th. of January 1819 and the writer of this F. Sheeder was born in Saerbroock germeney the 20th. February 1777 arrived at Philadelphia the 26th. November 1793 in the first yellow fever along with father mother brothers and sisters and came to this Township and lived here and been a constand inhabitant since the Spring 1800 and a constand observer of times passing on, there are but few persons living that were housekeepers then, Some places has changed owners till then and in fact there are two or parts of two tracts that the descendants of the first Settlers are in possession at this time of whome i Shall make mention hereafter in notation i shall then begin on the west side of French creek They were chiefly from Wales with the exception of a few Schotch Irish, the first Settler on the place this Side Kimberton place, was Michal Taney and the first german that Settled on the west Side of frenchcreek and Amans place Since 1794 the next place west of that, Thomas griffith he died and the widdow married William Braucallof of whom Paul Benner purchased and at present Abraham Benner thirth son of Paul Benner, is the proprietor of the greatest part of the tract Paul Benner devited his place to the 3 of his oldest sones his mention to Abraham, 50 acres to his son Jacob Benner who died in Phila. the time of the first fiver a mason and Bricklayer by trade and 57 acres to John Benner who bought his brother Jacob out then had 107 acres on this tract Wm. Browall erected house and Barn and afterwards Sold the same to Paul Benner John Benner Sold this place to one Jacob Frederick in the year 1793 he

came from Skipack; I Frederick builded a new end to the house and a new Barn with an overshoot as they termt then the stabling part of stone and the mows of log and when he had the neighbours to help to raise Said Barn he tould them that it was large enough to contain all that him Abraham Benner and my father in law could raise or produse Jacob Frederick sold 25 acres with the big Spring on to meet his first payment to Allen hammer a Son in law of P. Benner he is alive yet. The places at that time were Sold on payments without interests one quarter of the purchase money down and the rest in three equal payments and sometimes 4 & 5 payments in the year 1816 the 25 acres was devited into 3 parts of tracts the owner then Allen Hammer sold off all to 6 acres and Samuel Hirsh got to be the owner and erected a dam below the Spring and erected a Sawmill S. Hirsh died and Abraham Buckwalter a millright by occupation became the owner in the year 1830 and rebuilt said sawmill with a mashine Shop over head and a pair of Runners attached to the side of the same and erected other buildings and named it Royal Spring, this is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile above Kimberton and in the corse of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from this Spring there are glevenstines mill Kimberton Mill and Clovermill and Paisess mill and Sawmill before it emties into frenchcreek The above Jacob Benners widdow died the later part of November 1845 at her residence in East Vincent eightyaght years of her age and I Frederick Sheeder in the year 1799 purchased of Jacob Frederick and took posession the Spring following erected a Stone dwelling with Spring house and cellar under here i lived one year before i took a plow in my hand to plough never had ploughed a furrow before i made my livin at my trade tailoring (with respect) which i followeth thirty two years day and knight, this place was verry poor no man could make a livin on nothing but carlie and briers groweth on it and rough on account of Stones I took to liming a little and cleared the Stones off I ploughed deep by which means i distroyed the carlie and briers which i could name here but

will suspense with, told me that i was Spoiling my ground by ploughing so deep i made them answer that i could Spoil nothing of it for it was Spoiled by ploughing too shallow and as to clearing the Stones off They told me that i would find myself obliged to haul them back again to make the ground bare here i lived 20 years but had Sold 43 acres of the place in 1804, to my father and brother henry, as i did not intend to make my liven by farming and knoweth nothing of it which the reader will perceive when i come to treat of where the first german Steel was made and the first round iron for bars and bolts for Ship use & & and in this time i improved my land and Sold off 20 acres more of it to John Bush a brother in Law of mine however in these 20 years there where not more than two years that i had not Carpenters and masons at work more or less in 1810 I erected an addition to the house three stories I privious had erected a wagon house at one end of the barn that contained as much as a mow of the Barn Jacob Frederick while he lived on it 12 years all the grain he could raise was for Six months bread and at Newyears time he had to buy hay and straw, 1812 in the winter the Snow a food deep on the roofs and the mows toned to the peak of the roofs and not all in, the rats made 9 holes in the roof to lick Snow now thinks i to put a new roof on and to build an new end to contain all i raise, will cost me as much as an new barn will So i tore all away this Summer and erected a double decker that is two floors over head of an other and when the masons had Scaffled to Starte the gable ends and took a drink at the South western corner (this was the first of that kind they had ever worked at before) they took a look over the wall down inside and they Shuddered as to the hight, I been on the scaffle at the corner opposed them and one of them called over to me ignominiously Sheeder do you intent to fill this Barn, my reply was yes I expected So providing i would keep my health The thirth year after I filled it to the peak of the roof i use to hear my Neighbours say when 2 or 3 been walking along the road when i was spreading

lime, ha they use to say what a fool Sheeder is to throw his money away They had in one sense good reason to say so for they knoweth well that i had none to Spare for when i purchased i had \$100 to pay towards the first payment i had Borroweth it for same certain purpose and had offered to pay it back 2 years before then but the person would not receive it untill Shee would come to want money once i had no debts and had Some money to buy Stock and here i lived 3 years and had to borrow to pay the interests above i made mention of living here 20 years and erected all new builtings and that all of Stone and all my land i made new to yield to abundance and was as clear and clean as a garden and along the woods i got ditchis made and the ground bore better were before nothing grew. Some of my neighbours that use to make sport of me throwing my money away in lime use to Say in reaping time (that time all winder grain was reaped) ha they use to say I, can raise as good grain as those that limes and some years afterwards they changed their language by saying Sheeder i must lime too for i cannot rais any grain no more, and when i came to handle the plow i soon found fault with them the beams being too long. The mouldboards of wood and not high enough and land sides too low the thirth year i bespoke a new plow and ordered Short beam high mould board and landside but not yet to please me in 2 years after i got an other new one made, this wase made nearer to my direction as the first one yet not to my satisfaction the horsies had to labour too hard I got Strong Sheetiron roded to lay over the mould board and landslide after this was wore out i got an other one made Still Shorter beam and higher mould-board and applied Sheediron as before and use to talk to the black smiths and wheel wrights about to make them of Iron from hinch the iron mouldboards and landsides altho i understand a wheelright in the Jersy claims to be the inventor of them there was no building wanting at the end of the above mentioned 20 years as a new hog house I in the Spring 1820 moved on my father in Law's place N. Halde-

man adjoining mine and the Amans place, of which i Shal treat more in rotation of Nicholas Haldeman's Deceased's place, John Lewises place adjoining A. Benners was first Settled by one John Meredith of whom John Lewis purchased his right and is in possession of the widdow Ester of John Lewis Ser. deceased and heirs, on this place are rich bead of Iron ore and the pit in operation on this place stood once a large yellow peach tree that bore fruth 80 years and an Indian village William Fussels place now as John Lewis has sold part of his place Jonathan Thomas his son in Law and became Fussels place now, where the line of the 2 places crosses a copy of woos at the uper end of the meddow of and on a rising a Copy of woods there where the line and Frederick Rhodwaldts cropse crosses where i counted 25 mounts and holes which was their burial place and some on Fussels side are ploughed over and leveled with Surface and Some Say that they have often heard the indian yell, Jesse Meredith living now above Pughtown says that his grandfather took up this place in 1712 his great great grandfather had bought the property were Jesse now lives 300 them for £45:00:00 his son John owned the above mentioned property of Lewises that he at times lived with his son and some times on this Covantry place but died with his Son a member of the valley Church and was buried there in John Meredith willed the place now Christian Fridays to his son Enoch and after him came into the hands of Lewis's now before going back to Vincent i Shall describ all Jesse Meredith related Samuel Savage and heirs first Settled on the place now John Young Samuel Nutt erected the first iron works along french creek above george Christman's dam in Covantry Now return to Vincent again to the south western corner of vincent old georg Derry's place is occupied by the heirs at the present time he been born in Pikeland on the place for a number of years Shumans place on this place the Ridge and Schulkill roads fork g. Deery his father was the first Settler on that place his father died and his mother marryd Shuman george

deery when 16 years old bought this, the corner place of Vincent adjoining Friday's place the man he purchased of went by the name of the old walsh man John Thomas, was the name who was the father of the farmer Benjamin Thomas who erected the mill this side Kimberton, had but one leg, him been the first Settler I now preseed as proposed towards french creek again Jonas Lindeman had taken up a large tract here but cannot define the lines of the difrent owners at the present time old Robert Ralstons place was first Settled by umphry Bell here Judge John Ralston was born his father Served as a member in the Assembly came from Irland been a member of the valley Church died about the year 1805 and lays burried in that grave yard and the Judge his sone and wife 20 years hence of whom I Shall speak more largely when i came to treat if General Washington leving the yellow Springs for Reading i here Shall remark an anecdote the old gentlemen generally made use of, was if a man that had done Some work for him called to receive his pay made an excuse Saying that if it was not for Such purpose or cause that he wanted for, the old gentlemen replyd i ow it to you and will pay you its no difrence what you do with it, to me if you feed your geese with it he being at the time of his death one of my nearest Neighbours in an advanced age of 90 od years Said Robert Ralston purchased his place when came to this country of one by the name of John Thomas him being the first Settler thereon, John griffith was the first settler on David Rood's place now adjoining french creek which John Melbin about the year 1736 bought of Said J griffith and sold 2 tracts one to Conrad Selner 94 acres which my father in law Nicholas Haldeman bought the lease of in the Revolutionary war then a Tenant under J Moor Esqr. at moorhall place then seven hundred acres likely i shall say more of Esqr. Moor when come to make mention of how the Vincent lands were Deadet. The other tract Melbin sold to Henry Knerr Now William yeager John Melbin died and his son in law Edward Bell became the owner and Sold to Jacob

Andrew in the year 1794 and J. Andrew Sold to Sebastian Root the Father of David Root the present owner by will adjoining french creek next place adjoining along Said creek old Henry Knerr bought of Thomas Balman who been the first settler lived and died an old age and willed to his thirth Son Abraham and he died a pirty aged man and the place Sold a year hence and was purchased by Jona John and occupice the same Henry Knerr came to this country from germany Sometime when young served his Time with Conrad Selner that N. Haldeman purchased of and larned the weaving trade of which he paid much attention to in his time NB. Roraback Knerr bought of Roraback got the same of T. Badman—here french creek makes the greates bend in its corse runs around tow of its Sides the next place along french creek South of Bransons Road the first Settler John Batman brother of the former of whom John Willson bought from Ireland came to Settle here when his Son Thomas was 4 years old which is 83 years now its 20 years past he died and his age was 87 and his Sons Thomas and John are the owners by will of the Same all members of the valley church and buiry thier Aprill 17th 1845 was the Cenetary of its hundreth year its called St. Peter's Church in the great Vally in the Township of Trediffrin a walsh term which sicnifice Town in the Vally or Vally Town Millers place old Philip bought of John Davis the first Settler he had Sold once and moved back but Some time after returned and repurchased it again and after his decease 4 Sons then at home diveted into 5 Shares of which the widow hel the one fifth and erected new buildings were She lived to be an aged womman with 2 dauthers and one Son with her and after her decease all the sons but the youngest the 2 Sisters hold all the land but one Share but Since the decease of their mother they became verry Superstious with Teaching among themselves never to die Some years hence John who lived with the 2 Sisters died and when Joseph the youngest Son whent to git a neighbor to assist in laying out the corps Joseph burst out Saying that John would not

have died but he had fell asleep and the devil had by that Means caught him Not long Since Joseph had expressed himself to an neighbor of his that he would be damned if he ever would die This family been accused for Setting Pike-land Church on fire and was burned down and had their trial but escaped of conviction Strange to relate their parents Strickt church people and the girls not missing to attend once either lutheran or prespeteren service and after their parents decease turned to this State of Situation their parents been So attached to the church that before the Revolution before the St. Zions Church of which they been members was build but in proccess of being build their oldest daughter died with the Small box was buried near the church and 3 years after when the church was built and the intended graveyard Surounded by wall The took her up and rebuirried her insid of the wall; more thereof when i come to treat about churches & & next Robert Watkins place whereon the Indian graves of which is made mention above The present John Thomas his great grandfather John Thomas was the first Settler thereon and now Frederick Rohdewaldt's place and the father of the late Robert Watkin owned the place adjoining the last mentioned place which came to be the property of the late Judge Ralston Son of Robert when got married and lived thereon till 20 years Since was the Sole heir to his fathers estate and when died had provited for all his 4 older sons Robert, William & James and John the youngest george living with him at his decease became the owner of the place of which Robert Watkin the brother of all was the first Settler Next place to formerly Owens now Stauffers and Haldeman a Son in law of the former Then are 2 places Orners and Keeley's now that i was not able to find out the first settlers of, them along the time of Pikeland leving the Springs to the right Dr. Isaac Davis's place now, formerly on 40 years hence John Cloyds but first settled by Jacob Hinters at the uper corner along the Spring Road Stands the Babtists meeting house formally a log building but now a Stone edifice 70

years Since Mr. Thomas some say Joshua Waker was the officiate and for many years since The Rev. Charles More This place forms the corner of upper & lower or East and west Vincent according to the old devition but now all west vincent from there the line run throug my hill place formerly John youngs John David the first Settler And through my dam about 20 perches above the brest of my dam to the river Schulkill The next place above joining the before mentioned one Robert Ralstons now was first Settled by the father of Major John Evans the former proprietor the first Settler of Joseph Kolb's place, deceased formerly John Evans the former, his father bought of one John Lewis he being the first Settler how long hence for both the Evanses got to live and got to be old men thereon Morris Evans the first Settler adjoining this place now Isaac & Nathan Hawkes place and had their meeting house and grave yard on the ground that became Judge John Ralstons place the members dispersed and Ralston moved it across the road and made a Tenent hous of and is occupied as such to this day but the graves are left undisturbed by the occupants; next Reas Barbors place now but first Settled by Caspar Himes next place Daniel Wedner now old Nicholas grund an old revolutioner N. grund bought of one John Martin first owner him being the first Settler thereon James Wilsons place now was first Settled by J. Hencock he Sold to Hugh Strickland all members of the Valley church and rest their Hencock from england and Strickland from ireland who was the grandfather of Nimrod Strickland Esqr. at West Chester now, H. Strickland died 45 Since now the place of John Shuler at the mouth of Birch run, birdch run derived its name as the chief of the Timber growing along the Same was birdch this place was first taken up and Settled by garrit Brumback of whom i shall treat more largely in its turn Frederick Bingaman The father of the late old Frederick Bingaman a mill right by trade erected the first saw mill that was erected in this neighborhood and in his time addet a grist mill to but at

this time nothing to be Seen as part of the hole were the building Stood but head and tale ranes more visible this is at the mouth of birdch run in the year 1794 I been Several times in their was one pair of runners in to Jap on the dwelling was all under one Roof Adam Miller the father of his oldest son John then the owner who got the Same by will of his father John Miller was or had been a brother in law of mine run cheafly through with the property Sold the Same to Judge John Ralston a brother in law of his Ralston erected all new buildings and put his second son on and after the decease of the Judge William capt it at the appraisment This place and the place the writer lives on join down french creek and from french Creek up the hill Sout 31 West 125 along my what we call the hill place of which I Shall treat more distinct in its turn Birdch run runs about the above corse till where the two branches meet This Valley of birdch run is termed here and called the hallow incline all the lands each Side of the run to the head on the left up the Stream the assenting is chiefly Timber land at this time and on the right cheafly clear and cultivated and considerable buildings there are in the corse of not more than 2 miles 4 cristmills 4 Saw mills one oil mill and one tilt and the best Seat that of John Sheelers vacant a great part of this Timber land belonged to grunds and Caspar Himes places and between grund and Michal Kolb a difficult law suit had taken place about the year 1805 concerning the water that is were the oil and Sawmill is now the property of Auengrater and in the direction of where the branches meet birdch run Schoolhouse where the Township of West Vincent elections are held Since the last devition and of nearly all the lands to the right of Said run to the head of the Jinkings family been the first Settlers and owners of and its hard to relate that none of that large family once hold a foot of land at this time as where their corpses lay it all whent down their thoughts in liquor. The property of the present John Thomas & others the first Settler thereof was Casper Himes ajoining the before men-

tioned James Wilson Morris Evans the first Settler on the place now Isaac Nathan Hawks now own of which i have made mention above one John Lewis the first Settler of the late Joseph Kolbs place the father of the late John Evans deceased's father bought of J. Lewis, Robert Ralstons place now i could not git to trace any further back as John Evans Major his father this John was called Major as he had held that office in the militia for many years And the other John Evans been joining place was called J. E. the former old Henry Benner the brother of Paul Benner of the upermost corner of Vincent Henry Stitlers now a Son in law of the youngest son Henry Benner his name been Henry; general Benner the Iron master about Silisgrove Been an Son of this H. Benner. Jacob Volgress the first Settler on the place now called John Woodward's Information of James Thomas 90 years old now was brought on the place where on he now resides by his parents 84 years ago from Wales when 2 years old and lives in the first house that was put up Says that he served out 3 Companies in the Revolution and that in the battle of whitemash general Erving was wounted; when i called on him James Thomas Evan Evans of East Nantmil he tould me had been with him and had taken down the perticulars that he knew of, but gave me the following perticulars of the Surrounding neighborhood of who the first Settlers had been David Thomas the first Settler on old Jacob Heffilfengers place were him and his Son Lewis deceased now Pannebeekers place David Jinkins the first owner of the place where John Hiffilfenger died, the Second Son of Jacob and John his Son the owner on this place the grave yard is, and Hiffilfenger Surrounted with a Stone wall the said David Thomas been the owner of a large tract and that of Isaac Miller and John Pauls now John Mcfarling was the first owner of all that is now Wm. Brumbach's and John Swinehard's places David Jinkins was the owner of large tracts of land and being Supervisor of the poor he had to burry the last remaining Indian when died on my hill place of which

i Shall say more in its turn there had been but two german families Settled in west Vincent when the informant was brought here Phaelix Christman and Christian Everhart Phaelix devited his place to his two Sons John and george the had no male issue but 7 female and the widdow lives on this place and Daniel a son of John the owner of his fathers place and one Wagonman the first Settler on the lands of Everharts, he Wagonman the first Settler died without male issue and Christian Everhard married the widdow who was the grand father of Wm. Everhart Esqr. at West Chester Christian left the places to 2 sons James and Benjamin James deceased and Benjamin alive at present, now the place of Wm. Huston was owned many years by an german by the name of Jacob Ellis but left no male issue on this place Thomas Watkins was the first Settler on this place David Jinkins brought the above indian and buried him and this is the place that the divition line of the old divition before mentioned runs through my dam to Schulkill on this place was the village of a number of indians about fourty perchis from french creek in a hollow formed of high banks on three sides and the fronts towards the Creek level with but little Slope Secured for against S. E. S. W. and N. E. winds and A. Millers place adjoining this Mother Miller a Midwife use to be called to deliver and when com home She use to tell her family how the father of the chield use to go and bring a handfull of roots and rubbed the infant with and when these indians left the oldest of them not liking to go and wile lived here whent to the neighboring houses to git Something to eat and when he was asked why he had not gone whit his people he replyd that he wished to live as long as he could and that he had known that he could not reach the destiny and that they would to had killed him on the road This is the indian above mentioned that D. Jinkins had to buirry Some years after John David had Settled himself on this place and had erected Some kind of buildings and had cleared some ground to farm he obtained a lease of the proprietaries Thomas and Richard

Penn their attornies Richard Peters and Linford Lardner their agents for that purpose the 19th day of February 1746 for thee years; David was a miller by trade and erected a grist mill at bridge run where now the tilt is 53 years ago was a powdermill on that place i was then in and bought a pound of powder one Erdman was then carrying on the buisness in 1758 John David conveyed around the dam of now mine a certain tract of land and in the year 1776 conveyed the remainder of his place to John young, the father of the old John young now near govantry forge george Christman's now which was 44 years before John young got a tille of the west Jersy Society now i am Sitting writing in my mansion on the East Side french creek having the above discribed place in sight; This my place was first Settled by one Samuel Bowen But will leve this Subject and return to east Vincent again. The Vincent lands before Seated, where Called Callowhill mannor. In the year 1827 I Frederick Sheeder bought this hill place as we called, of John young and erected New house and barn and improved the Same otherwise on this place are good iron oar but not in operation and has all appearance of limestone the french creek devids these two places the hill place in west and this the Papermill place in East Vincent of which i shall give a more perticular discription in detail in its turn I have to turn towards the uper end of West Vincent as i excipt making mention of Some places the place at present occupied by Joseph Davis at the conestoco pike between Christman's places and formerly Ludwigs Tavarn, the first Settler of that was one Mr. — John the grandfather of Jona John now on old Knerrs place there are Some miner tracts that i have no information of, now i will proseed to Kimberton farm was first Settled by one Parker of whom g. Christman deceased bought altho in Pikeland the line of vincent and Pikeland runs through that farm its likely in my corse i Shall give you the name of the person of whom you can obtain a Scheme Sketch of Kimberton this my Residence and Reinhards factorys; down Royal Spring

Stream empties in french creek at Clement Rentgen's deceased till were he use to factor the round iron opposed that is the large farm now Alexander Caneday, East Vincent Umphry Lloyd was the first Settler on this place where french creek runs along the line of 2 sides to the left whereas the creek runs to the right 2 sides of Johna Johns place above discribed umphry Lloyd came from wales and old age had but one Son John who kept the place till died of old age John lived till much advances in years then took a wife got 2 Sons who been miners at the decease of their father and when came on age to take charge of the property not been brought up to work Soon run through with, this is one of the handsomest farms in the Township, now I proceed up the creek to the Lyles place Joseph Rogers the grandfather of Wm. Rogers Esqr. the late high Sheriff of Chester County and Justice of the peace, and of James Rogers at Springville came from ireland and Settled this place first and indians had wigwombs in and around the bank where he erected his buildings addet more caves in Said bank for his Negro Slaves to live in and in the meantime he had a Sone growing up and use to rassel with the indians of which play they been very fond—further ahead you will find it Stated that its 126 years Since this took place Jonathan Rogers one of the Sons of Joseph hel the largest part of the large tract and died on the Same in the year 1792 Jonathan Sold to the Pottses and Hopert 50 acres the lower part of the place along the creek to erect a Slitting mill and a forge to make germen Steel, of this i Shall treat more largely hereafter and of the time when I with my parents and others came to this country next comes Henry Yeager's place now joining french creek the Father in law of old Henry Knerr by the name of Henry Miller was the first Settler on this place by whos death H. Knerr became the heir of and he left it by his will to his oldest Son but one Henry Knerr that kept the middle ferry had been the oldest son Jacob Knerr after his decease H. yeager became the owner of next place joining french creek the creek divides

this and Johna John's are a Crist mill and Sawmill 2 dwelling houses and School hous called Christman's School-house and mills the present owner was willed to by his father Henry Christman the oldest Son of old Henry Christman deceased the farm house and 2 Stone houses and large Barn with other buildings Stand on a rising about 50 perchis from the works the mill and out buildings the present proprietor erected, This place was first Settled by the before mentioned Paul Benner who was a Son in law of garrit Brumback of whome I have to give a detailed describing of in its turn of whome old John Hause purchased which is hard on 30 years and erected permenant buildings in his time and died old age next place up french creek the present proprietor george Christman youngest Son of Henry and brother of the former the old gentleman along with his brother george that afterwards became the owner of Kimberton place, purchased this property when young men of the first Settler Thomas Brawall brother of Wm. that Paul Benner had bought of after Henry C. and g. lived on this place george here is a lately erected roofed bridge accross french creek, Sold his Share to his brother Henry and purchased the Kimberton farm then on to 300 acres Henry Turned everything to advantage and prospered left places by will to all his children but one, and She got hers in cash, on this place is an indian grave close to the fence that has head and foot stone which i have viewed, next to this along the creek is Andrew Bussert now, which old Adam Miller willed to his Second Son Conrad but could not keep it like his brother John was sold for him about the year 1817 on account being incumbered, next to that is the place I, F. Sheeder reside on, this place was first Settled by Samuel Bowen who erected a crist mill and Sawmill then none in the parts around for 20 miles and after the decease of Said S. Bowen george and Miric David two brothers bought the property then containing 200 acres and better it appears that Bowen Sold a lot off at the upper end which is now the property of the widdow Shuler who had been the wife of

the late Wm. Shuler, the Said g. and Miric David put every thing in repair and in complead order and the mill not being Spacious for the acquirement of the business, they erected a new mill the one here then was of hewn logs but they erected a large Stone mill house of three Story high over and around the one that was and wile this was in progress the Millrights had to have all their work rady to clap in as soon as the roof been on the new millhouse and as Soon the roof was on the old house and geering was tore out and the new put in In three days time for the mill to run again on account of the throng of the buisness and Some years after Miric Sold his Share to his brother george and he took up the place next above this something like 300 acres and erected a forge. Some number of years after he became indebted and this property was Sold by the Sheriff i must return back to this place of mine before proseedng on of Miric David, John David on the hill place of which a discription is above given was a thirth brother they been all millers by trade they been brought up to that by thier father thier father owned the property that is at this time called Millers factory in Covantry, tho John had been Small of person and lame he got to larn the Tailoring trade and whent by the name wile living on the hill place hopping Tailor or little John, george Secured all the water right to his works and 12 years after John had been the possesor of the hill place he conveyed a Small triangle to george at the upper end at the dam wich is now 88 years past, the writing for that purpose been Signed the Ninth day of August 1758. After the decease of george David old Jacob Keeley the father of the last deceased Jacob deceased purchased the property and repaired. The information of the erecting of the before mentioned mill house & & i obtained of old James John ten years ago Shortly before his decease i been with him twice Seeing him and in our conversation he tould me that this had been the place that he had been Sent to mill when a boy and that then the mill was new built and the circumstances as related

above and he counted up the years from then and Said that it was 82 years than I been asking Joshua Hause once when he had that mill torn away to erect the present paper-mill as i got my Sawing done here i been building the barn on the hill then, If he could discover anything about the old mill how long it had been build and he Said that there had been a date at one of the gable ends and that according to that date it had been build 81 years for me asking him that question was that in the winder of 1793 and 1794 I the first time came past here to go to Brumbachs church It appeared to me then to be an old building and the walls cracked much however to return to Jacob Keeley Repairing everything of a new he addit new buildings a pullingmill and gun factory and a large new stone house and kept then a public house in he got an daughter married to a Batman he then put an addition to for Batman to keep store every thing was prospering with him he erected a bridge accross french creek here on his own expence. The forage Magazine was here the time the Army lay at Valley forge and its Said that there is a cannon buirried here that g. Washington had ordered to be Spiked and buirried when he left the parts; J. K. had a Team going continually hauling for the army. Jacob Keeley died the day of the battle of germantown 69 years ago his widdow Elizabeth She lived here 30 od years after his decease her Son Jacob Keeley took possession as heirs and he did not injoy the property long in 2 or 3 years him and wife died not fare appart Some of the heirs took it at the appraisement but Sold the same to Wm. Sahler in 1816 Sahler possessed it a cople of years and was Sold out by the Shirriff the heirs bought it but could not hold it assigners were choosen they divited it in two tracts 84 acres to the Mill and 71 Acres to the Tavern the Township election has allway been here within 6 years and the general Election, is no Tavern nor election held here at present I have a building in progress for Lycium and School and when finished will be dwelling for 2 more familys here as are now 6 family's here 34 persons

an engreas in the Spring of 12 persons more; The assigners had not been able to sell then the Shirriff Sold the mill tract in 1819 and Daniel Hause purchased it and put his Son Joshua here and in 1825 Conveyed it to Joshua and he conveyed it to Frederick Sheeder the present proprietor in 1832 and Since then have been continually at building and repairing in the year 1821 the dam whent away and was kept up but temporally till in 1838 built a permanant one the house i live in i erected in in 1840 i erected a new Barn that has 20 thousand Shingles on its roof a year or two after I had put in a permanant dam the property next above come into new hands made clame for damages to pay for the property that they had bought too high the damages been laid at 2500 dollars and the gentleman was awarted i cent damage and \$100.00 for the time to com and after that was paid It was discovered that the dam was not within a foot as high as the former dams had been, Here i must relate an anecdote in the year of 1833 when this my mansion was under roof living then in the old house a gentleman from Connecticut called on me to Subscribe for a book Whitefields life and Sermons i did so and he loged over knight with me and in the conversation we had after Supper he Said that if any person had tould him that the State of Pennsylvania was Such a country as he had found it to be he would not had belived it I put the question wy, his answer was, we call your Corn Stocks Sabling and your houses pallases; I must proseed to the next place Conrad Bode 15 years hence came from germany bought the Seventy one acres of the assigners and Sold 14 acres with the part of the buildings the new part of the house and part of the Stabling he moved accross the new road and erected a house and barn where he at present resides; of the next place above this i made mention who the first Settler was last fall it has been Sold by assinement in two tracts and 2 fields not Sold is nothing in opporation but i belive the oil mill there is a limestone quarry on this place the next above that is David Marys but cheafly of the forge place

the next above that is the Borthalets place 3 farms with Christ and Sawmill on the Smallest tract Samuel Borthalet purchased it Second hanted after the decease of ——— Root and its Suposed that W. Root was the first Settler on the same The next place John Buchard formerly John Titlow and its Suposed that, That family been the first Settlers, Next is Pughtown James Pugh took up then this along with Tounsends place all in one is a large tract of land a good part has been Sold out in town lots and houses are going on brisk 2 Stores a Tanary a Temprance hotel a Schoolhouse a permenent Stone bridge accross the creek mill and Sawmill; am in Covantry now but will soon return to Vincent again as i understood of Dr. St. Meredith that he could not attend to comply to his letter he had received of the Society, Samuel Nutt erected the first ironworks at Covantry ville. The next place above Pughtown Jesse Meredith Says that his great grandfather took up that place 300 acres in 1712 and did pay £ 45:00:00 now i turn back to Vincent again to the place this Side of Pughtown, Frederick Lehr's place a germen of late years but Jacob Mundshauer a Swiss, I shall Say more of this Jacob when i com to treat of Reinhardts place, the first Settler was held by the family till whithin 12 years hence Jacob M. was a Stone mason by trade and one of his Sons, John had learned the blacksmith trade he whent to Lancaster to work Journey work and he worket there the time the Baxten boys first came to Lancaster to distroy the town, they baxten boys took his Sledge out of the Shop for him he John returned home again and worket for himself. He was the first Smith that put hups on wagon wheels in these parts of the country this information i dirived of a grand son of his, he is now called old Jacob Mundshauer; if trancelated in english a person that looks into an others mouth the next place to the right hand of the Pughtown road was first Settled and builtings erected one Alhannah John after him old Philip Miller became the owner and after his decease it had a copple of owners and the widdow and heirs of the late Christian Funk are the

owners and reside thereon this is now reversing the course first i went up the creek now i come back or down but on the right of Bransons road on Kimberton and Pughtown road and between that and the Ridge road in East Vincent, next place is John Green's formerly Abraham Beidler but for many years George Hubner and it is supposed that, That family been the first Settlers next are 64 acres that F. Sheeder owns now no buildings on, formerly belonging to that place next the Widdow Maureys former owner George Sneider which if translated is Tailor, next place is Jacob Cristman's the Second Son of Henry deceased which place was first Settled by one Philip Thomas this place joins mine and the lands of Garrit Brumback's in whose behalf i have to treat largely in its turn. P. Thomas and G. Brumback been two of the first Settlers in that part of the Township Thomas a Seven day baptist and Brumback a Calvinist Masle Thomas a Son of his was owner for many years after the decease of his father and after the decease of Masle none of his Sons could hold it and on this place stood a large peach tree that brought sound fruit 80 years George Christman and others have heard Penina McCrackin a Sister of Masle's often relate it to them this Penina Mc. Crakin had part of her fathers place here her father erected house and barn for her and both are occupied the boards on the floor are pinned down 2 story high, and Since her decease as she had no heir as her brother's children it came into other hands and devited into three parts William Wilson holds the part where the buildings are on now i have to go down and begin at the Pikeland line and come up to the right of the Ridge road at Henry Bush his place formerly and for many years the Ormy's place and its supposed that John the grandfather of the present Ormeys had been the first Settler perhaps 100 years ago he was born 1718 and died 1790 next Henry Hippel's deceased place in the hands of his children Thomas Snider was the first Settler of this place Henry Hippel Married his daughter and became the owner Thomas was born 1716 and died 1782 aged 66 years

on this is the first house standing with additions addet to build of log and the first part built is good at this time and is the main room i was in it to view it for this purpose. Henry Hippel was born 1759 died 1843 age 84 years, on the most east westerly corner of this place in the corner below the Ridge road a long the line of formarly Henry Millers place Stands the monument of Revolutionaries of which i Shall give a full describtion of in its turn when i com to treat of g. Washintons incampment at the Springs and his first night in quartering which was here, the hill church Stands on the top level in the corner of this place on this ridge on his way to Reading; the next is Wm. Rogers Esqr. and late Sherriff of Chester County; which is part of old Joseph Bassler's place the Ridge road passing through by the tenements old Bassler its belived was the first Settler on this place joings Wm. grandfather's place, and now begin the different places till part Brumback Church on the left of the Ridge road when i come to treat of the churches I Shall then give the particulars in detail now crossing the road a distance above the church then the revers course first Isaac younblod's place then the Poseys place Edward Brumback's place The great, grandfather of Said Edward was the first Settler here garrit Brumback came from germany when but one house Stood where germantown now Stands he tarried a wile about there and came up here took up 1000 acres and erected buildings and the first house was of log all split with the wip saw and about four years past Edward tore it away and erected a Stone house in the place and now lives in, garrit as soon he had erected builting he capt Tavern in and there was then an Indian village about 50 or 60 perchis where the roads now crosses, Pottsgrove and Schullkill roads (and a new meeting house now Stands) of 300 Souls and garrit got them under his commant they helpet him to work and got provition in return, gearhard to had to Set down with them and Smoke a pipe of tobacco and rassel with them this pleased them much and they then Sang war Songs for him

his time he had to go to the Valley forge 10 mile to git his plough irons Sharpened and carried one on each Side of his horse, this was the first public house kept in these parts that he kept. The indians had been verry fond of potatoes Turnips and especially milk i could mention the lines of this tract, but takes too much time.

(To be continued.)

RECORD OF SERVANTS AND APPRENTICES BOUND
AND ASSIGNED BEFORE HON. JOHN GIBSON,
MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 5TH, 1772—
MAY 21, 1773.

(Continued from Vol. xxxiii, page 491.)

1773.

January 1st.

Hannah Moore under indenture of servitude to John Hagan now cancelled, servant to Henry Starrett of Phil^a.

James Karr with consent of his mother Mary, apprentice to John Flinn of Phil^a cabinet maker.

Anna Mary Famerin Jun^r with consent of her mother, servant to George Smith of the Northern Liberties and his wife.

January 2^d.

Frederick Winter last from Rotterdam, servant to Jacob Coblance of Bristol Township Phil^a

Valentine Fingar last from Rotterdam, servant to James Brinton of Pennsborough Township.

Peter Cellier aged twenty-one years and upwards, an apprentice to W^m Shippen of Phil^a Cooper.

George Smith Jun^r with consent of his father, apprentice to Peter Cress of Phil^a

January 4.

John Martin servant to John Raynolds cabinet-maker of Phil^a.

Mary Maxfield aged 12 years and six months, apprentice to Andrew Bunner of Phil^a. merchant by the managers of the House of Employment.

John Chritⁿ Reineck last from Rotterdam, servant to Michael Immel of Phil^a.

James Woodward with consent of his Brother Thomas, apprentice to John Scattergood of the Northern Liberties Tanner and Currier, to be taught the business, found all necessaries and also allowed to go to night school during the time of his apprenticeship at the expense of his brother.

January 5.

Susanna Spaunin last from Rotterdam, servant to the Rev^d John Ewing of Phil^a

Barbara Fordyth last from Rotterdam, servant to Francis Wade of Phil^a.

Edward Bartholomew with the consent of his mother Mary, apprentice to George Wilson, hatter, of Phil^a

January 6.

John Karla with consent of his Father Casper, apprentice to Peter Cooper of Phil^a Cordwainer.

James Ford with consent of his Father Stephen, apprentice to Jacob Maag of Passyunk Township.

January 7.

Charles O'Connor [Nov. 12th 1772] servant assigned by James Whiteall to Thomas Moore of Phil^a

George Taylor [May 14th 1769 before J. Jones Esq^r] servant of Samuel Simpson to Amariah Farnsworth of Burden Town, New Jersey.

January 8.

John Nevell [June 3rd 1771 & 11th Inst.] apprentice assigned by John Elmsly to John Handlyn of Phil^a

Bartholomew Lyons [Sep^t 24th 1771] who was under an Indenture of Apprenticeship to Simon Fitzgerald late of Phil^a. Cordwainer who has since absconded and by Virtue of an Order of the Mayors Court held the 5th of this Instant, cancelled, and with consent of his Mother Eleanor bound an apprentice to James Starr of Phil^a Cordwainer.

Henry Weismiller last from Rotterdam, servant to George Ross of Phil^a Butcher.

Conrad Undersee last from Rotterdam, servant to George Ross of Phil^a Butcher.

Mary Lincoln servant assign'd by Jonathan Jones to Mary Pugh of Upper Merion. Phil^a County

Mary Lincoln [aged five years and five months] servant, by her Father Thomas to Jonathan Jones and assigned by said Jones to Mary Pugh.

John Clark servant to John Marshall of Moyamensing.

January 9.

Thomas M^cDonald servant to William Richardson of Fawn Township.

January 11.

John Nevell [8th Inst] apprentice assign'd by John Handlyn to his Father Tho^s of Phil^a

Charlotte Tucker with consent of her Mother Elizabeth Fiddess, apprentice to Townsend White of Phil^a

Joseph Bro with consent of his Mother Margaret Le Beauf, apprentice to Joseph Huddle of Southwark Cooper.

Ludwig Reineek } [Feb^y 23rd 1773] last from
and Maria Eliz^a his wife } Rotterdam, servants to James Vaux of Providence Township.

John Christopher Haus last from Rotterdam, servant to Samuel Howell of Phil^a merchant.

Paul Frederick Brunner last from Rotterdam, servant to John Rupp of Phil^a

William Stephens [Dec. 15th last, past] serv^t assign'd by Elis Newlin to Eleazor Levi of New York City.

January 12.

Salome Albright a poor child aged eleven years, apprentice by Joel Zane and Joseph Thatcher Overseers of the Poor for the Northern Liberties to John Moyer, Tanner.

John Hanson servant to Andrew Moynihan of Phil^a

James Manly servant assign'd by Matthew Conard to Robert Hopkins Jun^r of Philadelphia.

January 13.

John Drinker with consent of his Father Edward apprentice to Bowyer Brooke of Phil^a Boat Builder.

Isaac Wood with consent of his Father James apprentice to Bowyer Brooke of Phil^a Boat Builder.

Patrick Taaffe [July 19th 1771] who was under Indenture to John Howard now cancelled, servant to James Lees of Phil^a

<i>John Mitchell</i>	}	servants to William Montgomery of Augusta Co. in Virginia.
<i>William Cleark</i>		
<i>George Peters</i>		
<i>John Flintham</i>		
<i>John Mills</i>		
<i>William Farley</i>	}	

January 14.

<i>Michael Farrel</i>	}	servants to W ^m Montgomery of Augusta and Owen Rogers } Co. in Virginia.
<i>Owen Rogers</i>		

<i>Anthony Auwor &</i>	}	last from Rotterdam, servants to Joseph Mitchell of Tredeffryn
<i>Dorothea his wife</i>		

Duncan M^cArthur Jun^r with consent of his Father apprentice to James Fisher of Phil^a Shopkeeper.

James M^cDonald redemptioner now cancelled, servant to John Scantlan of the Borough of Chester.

January 16.

John Connel last from Ireland redemptioner to Walter Marshal, servant to Robert Gray of Phil^a

John Vicker who was under Indenture of Servitude, last from St. Croix, servant to Robert Turner of Phil^a

Lewis Portia who was under Indenture to Samuel Penrose now cancelled, servant to Samuel Penrose of Kingcess Township.

January 18.

George Connelly who was under Indenture to Sam^l Skillen now cancelled, with consent of his mother Elizabeth Rowen, apprentice to John Pollard of Phil^a

Anthony Coupel aged 18 yrs. apprentice to Matthew Poller of Phil^a Blacksmith.

Arthur Hurry with consent of his Father William apprentice to John M^cCalla of Phil^a

January 19.

Elizabeth Till with consent of her sister Susanna apprentice to W^m Fisher of Phil^a

Mary Mahoney [May 8th 1772] assigned by Robert Duncan to Charles White of Phil^a

William Wright with consent of his mother Susanna apprentice to Enoch Hughs of Phil^a

<i>John Conrad Miffert</i>	} servants to Jacob Morgan Jun ^r
<i>Maria Dorothy his wife &</i>	
<i>Anna Cath^e their daughter</i>	

Samuel Thorn with consent of his Friend Richard Marsh, apprentice to Joseph Marsh of Southwark.

<i>John Conrade Miffert</i>	} assign'd by Jacob Morgan
<i>Mary Dorothy his wife</i>	
<i>& Anna Cath^e their Daughter</i>	

Jacob Lutz with the consent of his mother Catherine Cloe, apprentice to Jacob Reese of Phil^a

Catherine Zauch with the consent of her Father Christian apprentice to John George Kemle of Phil^a and his wife.

January 20.

Juliana Dinges last from Rotterdam servant to Davis Bleid.

Michael Lepp last from Rotterdam, servant to Lawrence Lepp of Phil^a

William George Dorrington with consent of his mother Olane Skinner, apprentice to Robert Caruh of Phil^a

January 21.

John Feierabend last from Rotterdam servant to Ludwig Kuhn.

Luke Coleman [March 24th 1773] who was lately under an Indenture of apprenticeship to James Buckcannan, apprentice to John Heller Cooper of Phil^a

John Job aged three years and ten months with consent of his Mother Mary, apprentice to John White of Passy-unck.

January 22.

Christopher Scott aged 17 years, apprentice by the Overseers of the Poor before John Lawrence Esq^r the 11th February 1766 to John Hillard Cooper, which Indenture is now cancelled with consent of said Hillard and also of the Father Thomas Scott, apprentice by the managers of the House of Employment to David Soloman of Phil^a Cedar Cooper.

Thomas Bell with consent of his Father James, apprentice to George Claypoole of Phil^a cabinet maker

Elizabeth Marg^r Mackzeiner last from Rotterdam servant to William Bettle of the Northern Liberties.

Thomas Smith with consent of his mother Eliz^e apprentice to Christel Bartling of Phil^a

William Tracy last from Rotterdam, servant to John Kluig of the Northern Liberties.

Jane Mead who was under Indenture to Robert Otway now cancelled, servant to Charles Risk of Phil^a and assign'd by him to Robert Park of West Caln Township

George Hollman servant to John Hollman of Plimoth Township

Ludwig Storch servant assigned by Wandle Zerben to George Baker of Norrington Township.

January 23.

Daniel Bakely with consent of his Father Christian, apprentice to John Stall of Phil^a

Ludwig Storch [see 22^d Instant] servant assigned by George Baker to Henry Summers of the Northern Liberties Phil^a county.

John Strawcutter who was under Indenture to Fred. Verner now cancelled and with consent of his Father George, apprentice to Philip Worn of the Northern Liberties Black-smith.

Elisha Dawes [March 31st 1770] apprentice assign'd by William Johnson to John Prish of Phil^a Bricklayer.

James Beudiker who was under an Indenture of apprenticeship to Daniel Wegmore which is last apprentice to John Hide Coster of Phil^a

January 25.

John Myers a poor boy aged sixteen years apprentice to Richard Humphreys of Phil^a

January 26.

Frederica Regina Hubner a servant assigned by John William Hoffman [Dec. 14th 1772] to George Hidle of Phil^a

Jacob Catz with consent of his grandfather Martin Catz and his Stepmother Rosena, apprentice to Martin Besch of Phil^a

Barbara Sexin [Dec. 5th 1772] assign'd by Theodore Meminger to John W^m Hoffman of Phil^a

January 27.

John Peter Ulrick [Dec. 26th 1772] who was a servant by Indenture to Cath. Slutz now cancelled, servant to William Hoffman of Dunker Town.

John Apps [May 20th 1771] aged twenty seven years and upwards, apprentice to Richard Ham of Phil^a

John Hudson with consent of his mother Mary, apprentice to William Singleton of Southwark, Phil^a County and his wife.

James Black with consent of his Father Daniel apprentice to Michael Brother of Phil^a Silversmith

January 28.

Jacob Grub [Dec. 3^d 1771] assign'd by Christ^r Rudolph to Matthew Grimes of Phil^a

John Bickerton [Jan^y 1st 1770] assign'd by Matthew Grimls to serve Christian Rudolph of Phil^a.

Joseph Armitage apprentice assign'd by James Worrel to his Father Benjamin Armitage of Bristol Township

Robert Hall with consent of his Friend James Carswell apprentice to Robert Allison of S^owark.

Robert Leech with consent of his Father Duncan, apprentice to Robert Allison of S^owark.

January 29.

John David Neef last from Rotterdam servant to Caspar Wistar of Kings County, N. Y.

Catherine Steel last from Rotterdam, servant to Caspar Wistar of Kings County, New York.

Rachel Chard a poor child aged ten years, apprentice by the Managers of the House of Employment to Thomas Bradford of Phil^a.

January 30.

Charles Matthew Grill, servant assign'd by Detrick Reese to John Musser of Lancaster.

February 1.

Mary Founder [Feb. 28th 1771] servant assign'd by Joseph Williamson to Andrew Summers of Phil^a

Jacob Knode with consent of his Father George, apprentice to Godfrey Gebler of Phil^a black-smith.

February 2.

George Chard a poor child aged seven years apprentice by the Managers of the House of Employment to Edward Wells of Phil^a Bricklayer.

John Mason servant to Joseph Year.

Stephen Solcher [Dec 4th 1771] servant assign'd by George Shepherd to Christopher Ludwig.

John Mitchell assign'd by Thomas Toole to John Lukins of Phil^a

Christiana Frederica Hemphill last from Rotterdam servant to Samuel Rhoads Jun^r of Phil^a

Elizabeth Reinhold last from Rotterdam servant to Adam Hubley jun^r of Phil^a and assigned by him to Henry Keppele of Phil^a

February 3.

Gislin Humphreys with consent of his Father John apprentice to Thomas Redman of Phil^a

February 4.

John Jacob Misser last from Rotterdam servant to William Trautwine of the Northern Liberties.

Anna Maria Inglebold last from Rotterdam, servant to James Wallace of Phil^a and by him assign'd to Daniel Clark of Maxfield.

Anthony Joseph Brazier [June 4th 1772] apprentice assign'd by Martin Fiss to Robert Hopkins j^r of Phil^a

Jacob Moser } last from Rotterdam servant to Jacob Diet-
and Catherine } rick of Waterford Township.
his wife }

Mariah Barbara Hitz last from Rotterdam, servant to Christopher Dietrick of Waterford Township.

Tobias Hitz last from Rotterdam servant to Christopher Dietrick of Waterford Township.

February 5.

Bridget Rogers [May 9th 1772] servant assign'd by Joseph Johnson to Doct^r Richard Farmer of Phil^a

Richard Riddle with consent of his brother James apprentice to John King of Phil^a House Carpenter

February 6.

Nicholas Izenninger with consent of his mother Sarah Reinhard apprentice to John Reinhard of Southwark Phil^a County.

George Frederick Scheller [Sep^t 33^d 1771] servant assigned by John Rhor to Lewis Braihl of Phil^a

Joseph Simmers apprentice assigned by Joseph Butler to Peter Robeson of Phil^a

Casper Shibe last from Rotterdam, with consent of his Father John servant to George Kopper of Phil^a

Sarah Moylan with consent of her Father Joseph, apprentice to Philip Worn of the Northern Liberties.

February 8.

Charles Miller last from Rotterdam servant to Matthias Meyer of Phil^a

Margaret Barbara Fritz last from Rotterdam servant to Christian Derrick of Moyamensing Township

Johannes Fritz last from Rotterdam, servant to Christian Derrick of Moyamensing Township.

Catherine Larshin last from Rotterdam servant to Lawrence Upman of the Northern Liberties.

Maria Eliz^e Larshin last from Rotterdam servant to Lawrence Upman of the Northern Liberties.

John May with consent of his Father William, apprentice to Samuel Read of Phil^a Hatter.

February 9.

Michael Downs [Dec. 30th 1772] servant assign'd by Thomas Badge to Robert Magill of Phil^a

Margaret Kelly who was under Indenture of Servitude to James Delaplaine now cancelled at request of Parties, servant to Daniel King.

John Magrath [July 22nd 1772 & March 15th 1773] servant assign'd by Catherine Curfiss Executrix to the Estate of Christian Curfiss dec'd, to John Hannah.

Elinor Fenn [Nov 28th 1771] servant assign'd by Jerimiah Mahony to Charles Mayse of Phil^a

February 10.

Daniel Troy [Oct. 26th 1772] servant assign'd by Anthony

Fortune to Gamaliel Garrison of Manatan Precink Salem County.

Richard Newman [Dec. 29th 1772] who was under an Indenture of servitude to Michael Robinson apprentice to Stephen Shewell of Phil^a Biscuit Baker.

February 11.

Jacob Harper with consent of his Father Peter apprentice to Christopher Binks of Phil^a

John M^cClure with consent of his Father Robert, apprentice to William Green of Phil^a

February 12.

Henry William Kemp last from Rotterdam, servant to John Williamson of Burlington.

James Maglathery with consent of his mother Elizabeth, apprentice to William Robinson of Phil^a Taylor

Anna Marg^t Meyer last from Rotterdam, servant to John Souder of Phil^a

Jacob Krammer [Feb^y 4th 1771] assigned by William Trautwine to Hugh Henry of Phil^a.

John Slour a free negro, servant to John Pyle of Brandywine Hundred.

February 13.

Michael Downs [9th Ins^t] assign'd by Thomas Badge to Foster M^cConnell of Phil^a

Mary Finley [Jan. 7th 1772] assign'd by John Adam Schwaab to George Benner of Middle Town.

William Evans with consent of his Mother Mary, apprentice to John Watkins of Warminster Township and his wife.

Patrick Weiargan apprentice assign'd by Patrick Farrel to Philip Moore of Phil^a Merch^t

Marion M^cDonald servant assigned by David Ireland to Robert Lumsden of Phil^a

Gabriel Gosshaw [Sep^t 20th 1771] servant assign'd by John Stienmetz to John Inglis of Phil^a.

February 15.

Neil Turner [Nov^r 26th 1771] apprentice assigned by Jacob Van Sciver to Leonard Tweed of the Northern Liberties Cordwainer

Michael Caldwell servant to Thomas Bond Jun^r of Phil^a

Hannah Funks [Nov. 12th 1772] apprentice assign'd by William Morris to Archibald McIllroy of Phil^a

John Vanwrinckle with consent of his Father Jacob Vanwrinckle, apprentice to Thomas Darrah of Phil^a Sadler.

George Shrunk with consent of his Father Bernard, apprentice to Christopher Zimmerman of the Northern Liberties.

Samuel Kemble Jun^r with consent of his Father apprentice to Tench Francis and Tench Tilghman of Phil^a merchants.

February 16.

Philip Cooke [March 30th 1772] under Indenture to *Peter Mahrliz* now cancelled, servant to Daniel Barnes of Phil^a

February 17.

Eleanor Campbell assigned by Daniel Meredith to her Father Arthur.

Jane Peacock [Feb^r 27th 1771] apprentice assign'd by Jacob Graff to William Bispham of Blockley Township.

Mary Patterson with the consent of her mother apprentice to Jn^o Burley of Upper Makfield Township.

Jacob Binder with consent of his Father Philip apprentice to George Heyl of Phil^a.

Marion McDonald who was under an Indenture of Servitude now cancelled, servant to James Riddle of Southwark.

February 18.

Rebecca Fitch with consent of her mother Elizabeth Friar, apprentice to Edward Bonsall of Phil^a House Carpenter.

Barnet Lawerswyler jun^r with consent of his Father apprentice to Jacob Shreiver of Phil^a Leather Dresser.

Charles O' Connor [January 7th 1773] assigned by Thomas Moore to James Starr of Phil^a Cordwainer.

February 19.

Joseph Nagle [Sep^t 30th 1772] apprentice assign'd by Henry Felten to this Father John Nagle of Phil^a

Barbara Myardie [Oct. 6th 1772] assign'd by John Lawrence Esq^r to John Ellet of Phil^a

James Thomas with consent of his Mother Elinor Thomas, apprentice to John Moyer of the Northern Liberties and his wife.

Mary Fitzgerald [March 17 1772] servant to Thomas Thomson to William Moore of Phil^a

John Carins servant assigned by William Moore to Thomas Thompson of Southwark.

February 20.

Margaret M^cKay with consent of her Father Robert, apprentice to Jedediah Snowden of Phil^a

Michael Downs who was under Indenture of Servitude to Foster M^cConnell now cancelled, servant to Finley M^cDonnal of Southwark [Feb^y 13th 1773]

February 22.

Henry Gordon of full age, apprentice to William Haslewood of Phil^a.

Jonathan Freicle last from Rotterdam, servant to John Philips of Phil^a

Anthony Simeda, servant assigned by Casper Singar to serve Anthony Pittan.

February 23.

Ludwig Reineck [Jan^y 11th 1773] who with his wife Mary Elizabeth, servants to James Vaux, and assign'd by him to John Soltar of Phil^a

John Bower with consent of his Father Thomas, apprentice to Morris Trueman of Phil^a

February 24.

Christian Kelpert, servant assign'd by David Waggoner to Jacob Kelpert [Oct. 3rd 1772] of Germantown.

Grace Keen a free negro with consent of her grandmother Grace Roy, apprentice to James Thompsen of Oxford Township.

James Winters with the consent of his Father Patrick Winters, apprentice to Rob^t Wickersham of Blockley Township.

February 27.

John Clark [Jan^y 8th 1773] assign'd by John Marshall to Michael Schwartz of Plumstead.

Henry Zimmerman [Jan^y 22nd 1772] assign'd by George Epley to Rudolph Heiber of Phil^a.

Mary Bryan assign'd by John Little to Joseph Richardson [May 4th 1772] of Providence Township

David Altimus with consent of his Father Fred^k apprentice to Rudolph Neff of Bedford Township.

Michael Barry assign'd by Cap^t David M^cCutcheon to John Hall of Phil^a

Michael Farel [Jany 14th 1773] assign'd by James Starret to John Smith of Radnor Township.

March 1.

John Robinson with consent of his guardian Jonas Supplee, apprentice to Joseph Moore of Phila.

Philip Cook [Feb^y 16th past] who was under an Indenture of Servitude to Daniel Barnes now cancelled, servant to John Buckingham of the Northern Liberties.

Alexander Wilson, with consent of his mother Mary, apprentice to George Falker of Phil^a Cordwainer.

John Bowland apprentice to John Parrish of Phil^a Bricklayer.

John Hamilton servant to Henry Hill Esq^r of Phil^a

March 3.

Leonard Lutz apprentice to Henry Kurtz of Phil^a

Christopher Stateback apprentice to Alexander Greenwood of Phil^a

James Hall servant to Levy Marks of Phil^a Taylor.

John Geary servant to Francis Trumbel of Southwark.

Elizabeth Bedley with consent of her Father Henry, servant to John Philips of Phil^a

March 4.

Margaret Hall [bound by Robert Hardie and William Drewry overseers of the Poor before Thomas Lawrence Esq^r May 2] assign'd by John Erwen to serve Robert Thomas of Upper Hanover Township.

Ann Hollowell with consent of her Mother Mary apprentice to Peter Sulter of Phil^a

Adam Lear with consent of his uncle Martin Reinhart, apprentice to John Cress, of Phil^a Blacksmith

March 5.

John Frider a Portuguese, apprentice to Christian Fiss of Phil^a

Frederica Regina Hubner [Jan^y 26th 1773], servant to Rosina Henizen of the Northern Liberties.

Jacob Trapple with consent of his Mother Sarah Ludgate, apprentice to Jacob Vansciver of the Northern Liberties, cordwainer.

March 6.

Jane White [Nov. 30th 1772] servant assign'd by Jn Harkins to Thomas Church of Limerick Township.

<i>Frederic Castill</i>	} who were under an Indenture of Servitude to William Hasleton J ^r now cancelled, to serve William Hasleton Sen ^r
<i>Francis Doyer</i>	
<i>Telman Dresser</i>	
<i>Francis Belastein</i>	

Barbary Brindle with consent of her mother Abagail, apprentice to Conrad Weaver of Bristol.

Anna Margaret Thomas [Sept. 20th 1771] servant assigned by John Stillwaggon to Adam Mullador of Passyunk.

William Wilkinson with the consent of his Mother Anna, apprentice to Thomas Paul of Lower Dublin Township.

Isaac M^cAlee with consent of his Father William, apprentice to James Armitage of Southwark.

John Wagg with consent of his Father John, apprentice to Michael Brothers of Phil^a

March 8.

William Smith [Oct. 22^d 1772] who was under Indenture of Servitude to James Sutton, now cancelled, apprentice to Samuel Ruhard of Phil^a cordwainer.

William Tuncks with consent of his Father William apprentice to Archibald M^cIlroy, peruke maker.

March 9.

John Creemer last from Rotterdam servant to John Souder of Deerfield Township.

Maria Magdalena Creemer last from Rotterdam to John Souder of Deerfield Township.

March 10.

John Campbel servant to Philip Jacobs of Racoons Creek, Jersey.

March 11.

Elizabeth Onongst with consent of her Mother Elizabeth, apprentice to Martin Weis of Phil^a

Abel Jeherd apprentice to Thomas Stroud of Brandewine Hundred.

March 13.

Robert Shoemaker with consent of his Father Benjamin, apprentice to Jonathan Dilworth of Phil^a House-Carpenter.

William Murray with consent of his Father assign'd by Bernard Gratz apprentice to Alexander Henderson of Phil^a

Edward M^cGlochlin aged sixteen years, apprentice to John Cox Marriner, of Phil^a.

Terrence Connoly servant to Christopher Dietrick of Waterford.

Nathaniel Raine with consent of his Father Samuel, apprentice to Jacob Godshalk of Phil^a clock-maker.

March 15.

Thomas Cruise redemptioner to Jn^o Dickson now cancelled, servant to Richard Porter.

John Magrath [Feb 9th 1773] servant assign'd by John Hannah to Cornelius Cooper of Phil^a

March 16.

Margaret Campbell with consent of her mother Elizabeth, apprentice to William Bonham of Phil^a

Joseph Nourse apprentice to Amos Stettele Esq^r of Phil^a

James Campbell with consent of his mother Mary apprentice to Andrew Philler of Phil^a Cordwainer.

Henry Maag with consent of his step father Daniel Burkhart, apprentice to Thomas Search of Southwark, wheelwright.

Elizabeth M^cCauly with consent of her mother Rebecca Wessell, apprentice to Thomas Leiper of Phil^a Tobacconist.

Mary Hymen, servant assigned by John Rupp to Christian Detterer [Dec. 9th 1772] of Rock Hill.

March 17.

Jn^o Fred^k Albright a servant [April 21st 1772] discharged from his servitude by his master John Zeller.

Mary Burman with consent of her Father Edward, apprentice to Rachel M^cCullough of Phil^a

Rachel Burman with consent of her Father Edward, apprentice to Rachel M^cCullough of Phil^a

Maria Elizabeth Folck assigned by John Fritz to John Summers of the Mannor of Moorland. [Dec. 13th 1772]

Margaret Ferguson [Nov. 4th 1772] assigned by Peter January to James Pyat of Derby.

March 18.

Neil M. Commaghill, servant to John Marshall of Moyamensing Township.

March 19.

Catherine Everding last from Rotterdam servant to Jacob Dietrick of Phil^a

March 20.

William Postlethwaite Heysham with consent of his Father William, apprentice to Cop^l John Souder of Phil^a

Anna Maria Camberine assigned by Samuel Noble to Matthew Keen of Oxford Township.

March 22.

Thomas Fitzgerald [May 30th 1772] who was under an Indenture of apprenticeship to Sebastian Muffler now cancelled, apprentice to Martin Noll of Phil^a Baker, and his wife Elizabeth.

Joanna Griffin assigned by George Wilson to Archibald Gardner of Phil^a [June 11th 1772]

Frederick Freile [Sep^t 19th 1772] servant assigned with his own consent by Ludwig Karcher to William Murray of Cashasky in the Illinois.

March 23.

Samuel Land with consent of his mother Charity and of Peter Turner his guardian, apprentice to Gunning Bedford of Phil^a House-carpenter

William Bowers [bound before J. Lawrence Esq^r] apprentice assign'd by John Moody to Daniel Evans of Philadelphia, Blacksmith.

James Venall [Jan^y 5th 1770] who was under an Indenture of Servitude to Benjamin Fuller now cancelled, apprentice to Francis Trumble of Southwark, Windsor, chair maker.

Anna Eliz^a Habacki [Dec. 7th 1772] assigned by Margaret Past executrix of Lawrence Past, to Michael Steitz of Back Creek Hundred.

March 24.

Luke Coleman [June 21st.1773] assigned by John Heller to Casper Schnyder of Phil^a Cooper.

Joseph Clark Jr. with consent of his Father, apprentice to Jonathan Evans of Phil^a Cooper.

John Souder with consent of his Father, apprentice to Matthias Gilbert of Phil^a

March 25.

John Hamcher last from Rotterdam, servant to Sarah Davis of Stow Creek

Mary Elizabeth Hamcher last from Rotterdam, servant to John Duffield of Phil^a

George Bartholomew with consent of his Brother Benjamin Town, apprentice to John Hood of Phil^a

Michael Lepp [Jan^y 19th 1773] assigned by Lawrence Lepp to Frederick Frailey of Phil^a

March 26.

Nicholas Gilbert aged 21 years, apprentice to Caspar Murath of Phil^a chaise maker.

March 27.

Theobald Cline [Dec. 14th 1772] servant assign'd by George Wert to William M^cIlvain of Phil^a

John Bignal a poor boy bound by a Majority of the Managers of the House of Employment to Jesse Williamson of Phil^a

Charles Frederick Featherman last from Rotterdam, servant to Valentine Standley of Phil^a

March 29.

Charles Rigger [August 1st 1772] assigned by Robert Cooper to Alexander Rutherford of Phil^a

George Thompson with consent of his Mother Margaret Lesley, apprentice to Philip Hayd of Phil^a

Grace Buxton with consent of her Uncle James Coffe apprentice to Joseph Coffe of Gloucester

Godfrey Affler assigned by George Kner to Jacob Biderman of the Northern Liberties.

Maria Elizabeth Reineck who with her husband Ludwig, servants to James Vaux and at the expiration of their time servants to John Shea of Phil^a

March 30.

Anna Spess Fisher last from Rotterdam servant to Frederic Boyer of Phil^a

Arthur Thomas [April 30th 1770—J. Shoemaker Esq^r] assigned by Thomas Naglee to Joseph Carr of Phil^a

March 31.

John Miller assigned by Joshua Lampartee to John Bigler of Phil^a

Emanuel Hyams servant to John Henry of Phil^a

April 1.

James Cotter servant to Henry Weaver of Strasburg.

Charles Gotteil Hempel [Oct. 8th 1772] assign'd by John Ellwood to Martin Weis of Phil^a

April 2.

John Butler servant to Anthony Fortune of Phil^a

William Davis servant to John Quick of Oxford.

Richard Brown with consent of his Father George apprentice to Richard Masen of the Northern Liberties.

Robert Garret apprentice to Benjamin Griffit of Southwark.

Thomas Quill [Aug. 1st 1771] assign'd by Robert Greaver to James Willson of Piquay.

April 3.

John Collis [March 19th 1771] apprentice assign'd by John Bament to David Ware of Phil^a

Charles Godleib Hempel [April 1st 1773] servant assign'd by Martin Weis to David Shafer of Phil^a

John Sheppard with consent of his Father Josiah apprentice to Richard Inkson of Phil^a mariner.

April 5.

Jacob Awalt with consent of his Father John apprentice to Frederick Walter of Phil^a bricklayer.

Juliana Winey [Dec. 31st 1771] assign'd by Catherine Carpenter to William Moulder of Phil^a

James West apprentice to Thomas Hough of Phil^a cooper.

William Arnell Jun^r with consent of his Father apprentice to John Piles of Phil^a House Carpenter.

Thomas Rogers with consent of his Father Joseph apprentice to Jacob Young of Phil^a

William Reeburg with consent of his mother Mary Mossor, apprentice to Thomas Redman of Phil^a Tin Plate worker.

Henry Roark servant to Jonathan Adams of Phil^a

Hans George Schenediffer } [Dec. 30th 1772] servant as-
and Dorothy his wife } sign'd by Samuel Howell to
Gilbert Rodman of Bensalem.

Adam Schenediffer [Dec. 30th 1772] servant assign'd by Samuel Howell to Gilbert Rodman of Bensalem.

Anna Maria Schenediffer [Dec. 30th 1772] servant assigned by Sam^l Howell to Gilbert Rodman of Bensalem.

April 6.

John Albert Jun^r [Mar. 12th 1771] apprentice assign'd by Christian High to John Rudle of Phil^a Taylor.

April 7.

Griffith Owen with consent of his mother Elizabeth Owen, apprentice to Jacob Godshalk of Phil^a clock-maker.

Margaret Sadleigh [Feb^y 22nd 1772] assign'd with her own consent by Thomas Masturman to William Lawrence of Deptford.

April 8.

Elizabeth Warner with consent of her mother Hannah, apprentice to Joseph Jenkins of Phil^a House Carpenter.

April 10.

Henry Liz apprentice to Adam Stone of Phil^a Butcher.

Elizabeth Jones with consent of her Father Thomas, apprentice to John Joseph and Hannah his wife of Phil^a

April 12.

Johann Frederick Fetterman last from Rotterdam servant to Martin Kreider of Phil^a

John M^cKay [Oct. 27th 1772] assigned by Charles Mears to his Father Hector M^cKay of East Nottingham, Chester County.

Dan Bristol with consent of his Father Hezekiah apprentice to Robert Warrill of Phil^a cordwainer.

Godlip Figely servant assign'd by Henry Funk to Abraham Kinsey of Phil^a

April 13.

Joseph Monney servant to Jacob Tryne of Passyunk.

John Frierabend [Jan^y 21st 1773] assign'd by Ludwig Kukn to Reverend Frederick Muhlenberg of Heidelberg Township.

Henry Sharick [Nov 22nd 1771] who was under an Indenture of Servitude to William Jenkins now cancelled, servant to George Seasholtz of Goshahoppen Phil^a

Alice Bryan assign'd by Peter Nowland to John Murray of Providence Township, Phil^a

Samuel Moss with consent of his Father Isaac apprentice to Charles Stow of Phil^a Tayler.

Amarias Coxe [Novem^r 23rd 1771] assign'd by William Willmore to Henry Cary of Phil^a

William May servant to John Reynolds of Phil^a

April 14.

John Milner Jun^r [Oct^r 10th 1770] who was under an Indenture to Thomas Low, cancelled by the Mayors Court with consent of his Father, apprentice to Samuel Barrow of Phil^a watchmaker.

John Rowan [Oct^r 25th 1771] assign'd by Presley Blackiston to Jacob Peters of Phil^a cordwainer.

Anna Cath. Thillen [Dec^r 24th 1772] assign'd by Charles Pryer to Michael Croll of Upper Salford.

Margaret Bacon servant to Lawrence Fagan of the Northern Liberties.

William Musgrove with consent of his Father Matthew, apprentice to W^m Williams of the Northern Liberties.

Leonard Hartranfft [December 28th 1772] assign'd by Henry Hyman to Godfrey Haga of Phil^a.

Dennis Kough assign'd by Cap^t Noel Todd to Bryan O'Harra of Phil^a.

Frederick Fox with consent of his step mother Eliz^a Fox, apprentice to Conrad Alster of Phil^a Cordwainer.

Edward Harper assign'd by Cap^t Noel Todd to Christopher Collis of Phil^a.

Archibald M^cSparran with consent of his Uncle Archibald, apprentice to George Hyle of Phil^a Leather Breeches maker and skinner.

John Edwards assign'd by Cap^t Edward Spain to Henry Neal of Phil^a

James Davie assign'd by Cap^t Edward Spain to Henry Neal of Phil^a

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

LETTER FROM JAMES LOGAN TO JOHN PENN.—

PHILAD^A 17th Nov. 1729.

HONOURED FRIEND,

Tho' I have wrote largely to thee jointly with thy Brothers by J. Steel in a letter fit for him to see I must give thyself another on some particulars in which I cannot be so communicative; & my hints shall be very short (for I really have not time to be otherwise) yet they may deserve thy notice & remembrance.

James as I have said in that letter has really a sincere hearty zeal for your interest & a good natural understanding, yet his Education did not allow it to be so enlarged as it might have been by greater advantages—& therefore he may sometimes be short in Judgment—When he first came into my business he could not well bear advancement & was like to forget himself, but time & trouble (for he has been divers ways unfortunate) have brought him to a better sense which 'tis hoped he may keep up to—Where he is a friend he is too much so, & the same sometimes the contrary way—few men in his eyes having both good & ill qualities, 'tho' 'tis the case of all mankind: only I think he will do me the justice to allow I can be a cross fellow. However as he can & is disposed to serve you to his utmost he therefore ought accordingly to be regarded. He knows yo^r Business & you cannot at present do without him.

I must next mention your Gov^t which some believe will be considered this next session of Parli^t. If surrendered or taken, you should secure your Property while you hold it, for 'tis a thing of value & all enduring Gov^{ts} should be laid under some direction to support it from unjust Encroachm^{ts} otherwise you may suffer—If there be an Act of Parliam^t for a Resumption *that* will undoubtedly vacate or repeal all Laws & Charters for Frames & Models of Governm^t which the Ministry will think necessary 'tis feared in our case: because our Annual Elections of Assemblies, Sherifs &c without any writt established by a Law confirmed by the late Queen; & indeed without such a Repeal the Crown would scarce hold any Governm^t here—But if that should happen 'tis a pity that Corporation Charters as for Philad^a & Chester, should be included, for that to this City is really of very great service to the Publick, & under the Crown would prove much more necessary.

Next, as to Paper Money agst which neither J. Steel nor I dare say one word & I confess I have never been agst it so long as it's value is kept up by not exceeding in quantity—But I fear the popular Frenzy that now reigns will never stop till we are in as bad Credit as they are in New England where an oz of silver is worth 20 of their Shillings, & then an English Sh^s of your Quitrents will be about threepence—They already talk of making more & no man dares appear to stem the fury of the popular rage. The notion is that while any man will borrow on a good Security of land more money should be made for them without

thinking of what value it will be when made. They affirm that whilst the security is good the money cannot fall & if the Exchange rises to 200 'tis only the Sterl^s money that rises for ours is still the same—I hope therefore some more effectual method will be taken than a Letter only from Secr^y Popple—The Kings own hand should forbid the Gov^r under the Penalty of his displeasure & the forfeiture of the Appointment—But I hope you will not let even the last Act be abrogated for the money being now out it would occasion the utmost distraction: & on this head perhaps I may once touch again, tho' I shall now very speedily decline all Publick Business forever—But on the necessity of putting a stop to it I cannot say more, & I now give thee these hints as of the highest importance to your Affairs.

I would also caution you agst private Applications—I am told some of you [I think Thomas & Richard] upon such an one have promised Cl: Plumstead a piece of land joining on A Hamilton's w^{ch} I formerly took great pains to save for you, & And^m is much disturbed at it for had he known how he would have got it himself—With what is your own however you must do as you please—Pray consider & know what you grant—perhaps others may be craving—You give you know not what—It may be time enough to do it here on the Spot.

If thou should name any Commiss^{rs} there (which I heartily wish you may not, for thou shouldst get full powers from thy Brothers & without delay come thyself) I can think of none so fit as Sam^l Preston one of your Trustees, Th: Griffitts (I. Norris' Son-in-law) who was in the last Commission & either Pet^r Lloyd or Ralph Asheton. Peter is the better man but Ralph is your relation & his Father was in the last. He should be kept in your Interest in which some think him wavering, having business as a Lawyer from many of our Mobbish People—But Ja^s Steel will think it strange & unkind if he is not also one—If so S. Preston & Th: Griffitts sh^d be named before him at least & they two might have the making of Returns, but if P. Lloyd be named then all those three. I sh^d prefer Peter to Ralph on account of merit, if other considerations are not to prevail—They sh^d have 2½ if not 5 p^r C^t on all sales of Lands—divided amongst them all, excepting J. Steel who I think ought to have 50 p^{ds} per Ann. & 5 p^r C^t besides on all Quittrents he receives, in w^{ch} hitherto he has been much too negligent, or rather 7½ p^r C^t for Quittrents without the £50, but it is a troublesome business. The Collectors formerly had 10 p^r C^t but they took much more pains for it—I say 2½ p^r C^t am^{gst} all the Commiss^{rs} J. S included—5 p^r C^t (as always) to those that receive from & settle acc^{ts} wth J. Steel & make returns, & the allowance to Ja^s as before; all other Charges & considerations for travelling ought also to be allowed the Commissioners.

But all this will be best settled by thyself here, & on this head I must crave leave to note what I lately read in an old Greek Sage who was once accounted the greatest genius that nature ever produced; viz^t “that the strength of mind decays with Age equally with the Body, which he uses as an Argum^t agst Magistrates being continued for life” & this I feel by sensible experience. Between 47 & 53 years of Age I have observed most peoples sight begins to fail, & I think always the memory with the sight the constitutions exceedingly differ—I must therefore put thee in mind that thou wilt now very shortly enter upon the best & most vigorous ten years of life viz from 30 to 40 & I hope thou wilt not lose them, than which I need say no more—I have now enlarged much

beyond what I intended—Be pleased to communicate this Letter to my worthy Friend your good Uncle S. Clement to whom I would gladly write, but cannot, & I hope he will excuse it.

Thou art sensible how this is designed & I hope will be accepted accordingly.

I am with sincere Respect
thy Assured Friend

JAMES LOGAN.

MINUTE ON THE DEATH OF HENRY CHARLES LEA.

The Council have heard with deep regret of the death yesterday of their former associate, Henry Charles Lea. Born in Philadelphia September 19, 1825, the son of Isaac Lea, himself an eminent man of letters and a naturalist, Mr. Lea devoted a large part of his life to historical study and research, acquiring an international reputation through his published books, and winning honorary degrees from many institutions of learning. Though his work did not lie within the domain of American history, he took a very generous interest in this Society. He became a member of it February 22, 1869, and in 1892 was elected a Vice-President. This office he held until 1906 when, declining a re-election, he was chosen an Honorary Vice-President. The Council keenly feel his loss.

Book Notices.

SCHWENKFELDER HYMNOLOGY AND THE SOURCES OF THE FIRST SCHWENKFELDER HYMN-BOOK PRINTED IN AMERICA. By Allen Anders Seipt, A.M., Ph.D. Philadelphia, 1909. 8vo, pp. 112. Illustrated.

The field of Schwenkfelder hymnology, especially American, has been allowed to remain unworked, until Dr. Seipt, in his work under notice, gives us the knowledge of the activity of this sect, which covers a period of three hundred years. A valuable descriptive bibliographical list includes only collections of hymns in manuscript and printed, the authors or compilers in every instance being a Schwenkfelder. The first hymn-book printed in America, *Neu-eingerichtetes Gesangbuch*, came from the press of Christopher Saur, of Germantown, in 1762, and singularly enough the compilation was confined to four families, Casper Weiss and his son Rev. George Weiss, the first minister in America; Rev. Balthaser Hoffmann and his son, Rev. Christopher Hoffmann; Hans Christoph Huebner; and the Rev. Christopher Schultz—with the exception of Casper Weiss all emigrants to America. Chapters are devoted to the Schwenkfelder hymn-writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, hymns used by the Schwenkfelders before 1762, Casper Weiss, the originator of the Schwenkfelder hymn-book, George Weiss, Balthaser Hoffmann, Christopher Hoffmann, Hans Christoph Huebner, and Christopher Schultz and the printed hymn-book of 1762. The compilation of the work exhibits most creditable industry; it is ample, able, and comprehensive, and a welcome contribution to the history of the followers

of Caspar Schwenkfeld who came to Pennsylvania. The illustrations include reproductions of the title-pages of manuscript compilations which served as sources for the first hymn-book of the sect printed in America.

LES ÉTATS-UNIS ET LE DROIT DES GENS. By Ernest Nys. Brussels and Paris, 1909.

The distinguished Belgian jurist, Ernest Nys, the author of this work, a justice of the Court of Appeal of Brussels and a Belgian member of The Hague International Court, has devoted more than thirty years to the study of the Law of Nations. His numerous contributions to that science have won for him an international reputation. Thus the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow have conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws (*honoris causa*), and the Belgian Royal Academy crowned one of his works with the prize Emil de Laveleye.

In the present book, he shows in a lucid and clear style the important influence exercised by the United States upon the growth and development of the Law of Nations. Thus he points out how this country from the beginning of the Revolutionary War has at all times strongly pressed for humane measures mitigating the severity of war; as, for example, the "Instructions," prepared in 1763 by Francis Lieber, the notable efforts of the American delegations at both the First and Second Hague Peace Conferences toward the same humane end, and the Naval War Code prepared by Captain C. H. Stockton in 1900. Mr. Justice Nys has read much, and his statements and conclusions are based upon a wealth of authorities. Of especial interest to Philadelphians is his reference to the American Philosophical Society and its early connection with the Law of Nations. It is much to be hoped that the learned author of this treatise will pursue the subject further.

READINGS IN AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS. By Charles A. Beard, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1909. 8vo, pp. 624. Price, \$1.90 net.

While this collection of illustrative material is drawn from a large variety of sources, Prof. Beard has chosen wherever possible from the writings of men who have had a practical experience in the conduct of government. He has also sought to illustrate the larger and more permanent features of our political system, rather than to furnish a handy guide to law and practice. To facilitate the work of the student and teacher, each extract has been made clear, compact, and self-explanatory. The side-notes are intended, primarily, to help the teacher in conducting class discussions. Under Part I, "Historical Foundations," the subjects treated are, Colonial Origin of American Institutions; Independence, Union and Self-government; the Establishment of the Federal Constitution; the Development of the Federal and State Constitutions; the Evolution of Political Issues; the Development of Party Machinery. Under Part II, "The Federal Government," there are chapters on the General Principles of the Federal System of Government; the Nomination and Election of the President; the Powers of the President; the National Administration; the Congress, Powers of Congress, and Congress at work; the Federal Judiciary; Foreign Affairs; National Defense; Taxation and Finance; Regulation of Commerce; National Resources; Government of Territories: and under Part III, "State Government,"

the Constitutional Basis, Popular Control in State Government; the State Executive; Legislature; the Judicial System; Organization of Municipal Government; Municipal Functions; Local Government; Politics and Government; Taxation and Finance, and Social and Economic Legislation. The book is impartial and accurate, and contains a wealth of information and historical record.

THE ROMAN ASSEMBLIES FROM THEIR ORIGIN TO THE END OF THE REPUBLIC. By George Willis Botsford. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1909. 8vo, pp. 521. Price, \$4.00 net.

Professor Botsford's volume offers in monographic form a detailed treatment of the Roman Assemblies from their origin to the end of the Republic. Some of the material in it may be found in earlier works, but recent progress in the field, involving a reaction against certain theories of Niebhur and Mommsen affecting the comitia, justifies a systematic presentation of existing knowledge of the subject. This task has required years of exhaustive work; all available sources have been utilized. The reader is requested not to reject an interpretation because it seems new, but to examine carefully the grounds on which it is given. In general the aim has been to follow a conservative historical method as opposed to the radical juristic, to build up generalizations on facts rather than to estimate sources by the criterion of a preconceived theory. The primary object of the volume, however, is not to defend a point of view, but to serve as a book of study and reference for those who are interested in the history, law, and constitution of ancient Rome, and in comparative institutional research. The work is accompanied by a classified bibliography and abundant foot-note references, and an excellent index gives access to the student to every item of information contained in this scholarly historical study.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE RECORDS OF THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI OF PENNSYLVANIA. INCLUDING A LIST OF ITS ORIGINAL MEMBERS AND THEIR SUCCESSORS BROUGHT DOWN TO JULY 4, 1909. Published by order of the Society. Philadelphia, 1909. Folio, pp. 144. Illustrated.

The design of the Committee of this valuable work has been to present in a concise form the material connected with the beginning and growth of the Society, selected from their archives. Their treatment has been historical throughout and contains a wealth of information. Facsimiles of the autographs of the original members accompany the printed list. The illustrations reach a high standard of pictorial merit.

OUTLINES OF GENERAL HISTORY. By V. A. Renouf, B.A. Edited by William Starr Myers, Ph.D., 1909. 8vo, pp. 501, with Maps and Illustrations. The Macmillan Co., New York. Price, \$1.30 net.

The second edition of Prof. Renouf's "Outlines of General History" has been revised and edited by Prof. Starr of Princeton. As a compact repository of history, the book is adapted to the use of students, and the general reader who desires to acquire information will find it to fill every requirement. At the end of each chapter references for additional reading have been prepared. The work is liberally illustrated with maps and engravings, and the type is large and clear.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1909. Vol. I, xxviii + 533, Vol. II, xii + 640. Illustrated. Price, \$5.00 net.

This work deals with the early history of the city which has become the metropolis of this country. The first volume covers the period of Dutch dominion—from Hudson's discovery and Governor Minuit's administration to the fall of New Netherlands in 1664; the second volume is devoted to the epoch under the Stuarts, to the death of Governor Leister in 1691. A great deal of interesting history is related, but to attempt the enumeration of even a small part would be as difficult as to make a comprehensive choice, and keep within the limits of our notice. The materials upon which the work is constructed are generally sound, but some misconceptions occur. The sources of New Netherland history offer peculiar difficulties, but the untiring industry of the author, the able manner in which she has digested the voluminous materials gathered over a wide field, and marshalled the facts in logical and chronological sequence, evince a familiarity with the sources. The notes following each chapter give the chief documentary sources of information for the period it covers, and a critical and exhaustive bibliography is a valuable aid to the reader. The style of writing is smooth and agreeable. We understand that a continuation of the history is in preparation.

GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF THOMAS FRENCH WHO CAME TO AMERICA FROM NETHER HEYFORD, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, ENGLAND, AND SETTLED IN BERLINTON (BURLINGTON) IN THE PROVINCE AND COUNTRY OF WEST NEW JERSEY, OF WHICH HE WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS, TOGETHER WITH WILLIAM PENN, EDWARD BYLLYNGE, THOMAS OLLIVE GAUEN LAURIE, AND OTHERS By Howard Barclay French. Philadelphia, 1909. Vol. I. 4to, pp. 501. Privately printed.

We have received the first volume of this sumptuous genealogical work. The compiler having such an object in view and that tireless spirit of labor which enabled him to make almost endless researches, the result could not be other than what it is. In addition to the family records, it contains "some account of Colonial manners and doings; setting up of Friends' meetings; copies of old minutes; and other particular writings of public interest; curious and rare papers in facsimile, and noteworthy happenings." The text is attractively illustrated, and the exhaustive index will be helpful to all readers. When the second volume of the work is published a general review will be given.

A GENEALOGY OF THE DUKE-SHEPHERD-VAN METRE FAMILY FROM CIVIL, MILITARY, CHURCH AND FAMILY RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS. By Samuel Gordon Smyth. Lancaster, 1909. 8vo, pp. 445. Illustrated.

This work is both a genealogy and a history of the related families of John Van Metre, of Holland ancestry, first settled in New York, and Thomas Shepherd and John Duke, whose forebears came from Dunshire, England—settlers between 1730 and 1750 of the Northern Neck in the Valley of Virginia, conspicuous figures in the development of Frederick

and Berkeley counties. It is the fruit of years of patient investigation and study, with a determination to preserve in some tangible form the results attained. Mr. Smyth has made extensive and painstaking researches in state and county records, military rosters, church registers and private papers, nor has he neglected to consult and collate all reputable authorities, and it is readily observable with what thoroughness he has compiled his family history. The illustrations, which comprise facsimilies of records, illuminated coats of arms, and portraits, are numerous, and in typography and binding the book is attractive.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. AN AMERICAN MIGRATION. FAMILY, ENGLISH NOT GERMAN. By Marion Dexter Learned. Philadelphia, W. J. Campbell, 1909. 8vo, pp. xii+149. Illustrated.

A book with this title has recently appeared, written to show, what has never been seriously questioned, that the family of Abraham Lincoln was of English and not of German origin, a thesis consequently very easy to maintain, and which we should not notice, but for a statement made by the author on page 3. He quotes from Charles Henry Hart's biographical study of Lincoln, which was the introduction to his *Bibliographia Lincolniana*, published two score years ago: "Where the Lincolns of Berks county [Pa.] came from, no record has as yet divulged, but they are believed to have been Quakers and to have escaped from the intolerance of Massachusetts to the friendly soil of Pennsylvania." This statement by Hart, Prof. Learned proceeds to designate a "confession of ignorance on the part of the biographer." Apparently forgetful of what he has written, he says on page 9: "It cannot be reasonably questioned that Mordecai Lincoln and Abraham, his brother, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, were the two sons of whom Mordecai Lincoln, of Hull, Massachusetts, mentioned in his will, in 1727," and on page 21: "Both Mordecai Lincoln and his brother Abraham Lincoln, migrated from New Jersey to Pennsylvania." In view of these statements of Prof. Learned, on pages 9 and 21, that the Lincolns of Pennsylvania came from Massachusetts, even though by way of New Jersey, in what does Hart show his ignorance in saying the very same thing forty years earlier. Hart was not compiling a contribution to genealogy as Prof. Learned was, and Hart did not say that the Lincolns of Massachusetts got into Pennsylvania by sea without touching the sacred soil of New Jersey and other intervening states, by whatever route they came. Their itinerary was not necessary for Hart's purpose, and if it were it doubtless was no more accessible to Hart forty years ago than it has been to Prof. Learned to-day, who says on page 9: "*It cannot be reasonably questioned*" that the Lincolns of New Jersey came from Massachusetts, so that what Hart wrote "no record has divulged" stands true to-day. It seems to us therefore that instead of Hart showing "ignorance," Prof. Learned proves that Hart's deductions remain absolutely correct forty years after they were made, and are the keynote to what Prof. Learned's book is published to prove.

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THE STRUGGLE AND RISE OF POPULAR POWER IN
PENNSYLVANIA'S FIRST TWO DECADES
(1682-1701).

BY H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ., LANCASTER, PA.

[Read Before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Nov. 9, 1909.]

IN a letter written about eight months before his death, Thomas Jefferson called William Penn, "the greatest law-giver the world has produced; the first, in either ancient or modern times, who has laid the foundations of Government in the pure and unadulterated principles of peace, of reason, and of right" (*Haz. Reg.*, xvi, p. 48). This cannot be accepted as strictly true in every respect. There is the note of complimentary exaggeration in it. But so high an encomium, from such an eminent authority, should challenge thoughtful attention. Penn's capacity for the government of a large people was never tested. His frames of Government were sufficient for provinces; but unsuited to communities made up of millions. They also had serious internal defects. The appointive power was disproportionately large and poorly counter-checked; the representative feature was sparingly bestowed and somewhat uncertainly granted; the people were much curbed and restricted politically, and their Government frequently galled them.

Step by step the people attained unto their rightful estate, but they succeeded in doing this only after they won four successive charters from their proprietor, each (except one retrograde instance) more liberal than the preceding one. It took nearly twenty years, but in that time they lifted themselves from a Government *by the proprietor*, for the people, to a proprietary Government of the people, *by the people*, for the people. The last of these charters or frames of Government they secured to themselves in 1701, and under it they lived until, in the Revolutionary War, all our Colonial Governments were ended, and the United States conceived.

Under his charter of March 4, 1681, from King Charles II., the part which Penn was *obliged* to allow the people to take in the Government was very small. The people were limited to the approval or disapproval of such laws as Penn and his advisers proposed; but they could not propose nor originate any laws themselves. And even this right could have been restricted by Penn to a few prominent people. The King's charter gave him and his heirs the right to assemble *such sort* of freemen and in *such form* and at *such times* as seemed to him best (*Sec. 4*). He could have assembled the people only at long intervals, or at an inconvenient place, or allowed only a few delegates to represent them, or allowed no representatives at all, but required the people to meet *en masse*. He could have limited suffrage,—the people's right to act,—their right to approve or reject laws—to a few influential men. Under certain conditions he could have ignored the people, dispensed with an Assembly, and by himself and his magistrates made ordinances instead of laws (*Sec. 6*).

Penn and his heirs had full power, in person or by deputy, to appoint and establish all judges, justices, magistrates, and all other officers whatsoever, for what cause soever, and with what power soever should seem convenient; had plenary power to remit, release, pardon, and abolish crimes; power to do everything needful to a complete establishment.

of justices and courts, the tribunals, forms and manner of proceeding (*Sec. 5*); had the right to divide the provinces into counties, towns, etc., and select all the officers to rule therein (*Sec. 10*); the right to erect ports and regulate trade under British law (*Sec. 12*), and to take and enjoy the customs, subsidies and tariff duties, collected from importers and exporters (*Sec. 13*); the right to levy, muster and train any of the inhabitants and make war in or out of the province (*Sec. 16*).

By the King's charter Penn and his heirs and assigns were granted also the full and undisturbed use, command, and control of all the bays and harbors; the ownership of all the fish, and the whales, all the herbage, woods and animals of the province (*Sec. 2*); and title to all the lands, waters, and (except the King's one-fifth) all the minerals (*Secs. 1 and 2*). He and his heirs were also granted the right to sell all the lands by any sort of estate and any reservations of rent he or they might choose (*Sec. 17*).

In addition to the right to approve or reject laws proposed by Penn and his associates, the people had a right to a voice in fixing the rate of import and export duties because that affected trade (*Sec. 13*); they had a few very minor rights in local Government, but very few indeed (*Secs. 10 and 19*).

Thus under the King's charter to Penn, the rights of the people and the chief ruler in legislation were the reverse of the practice to-day. Now the people decide what laws shall be passed and propose and initiate them, and the executive is limited to approving or disapproving; but in Penn's earliest days in Pennsylvania, the proprietor, or the Governor and Council representing him, proposed and initiated all the laws, and the people were confined to approval or disapproval alone. We observe, too, that under his charter Penn practically held the Government of the province in the hollow of one hand and its ownership in the other. All this was crowned in the last clause of the charter by the provision that any doubt as to the true meaning

of anything in that instrument must be resolved in favor of Penn (*Sec. 23*).

The effect in brief of what we have just stated was:—the people could be compelled to submit to a judiciary and its judgments which they had no hand in electing or establishing (*Sec. 5*), to a system of ordinances, in the creation of which they had no part, instead of laws (*Sec. 6*); to social, political and industrial conditions for the relief of which they could not originate a single law; and to such grants or leaseholds of lands, and such reservation of rents as the proprietor saw fit to make, impose or reserve. In these matters the people and their wishes did not need to be consulted.

Penn eventually succeeded in getting a fair-sized colony in England to agree to come over with him; and before they departed they worked out, and he drew up and signed, April 20, 1682, a Frame of Government guaranteeing them certain rights; and May 5th, of the same year, at a conference with them in England, they agreed upon a body of temporary laws to put the Frame in force.

In this "Frame" he did not limit the people to the smallest exercise of power which he might have done under the charter. He provided that the people in an Assembly and Provincial Council, both elected by themselves, should take part with him in making all laws, choosing all officers, and transacting all public affairs (*Sec. 1*). The freemen were to meet February 20, 1683, at such place of which Penn would give them notice and choose 72 wise, virtuous and able men to be a Council (*Sec. 2*), and 200 to be the Assembly (*Sec. 14*), and annually one-third of both bodies should go out and a new third be elected. Penn reserved the right to himself, and his heirs, and his deputies to preside over Provincial Council and have a tripple vote therein (*Sec. 6*).

This Council, acting with Penn, prepared and proposed all laws, and (*Sec. 7*) put them into execution when passed (*Sec. 8*); had charge of the peace and safety (*Sec. 9*); had the creating and ordering of cities, ports, markets and roads

(*Sec. 10*); supervision of the Treasury (*Sec. 11*); creating and control of schools and granting of patents (*Sec. 12*); the erection of Courts, Judges and Judicial procedure (*Sec. 17*). To carry out these powers Council was divided into four committees of 18 members each,—a committee of plantations, to regulate cities, ports, roads and business; a committee of justice, to secure peace and punish law-breakers; a committee of trade and treasury; and a committee of manners, education and art. While this Council with its large powers was elected by the people, it did not long represent the people, but quickly became the strong right arm of the proprietor. But the power which Penn allowed the people in the Government in reality, was wider and more liberal than that which his charter required him to delegate. The 200 Assemblymen to be elected by the people could reject or approve laws proposed by Penn and Council (*Sec. 14*). They and all the people were entitled to see copies of all laws intended to be proposed by Council, posted 30 days before being called to act on them (*Sec. 7*). They were then to sit and confer eight days upon those laws and confer with a committee of Council, if they desired, and on the ninth day approve or disapprove them (*Sec. 14*).

The people also could elect a double number of candidates for sheriffs, justices and coroners, out of which the proprietor or his deputy could select those he desired within four days, otherwise the one receiving the highest vote should be considered elected (*Sec. 17*). But Penn provided in this Frame of 1682, that while the people were given this right to nominate candidates for judges, treasurers, sheriffs, etc. (as just stated) the present conditions required immediate settlement, and therefore, Penn himself should appoint all the present judges, treasurers, masters of rolls, sheriffs, justices of the peace and coroners, and the appointees should be for life or good behavior, and after death or removal the people could participate. Thus during the first several years the people had no voice in this part of the government (*Sec. 18*).

The Assembly, acting for the people, were given the right to impeach criminals (*Sec. 19*). But they were subject to dismissal by the Governor and Council at any time after nine days sitting, and thus could not sit upon their own adjournments, a subject very dear to Legislative Assemblies. They could also be compelled to reassemble at any time within a year that Councils commanded them to do so (*Sec. 19*).

Nor could the people secure a change or an enlargement of rights without the consent of the proprietor, his heirs or assigns or deputy and the consent of six-sevenths of the council (*Sec. 23*). The people had one guarantee, however, and that was that this "Frame" could not be changed without the consent of six-sevenths of the Assembly.

In the laws agreed upon in England between Penn and the first settlers, the next step toward popular power appears. It was enacted that those owning 100 acres of land, servants who were entitled to freedom and those who pay scot and lot were to be freemen (*Sec. 2*); that elections must be free and voluntary, without vote buying and selling; that the Provincial Council and Assembly shall each be the judge of the regularity of the election of their own members (*Sec. 3*); that no tax shall be laid or collected by ordinance, but all by laws passed (*Sec. 4*); that Courts shall be open to all and that all be allowed to appear peaceably and plead their cases in their own way (*Secs. 5 and 6*); that proceedings be in English (*Sec. 7*); trials by jury (*Sec. 8*); and that all matters of public concern, not mentioned, be referred to the order, prudence and determination of the governor and freemen in Provincial Council and General Assembly (*Sec. 40*).

Then at Chester, December 7, 1682, all those who lived in Pennsylvania before Penn arrived were naturalized. At the same place, the same day, was passed the "Great Law" guaranteeing liberty of conscience (*Ch. 1*); punishing sedition (*Ch. 27*); punishing speaking slightly or abusively of or to magistrates (*Ch. 29*); again defining and confirming freemen in the right to vote (*Ch. 57*); and re-enacting the

right of the freemen with the Governor and Council to determine all things not mentioned specifically (*Ch.* 61); and many other matters.

In this first meeting of Governor and Proprietor, his advisers, or Council, and the Assembly, as representatives of the people, and some of the people themselves, at Chester, in December of 1682, where the statutes which I have just mentioned were worked out and enacted, we shall see how ready the Assembly were to step beyond the limits of the Frame and the laws agreed upon in England, and how inclined to exercise the unwritten law of Assemblies, "the ancient and undoubted rights and privileges of the people" as they call them. This was a further step in the rise of popular power in Pennsylvania.

The Assembly, as soon as they organized, selected a committee on election and privileges, and a committee on justice and grievances; and the first named committee brought the Sheriff of New Castle to account for a fraudulent election, unseated the man returned, and swore in his opponent (*Votes of Assembly*, vol. i, p. 1). They defied the "Frame," and indeed the charter to Penn, which provided that all bills shall be proposed by Council and the Governor, erecting a committee to manage and bring in all bills, called a "Committee of Foresight to Prepare Bills" (*Do.*). They then sent an address to the Governor asking him to send them copies of the "Frame" and the "Laws Agreed Upon in England," and his proposed laws desired to be passed at the session, which they called his "Constitutes" (*V*, i, p. 2).^{*} They debated whether they did not have power to fine all manner of delinquents, whether members of Assembly or not, and whether they should be satisfied that the Governor should have a treble voice as allowed by the 6th Article of the "Frame." They took up and decided the question whether they had the right to sit by committee of the

^{*} *V*, means *Votes of Assembly*; *C*, means *Colonial Records*; *Fr.*, means *Franklin's History of Pennsylvania*.

whole, declaring they could (V, i, p. 2). They decided they had power to grant a sheriff a two-days' leave of absence from duty (*Do.*). They decided they had power, not only to approve or disapprove bills, but to *amend* bills, and made rules for the purpose (*Do.*). They decided not only that, but that any member could offer, prepare, and propose any bill, public or private, tending to the public good, except as to levying taxes (*Do.*, p. 3). They entertained a petition from the three lower Counties on the Delaware for a "Union" with the Province and approved it. They debated whether the "Frame" and "Laws Agreed on in England" be accepted here and approved them. They struck out 15 laws of the body of the "Great Law," now proposed by Penn. They even presumed to vote whether the Lord God of Heaven and Earth is the Lord of Conscience and the Father of Lights, as Penn asserted in his proposed "Great Law," and decided that He is, and approved the declaration as a good preamble to that law which they were now about to pass. They did various acts of a vigorous character, which plainly showed that they meant to be, not only the approvers or rejectors of bills, but the live, active initiators of the public measures—the provincial policies and legislation of Pennsylvania.

The people were jealous of all their political rights. In the winter of 1682–3 they did not succeed in electing more than 72 men for Council and Assembly, while the "Frame" provided they should elect 272, being 200 for Assembly and 72 for Council. They requested that of the 72 elected, 18 be members of Council and 54 Assemblymen; and when they met, March 10, 1683, begged Penn that he would not, for this reason, regard the Frame or Charter rejected (*Col. Rec.*, i, p. 58).

They next became suspicious of themselves. They were suddenly awakened to the fact that one-fourth of the legal number of representatives were carrying on the Government. Many considered the 72 who were met, an illegal body—usurpers—not acting under the Constitution, but for-

feiting it. Nicholas Moore, President of the Free Traders Association, and a powerful figure in politics, proclaimed that in this act Penn and the Council and the Assembly elected had broken the Charter given by the King, and the "Frame"; and said all their acts were void; that their children would curse them for what they had done, and that they may be impeached for treason (*C*, i, p. 59).

In March, 1683, the Assembly boldly and formally resolved that they should have the right to *originate* legislation, and petitioned Penn accordingly (*V*, i, p. 7). This gave rise to a hot debate in the Assembly, as a few members held it showed ingratitude to Penn. They said he had already given up too much of his power. Penn felt the popular pressure and suggested the "Frame" be amended for the good of future ages (*V*, i, p. 8).

Penn feared the rising power of the people. He insisted on an amendment of the Frame to prevent any law being passed inconsistent with the King's charter (*C*, i, p. 59). He feared the people would "take the bit in their teeth" and run away with his Government, or forfeit his charter; and March 15, 1683, he demanded that each Assemblyman give him security that they would not forfeit his charter rights by legislation (*C*, i, p. 60). They refused, but agreed they would not insist now on the right to propose laws (*C*, i, p. 61). They gave up the initiative for the present. But they insisted they had the right to propose *amendments* or "variations," as they called them, in the "Frame and Laws Agreed upon in England" (*V*, i, p. 10). If they could not propose *new* laws, they could propose *amendments to old* ones. They were jealous of Council. People were more willing to serve in Council than in Assembly. So the body of Penn's councillors was larger than the people's representatives—it was a stronger body than they were. Therefore, March 19, 1683, the Assembly passed an "Act of Settlement," as an amendment to the "Frame," fixing Council at three members for each County (*V*, i, p. 11, and *Duke of York's B. of L.*, p. 123). At this same session Penn asked for an

“overruling vote”—a veto in Assembly the same as he had in and over Council; but the Assembly would not grant it (*V*, i, p. 10).

The session did not end without some great fundamental legislation. The “Great Law” consisting of 79 statutes was passed, among other things, providing that freemen may not be imprisoned except by jury; providing also a code of civil and of criminal procedure; police regulations; and curbing sumptuary legislation somewhat.

Penn, at this time, also shaped up a new charter out of all the laws and the charter and variations that had been before adopted. This was dated April 2, 1683; and it was accepted the same day by Council, Assembly and the people present. This charter was intended to be an effective curb upon popular power. In it Penn was careful to put the clause that all laws are to be proposed by the Governor and the Council, and the Assembly only to concur or reject. The Assembly were subject to dismissal and under the control of the Governor and Council; and this could not be changed without the consent of the Governor and six sevenths of Council and Assembly.

The additional power which Penn and his Council strove to secure in this new charter of 1683 is evident in the proceedings. Council voted favorably on Penn’s proposal that he could choose all officers during *his* life, instead of the same being elected after the present appointees die (*C*, i, 69). It was the Council, not the Assembly who proposed the new charter (*C*, i, 70). March 30th, Council voted that a public tax be laid on land to defray expenses, but hitherto it had been understood that Penn was to bear a large part of the expense out of the customs, rents, etc. (*Do.*). April 2, it was decided Penn should retain his tripple vote (*C*. i, p. 72). Same day the old charter was surrendered to Penn (*Do.*). The people, or at least their Assembly, early regretted the change in the charter.

The principal differences between the old and new charter were:—The Assembly, limited to 200 and the Council to 72

by the old charter, were reduced to 36 in Assembly and 18 in Council by the new charter. The Assembly, which was nearly three times as large as Council in the old charter, was not allowed to be more than twice as large in the new. In the old, the Assembly could be increased to 500 members as population increased, but Council could not increase beyond the initial 72. Assembly could thus become seven times as large and as strong numerically as Council; but in the new charter Council would be increased in numbers as well as Assembly as time went on, the Council from 18 to 72, and Assembly from 36 to 200, and thus the latter could not become quite three times as strong numerically as the Council. Under the old, the Assembly could not be compelled to meet anywhere but in the capital town of the province, but in the new, the Governor had a voice in ordering a meeting elsewhere. Under the old charter Penn had authority to appoint the first complement of Judges, Sheriffs, Justices, Coroners, and the first Treasurer and Master of the rolls, to hold office during their life or good behavior; and upon death or removal of any, the people should thereafter fill the vacancies by election. Under the new charter, Penn had all the right to make the first complement of appointees and also to appoint their successors in the case of death or removal, during his (Penn's) life. This delayed the people's participation in filling these offices until the death of Penn, no matter how many officers died or were removed by him during his life. He could completely control in the hollow of his hand—placate, punish, and rotate officers as he saw fit during life. Under the old, as fast as one vacancy after another occurred, so fast the power slipped out of his hands into the control of the people. The old charter provided the Assembly should sit as long as needful to pass bills into laws; the new one provided for passing such bills "as are proposed to them," distinctly negating any power in Assembly to propose laws which, under the old charter, they claimed the right to do. There were some advantages in the new charter over the old, but

a subsequent Assembly pronounced them unreal, and to have been inserted only to mislead the people. The Assembly of 1704, in an address to Penn, accused him quite bitterly for compelling the Assembly of 1683 to accept the new charter and then not allowing it to be amended, saying the reasons were not good (*Franklin's History*, p. 10); that the old one was set aside contrary to law (*Fr.*, 11); that he had no right to a negative on bills (*Fr.*, 11); that he had no right to give the lower Counties of Delaware the same number of representatives as the province, because they deadlocked all legislation (*Fr.*, 7); and that the Charter of Frame of 1682 was laid aside by Penn by artifice deeper than some could fathom (*Fr.*, 8).

At the session of October, 1683, the Assembly found they had this new charter to contend against, but they began at once to force more popular power, and to show increasing jealousy for the rights of the people and their representatives. By a single stroke they broke the restraints in that constitution which denied them the right to prepare and propose laws. Because they were commanded by Council to sit on jury duty, which they contemptuously refused, and defied the Sheriff who summoned them, (*C. i*, p. 87, and *V, i*, 23), they at once *framed a bill and passed it* declaring that neither Council, Penn nor any one else (*V, i*, 23), had any right to interfere with them while attending their duties, nor summon them, nor bring any suit against them. They and their constituents induced Penn to agree that at the beginning and end of each Assembly the people had the right to come into the hall and hear what was proposed and done (*C, i*, 85); and they capped the climax by asking Penn for the referendum pure and simple, requiring a law that the statutes intended to be passed should be sent to each county-seat before the meeting of Assembly, where the Assemblymen of each County should meet the people and receive instructions which they should obey (*V, i*, 23). Penn's opposition to this caused great public dissatisfaction (*Franklin's Hist. Pa.*, 10).

Popular power was very much feared by the aristocratical side of the Government about this time. January 16, 1684, Penn himself ordered Anthony Weston to be whipped for making certain recommendations to Council of a political nature, and some of his associates put under bonds (*C*, i, p. 92). In 1686, Atken's Almanac was suppressed because of an article entitled, "Beginnings of Government in Pennsylvania by Lord Penn" (*C*, i, p. 165). And in September, 1692, William Bradford's printing press was confiscated for violating popular criticisms of the Government (*C*, i, pp. 366 and 367).

In 1684 Penn, fearing the popular branch, insisted that the membership of his Council be largely increased, and that he be allowed to choose them, instead of the people electing them (*C*, i, p. 98). And about the same time Assembly insisted they be allowed to confer more freely with their constituents on grievances and proposed legislation (*V*, i, p. 29). This Assembly also began a new form of defiance of Penn because they were not allowed to originate any laws—they refused to act on laws Penn and Council sent them (*C*, i, pp. 106 and 107). They also began amending bills sent them and the Governor and Council rebuked them and told them they had no power to amend, but could simply reject or approve since the Frame of 1683 (*C*, i, p. 108). The Assembly were very wroth, and the Speaker declared the laws that Council proposed were "cursed laws" and John White, an Assemblyman, in open Assembly, very profanely condemned them (*C*, i, p. 109). The Assembly next insisted that if they could not propose or *amend* they could *repeal* laws, and they proceeded to do it (*C*, i, p. 109). The Governor and Council denied this position and said they aimed to repeal the Constitution (*C*, i, p. 411).

In 1685, the Assembly insisted that they had supervision over the Supreme Court's action and impeached Nicholas Moore, Chief Judge (*C*, i, p. 121) for holding that the Court was not accountable to Assembly (*C*, i, pp. 135 and 137). They demanded of Pat. Robinson, Clerk of that Court, to produce

the records before Assembly; and because he said he would not do so unless the Judges ordered it, they promptly arrested him and declared it was their undoubted right to arrest all persons who refuse to obey them (*V*, i, p. 34). They then brought in the records and examined them and pronounced Judge Moore a corrupt, aspiring minister of State (*V*, i, p. 36).

The Assembly of 1686 pushed popular power still a little higher than that of 1685. They demanded satisfaction from Council for presuming to command a member of Assembly to appear before Council (*C*, i, p. 177, and *V*, i, p. 36); they indignantly refused to receive a *committee* from Council, insisting that they would treat only with the *whole* Council (*C*, i, p. 177); they ordered Council to proceed to try the impeachment of Judge Moore, and insisted that it be done before any laws are acted on (*V*, i, p. 37); they gave notice to Council that henceforth they will exercise such right of amendment as they see fit (*V*, i, p. 38); they struck a blow at Penn's quit-rents (*C*, i, p. 182); and they refused to act on laws sent them by Council (*C*, i, p. 183). The result was the Session ended in a deadlock (*Do.*, p. 184). The Assembly, by not agreeing to continue some fundamental laws about expiring, endangered and made the charter of 1683 partly inoperative, and this was their object. August 25th of this year, a new power first appeared on the people's side in infant Pennsylvania—a brave, fearless and rugged commoner, a jealous defender of the liberties of the people—David Lloyd. That day he presented his commission as Attorney General of the Province (*C*, i, p. 188).

Now came the Assembly of 1687. Council refused to admit certain of its members because of criminal complaints pending against them; the Assembly presumed to command that Council should admit them, that the people were entitled to it (*V*, i, p. 40). Council said it was no affair of the Assembly's. The Assembly ordered Council to pay more attention to opening highways; in other words, to discharge their duties more faithfully (*V*, i, p. 42, and *C*, i, p. 204).

Finally the Assembly determined to disregard Council, sit on their own adjournments, and dismiss themselves, which they did.

The Assembly of 1688 found a stubborn Council to deal with. They resolved to break its spirit. They demanded that the whole Council should receive the Assembly by committee (*C*, i, p. 223), forgetting that two years before they refused to receive Council by committee, and would receive nothing less than the whole Council. Council warned the Assembly that if they attempted to do anything but approve or reject laws proposed, or attempted to resolve into a committee, they, the Council, would dissolve the Assembly. The Assembly immediately put all of their members under an oath of secrecy so that Council could not have any knowledge of their proceedings, and Council declared they were assuming prerogatives that did not belong to them and were a close Assembly bent on bad purposes (*V*, i, pp. 43 and 44). The Assembly determined to make themselves the judges of the election and qualifications of members of Council, and grilled them for not admitting one of their members (*V*, i, p. 44). And May 19th, they adjourned themselves (*V*, i, p. 47).

John Blackwell, appointed by Penn to be Deputy-Governor in his absence, appeared December 18, 1688, and thus the year 1689 opened with a fresh bone of contention. The people almost rebelled against Penn for sending a deputy. When Penn went to England in 1684, he left the Council in charge representing him, and that Council made Thomas Lloyd, one of the best loved men in Pennsylvania, president. Thus during these four years the whole government was in the hands of the people (at least technically so), both Assembly and Council being elected by them. The people were satisfied that Penn should preside over the Council and be the head of the government, and after him, that his heirs should do so, but they would not agree that while Penn lived he could hand that position over to a deputy, and Assembly, Council, and the people all rebelled against Blackwell.

Both houses called him to his face and treated him as an intermeddler (*C*, i, pp. 244 and 257). Blackwell did all he could to curb popular power. He wanted charges to be brought against Thomas Lloyd, Keeper of the Great Seal, because he would not give it up (*C*, i, p. 271); but several members said they had too great a love for Lloyd to act against him, and rejected the proposal to impeach him, says the Record, "in such warm expressions as are not fit to be recorded" (*C*, i, p. 272). On February 9th, Blackwell, in Council, said he got hold of a little book printed and distributed among the people entitled "The Frame of the Government of this Province." He was shocked that anyone would have the audacity to print the charter. On deeper inquiry, Joseph Growdon, a member of Council, admitted he had ordered a lot printed and distributed (*C*, i, p. 278). Blackwell asked Council to prepare charges against Growden; but all remained silent. He said that it was a dangerous act, and that while there were certain things in the charter the people might know, it was better they should resort to the Keeper for information. Symcock replied that it should not only be printed, but the charter ought to be taught to the children, and Penn would have it so taught (*C*, i, p. 279). This shows the temper of the times. One member of Council accused Blackwell of ordering elections illegally, and another declared that he refused to allow them to be judges of their own elections (*C*, i, p. 282). About the middle of April his Council deserted him.

Then the Assembly took a hand formally and accused Blackwell of disintegrating his Council purposely to give himself more power and to override the people (*V*, i, pp. 49 and 50). They refused to annul laws which Blackwell insisted must be annulled, viz., all that were passed since Penn left in 1684 (*C*, i, p. 288). They warn him he is trampling on our rights by not allowing Council to sit (*C*, i, p. 292); he tells them they are not the judges of his proceedings (*C*, i, p. 293). The Assembly threaten to go back to the old charter of 1682, because he enforces the provisions of the

charter of 1683 tyrannically. He then refuses to receive any communications from them. The Assembly next turn on the offensive and attack Blackwell's commission (V, i, p. 53). They declare they will not submit longer to unlawful proceedings over them; that Penn's absence is prejudicial to the people's rights; that it is not true that he commanded the laws passed in his absence to be dropped; that the method of laws being passed by Penn and being simply assented to by the Assembly is obsolete, and in its stead is the method allowed by the Charter of 1682 and Act of Settlement; that the Assembly may originate and pass laws as they choose, which they have been following; that they will not submit to any laws passed by that old charter method of 1681; that all the laws passed are in full force, and will be regarded so until the King himself says otherwise; and that they will not longer suffer the elected members of Council to be prevented from sitting.

This same Assembly arrested several judges for issuing warrants for members of Assembly, and declared the judges by that act "broke down, slighted and trod under foot the rights, freedom and liberties of every freeman" in Pennsylvania (V, i, p. 55). They ordered that the last charter of liberties be printed and distributed. They sent a message to Council that they refused to be dismissed until the people's wrongs were righted, and certain authors of arbitrariness in government are punished (V, i, p. 55).

All these were particular phases of one general contest which the people were waging—to get rid of Blackwell. The constitution did not provide for a stranger at the head of the government; and they held that when Penn was absent the government was in the people's hands. They forced Blackwell out, and when they did, popular power had again triumphed.

Penn recalled Blackwell, and in 1690 sent two commissions to the province—one empowering Council to select three persons out of whom Penn would choose one to be deputy-governor, and the other making Council, as a whole,

his deputy, with power to select a president from their number. The people accepted the latter. Penn also wrote, "I throw all matters into the people's hands" (*C*, i, p. 317). Penn felt that popular power was rising in the province, and about the beginning of 1690 he wrote, "Is my interest already rendered so opposite to that of the country; and those employed by me such bad men that it is impossible they can serve the country and me together?" (*C*, i, pp. 319 and 320).

Thomas Lloyd was unanimously chosen President by the Council (*C*, i, p. 323). The people had charge of the whole government again. This Council was respected by the Assembly, and for three years there was harmony and progress, and very mild administration.

But the Province now acquired the habit of ignoring England's demands for money, soldiers and defense, and thus in 1693, the British sovereign took Penn's government out of his hands and put it in the charge of Benjamin Fletcher, as Royal Military Governor, because of "neglects, disorders, and miscarriages in Penn's administration." He appeared April 26th (*C*, i, p. 364); and in him the King and Queen assumed indirect charge of Pennsylvania's government (*C*, i, p. 353).

Popular power in Pennsylvania is now reduced to very meek proportions. The chief diminutions and suppressions of popular power and control as ordered by Fletcher's commission were: Fletcher should have full power and authority, with the advice and consent of "our" Council, to call the General Assembly of the Province, according to the usage in New York; all those Assemblymen elected were to take the oath required by the Act of Parliament instead of the obligations of supremacy; all laws to be transmitted to England within three months, and if disallowed, void; Fletcher to have a negative or veto over Acts of Council and Assembly—a power from time to time to prorogue and dissolve the Assembly—a power, with advice of Council, to establish all Courts, Judges, etc., and all officers—a power to

levy, muster, arm, command and employ soldiers, transport them, and make war, execute martial law in case of insurrection, build forts and castles and fortify towns, exercise power of Captain-General, nominate a Lieutenant-Governor, appoint all his councillors, and such and so many as he may desire, not over 12—suspend the Lieutenant-Governor, or any member of Council, if he find cause; and if he die, the Council of New York to be the head of Pennsylvania's government (*C*, i, pp. 353 to 357).

Fletcher found a stubborn people to deal with. He offered the Lieutenancy to Thomas Lloyd but he would not accept it (*C*, i, p. 364). He then appointed Markham (*C*, i, p. 352).

One of the first acts of Fletcher and his Council was to discard the old Constitution, which fixed the number of Assemblymen; and instead they settled by Council how many Assemblymen should be chosen. They decided there should be four for Philadelphia County and New Castle each, and three for each other County (*C*, i, p. 366). This was the smallest number ever fixed; and it was designed to break their spirit. Seven of the ex-members of Thomas Lloyd's Council addressed a letter to Fletcher begging him in behalf of the freemen, that no method be used in electing the Assembly but that provided by the ancient law and Constitution; but he paid no attention to it (*C*, i, p. 370). The Constitutional numbers and powers of Assemblymen fixed by the old laws, were both ignored and disregarded. Six justices of the peace refused to serve, and man after man to whom the places were offered refused them (*C*, i, p. 371). Council adjourned May 16th to June 3d, and paid no attention to the Assembly at all (*C*, i, p. 375).

May 16th, Assembly met but with the reduced number of members as allowed by Fletcher. They were a very tame body (*V*, i, p. 65). One of their earliest acts was to resolve that their laws in force before Fletcher came are still in force (*V*, i, p. 66). They drew an address to Fletcher asking that the people's ancient rights might be preserved (*Do.*). Fletcher demanded a copy of the Assembly's journal every

night (*C*, i, p. 400); and in answer to their address asking a confirmation of the laws, he told them that they were very much mistaken in alleging the laws to be in force, and said if Penn's laws are in force and could be brought into competition with the great seal of England, he (Fletcher) had no business in Pennsylvania; and that many of their laws were repugnant to the English Constitution (*C*, i, p. 402). He cautioned and told them that they could not longer elect members of Council, but he will appoint them; that the Council and the Assembly could no longer have a negative or veto on laws, but that such power now belonged wholly to him; they could no longer elect a double number of candidates for Sheriff and other officers, but that he will appoint all such officers himself. He also said that many privileges granted to Penn and the people in King Charles's charter were now void, because King Charles was dead and those charter rights died with him; that they were personal prerogatives of the King, and one King cannot grant them away with such effect that a succeeding King shall be bound to be deprived of them. Such were the revenues of the crown, royalties, making laws, powers over life and death, arming the subjects and making war, etc. All Penn's power over these was entirely gone and lost (*C*, i, p. 402). But finally he told the people that with his commission and coming, both their laws and their forms and model of Government were at an end, (*C*, i, p. 402). The Assembly said that they were surprised to know their Government was at an end as under the Great Seal they thought it lived after the death of King Charles.

The Assembly now had a harder task than they ever had heretofore encountered—defending their old laws and what they could of their old liberties, from ruin. Fletcher told them that their laws were at an end. They examined 200 of them and find they can drop 104, if they can save the 96 (*C*, i, p. 413). These they save. Much of his time Fletcher was compelled to be in New York, and he appointed William Markham to preside over Council in his

absence (*C*, i, p. 419). He told the Assembly, too, that the laws were void. Good old Thomas Lloyd replied, "We can judge if they are void or not; we who made them, no one else." Samuel Carpenter said he would lose everything before he would give up the laws (*Do.*).

It is surprising how quickly men will give up principle for power. Markham and those who composed his Council in 1692 were patriots; but when under the strong arm of Britain, by Fletcher, they were appointed the King's Council, they turned traitors to the popular cause. But the Assembly at once began the battle. They resorted to the method that Assemblies from time immemorial have used on Governors, Presidents and even on Kings, to bring them to terms—they refused to pass any bills appropriating money until the Governor would make them promises and pass laws to relieve the grievances of the people (*C*, i, p. 426). They insisted, if they are under the laws of England and not under their charters, they have the full rights of the House of Commons and can originate and propose laws as they see fit, and have the right to withhold money until their grievances are remedied (*C*, i, pp. 426 and 427). Thomas Lloyd boldly said, "To be plain, the Assembly will not pass any bills until they know what is to become of the other bills now in the Governor's hands." White said the same (*C*, i, p. 427). The Governor said he will not grant any of their bills for all the money in their country. (*C*, i, p. 430).

Fletcher now having returned to Pennsylvania for a season, attacked the people's right to elect a yearly Assembly; but said he will agree *as a favor* to call the Assembly yearly. He said he can call them as he sees fit, and that if he gets a good Assembly he will likely continue it from year to year, and not give the people a chance to elect a new Assembly yearly (*C*, i, p. 430). He said the people must not insist on any laws providing for election of officers any longer, as the King has given him the right to appoint them. He would dissolve the Assembly whenever he saw

fit. He threatened if they did not obey him he would have Pennsylvania annexed to New York (*V*, i, p. 76). He begged his unpatriotic Council to use their endeavors so that only such Assemblymen be chosen as are "best affected toward His Majesty's Government" (*C*, i, p. 385).

Now the second year of Fletcher comes on in 1694. When the Assembly re-convened on April 10, 1694, they presented the following grievances: That their petition of rights was ignored (*V*, i, p. 78); that appeals are allowed from law to equity before the same Judges; that taxes are raised and collected in the discretion of the Justices of the Peace without the approbation of the Grand Jury or the people (*V*, i, p. 78); that he has taken away the power of the Assembly to adjourn itself, which right he must give to them again (*C*, i, pp. 454 and 455); that they are convened out of their proper time, and by Fletcher's writ, instead of the Constitution, which is against the people's liberty, and without power even in the King's and Queen's commission (*Do.*).

May 22d, Markham, acting for Fletcher, tried to adjourn the Assembly, but in the presence of Council they defied him, and insisted they had the right to adjourn themselves (*V*, i, p. 80). They compelled Markham to yield, and sat on their own adjournments (*C*, i, p. 454). And by June 2d, they forced Fletcher to agree that six of the old laws he first opposed shall be considered in force (*C*, i, p. 466). June 8th, they assert that they have the right to originate all money bills and to lay taxes and appropriate them for such objects as they choose, etc. (*C*, i, p. 470). Being defied in this way, they refuse to vote money to Fletcher, though he warns them they have sat nineteen days and ignored him and the King and Queen (*C*, i, p. 470). And as to Assembly, Fletcher's stormy term ends with them insisting that they have the right to fix fees, etc., and Fletcher denying it, saying that belongs to the Governor and Council (*C*, i, p. 471).

Deliverance came at last. March 26, 1695, Markham appears before Council with an Act of Restoration of the Gov-

ernment to Penn from the King, and a commission from Penn making Markham Deputy-Governor (*C*, i, pp. 472 and 473). The people again have charge of their government. They make no scruple now about a Deputy-Governor in Penn's absence, as they did in Blackwell's advent in 1688. They had learned a bitter lesson. But now legal confusion reigned. It was not known what former powers were dead, and what alive, and particularly whether Penn's charter from the King in 1681, which Fletcher said was dead when King Charles died, or the charter of 1683 were again in force or not. Therefore, a committee was appointed to draw up a new form or model of government (*C*, i, pp. 485 and 486). The committee found they could not reach a conclusion, and it was decided to treat the charter of 1683 as in force. An extraordinary session of Assembly was called September 9th (*C*, i, p. 488); and it was made up of six members from each County. Markham addressed them, and said the custom of Council proposing all laws was obsolete (*C*, i, p. 489). It was decided that either Assembly or Council could now originate laws (*C*, i, p. 491). But Markham held on to the power to dissolve the Assembly when he saw fit (*C*, i, p. 496).

Nothing of importance happened until the fall of 1696. Then Council again became arbitrary and the result was the people forced a New Frame of Government, somewhat like that of 1683. Council took the view that the Frames of 1682 and 1683, must be disregarded, and the Government be run according to the powers of the King Charles charter of 1681. This charter greatly curbed popular power as we noticed at the outset. Council reduced Assemblymen to four for Philadelphia County, four for New Castle and three for each other County (*C*, i, p. 497 and *V*, i, p. 93). They called the Assembly by their simple writ and out of time. They obeyed, but protested and demanded to be settled in the Frame of 1682 or that of 1683 again (*V*, i, p. 94). Markham said, "You are a very silent and close Assembly which I believe is a jealousy that I will take away your

charter. I called the Assembly by the powers of the King's patent, because Council think the Frames of Government not in force, and must be re-enacted (*C*, i, p. 506) and according to that same Patent I now dissolve you" (*C*, i, pp. 505 and 506).

This led up to the granting of a new Frame by Markham, November 7, 1696 (*C*, i, p. 507). It was intended to operate only till Penn, who was soon expected, should arrive.

The new "Frame" of 1696 made the following changes from that of 1683. There were to be two members of Council elected by each County and four members of Assembly—the freemen, and free denizens over 21 years of age, owning 50 acres of land, and for two years or more resident in the province, had the right to vote—affirmations, attestations and declarations instead of an oath were provided for, but all officers of the province must profess Christian belief—the Council and the Assembly were to be the Judges of the qualifications and the election of their own members; the deputy governor was required to preside over the Council, and had no power to act in anything, especially anything affecting justice, trade and the treasury without the major part of the Council approving the act; the Council was to act only upon two thirds (or over) as a quorum in all matters presented by the Assembly; the Assembly was given full power to prepare and propose bills to become laws, the same as Council could do; the Governor and Council should not be debarred from recommending bills; the Council and Assembly each were given full power to confer by committees; all bills which the Governor by advice and consent of Council and Assembly shall assent to, shall be laws. The Assembly were given the power to sit upon their own adjournments, and by committees, and to continue to propose bills and impeach criminals till the Governor and Council should dismiss them, but be required to meet again on call by the Governor and Council; all persons were guaranteed in their land titles, legal and equitable against any molestation except quit-rents, and no amendments of this character

taking away any of the rights granted, were to be affective, unless agreed to by six-sevenths of the Assembly. It was, however, provided that this charter should be good and valid only until Penn should decide otherwise. And it was not to extinguish any rights that the people had under the charter from King Charles or which Penn granted them before. This charter or Frame was meant to grant rights *in addition* to the rights granted in all former charters, and not simply *in substitution* of them (*C*, i, p. 54).

Nothing of importance happened until Penn arrived again in Pennsylvania towards the end of the year 1699.

January 1, 1700, he quietly appears in Council and suggests calling an Assembly (*C*, i, p. 572). Penn immediately directed his attention to the complaint he heard in England (*C*, i, p. 573) that the charter of 1683 had been set aside, and the members of Assembly reduced from six to four for each county. The chief complainants were Robert Turner, Griffith Jones, Francis Rawle and Anthony Cook, men of the highest standing and first importance in the province. They wanted the full number of Assemblymen to be elected and then a joint meeting to be held of a full Assembly and Council, with Penn, and that a new charter be granted. Penn allowed and ordered this (*V*, i, p. 117). Popular clamor was loud for great additions to the people's part in the Government and April 1, 1700, Penn made a noble speech and said he referred all to the people. He regretted that a false notion had become current that Council are simply his representatives and not the people's. He said to them, "If you want a change in the Constitution, alter it; if new laws, propose them; but do not trifle with government. Away with all parties and look to the public good alone" (*C*, i, p. 596). As to the charter of 1683, Penn said it was not dead; that the charter of 1696 served only till Penn returned, and now that he is back, it is at an end, and the old charter of 1683 is revived (*Do.*).

April 2d, a grand committee of Assembly, Council and Penn, with Growdon as chairman, began working on a new

charter (*C*, i, p. 597). May 10th, the Assembly having again its enlarged membership, met; sat upon their own adjournments, twenty days beyond the old time limit; framed wider powers for the people; insisted that the Assembly alone shall have the power to prepare, propose and originate all laws, which Council resisted as too considerable a power to put in the people's hands (*V*, i, p. 119); this demand they reiterated with more force May 17th, and demanded also the full powers of an Assembly; that the Governor's Council must not be appointive but be elected by the people; and that six of them must constantly attend Penn and curb his acts.

By June 7th, the Assembly were assured the confirmation of certain former fundamental laws, viz., those passed at Chester—the petition of rights presented to Fletcher in 1693, and the laws made since the last date. They then agreed that until a new charter was granted they would be governed by Penn under his patent or charter of 1681, and the Act of Union; and surrendered to him the charter of 1683 (*C*, i, p. 612).

October 14th, 1700, the new Assembly came in, and all parties renewed the effort to make a new Frame of Government (*V*, i, p. 123). There were only four members in this Assembly from each County as the charter of 1683 guaranteeing six members was surrendered (*Do.*). Penn said he convoked them because a new frame of government is needed, and a body of laws. He told them to attend to three objects, (1) revise the laws, (2) settle property, titles, etc., (3) raise a money supply for the Government (*C*, i, p. 615). By October 19th, they had drawn a rough draft of a charter (*V*, i, p. 124) but the three Counties of Delaware were to have fewer Assemblymen than the three Counties composing Pennsylvania. November 4th, they determined to secede if this were so. The Assemblymen of Pennsylvania told them, they always used their equal power to deadlock legislation, that Pennsylvania had many more people than they, and that if they would not agree to a smaller

number of Assemblymen they should secede, and they did. This hurt Penn very much (*V*, i, p. 130).

The new charter passed Assembly November 13, 1700 (*V*, i, pp. 135 to 140), and November 27, 1700, a new body of laws was passed and the laws declared approved by Penn (*C*, i, p. 624). The charter, however, he held under consideration, and prorogued the Assembly to April 1, 1701 (*Do.*).

In this interim, the body of laws just passed did not meet public approbation, and the Assembly of 1701 settled down to a review of the work of the Assembly of 1700 (2 *St. L.*, p. 142). This Assembly did not meet until August 1, 1701 (*V*, i, p. 140), and September 5th Penn told them to think out quickly provisions for their safety, privileges and rights in property, as he must soon go back to England (*C*, ii, pp. 34 and 35).

They spent most of their time in securing themselves against abuses which they said the people suffered from Penn's land policies, and mentioned a long list of grievances, and they seemed to be little concerned about a new charter of liberties and privileges (*V*, i, p. 147). Penn was much displeased, and said the land question was mostly his affair, but he would grant them relief (*V*, i, p. 153).

October 4th, the Assembly read the heads of a new charter and presented them to Penn (*V*, i, p. 151). He amended it and handed it back to them October 23d. They agreed to the amendments (*Do.*, p. 161), finished their debate October 27th, and the next day Penn signed it (*V*, i, p. 163, and *C*, ii, p. 56).

He signed also the re-enacted body of laws the same day (*C*, ii, p. 56). These laws consisted of 96 of the 104 passed in November, 1700, which were re-enacted (*St. L.*, ii, pp. 142 to 160), and a few other laws. And to make it clear that this code of 1701 was the whole body of laws, they repealed every other law passed from the first day of the Province to date (*St. L.*, ii, p. 148).

This new body of laws was a distinct triumph in the march and rise of popular power. Among them there was

one on liberty of conscience, 32 composing a criminal code, one regulating interest, 3 on the privileges of freemen, 3 on land titles and transfers, one on the care of the poor, 30 on civil procedure, 15 on the rights and estates in land, 15 on taxes, governmental regulation and police, and a law, making ground rents extinguishable (*St. L.*, pp. 142, 148, 160).

But the crowning glory of all this work of nearly 20 years by the ancient fathers of the Province and defenders of the common people, was the new charter of 1701. In this charter the common people secured popular privileges in the freest and fullest degree; and it is no wonder they were content to live under it up to the Revolution. Popular power had risen to a noble height and achieved a splendid triumph. Markham's charter of 1686 was liberal indeed; but this one vastly surpassed it.

In this charter Penn recites that the charter of 1683 was found not suitable to the people's needs, and was given up to him in May, 1700, and he promised to restore it with amendments; he now does so restore a charter (*C*, ii, p. 57). This charter limits participation in government to such as believe in Christ as the Saviour. Belief in God is not enough.

It provides there shall be a yearly Assembly, chosen by freemen, consisting of four members from each County, to meet at Philadelphia, annually, October 14th. The Assembly shall be able to choose their own officers, judge of the qualifications and elections of their members, sit on their own adjournments, appoint committees, prepare bills and pass them into laws, have all other powers and privileges of an Assembly, according to the rights of free-born subjects of England, including power to impeach criminals. The people also have in this charter the right to elect a double number for sheriffs and coroners for three years, out of whom the Governor was required to select those he preferred within three days, otherwise the one having the highest vote was entitled to the office. Criminals were given the same rights and privileges as to witnesses and counsel as

prosecutors had. No person could be compelled to answer any complaint, matter, or thing as to property before the Governor and Council, but only in the Courts. No license to sell liquor could be granted by the Governor unless recommended and approved by the Courts. This charter could not be changed or diminished, except six-sevenths should agree to the same. And finally, Penn solemnly confirms and grants all the privileges mentioned in this charter to the people, against himself, his heirs and assigns forever; and he covenants that neither he nor his heirs ever may or shall procure or do anything whereby the liberties in the charter granted should be broken or diminished, and that anything done by himself, his heirs, or by any one else contrary to the charter should be void. The charter also provided that if the three Counties on the Delaware should separate from the Province, that each County in Pennsylvania should be entitled to eight Assemblymen and the City of Philadelphia to two.

It is also to be noticed that there is no mention of a Council in this charter. It is not recognized in the instrument. And thus one of the greatest bones of contention was thrown aside. The Governor, however, continued to have a Council as his advisers; but they were merely such persons as he saw fit to select without particular jurisdiction and powers, instead of the former elective councillors. By this change Council lost both its dignity and power.

Of the new constitution of 1701, Governor Evans said in 1706, by it "the people forced Penn to rob himself of his rights in the Government and in his property, and that David Lloyd was at the head of it, and he and his associates meant, by it, to overthrow the fundamentals of English constitution *and establish a Government more nearly like a republic*" (C, ii, p. 325). The Assembly replied that it was Penn's own proposal; and was drawn up by his cousin, Parmyter (V, i, Part 2, p. 150). We may simply, by way of comment, say that, if Governor Evans' charge is true, it proves very clearly the great rise and advancement made

by popular power in Pennsylvania between 1681 and 1701. This gives Pennsylvania the honor of being first of all the thirteen colonies aspiring to create the Republic of the United States.

Let us now summarize the several lines of the growth and rise of popular power in Pennsylvania during the score of years we have just discussed.

I. First in importance was the rise of the power in the Assembly to originate legislation. Under the King's charter the people could not do this; nor could they under the first Frame of Government. But they rebelled against, disregarded and violated the restriction. They *did* propose laws without legal power to do so. They retraced their steps somewhat, under the charter of 1683; exercised the initiative under Blackwell; for a while gave up the power under Fletcher; re-asserted it under Markham; and firmly grounded and planted their exclusive right to propose laws, in the Constitution of 1701, to which Penn fully conceded.

II. The right of the people's representatives in Assembly to control the procedure of their own house. In the beginning the people had no voice in fixing the time, regularity or *place* of the meetings of Assembly. They could not sit by Committee, nor sit upon their own adjournments. But they gained these rights. They assert the right to arrest any who disobey their orders; they take the oath of secrecy; they deny the Governor the right of veto upon their acts. They sit upon their own adjournments and by Committees. They assert the right to interpret their laws and judge of their validity; and by 1701, they have gained every power in legislative procedure known to the most liberal legislative Assembly anywhere.

III. The people gain the right to have a fixed number of Assemblymen, regularly elected by themselves. At first Penn could determine how many representatives there should be, or whether there should be any, or whether the people should act simply in the mass. But they early secured the

right to elect a part of their Assemblymen each year and later the entire Assembly annually. At first the number of representatives was large and impractical; but gradually they fixed upon the most effective number. Though once or twice the number was diminished until it was nearly as small as Council, they finally increased it again to eight members for each County annually elected by them; and had the satisfaction of seeing Council lose its recognition by the Charter entirely.

IV. The people shook the grip of the Governor off their Assembly by freeing them to sit upon their own adjournments, whereby the independence of the popular branch was assured.

V. The Assembly also gradually beat back the encroachments of Council upon them. They forced Council to give up the right of proposing legislation, the right of conducting chancery Courts, the right to send a Committee only to meet the Assembly, and the right to interfere with or in any way dictate to Assembly and saw it ignored by the Constitution.

VI. The Assembly, from the beginning, heard on petition many grievances which were the subjects of suits in Courts, and freely decided what matters should be sent to the Courts and what *they* would hear. They, as well as Council, did not hesitate to call judges before them to compel the Courts to explain why the judgments were not satisfactory to all litigants. They even sent for judges and arrested them. They did not hesitate to call judges who refused to obey them, "betrayers of the people." They insisted throughout that the Court proceedings were at all times subject to the Assembly's supervision.

VII. The Assembly justifying it by the claim that they represented the people, always asserted the right to make the Governor and Council yield to them, and gradually by inching out on this line, they brought, in the end, both the Governor and the Council under their beck and command.

VIII. The fight for popular power "*generally*" won its victories step by step. Each of the four constitutions, viz :— 1682–1683, 1696 and 1701, were more liberal than what preceded it, the Constitution of 1682 being itself more liberal than the King's charter of 1681. Step by step (except in the charter of 1683) in every branch of Government, the appointive power gave way to the elective power, and life tenures were abolished and made definite terms of office within popular disposal.

IX. Government by proprietary ordinance, allowed in 1681 by the King's charter, and reserved by Penn in his charter of 1682 and of 1683, fell into disuse because of popular indignation, and was not recognized in the charters of 1696 and 1701.

X. The control of taxation, which in 1682 was in the proprietary and Council, passed by constant contest by the Assembly into the people's control and management.

XI. The right of suffrage which first had to be exercised according to such qualifications as Penn prescribed, was broadened and made definite by the Assembly passing laws extending the suffrage in a very liberal manner by 1701. And when it was so extended, it was made sure and inviolable by safeguards making elections free and voluntary, and the qualifications certain and equal, allowing no privileged classes.

XII. The people's rights in the land owned by Penn were gradually well defined and guaranteed against the proprietor and his heirs; rents out of them were brought to system under which there could be no discrimination, and quit-rents, first intended to exist forever, could now be extinguished.

XIII. Many other popular privileges took form and finally crystallized into great fundamental rights in these twenty years. The ancient dwellers in Pennsylvania were naturalized; the Germans, also, who first came and settled near Philadelphia; the rights of freemen were fixed; the great law of 79 chapters was passed; the petition of rights and act

of settlement finally granted and enacted ; the right of the people to criticise the rulers was established ; the right of the Constitution to be printed and disseminated was granted ; the right and rise of the Assembly to be the recognized voice of the people, became fixed. And a government somewhat like a republic began its course of seventy-five years in Pennsylvania, which with the help of twelve other colonies, at the end of that time, had built the foundation in America upon which the Revolutionary War could be fought without crashing through the base ; and upon which after that war, the pillars of the Republic were planted and have firmly and safely stood bearing the tremendously increased weight of years for a century and a quarter.

"HAIL COLUMBIA" AND ITS FIRST PUBLICATION.

A CRITICAL INQUIRY.

BY CHARLES HENRY HART.

THERE has been issued recently, by the Library of Congress, a volume entitled *Report on "The Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "America," "Yankee Doodle,"* by the Chief of the Department of Music, Oscar C. T. Sonneck, thirty pages of which are devoted to a history of "Hail Columbia" and its first publication, but more especially to its tune or music, that being a more uncertain question.

On page 46 we read

"As might be expected the words of 'Hail Columbia,' together with the music of the President's March, were published shortly after the first public performance of the song. In fact only two days had elapsed when Benjamin Carr inserted the following advertisement. [*]

On Monday Afternoon will be published at Carr's Musical Repository, the very favourite New Federal Song, Written to the tune of the President's March, by J. Hopkinson, Esq. And sung by Mr Fox, at the New Theatre with great applause, ornamented with a very elegant Portrait of the President [*scil. John Adams*].

"No copy of this original edition of 'Hail Columbia' has come to light. If Carr published it at all *with Adams' portrait*, he probably, according to his custom, added his imprint. This leads me to now believe, contrary to my remarks on former occasions, that the edition which is in Mr. Louis C. Elson's possession and which he reproduces in facsimile in his books 'The National Music of America' (1900) and 'History of American Music' (1904) is not identical with Carr's original edition, but of a trifle later

* Porcupine's Gazette for Friday, April 27, 1798.

The favorite new
Federal Song



Adapted to the
President's March

Sung by M^r. FOX

Written by J: HOPKINSON Esq:

For the Voice, Piano Forte, Guitar and Clarinett.



date. Mr. Elson's unique copy shows the American eagle *instead of Adams' portrait* and it bears no imprint."

The italics, in the above quotation, are mine.

As is generally known this song was written by Joseph Hopkinson, to be sung by Gilbert Fox at his benefit, at the new Chestnut Street theatre, Philadelphia, on April 25, 1798, but it may not be so generally known that at first it was not called by its present familiar title of "Hail Columbia," but, as in the advertisement of Carr, a "New Federal Song, Written to the tune of the President's March." However, according to Mr. Sonneck (p. 45) it was not much more than a week, after its first rendition, that it was announced in New York as "Hail Columbia," by which title it has ever since been known.

It will be observed that Mr. Sonneck assumes, perhaps not unnaturally, that the "very elegant Portrait of the President," which Carr announces, in his advertisement, will ornament the song, is a portrait of the then President—" [scil. John Adams]." It is my purpose to show in this he is mistaken; that "the President," whose portrait was to ornament the music, was Washington, the same President for whose march the words were written. This would be such a minor matter as not to be worthy of discussion, were it not that it leads, I think without doubt, to determining the original edition of the song and music, which Mr. Sonneck has been unable to find.

Mr. Sonneck occupies the major part of his thirty pages on "Hail Columbia," with an interesting inquiry into the composer of the music of the President's March and finds, almost conclusively, that it was the work of one Philip Phile, a musician of Philadelphia (p. 69). When it was composed is not fixed except approximately, *circa* 1793; but there is no question but that *the President's March* was Washington's march.

In the important Baker Collection of Washingtoniana belonging to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is a double leaf of sheet-music, with the title-heading here reproduced in facsimile. Following this is the score, the same as

in the facsimile in Elson's *National Music of America*, pp. 166-167, commented on by Sonneck, p. 46.* The portrait is of Washington, after the profile by Joseph Wright. What is of curious note, in relation to the portrait on the copy under consideration, is, that it is not engraved on the plate with the music and printed with it, but is a separate print, pasted down or mounted in its place, at the top of the music, where Elson's copy has an eagle. The Elson copy is also without the words "Behold the Chief who now commands," which would hardly have applied to the eagle. It is also the only impression of this particular print that I have seen in all the enormous number of Washington portraits that I have examined, which is a crude etching, not impossibly by the singer of the song, Gilbert Fox, who was an engraver before he became an actor, but owing to its mutilated condition could not be described in my *Catalogue of the Engraved Portraits of Washington*, though it is noted in the Proem, p. xii. Further I have seen three other copies of this piece of music, each with a distinctly different portrait of Washington, all of them of the Stuart type, mounted for a head piece above the inscription, "Behold the Chief who now Commands." Here then is cumulative contemporary proof, of the highest order, that Washington was the President whose "very elegant portrait" Carr advertised would ornament the New Federal Song and effectually disposes of Sonneck's claim that it was John Adams. It also settles, taken in connection with the opening lines of the last verse of the song,

"Behold the Chief, *who now Commands*
Once more to serve his Country stands"

that "the Chief who now commands" was Washington, who "Once more to serve his Country stands" and not Adams as contended† to whom these words could have no application, Adams never having commanded as Chief.

* Mr. Sonneck has not transcribed the title of the Elson copy with bibliographical exactness as it is identical with our facsimile.

† Elson's *National Music of America*, p. 162.

It must be recalled that 1798, when this song was written, was the time of our promised troubles with France, sometimes called "the *quasi* French war," which called Washington forth from his retirement to take command "once more" of all the forces raised or to be raised, and that this song was a song of the occasion. Indeed it was the very reason for the song being written and sung. This is shown by the words

"Immortal Patriots *rise once more*
Defend your rights, *defend your shores*"

as well as by all the accounts that have been preserved of the song, as published at the time it was given to the public, and also by Judge Hopkinson's letter to Griswold* giving a history of the writing of "Hail Columbia." He writes, "Hail Columbia was written in the summer of 1798 when war with France was thought to be inevitable. Congress was then in session, in Philadelphia, debating upon that important subject and acts of hostility had actually taken place."

It is clear therefore, from what we have shown, that Washington is the President referred to in Carr's advertisement and that this sheet of music, in the Baker Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, with Washington's portrait upon it, is, with but as little doubt, *the original first edition* of "Hail Columbia," and confirms the views of Mr. Sonneck, though not for his reasons, that the Elson copy is "of a trifle later date," or, more correctly, is a later impression from the original plate. This is shown by the erasing of the words "Behold the Chief," etc., and introducing the eagle in place of the portrait, which Mr. Elson informs me is engraved upon the plate and not mounted, as are the portraits of Washington I have seen upon the four different copies of this impression of "Hail Columbia" that have come under my notice. I am glad to add, although this is not a book review, that Mr. Sonneck's work is a distinctly valuable contribution to the literature of an important subject.

* Sonneck, p. 43.

ORDERLY BOOK OF GEN. JOHN PETER GABRIEL
MUHLENBERG, MARCH 26-DECEMBER 20, 1777.

(Continued from page 40.)

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MORRIS TOWN July 6th 1777

Maj^r Gen^l Tomorrow L^d Sterling
Brig^r Woodford
Field Officers . . . Col^o Stephens & Maj^r Davis
Brigade Major Day

A Court of enquiry to set tomorrow morning at some convenient place to enquire into the conduct of the Artillery Officers whoes field pieces were lost in the Action of the 26 June last, the Court to consist of 5 Members Col^o Broadhead, President; the Court is appointed by the request of those Officers. The Comm^r in Chief has observ'd with concern notwithstanding the orders of 1st June last requiring all Officers of Corps not sick or on other duty to attend the parade daily at the Time of Exercise to learn and perform their duty, yet there are a very great Neglect, he wishes it to be impress'd upon the mind of every Officer that nothing can be more hurtful than the neglect of discipline, for that discipline more than numbers gives one Army the superiority over another; he therefore in the most positive manner requires all Officers to attend the Parade and exercise agreeable to the Orders above mentioned, and that the Comm^s Officers of Corps put under an arrest any who fail of an exact observance of them, and whenever Corps and Brigades assemble for exercise every Officer is to take and keep his proper post, such as have command directing those men only who is under their immediate care and that in such manner as not to interfear with or delay the Execution of the orders, of the Execution of the exercising Officers,

these who appear to be least acquainted with Exercise are daily when off duty to be sent to the drill and particular care taken to intrust them, and the more effectually promote Military Discipline in the Army, the Officers must set the Example of a close attention to that point assembling frequently each Quore by themselves and learning with diligence the Manuel Exercise and the most useful Manuvres together with the easy salute already directed in G. O. such a practice cannot fail of producing the best effects and nothing can do the Officers more honour, they will know their own duty and what they have a right to expect from all who are under their Command. The men excited by the Example will eagerly embrace every Opt'y to improve in the Military Art, and the army be inspired with an Emulation to become good Soldiers.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MORRIS TOWN July 7th 1777

Parole

C Sign

Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow	Lincoln
Brig ^r	Maxwell
Field Officers	Col ^o Martin & Maj ^r Howell
Brigade Major	Witherspoon

The Gen^l expects the strictest attention will be paid to the order of the 20th of last Month for sizing the Men, and placing the shortest, in front, unless this is done the whole fire of the rear Rank will most assuredly be lost especially if the files should happen (as it is but too often the case) to be crowded together. The Comm^r in Chief approves the following sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held the 6th Inst^t of which Col^o Walter Stewart was president: John Halfpenny of the 10th Virg^a Reg^t charged with getting drunk raising a Riot and abusing his Officers. No evidence appearing against him the Court ordered him to be released from confinement. Human Wincash of the German Reg^t charg'd with mutiny neglecting his duty absenting himself from his Company and refusing to take his Arms and ac-

coutriments, the Court after considering the charge and Evidence are of Opinion the prisoner is Guilty of all the charges Exhibited against him save that of Mutiny, sentenced to receive 39 Lashes on his bare back. Dennis O'Bryan a Soldier belonging to the North Carolina Detachment under the Comm^d of Col^o Sumner charg'd with having deserted from that detachment, the Prisoner pleaded Guilty; that it appearing to the Court he is incapable of rendering any service to the Country as he appears to be debilitated in body and a stupid, foolish person, have sentenced him to be drum'd out of the Service.

It being injurious to the health of the Soldiers on account of the foulness of the water and utterly inconsistent with decency for them to bathe in the Mill pond by Howell's Mills near the high road leading from Head Quarters to the Court house, this practice is absolutely forbidden, and the Guard and Sentries plac'd near thereto are to take up all Offenders. Pay Rolls for the several Reg^{ts} and Corps for the Month of June to be made out Immediately and lodg'd with the Pay Master Gen^l. Col^o Morgan's Corps being of Riffle Men not being annexed to any Brigade, are to draw Provisions from the Commissary nearest the place where they may happen to be stationed.

A case of Pocket Sergical Instruments were lost the day the Army march'd from Middle Brook to Morris Town, the finder of them is desired to return them to the Surgeon of the 2nd Virg^a Reg^t and he shall be duly rewarded for his trouble. A servant boy ab^t 10 years old with a Leathern Cap, Swanskin vest, a drab Cloth coat turn'd up with blue, with Ozenbrigg trousers, has been missing some days his Name Jacob Cook he is supposed to be lurking about the Camp, it is requested when found that he may be sent to Mr M^cCoys at Morris Town.

B. O.

July 7th 1777.

1 Sub. and 30 men to attend tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock to make tempor^y Ovens for the different Reg^{ts} agre-

able to Gen^l Orders, if there is any Masons they are to turn out to see that the work is done properly, the fatigue Party to be ready exactly at 6 o'clock when the Brigade Q^r Master will attend and have the Ovens made adjacent to the Diff^t Reg^{ts}.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MORRIS TOWN July 8th 1777.

Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow	Greene
Brig ^r	Muhlenburgh
Field Officers	Col ^o Lewis & Maj ^r Woltner
Brigade Major	Swain

The Court which Col^o Broadhead was President of appointed to examine into the Conduct of the Artillery Officers Viz^t Cap^t Yarrow his Officers and Cap^t L^t Archabod whoes pieces were lost in the action of the 26 of last month, report that having examined Davis's Officers whose names are mentioned relative thereto, they are opinion that Cap^t Eustace and his Officers behav'd with becoming behaviour and good conduct during the whole action, and that the loss of the field pieces was inevitable, they being left in the Rear unsupported.

As the Ground which some part of the troops encamp may be less dry and healthy than others in the Neighbourhood and not so well watered, the Maj^r Gen^{ls} are desired in such cases to shift the Encampments of their different divisions or such parts of them as they shall judge necessary the better to preserve the health of the Soldiers. As foggy and dewy mornings may be less favourable to the health of the Soldiers than other parts of the day, Comm^g Officers will in such cases postpone turning out their men till the close or other part of the day as they and their Surgeons shall judge most expedient. Canteens, Tomahawks and other Camp utensils must be very beneficial to the troops, but unless more care can be taken to preserve them, it will be Impracticable to supply them, the Q^r M. G. therefore in issuing those Articles will charge them to their Respective Q^r Mas-

ters of Reg^{ts} and Corps, those Q^r Masters to the Cap^{ts} or, Comm^s Officers of Comp^{ys} and they to their men each to account with the other in order preceeding and the Cap^t and Officers Commanding Companies are every Saturday to examine the Clothes, accoutriments, ammunition & Camp Utensils of their men that if any are missing and a good account of them cannot be rendered, the person found deficient may be answerable for them; in vain are orders given and repeated if after one cursury reading are thrown by and neglected, many orders are intended for standing Regulations and of great Importance to be known and remembered. The Comm^r in Chief therefore in the strongest terms enjoins upon all Officers to examine the orderly books and frequently review the standing orders and as often cause it to be read to the men, such as respect them. A return of Tents in each Reg^t to be made this day at 4 o'clock this afternoon to the Q. M. G. such Reg^{ts} as have not Receiv'd a Horse-mans Tent are to apply to the Q. M. G. as soon as may be for a supply.

B. O. The whole of the Drummers and fifers to Parade from the Different Reg^{ts} with the Men for Guard tomorrow.

Order of March.

The whole Army is to March in one Columⁿ by subdivisions at half distance from the Left. Gen^l L^d Sterling's division is to lead and furnish the Vanguard as hereafter directed. Gen^l Lincoln is to follow, Gen^l Stevens next, and Gen^l Greene last and to furnish the Rear Guard. The Park of Artillery to move between Gen^l Lincolns and Gen^l Stephens Divisions. The artillery of each Brigade is to continue with it and be equally in front and Rear. The horse except the orderlys hereafter mentioned are to be equally divided. The second or Front Division to preceed Gen^l Maxwells Brigade the front or rear Division, to follow Gen^l Muhlenburgh's Brig^e the latter under Comm^d of the Sen^r Officer of horse the former under the next Officer in Comm^d Gen^l Maxwells brigade is to compose the Vanguard and to march

one mile in advance of the column, from the Brigade a Major with proper Officers and one hundred men Rank and file is to be detach'd and march half a mile in front of the Brigade, preceeded by one half of the horse, of the second Division who are to examine in all defiles and suspected Places before the first enters them, the Pioneers with half the Artificers are to march in the rear of the Maj^{rs} Guard and repair the Bridges &c as they go, the rest of Artificers to attend the line of Waggon. Gen^l Muhlenburg's Brig^e is to form the Rear Guard and march five hundred paces in the rear of the Column from this Brig^e a Reg^t is to be Detach'd to march two hundred paces in the rear thereof and pick up and bring in all straglers, in aid of this a party of 20 Light horse from the rear division under the care of an Officer is to follow, who are to search the houses along the Road for the Schulking Soldiers. Each Brig^e is to keep out a flanking Party of 50 Men on its right Flank the Vanguard and rear Guards will also keep out light Flanking Parties in proportion to their Numbers, the Vanguard is to keep out flanking Parties as well as the right. Each Maj^r Gen^l during their march is to be attended by 4 light horse men, as orderly, the waggon with ammunition to march in the rear of each division together with empty Waggon, to take up such men as fall sick on the way. The baggage wagons are to march in the same order in which the troops they belong to march in the line. The Waggon Contain^g intrenching tools are to move in the front of the column of Baggage. Those Cont^g Biscuit are also to get with the Baggage. The Sutlers attach'd to Reg^{ts} and none others, are suffered to go in the line of Waggon and are to move their Waggon in the rear of all the Waggon. The Tents are to be loaded in Waggon by themselves and follow their Respective Brigades to which they belong, the baggage Waggon are to halt before they come into the road which intercept that leading from towards Pumpton and fall in the rear of the Army, besides these Regulations made in G. O. of the 4th Ins^t Respecting a march, is to be strictly observ'd except so far as

the present orders differ from them and each Brig^r see immediately that the Officers of his Brigade are provided with copies of these regulations agreeable to orders. The Q. M. G. will direct the order in which his own the Commissary Gen^l pay Master Gen^l, Hospital and spare ammunition Wag-gons shall move.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MORRIS TOWN July 9th 1777

<i>Parole</i>	<i>C. Sign</i>
Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow	Stevens
Brig ^r	Wayne
Field Officers Col ^o Hartley & Lt Col ^o Fibiger	
Brigade Major	Ryon

In the G. O. of the 1st Instant returns of the Sick in Camp and to be sign'd by the Surgeon of each Reg^t where directed to be made out every Tuesday and Friday at 9 o'clock in the morning to the Surgeon Gen^l of the Army which has not been done nor have returns of other kinds been regularly made when call'd for: such Neglects are greatly prejudicive to the service: All persons concern'd are therefore enjoin'd to make due returns in future and any one who fail in doing it may depend on being arrest'd.

Guards 1 Cap^t 2 Sub. 3 Serj^t 2 Corp^s 39 Privates Fatigue 7, the guards which are reliev'd daily are to send a Serj^t or Corp^l to the Grand Parade at 8 o'clock in the Morning to Conduct the New Guards to their Post.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS MORRIS TOWN July 10th 1777

Maj ^r Gen ^l for the day	L ^d Sterling
Brig ^r	Weedon
Field Officers Col ^o Johnson & Major Nicholas	
Brigade Major	Peers.

Every Brigade which has not furnish'd its Quota of Pioneers to the Q. M. G. will do it immediately and have them sent to his Quarters. Gen^l Wayn's Brig^a to furnish

10 Men & Gen^l Dehaas 10, such as are fit for the purpose. The tents of the whole army to be struck tomorrow morning at Gun firing, and pack'd up ready for marching with the utmost speed, the line of march to begin afterwards as soon as possible; all baggage waggons (those with Tents excepted) are to move this afternoon towards Boon Town to a place appointed by Gen^l Mifflin. Guards for which is to be supplied in the following manner, each Brig^a furnishes 1 Cap^t 2 Sub. & 30 Men, and each division a field Officer that from Gen^l Green's to be Col^o Command^t. Women are to March with the Baggage. 2 Days provision to be ready and Cook'd this afternoon. Canteens all to be fill'd with Water before the March begins, as no Soldier will be permitted to leave his ranks on that account. The three R. Guards on the Chattoons, Pumpton and Middle Brook Roads, will quit their post at Gun firing tomorrow morning, and join their respective Corps without delay, all other Guards will attend their duty in several departments where they are plac'd, until they are relieved—moving with their charge respectively.

N. B. the order of march wrong enter'd 2 Leaves to the left which refer to and read here.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS PUMPTON PLAINS July 11th 1777

Parole

C. Sign

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	Greene
Brig ^r	Woodford
Field Officers	
Brigade Major	Day

The army to pitch their Tents tonight and tomorrow morning at Gun firing, if the weather is good to strike them and prepare every thing with the greatest dispatch for a March. In case of Rain in the morning the tents are to remain standing unless particular orders are given to the Contrary. No kind of baggage except tents to be taken out of the Waggons. Immediately after the Morning Gun

the Gen^l to be beaten through the Line, instead of the Revellie, Two Field Pieces fir'd from the Park of Artillery, to be the Signal for Marching. The same order of march to be in force tomorrow.

The separate Column of Baggage to march under the direction and agreeable to the orders of the Q. M. G.

Each division will station the Necessary Guard abo^t its own encampment.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS PUMPTON PLAINS July 12th 1777

<i>Parole</i>	<i>C. Sign</i>
Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow	Stephens
Brig ^r	Scott
Field Officers Col ^o Sumner & L ^t Col ^o Nelson	
Brigade Major	Johnson

As the foul weather prevents the Marching of the Troops to-day, they are to draw two days Provision and Cook them immediately. Complaint has been made to the Comm^r in Chief that some Soldiers pull down the fence to burn and lay open the fields of the Inhabitants, he enjoins it upon the Officers to use the utmost care and watchfulness to prevent this Practice, and whoever is found Guilty of it shall be severely punished.

The same orders that was given last evening are to determine and regulate the march tomorrow.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS PUMPTON PLAINS July 13th 1777

<i>Parole</i>	<i>C. Sign</i>
Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow	Sterling
Brig ^r	Conway
Field Officers Col ^o Spotswood & Maj ^r Williams	
Brigade Major	Tarling

The Comm^r in Chief approves the following Sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held the 7th 8 & 9th Ins^t, and orders that they be put in Execution forthwith.

Lieu^t Alex^r Cummins of the 1st Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with messing with Soldiers and speaking disrespectfully of the Comm^s Officer of the Reg^t and with carrying a soldier belonging to the first Reg^t away with him. The Court having no evidence to prove the charge of speaking disrespectful words of the Comm^s Officer of the Reg^t, cannot determine whether he is Guilty or no Guilty of the charge, are of Opinion Considering the particular Circumstances of the matter as to the charge of messing with Soldiers related by the Prisoner and having no evidence to prove the contrary, that he should be reprimanded by the Comm^s Officer of the Reg^t at the head of the Reg^t he belongs to.

A Court to excuse the Prisoner for taking a Soldier away with him from the Reg^t Considering the bad state of health he was in [torn].

John Walker a Serj^t in Cap^t Steel's independent Comp^y charg'd with absenting himself twelve days from his Company without leave, pleads Guilty, but pleads he was returning to his Com^y when taken up, sentenced to be reprimanded at the head of his Comp^y and one months pay to be stop'd from him.

Antony Estart charg'd with same Crimes as Walker, belonging to Cap^t Steel's independant Company, sentenced Ditto.

John Grant of the 14th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with sleeping on his post, pleaded Guilty, and sentenced to receive 25 lashes on his bare back, but it appearing in evidence that he was a good orderly well behav'd Soldier, and that he was probably unwell when on Sentry, the Comm^r in Chief remits the Punishment.

Lieu^t Sam^l Smith of the 8 Pensilvania Reg^t charg'd with ungentlemanly behaviour in the Reg^t and disobedience of Orders acquitted of the charge of ungentlemanly behaviour but found Guilty of disobedience of orders, not attending the Parade as constant at ordinary times as he ought to have done, sentenc'd to be severely reprimanded in G. O.

The Comm^r in Chief is extreamly sorry that an Officer of whom it is testified that in a post of danger he behav'd with prudence and spirit, should be guilty of neglect of discipline which is so essential to furnish Good Soldiers, a neglect so contrary to orders highly injurious to the Service and disgraceful to the subject of it; A neglect for which neither prudence nor bravery can compensate and which if persisted in, must be an ineffectual bar to promotion.

John Dehardy of the Artillery, charg'd with stabbing Lieu^t Carrington of the 7th Virg^a Reg^t, the Court having considered the Charge and Evidence are of opinion the Prisoner is Guilty of the Charge and likewise of opinion that though the Prisoner is Guilty of the charge against him he was justifiable in doing it as he was acting in the way of his duty.

As the weather is bad and the ground whet the Gen^l orders a Gill of Rum be serv'd to each man Immediately.

From intelligence lately rec'd the Gen^l informs the Army, that it is Possible the next move of the Army may be towards the Deleware but desires no steps may be taken towards it till further orders.

Tho^s Fisdict Esq^r was on the first Instant appointed Brig^o Maj^r to Brig^r Gen^l Glover, and is to be obeyed and respected as such.

Roger Alden Esq^r is appointed Brig^o Maj^r to Gen^l Huntington and is to be respected and obeyed as such.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS VAN AULEEDS, July 14th 1777.

<i>Parole.</i>	Danvers	<i>C. Sign</i>	Dunkirk	Dedhand
	Maj ^r Gen ^l	for tomorrow	. . . .	Greene
	Brig ^r	. . . . .	. . . .	Maxwell
	Field Officers	Col ^o Matthews &	Maj ^r Lamar	
	Brig ^o Major	. . . . .	. . . .	Spotswood

Each Maj^r Gen^l will order the Guards necessary for the Security of his own division and the Q. M. G. with his

deputy, will mark out the Ground for the Encampment for his Division tomorrow, and as the Army will arrive at its ground early in the day, as soon as the men are settled in their Encampments, the Officers are Crittically to examine their Arms and accoutrements and have them put in the best order Possible.

The Comm^r in Chief was surprised to-day to see the bad condition of many Arms, they being not only unfit for fire but very rusty, which latter defect is certainly in the power of every man to prevent, and the neglect of it must arrive from an inexcusable inattention of the Officers.

The Tents are to be struck at Gun firing tomorrow Morning (which will be at the usual time) and the whole Army got ready to March at 5 o'clock, one field Piece is to be the signal for the March to begin, and as the Baggage of each Brigade will join its Brigade it is to follow close after it tomorrow.

The whole Army to March off from the left by half Platoons, the Brigades following each other in the order observ'd this day, saving that the baggage (as before directed) will immediately follow the Brigades to which it belongs, as the distance is not great, no part of the Army is to halt till it arrives at the Ground for Encampment. If it should Rain tomorrow morning the Army is to remain in its present Encampment.

B. O.

CLOVE, July 15th 1777.

Each Brigade to furnish a Sub. Serj^t Corp^l & 25 Privates for Guards upon the different Roads to-night; Col^o Sheldon to furnish 20 Light horse to advance on the Roads agreeable to orders they will receive their orders from Gen^l Maxwell. The whole Guards to Parade near Head Quarters at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

B. O.

July 15th 1777

Those Soldiers whose Musquets are loaded and cannot be drawn, are to be selected immediately by the Officers Comm^g Reg^{ts} and March to the right of the Brigade to discharge

them. Gen^l Muhlenburgh will there give them directions, as soon as this is done the men are immediately to clean and put their arms in the best order; should any be found deficient when examined on the Parade tomorrow morning, they may expect to be punished.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS CLOVE July 15th 1777

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	. . . Stevens
Brig ^r . . . . .	. . . Muhlenburgh
Field Officers Col ^o Lawson and Major Murry	
Brig ^e Maj ^r . . . . .	. . . Swaine

It was yesterday directed in G. O. that neither Officer nor Soldier should pay a Salute or pull off their Hatt to the Comm^r in Chief or other Officer passing by, and the total disregard of the order is a proof how little pains Officers take to acquaint either themselves or their men with the orders of the day; other orders issued the 4th Instant respecting the march of the Army are also neglected in instances which come under the observation of the Comm^r in Chief which cannot be presumed to arise from any other cause than ignorance of those orders, for the future therefore, all Officers are each day to make themselves acquainted with the orders of it and with respect to the orders refer'd to of the 4th Ins^t. The Comm^r in Chief directs that the Brig^r as soon as possible call together the Officers commanding Corps in their respective Brigades and read to them those orders, and the Comm^s Officers of Corps are in like manner required to assemble all the Officers in their Respective Corps and read to them the same orders, and all who are not already provided are forthwith required to furnish themselves with copies of them and still more efectually to execute those orders, each Brig^r to appoint a field Officer to attend the duty of his Brigade and particularly of the wag-gons belonging to it, whose business it shall be to ride backwards and forwards along the line, to see the march conducted with propriety and agreeable to order. Advantage is

to be taken of the present halt to get horses shod and waggon repair'd. No delay to be made in this matter, as it is very uncertain how soon the Army may move again, for the same reason all Officers & Soldiers are to keep near their Quarters and on no Pretence to ramble about the Country without leave Officers from their Brig^{rs}, Soldiers from their Col^{os} or Officers Comm^g them, all Waggoners to join their respective Brigades and get in proper order for marching. When the Army moves again the Officers and Waggon Masters to see that they are more equally loaded than they have been. When any man falls sick on the March, they are not to be put in the heavy loaded Baggage Waggon, but left to be taken up by the Empty Waggon which follow in the rear for that end.

The Commg^g Officers of Corps are immediately to make returns to the Adj^t Gen^l of the Clothes wanting most in their respective Corps, and as the Quantity of Clothing is not great, the Comm^r in Chief earnestly desires that Officers will make returns for no more than is indispensibly necessary for their men.

B. O.

July 16th 1777

The Field Officers of the Brigade to meet at 4 o'clock precisely at Gen^l Muhlenburghs tent, when Maj^r Gen^l Greene will be present. By order of Gen^l Muhlenburgh.

F. SWAINE B. M.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS July 16th 1777

Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow . . .	L ^d Sterling
Brig ^r	Wayne
Field Officers Col ^o Spencer L ^t Col ^o Parker	
Brig ^o Maj ^r	Ryon

The Gen^l Court Martial whereof Col^o Chambers was President is dissolv'd. A Gen^l Court Martial is to set at 10 o'clock this forenoon, near Gen^l Maxwells Quarters for the tryal of all Prisoners who shall be brought

before them, Col^o Shreve is appointed President of this Court.

The Comm^r in Chief expects that all Officers will make it their Business to see that the orders Issued respecting the destruction of the Property of the Inhabitants are Particularly attended to at all times.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS CLOVE July 17th 1777

Maj^r Gen^l for tomorrow Greene
 Brig^r Weedon
 Field Officers Lt Col^o Willis and Maj^r Hay
 Brig^o Major. Peers

Some disputes having arisen between Col^o Humpton & Col^o Johnston respecting Seniority, the Gen^l Officers are to meet at some place appointed by Maj^r Gen^l Green at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and after hearing the Pretensions of both those Gentⁿ and enquire minutely into the matter to report the case and their Opinion thereon to the Comm^r in Chief. The frequent discharging of pieces in order to clean them, and keep them in order, occasions so great a waste of ammunition that the Gen^l orders in very pointed and Positive terms that no Musquet be loaded with Cartrige until we are close to the enemy and there is a morrel certainty of engaging them. A Q^r Master of each Reg^t is to draw a small Quantity of Powder, Ball & Wading to furnish the Guards from his Reg^t who are to load with loose powder and a running Ball when they mount Guard, and this the Officers of those Guards are invariably to have drawn and return'd to the Regm^l Q^r Master before their dismissal from the Parade after being released. A practice of this kind Particularly attended to (and it is positively enjoin'd) will not only be a great saving to ammunition but a means of preserving the Arms, as nothing is more hurtful to the Barrels than to lay long loaded especially with whet powder or in damp weather. One hundred and eighty Tents are arrived in Camp, such as are destitute may now be supply'd

therewith, but previous to the delivery of them Returns must be made to the Q. M. G. from each Brigade of the number of men in each Corps belonging to the Brigade and of the Tents now in their possession respectively. The Adj^t Gen^l in issuing orders for the delivery of Clothes is to compare the returns made by the Comm^s Officers of Corps of their wants with the Clothiers account, so far as he can come at them at this time and place and see that (to the utmost of his Power) equal justice be done in the distribution of them.

Advst. Found, a red Morocco Letter Case Containing C^o Hartshorns Commission and Sundry other Papers, the owner may have it by applying to the Serj^t of the Park of Artillery.

After Orders.

The Q^r M. G. is to have the Road through the Clove to New Winsor well reconnoitered and proper places for halting and encamping at, with the distance from hence noted, and to make report thereof as soon as possible to the Comm^r in Chief, he is to do the like in the road to King's Ferry. A Light party Consist^s of a Field Officer, 2 Capt^s, 4 Sub^s and one hundred Rank and file, to Parade at daylight tomorrow morning on the Grand Parade with six days Provision with a light Wagon, the Officer Comm^s will receive his orders from the Adj^t Gen^l. A Sub and 12 light Horse to parade at the same time and apply to the Adj^t Gen^l for orders. Doct^r Cockran is to inspect into the state and Condition of the Sick and give such orders respecting them as shall appear proper, Maj^r Montigue will take Comm^d of the detachment, each Brig^e to furnish a good Blacksmith to parade tomorrow 2 o'clock at noon, before L^d Sterling's Quarters at Serverances Tavern. The Q^r Masters of those Reg^{ts} for which clothing returns have been made out are to apply to the Deputy Clother Gen tomorrow at Baldwins Mills abo^t a Mile from Head Q^{rs} upon the way to Pumpton.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS July 18th 1777 Camp Clove

Maj^r Gen^l for Tomorrow Stephens
 Brig^r Woodford
 Field Officers . . . Col^o Farmer & Maj^r North
 Brig^o Major Day

The Comm^r in Chief approves the following Sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held the 16th Ins^t where Col^o Shreve was President, and orders that no delay may be made in putting them in Execution. Levi Springer of the 4th North Carolina Reg^t in Cap^t Nelsons Comp^r charg'd with Deserting from the fourth and Inlisting with Cap^t Simms of the Tenth Virg^a Reg^t found Guilty and sentenced to receive 50 Lashes on his bare back, and to serve out the time with Cap^t Nelson and the Bounty received from Cap^t Symms to be stop'd out of his pay by Cap^t Nelson and paid to Cap^t Symms.

Joshua Hunter of the First Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with desertion found Guilty and sentenced to receive 50 Lashes on his Bare Back. The Brigade Maj^r to attend this afternoon for after orders.

Advertisement.

Found July 18th an Officers Gun at the Clove Camp, the owner may have it by applying to Jacob Clover Q. M. Serjeant to the North Carolina Reg^t.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS CLOVE July 19th 1777.

Maj^r Gen^l for tomorrow L^d Sterling
 Brig^r Scott
 Field Officers . . . Col^o Syeas & Maj^r Bush
 Brig^o Major. Johnson

A board of Gen^l Officers to sit Tomorrow at 10 o'clock at Gen^l Greene's Quarters (those on duty excepted) for the

purpose of settling the rank of all Pensilvania Field Officers.

The Comm^r in Chief is pleas'd to approve the Following Sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held the 17th Ins^t whereof Col^o Shreve was President, and orders them to be immediately put in Execution Viz^t

Adam Hackey of Col^o Stewarts Reg^t charg'd with desertion, found Guilty and Sentenc'd to receive 50 Lashes on his bare Back.

Fred^k Leonard of the same Reg^t, charg'd with ditto, found Guilty and sentenc'd to receive 50 Lashes.

It seems that when Vacancies of Officers has happened in Reg^{ts} and Corps, the Comm^s Officers have in several Instances undertaken to fill them up and draw pay for the person so appointed, a practice altogether unsupportable and the Continuance of it is absolutely forbidden, and henceforward no person so appointed shall be considere'd as having no authority or entitled to a Commission or pay by Virtue thereof; such Reg^{ts} as lately made a Return for Clothing and have not rec'd their Quota are to apply to the Deputy Clothier Gen^l thereof.

Advertisement.

Taken from Gen^l Woodford's Brigade, a Bay horse, has a Ball face, white hind feet and white streak on his near side parrellel with his ribbs; whoever will bring him to Gen^l Woodford's Brig^o or give information where he is or may be had, shall receive 10 Dollars.

W. HEATH.

The Q. Masters & Waggon Masters are desired to cause enquiry to be made amongst their several departments, in which they will greatly oblige the owner.

B. O. Divine service will be perform'd by the Rev^d M^r Tate at 10 o'clock Tomorrow morning on the Brigade Parade.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS AT GOLLOWAY'S IN THE CLOVE,
July 21st 1777.

<i>Parole</i>	<i>C. Sign</i>
Maj ^r Gen ^l tomorrow	Greene
Brig ^r	Muhlenburgh
Field Officers L ^t Col ^o Hendrick & Maj ^r Robinson	
Brig ^c Major	Swaine

The Waggon Masters are to see that the Horses under their direction feed as much as possible on Grass this day, and save what Grain and dry forage they have, the waggoners are to stay by their Horses to prevent their being damaged done to Corn, Flax, &c. for such things are damaged through their neglect; they will be severely punished. The Q. M. G. is immediately to inspect the boats and observe what Injuries they have sustained in the Carriage, and take the most efectual measures to prevent their receiving any further damage, everything is to be in readiness to March tomorrow morning. The Gen^l is inform'd that some of the Troops are without Provisions, they are immediately to supply themselves with provision for this day and tomorrow.

B. O. July 22 1777.

The Baggage belonging to the Brigade, to be put into the Waggons this Evening and everything to be put in readiness for a March at the firing of the Morning Gun. The Tents to be struck immediately, but should the morning prove rainy, the Tents are not to be struck till further orders; the Comm^s Officers of Reg^{ts} will have their Waggons etc. Examined this evening, that nothing may retard the march tomorrow morning.

G. O. July 22nd 1777.

The Army is to be ready to march tomorrow morning, if it should not rain, and at 5 o'clock the march is to begin. Gen^l Lincoln's and Gen^l Stephen's Divisions to proceed up

the Clove and to march to Chester and there to wait further orders. Gen^l Green's Division to march back to Sufferens, whither the Baggage of Lord Sterling's Division is to Return.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS PUMPTON PLAINS July 23rd 1777.

<i>Parole</i>	<i>C. Sign</i>
Field Officer for the day . . .	Col ^o Parker
Brig ^o Major	Peers

The march of the Army whenever it begins, will be made with the utmost dispatch, this renders it indispensibly necessary to divest it of as much Baggage as possible; Each Brig^r is therefore immediately to chuse certain Waggon for the Tents of his Brigade, and when orders are given to march they are to be put into those Waggon nothing but the Tents, and see that they are not heavy loaded with them, and the more to facilitate the March of the Army, the Commissaries are to leave no means untried to procure a Quantity of hard Bread to be reserv'd for the March, and when the Army moves they are to go forward before it and get the Provision ready; the moment the Army halts, the Q. M. G. will have a proper number of empty Waggon to follow each Brigade to take up the Sick and Lame. The rest of the Baggage is to be left under the care of a small Guard to follow on after the Army, accompanied by the women, none of which are to be suffered to go with the Troops. The Army is to be put and kept in readiness on the shortest notice.

D.O. RAMAPOO July 24th 1777.

There are great Complaints of the Horses of my division being turn'd into the Inhabitants Meadows without any orders for so doing either by the Q. M. G. or any of his assistants, and that the Horses are beating down the Grass to the great Injury of the owners of the Plantations. All the Artillery and Waggon horses are to be taken out of the meadows and Grass cut for them.

The Brig^{rs} are immediately to see these orders executed; as the Complaint comes through his Excell^y. The Comm^g Officers in my division are desired to have Vaults dug as soon as possible. After encamping, the Soldiers are forbid going into the Fields of Grain adjoining the Road to do their Business, as a stink arises from those Places extreamly Offensive to the Camp and to the Passengers that pass the Road, this is to be a standing order and observ'd accordingly.

G.O

HEADQUARTERS July 24th 1777.

The Army is to march Tomorrow morning Early: every thing is to be prepared agreeably to the orders of Yesterday, and nothing left to be done but striking the Tents and putting them into the Waggon. At 5 o'clock or sooner, the march is to be begun. Gen. Muhlenburgh will detach an advance Guard, and Gen^l Weedon a rear Guard, there are to be no flanking Parties. The Waggon with the Tents of both Brigades will follow the division; the rear Guard is to march in the rear of the Artillery and Ammunition Waggon, the other Baggage Waggon of the Brigade precede the Park of Artillery.

T. PICKERING A^t G.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS July 25th 1777*Parole**C. Sign.*Field Officer for the day L^t Col^o Beauford

The troops having arrived at the place of Encamping so Early they can with the greatest ease provide themselves with wood and each Brig^r will see that it is done accordingly. That fences are ever burnt, must be imputed to inattention and want of care in the Officers, but at this time will be deem'd to arise from the most Inexcusable negligence. How disagreeable to the Army is it that the Peaceable Inhabitants, our Country men and fellow Citizens, dread our halting among them even for a Night, and are happy when they git rid of us. This can only proceed from the

distress and Plundering and wanton destruction of their Property, to prevent their ills is the Mannifest duty of the Officers, and were they closely attentive to that discipline and order which ever should establish in Camp, they for the most part can certainly prevent them. The Comm^r in Chief therefore Expects that Officers of every rank will exert themselves and put a stop to it in future, and if no other means is sufficient, that they post Sentries round their Encampments who shall take Prisoners and confine them, and the Guilty will most assuredly suffer, & Meet with the Punishment due to their Crimes. Two Soldiers in Gen^l Sullivan's division found Guilty of Plundering the Inhabitants have lately been condemn'd to die and, one Executed, at all events such practices must be prevented, for it is our duty Effectually to Protect the Property of our fellow Citizens. The officers and men are to remain at their Encampment, and stroll from house to house all round. The Officers doubtless ought to set the Example in this matter and if this Caution were always attended to and the men ready to Observe it, one of the Evils before Complain'd of would be almost totally prevented.

If it should not Rain tomorrow nor the Tents too wet with dew, the Army is to get in readiness to March at 4 o'clock.

B. O.

July 28th 1777.

A Fatigue Party of a Corporal and six men to Parade with Waggon tomorrow morning early, to go and cut wood for themselves.

PETER MUHLENBURGH B. G.

B. O.

July 29th 1777

As the Army is not to march to-day, the men are to take the advantage of this Halt & clean their Arms and put them in good order, and also clean themselves, that they may appear as decent as possible. Gen^l Muhlenburgh will be absent a few days, Col^o Sumner in the meantime takes Comm^d of the Brigade.

PETER MUHLENBURGH B. G.

D. O.

July 30th 1777

The Commanders of Reg^{ts} in Gen^l Muhlenburghs & Gen^l Weedons Brigades, are immediately to examine into the state of their mens Arms and ammunition, and have those deficient in the latter supplied without delay.

The arms to be clean'd and put in Good order. 'Tis expected a punctual attention will be paid to this order.

N. GREENE M. G.

D. O.

WARWICK July 31st 1777.

The Assembly to beat at half past 5 in the Morning, to march exactly at 6; before the march begins the Baggage guard to be reduced as small as possible, and those that are appointed to that duty, must be of such Soldiers as are unfit for Service, such as are unable of marching in the Line are to be left under the care of a Subaltern Officer to be appointed from each Brigade to take charge of the whole. All the Invalids are to march in the rear of the Baggage of the whole of the division. Col^o Abeel is desired to furnish Waggon's to take up such as fall sick on the Road. The Troops in the Line are to march by Plattoons & none of the men suffered to straggle. The Invalids are to keep together and march by files, the order of march as heretofore. We take the route to German Town.

Gen^l Greene's Orders.

GERMAN TOWN Aug^t 1st 1777.

By an express receiv'd from His Excell^y Gen^l Washington a few Hours past the Gen^l is requested to acquaint both Officers and Soldiers that they are not to go into the City of Philadelphia without a permit of a Gen^l Officer; any Officer that disobeys will be arrested, and any Soldier that attempts to go without leave will be severely punished. All the Gen^l Officers are requested not to grant permission to any person unless it be to execute Business of real Necessity. The Comm^s Officers of Reg^{ts} are desired to have a return made out immediately of the Arms out of repair in their Reg^{ts}, and the Number wanting to furnish every man

fit for duty. The Arms in each Reg^t that want no repair are to be clean'd up immediately. None of the Guards are to load till further orders, all those arms that are loaded in each Reg^t are to be drawn in some proper place under the direction of the Comm^s Officers of the Reg^t or line of the field Officers, and discharge them all at once, and the Gen^l desires that the Officers of each Comp^y to see that the men don't load for the sake of firing, such a wanton waste of ammunition cannot be justified.

The Q^r Masters of each Reg^t are directed to see that the men are Provided with wood for Cooking.

The Q. Mas^r of each division will direct the Regm^t Q. M. where to cut wood. No fences to be burnt on any account, all the Officers of every Rank are required to protect the Inhabitants from personal insult and their property from being Plundered.

M. Gen. Greene's orders.

HEADQUARTERS GERMAN TOWN,
Aug. 2nd 1777.

The troops to be immediately furnish'd with two days Provision and to hold themselves in readiness to march at a Moments warning. The Tents to be immediately separated from all other Baggage: No soldier to be absent from Camp on any pretence whatever. The Gen^l expects particular attention will be paid to these orders. The return Call'd for in Yesterdays Orders to be made forthwith. The Comm^s Officers of each Reg^t to appoint an Officer to procure such Clothing as the men are in want of without delay.

B. O.

GERMAN TOWN Aug 3rd 1777.

The Rev^d M^r. Tate will perform divine service this afternoon at 5 o'clock ; the Cap^{ts} will see that all the men not on duty to attend and behave properly.

P. MUHLENBURGH B. G.

(To be continued.)

PENNSYLVANIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

HENRY JAMES of Bristol, Merchant Taylor. Will 20 April 1724; proved 1 October 1728. To son John James £25. Whereas I have given my son Joseph James a competent fortune, I give him one guinea. To Frances, now wife of my son Joseph, one Jacobus piece of gold. I have given my daughter Elizabeth her portion since her marriage and now give her £5. To Mary Pratt £25. To my only daughter unmarried Hannah James all my lands in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. To my grandson Joseph James £10. Residuary Legatee and Executrix: Daughter Hannah. Witnesses: Walter Kipping, John Cray, George Hardwicke. Codecil: 31 January 1726. To my daughter Hannah the messuage I have just purchased in which I now dwell on the back, within the parish of St Nicholas. Witnesses: John Poulson, John Cray, James Hardwicke.

Brook, 294.

RICHARD BURY of the City of Bristol, Silkman. Will 4, 5th month 1730; proved 20 May 1731. To be buried in the burial place of my Friends the people called Quakers. To Elizabeth Moore, widow of my kinsman John Moore, and to her two sons John and Bury, £200. To my kinswoman Ann Casey of Cork, Ireland, daughter of my Brother Mark Bury, £100. To her sons Mark and Michael £20 each, and to her daughter Hannah Winsley £70. To children of Joseph Moore, son of my Sister Mary Moore, late of Ireland, deceased, £150. To my kinswoman Hannah Swift, daughter of my Brother Mark Bury, £195. To her daughters Elizabeth and Rebecca £130, and her son Richard £20. To my kinswoman Hannah, wife of William Watson of Pennsylvania, and daughter of James Cullimore, £150.

To Elizabeth, daughter of my sister Mary Moore, £10. To Alexander Arscot, James Moon, and Daniel James, my tene-ments in Elbridge Street, parish of Philip and Jacob, to pay profits to said Elizabeth, and at her decease to Richard and John Bury, grandsons of said Mary Bury, and also to said trustees my shares in Bristol Water Works to pay profits to said Elizabeth, and then at her decease among my relations, except children of Joseph Moore and Hannah Watson. Also to said trustees my lands in Pennsylvania, two-thirds to Richard and one-third to John Bury. To said trustees £30, and to Elizabeth Wilcox £20. To poor of Quakers in Bristol £50. Executors in trust: Alexander Arscot, James Moon, and Daniel James. Witnesses: W. Hibbs, Will. Cadell, Rowles Scudamore. *Isham, 111.*

THOMAS FREAME, at present residing in City of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania, Captain of a Company in the Honorable Colonel William Gooch's Regiment of Foot, being ready to embark on a ship on an expedition against the enemies of our sovereign Lord King George II. Will 22 September 1740; proved 4 September 1744. I nominate my wife Margaretta and her Brother the Honorable Thomas Penn, Esq., one of the Proprietors and Governors in chief of said Province, and Richard Hockley, of said City, Merchant, to be executors of all my estate. One fifth to the child my wife now goeth with when 21, and four-fifths to my wife Margaretta and son Thomas. Witnesses: Willm. Shaw, Wm. Harper, Stephen Stapler. Philadelphia. 10 July 1741: William Harper deposes to sanity of testator etc. Pet: Evans, Reg: Gen^l. Proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury by Thomas Penn, Esq.

Anstis, 214.

CHARLES WILLING, of the city of Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, Merchant, bound on a voyage to England. Will 28 July 1750; proved 15 January 1756. To my father Thomas Willing, of Bristol, Merchant, £50 yearly for life. To my eldest son Thomas, this house in Third Street, where I now

live. To my son Charles the Lot I bought of the Estate of Joshua Cart, in Front Street To son Richard the house in Second Street, where Captain Charles Stedman now lives. To daughter Ann ground in Fourth Street. To daughter Dorothy ground in same place. To son Richard 500 acres of Land in Pennsylvania, bought of heirs of Christopher Forward. To Sons Thomas and Charles, daughters Ann and Dorothy, the estate of Thomas Story deceased in Third Street. To Daughters Mary, Elizabeth, and Abigail, and son Richard, my ground in Fourth Street late the estate of Thomas Story, bounded by a Lot of Margaret Jekyls. To my wife my negro wench. To my daughter Dolly, my negro girl Venus. To my son Thomas, my negro man John. To son Charles, my negro boy Litchfield. To son Thomas, silver bought of Joseph Shippen, deceased, my wife's father, and my mother's picture drawn by Bisson. To daughter Ann, my picture and her mother's drawn by Flake. To Daughter Dorothy, my picture and her mother's picture drawn by Hesselius. To son Thomas £2000 Sterling. To Son Charles £3000 Pennsylvania Currency. To son Richard £2500 Pennsylvania Currency. To daughters Ann and Dorothy £1500 Pennsylvania currency each. To daughters Mary, Elizabeth, and Abigail, ditto. To son Thomas land lately bought of James Humphrie on West side of Schuylkill. To my Brother Thomas Willing, now or late of London, merchant, and my sisters Dorothy Hand and Ann Willing, three guineas each. Residue to my sons Thomas, Charles, and Richard, and my daughters Ann, Dorothy, Mary, Elizabeth, and Abigail. Executors: wife Ann and Son Thomas. Witnesses: D. Martin, Thos. Hopkinson, Tho. Price.

Glazier, 23.

RICHARD MORREY, of the City and County of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, gent. Will 30 August 1753; proved 12 November 1756. Executors: my wife Sarah and my Brother in law John Beazly. All my estates in Pennsylvania and in the City of London in Great Britain

to my dear wife Sarah. Overseers: Mr. Jenkin Jones and Doctor William Chandlor, both of Philadelphia. Witnesses: James Graisbury, Paul Isaac Voto, Abraham Gardiner, and Stephen Holwell. Proved by John Strettell attorney for John Bazalee otherwise Beasley, the other executor Sarah Morrey, widow and relict of deceased having died. Beasly residing at Philadelphia. *Glazier, 303.*

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL of Philadelphia, but now in London, merchant, now bound out on a voyage to sea. Will 11 June 1744; proved 16 February 1757. All to my father Hugh Campbell of Edinburgh. Executor: Alexander Dick. Witnesses: Thomas Chryste, Hugh Ingles, and John Mason. Administration of goods of Alexander Campbell late of All Hallows Barking, deceased to Alexander Callender, attorney for Hugh Campbell of Edinburgh, Alexander Dick, renouncing. 2nd Probate on 4 November 1778 to Mary Hewson otherwise Stevenson a creditor of deceased. Former's letters expiring through decease of Alexander Callendar and Margaret Scott the elder spinster, executrix of will of Hugh Campbell renouncing. *Herring, 44.*

JAMES STONE, late of Philadelphia, in North America, but now Surgeon's Mate in H. M. sixty-third Regiment of foot. Will 5 November 1758; proved 7 January 1764. To Mr. Evan Morgan of Philadelphia £212, I owe him. To Sister Sarah Sallows of Philadelphia all messuages and tenements in Philadelphia, if she die without issue, to cousin Mary Emerson, wife of ——— Emerson, Peruke maker, at Wapping in London £200, and to William and Mary son and daughter of William Penny, surgeon or Newton Abbot, county Devon all my messuage and tenements. Executors: William and Mary Penny. Witnesses: Philip Cookworthy, Benjamin Cookworthy, and Rachell Cookworthy. Proved by William Penny.

Simpson, 28.

EAST VINCENT TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.

BY FREDERICK SHEEDER, MDCCXLVI.

(Continued from page 98.)

Garrit had other farms that he in his will willed to Son in law's of his, but these 1000 acres he willed cheafly to his Sons, as his Sons came to manhood he placed them on certain tracts, for his oldes son he erected the tavern on the Ridge road and put him their, his house that he had erected is from that on the Pottsgrove road, Benjamin his oldest son, for him he erected this to keep tavern in and did so, has of late been Wm. Whitby's, Served a tour in the revolution, the widdow he left was murdered and robbet one knight 10 years since, they murderer never discovered. This tract, the before mentioned 1000 acres, are now devited and contain 13 farms with the necessary buildings, 21 lots with buildings thereon of from 5 to 30 acres, the church lot and graveyard and the new meeting house lot and the cheafest part of owned by grand and greatgrand children. I consider it wast time to give a description of all these places and persons residing and had from time to time part of the above described property is in Covantry and part in East Vincent. Garrit has no grave Stone to See when he died or when born, but the date of his will is 1757 say he been 60 years old when deceased and 23 years old when came to live here and alow him to died in 1759 will be on 90 years that he Settled here. Now i proseed down the Ridge road—their are several farms that been owned by the old Millers and old Ackers they been considered to had been the first Settlers thereon likewise the old Sniders place, now i will proseed up Schilkill road and River—widdow Francis place i scipt in my cours here was g. Washingtons'

first nights logging when he left the Springs. Peter Defracine the first Settler, after him the Millers place, for many years old Nicholas Snider's. Zions church stands near to the line of is considered to been the first Settler of late the property of James Wells deceased—one Heavener built the first mill on Stony Run and is Supposed to been the first Settler on that place for many years ortlips mills for many years george Rok was the first Settler on old Jacob Finkbins place now Michal Towers and John Ash the later a Son in law, John Roads his father its supposed to have been the first Settler thereon now Dr. F. W. Hechels the meeting house that has allways whent by the name of Rohd's is meeting house this meeting house was built 1750 the old germans nearly all in the neighborhood church and meeting folks burried on this graveyard Adam Miller that died on John Shuler's place was burried here before the revolution Henry Hefilfinger the father of old Jacob of which is made mention before, was Burried here 1790 his place was adjoining this place of the late James Ralston's place son of the late Judge Ralston old John Wagner old Lauranc Hippel in the year 1785 old John & Heny Rohds Nicholas Miller and other old members all rest here. The place of the late James Wells adjoining Zious church lot and for many years owned by Nicholas Snider was first Settled by Martin Shoenholz who had erected a grist mill on but nothing of the buildings visible as part of the rubbish and dam, Stephen Hailman's deceased's place now in the owners hands of george, Henry and Magdalena three of Stephen's children (this place the ridge road runs through and along the Schulkill road and part of Zion's church lot of it) this place was first Settled by Adam Stone in 1742 he got his Lease for the Same, of Michal Lightfoot attorney of Richard Pike, Stone conveyed to Philip Mance in 1748 his Son Christofel Mance became the owner after the decease of his father and after his decease Stephen Hailman married the widdow and became the owner on this place Stands the first built house but uninhabited and the armys

had to pass here to Reading and to cross Schuylkill and the time g. Washington brought the Sick that the Spring hospital did not contain over to these two churches the St. Zion and the church generally called on the hill in Vincent, hill church; The train of the bear over the Sick was one mile long and g. Washington ahead George Yeager the first Settler on the late Henry Miller's place George been the great grandfather of John Yeager now on his father's place the monument at the foot of the hill, of this more hereafter when I come to treat on churches and g. Washington move from the Springs, Daniel East's place now formerly and for many years John Hoffman's was cut out of Orney's and Haliman's places, old Bassler of which mention was made before the time the army quartered one night on the Ridge, hid his money in an hollow apple tree, Peter Rohds the first owner of, Peter was the father of John Roads now Dr. F. Wm. Heckels was the first owner, here is the Mennonist Meeting house erected in 1750 of which is made mention above, E. and T. Shunk both names in a large Stone in the grave yard wall owned a large tract of land here one of them was Shimer owned and was the first Settler next to this last mentioned John Hobbs (the grandfather of the present governor of this State) place now, Peter Miller the first Settler of Dr. Brinhurst now Francis Ladshaw from the place of the late James Wells until here, are not taken in rotation I chumped back and forth, now to Schuylkill from the Pikeland line and along the river to Springfield formerly Laurance Hippel's place him been the first Settler thereon, was Abraham Turners place him been the first Settler thereon of which Springville is at the upper end, of which you will find a Sketch of, drawn by James Rogers the present owner of the biggest part of the place formerly A. Turners it being conveyed to A. Turner by the West New Jersey Society in the year 1695 A. Turner conveyed to Henry Pennebaecker and his son Cornilius and he conveyed to his father his Share and bought a place above the Springs now Keeley's, C. after had

improved this place sold and moved to Cannada Sometime in the last war Henry Pannebacker Sold to Pawlings and James Rogers purchased of; (at this above mentioned St. Zion's church a prospect for the eye over a grate part of Montgomery and Berks Counties and rail road would be worth the expence of a Sketch being taken of) James Rogers and Frederick yost are the two princibal proprietories of this Springville at the place there where the Bridge now crosses Schuylkill whent in former times by the Name of Hippel's foord him been the first Settler on but Since the year 1800 or 1801 Benjamin and David Royer, after the decease of Hippel, purchased the place and Some years after their decease Frederick yost purchas the greatest part of Royers a copple years before yost within eight years when but one house been here, then an entire wilder-niss what now represents Springville. They are two Enter-prizing gentlemen J. Rogers the lower part here he has a Store lumber and Cole yard a foundary Lyceum F. yost a Store Cole lumber and lime yard a large Store house and Merchand mill in the corner of the Abutment of the Bridge this is a Tole bridge built 6 or 8 years by the two Counties and individual Subscription the writer had requested Yost and Rogers to Sent me the Number of inhabitants of the village but had not done So, F. yost related an incident of his grandfather and mother as he Says Use to been tould of by his pairants as follows when or before his grandfather came to this country he had a son that he called Conrad and when he had been grown up left home and come to America and Settled himself about the forris this side Reading took up a large tract of land and prospert, his father never having heard of him and expecting him to be death got more children and named an other one Conrad and that Conrad when had a family came with to this country and when arrived at Philadelphia the first Conrad happening to be there heard of a Ship having arrived with passengers whent on boad of ship as he wanted a hand to work and paid the passage for a man and family and took

them home and in a conversation they after had and been both of the Same name and the last came in had his parents heart talk of a Son they had once and him having Some certain Scar or mark on him and this mark was the cause of coming to know that they were two brothers, That all the Yosts in Amarica had their origin from that family; The next place above Springville, is Philip Crater's now, formerly the property of the above mentioned Laurance Hip-pel next place up Schulkill is Michal Towers and John Ash's now formarly Jacon Finkhine's place george Rok had been the first Settler and owner John Ash a Son in law of J. Finkbine after the decease of J. F. the place was devited into two places next place on Schulkill Road is the Kolbs properties which were first Settled by a one Shimer next come Lawrance Ville named after Captain Lawrance after Job Fodge came to be the owner Since old James Brookes decease; here was a large tract of land taken up and Settled by Anthony Tunes and him conveying to others afterwards his first grant is as follows; Whereas the honourable proprietary by his letter pattant Bearing date 14 day of June 1736 did grant and confirm unto Anthony Tunes & & of this tract he Sold to N. Kiser 223 acres and the Island 5 acres April 8the 1737 Nicholas Keiser erected builtings and a grist mill as he was a Milright by trade, in 1776 Nicholas Keiser the son of the former Sold to Edward Parker 168 acres and one half of the iland yith the mill John Wilson a Son in law of Parker became the owner of the mill and Some of the land after the decease of Parker and a Short time Since Sold the mills with four acres of land to his Son in law Peter Hallowbush, Wilson a millright by trade erected a Sawmill near the crist mill.

This mill Stands in the bank of Schulkill at the mouth of Pition creek and probeled by the same stream, the line of vincent and East Covantry Townships run between the mansion and mills into the River the most part of the houses are in Covantry Athony Tunes had taken up all the lands up to Brauers and Reinhard's Edward Parker had rebuilt the

mill in 1766 and afterwards he erected a Sawmill near at where now the butment of the Stone arch Bridge accross the creek, and between the canal Job Tody owner of a large tract with the Tavern the Tavern house was built and other builtings in 1766 and owned for considerable of years by James Brooks and sons this place consists of 9 dwelling houses in Vincent and 11 on the Covantry Side accross the bridge the name of the head mason that done all the work along here then was Joseph Conrad and this same Conrad done the the work at Zions Church but John Cunius the Carpenter of said church 2 mile down this road about the year 1799 Jacob Shantz bought here the property after the de cease of the former owner Peter Longecker and a great part of the last, N. Keiser there is a Siminary and a new freebaptist meeting house here Susanna Parker the mother of Miss Wilson now 86 of age recolects that when a girl 150 Indians came to their house and that they had Said that they were going to the american army at valley forge The greates part of this part about this place i derived of Mr. John Wilson and Lady from here i called on Mathew Davis Esqr. East Covantry and he related as follows; My father came to this country with Wm. Penn and Settled in Limrick Township Montgomry County the Brookes and the Davises came about the Same time the Davises from Wales and the Brookses from England; and members of the Quaker Society at that time John Brooks was the first Settler at the Swamp road two miles above that is now called Stetlers Tavern, there he built a Stone house that whent by the name of the Stone house till within a few years and called Shaeffers Tavern now and when he first settled thier he had to go to Vandeerns mill now Robisons mill at Wiscohicon to mill this when he first Settled himself being in the wilderniss and winter time 25 mile from Said mill he had 2 horsies and Started in the dead of winder to git flower left his wife and chield at home She run out of provition and the Indians provited for her but when he came to the mill there was no flower nor grain then he had to drash grain first before he

could git flower this capt him considerable time longer than his wife expected him to Stay In the mean time a Snow fell between three an two feet deep She gitting uneasy of him being killed in Some way She took her chield and Started to find out what became of him She whent on till to Perkyoman creek hill She then Saw him on Skikack hill with his horsies coming loated with flower; Minco creek took its name of an indian that lived at the mouth of that creek, Mathew Davis became to live here in 1808 is now 72 years old there were 4 traveling indians came to his house at one time the all had bows and arrows gave them their dinner then took them out to Shoot for cents till he had 25 of them in a Short time about a 12 months after met them in the road and all knew me and been much pleased to See me My grand mother had her wedding dinner at garrit Brumback's Tavern and would be now 125 years of age if alive her fathers name was Dehaven built the house at the Trapp that Devise now owns and She carried the victuals to the masons and working folkes an aunt of mine Margarot Davis I heard her Say that when She whent to Philadelphia she to pick huckleberries where the City now Stands and on her road home could count 20 deer-harts in one flock and when i first came here there was no house from Shantzes tavern along the road to grubbs one mile and now are 11 houses all the houses and builtings from the tavern to grubbs were built in my time, i am to Say here by Mathew Davis to State that he had been employd by the presend owner of Bords borough in 1800 Bords then Spent a few weeks with Brooks and at this I heard him relate this circumstance, I been well acquainted with Mark Bords formarly of Bords borrow he tould me that when he was a young man that then it was difficult to git a pit of cole wood on chestnut hill on account of being Sot on fire to keep the timber down I have David Evans heard tell my father That he could Stand on the hill opposed John Heisters and See a deer run along Ridge road by Brumback's tavern and nothing in the way but underbush the timber that is now has all be grown up Since

Hiesters rocks been formerly called turkey point on account of so many Turkies roosting their on near the rock were Some revolutionary Soldiers buirried on the place of John Hiesters these being men that fel sick when the army crossed at Parkers foard afterwards called Brooker foard and Some died in Longeckers barn and burried in Brauers woods, The first burried person on Brauers grave yard here was John grumbacher he died 1744 was 37 years of age, A man by the name of Sprogals took up a large tract of land in Montgomery county called hanover township a mile or two below Pottsgrove and built a Small Schooner at the mouth of what is called Sprogals run now in Posession of Wm. Brooks he then took the Schooner down to Philadelphia and whent back to england about the year 1790 Some time after Some of the heirs came in and made their clame to that tract of land but did not Succeed of giting any recompence, about the year 1793 I been out at Wheeling below Pittsburg on the ohio, their been Several horsies taken out of that neighborhood and the word given out that there were horsies missing and that Indians had been Seen in the neighborhood and in the morning there from six to eight gathering and voluntered to find the trail and i whent along for one we crossed the river and whent Some distance but Seen no indians and returned It was soon found out that one of the horse thieves was with us There were Some of the gang about wheeling and Some of them in old Virginia and would take a horse from about Wheeling and meeting one of the gang from Virginia with a Stolen horse and they then would exchange horsies and return back each one, Now if we had Seen or met with an indian, the thief that was with us would to been the first that would to Shot, here i make mention that it may be Seen how the indians have often been treated end of Esqr's information (to be likely to be continued at some further time page 33-9 line) Now i proseed to Brauers graveyard to copy off of the grave Stones as follows, this is a prived grave yard no meeting house attached to, general John Hiester born 1746 died 1812 age 76 years,

Edward Parker 1788 age 69 years. Jacob Shantz died 1823 born 1748 age 75 years. Abraham Brauer died 1805 age 60. David grubb died 1809 born 1749 aged 59. Conrad grubb died 1809 born 1737 age 81 years. Peter Maurer died 1833 born 1761 age 72. David Zublin died 1803 Age 57 years. David Mundshauer died 1833 born 1769 age 64 years. Martin gunsenhauser died 1822 age 51 years.

Now Reinhard's factories, Uley Reinhard the grant and great grant father of the present Reinhard's Uhley R. when came from Germany he remained about the neighborhood of Germantown when but one house stood there then came to Coventry and took up a large tract of land on both sides of Pitchen creek and erected buildings first a house which is at this time in good repair George a grand son of Uhley had previously erected his first house about the Schuylkill road and lived there when he erected this, occupies the same for kitchen purpose I went on purpose to view it and took these notes down in it, its 18 by 25 feet two stories high the lower story of stone the second of hewn logs there are extensive stone ends attached to at each gable end close at the one side of the breast of the dam on the side on the west side are the crest and saw mill and at the head of this are the buildings belonging to and the woollen factory of which all with F. Sheeder, the writer of this and Kimberton (Frederick Langenhime of your City has taken sketches of some) 3 or 4 years since that he been here, been several buildings erected here on this place of mine, you will find on page 33-26th line an anecdote, his office in the Exchange Custom house third Street, where you can obtain a copy of, George and his family could not give me any information as to how long that building stood as the buildings on each cable end exceed this central and no date on it can be discovered but they judged it to be between 80 and 90 or perhaps 100 years It was John the son of Uhley that erected the mill with the assistance of his father & saw-mill a son of John Daniel erected the woollen factory about the 1810 he however died in the year 1816 and Samuel the youngest

Son of John is the present owner and occupant an older brother had the grist and Sawmill and some of the land he however Sold out and moved back George Hoffman purchased of him but died within a year George Reinhard is the owner of the old mansion and part of the place They been of the German baptist persuasion their meeting house this Side that used to been the Swan tavern till of late George and Samuel took with the Battle ant, All these places when first taken up run from Schulkill up towards the Ridge to the line of Gerrit Brumbach, 1000 acres that he took up and Settled, This track is part in Covantry and part in Vincent about 1 mile up from the Tavern of Brumbach's is the Church called Brumbach's of the German reformed persuasion; the first log church built here about 1750 or 5, the writer of this been in the same in the winter of 1793 and 4 was of hewn logs one and a half Story with gallery broken roof two 4 light windows at each gable end and two of the Same Sise in the roof at each side these been for to light the gallery and pulpit the lower Story had 12 light windows the grave yard then but Small and fancied close at the church with pail and the rest with posten fence The Rev. Minicus was the first preacher after him the Rev. J. Philip Leydick and in 1784 the Rev. Frederick Daelliker (Dalliker) In 1800 this present Edifice been erected outsid the grave yard to enlargen the Same, and J. Longecker gave the Congregation more ground and they Surrounted all in one graveyard and the church yard impailed after this new church was built and at the consecration The Rev. Frederick Harman came to officiate till 1821 The Rev. John C. guldin Son in law of the former the later of late years, done not to the Satisfaction to all or exhilaration to all of which more when comming to treat of the hill church below, after guldin, their been Several preaching but of Short duration the last one the Rev. Folk, but left; There is a Schoolhouse here and School kept I have coppied Some names of the grave Stones as follows John young born 1744 died 1780 age 37 George young son of the former and father and grandfather to the John young at Covantry living yet born

1773 died 1821 Nicholas Keller born 1759 died 1822 age 69 years. Philip Miller born 1750 died 1809 age 59 years. Frederick Priser born 1768 died 1823 age 55 years William Shuler born 1773 died 1835 age 62 years Henry Hooek born 1760 died 1835 age 69 years Henry Brumback a Son of garrit born 1733 died 1804 Age 71 years he was born in this country 113 years ago Jacob Mason born 1712 died 1776 age 64 years Frederick Bingeman the Son of F. Bingenman of the Son in law of garrit Brumback that is made mention of in the description of the places born 1756 died 1832 age 75 years Peter Kline born 1755 died 1824 age 68 years Theadore Miller born 1758 died 1838 age 80 years Peter Fertig born 1765 died 1842 age 75 years Sebastian Root a member of Zion church born 1761 died 1843 age 82 years he been born near Pottsgrove John Fertig born 1736 died 1833 age 94 years came to america 1754 Jacob Fertig born 1778 died 1823 age 45 years John Hiester son of general Hiester born 1774 died 1822 age 43 years Henry Titlow born 1719 died 1793 age 74 years John Titlow born 1757 died 1827 age 68 years a son of the former Henry Brumback born 1791 died 1829 age 36 years Sebastian Kelly born 1734 died 1777 age 43 years Peter Brumback was an officer in the Westren expedition born 1764 died 1834 age 69 garrit been his grandfather Wm. Posey a son in law of garrit Brumback born 1759 age 62 Peter Paul born 1742 died 1802 age 60 years Christian Benner died 1767 the oldest and the first enterred here have no grave Stones. This church Stands at the, or near the line of Covantry Township and in Vincent Township. Sebastian Root above mentioned of his father Sebastian Root came to this country and picked berries on the ground where the first marked house in the City Pha. afterwards was erected and Settled himself afterwards in the neighborhood of Pottsgrove now, then he was a young man with no family. And now I will proseed to the erection of St. Peters church in Pikeland within 2 miles of the Yellow Springs called So then but of late Chester Springs, in the year 1771 £125:05 was Subscribed by 89

persons to proceed to the erecting of this church The Emnys, King, Deerys and Hartmans been by this time the leading members or Charaiters in the Congregation worshipping at St. Peters. This congregation hath Separated from the Vincent Congregation. This Church was built and constructed on the same as the one I have already gave a description of in all manner and Shape Pikeland was then generally called Pikestown. The officiating preacher at this and before this church and others been built The Rev. Henry Muehlenberg Senior his own hand writting in the archive of this Congregation on the 10 day of November tuesday 1772 in the evening after the concecration of this church wrote thuse Heinrich Muehlenberg Senior; Ludvig Voigt been then the officiating preacher Henry Muehlenberg was requested by Ludvig Voigt to officiate at the concecration of this church he brought his lady and the Sweedish pastor of Wicacoce of Philadelphia in company Voigt requested the Rev. Muehlenberg to deliver the first Sermon and did So his Text genes: 23. 20-22 and at the close of the forenoon Servis he published that in the afternoon a cermon in English should be delivered which to a great drong of persons The Sweedish pastor he did (on the 8the Said month Sunday Servis began and lasted three days and in the evening of the thirth day the Rev. gentleman wrote as above Stated) and his Text Ephes. 6.10 and next day monday morning the Rev. Muehlenberg a cermon in german Text. Ephes: 6. 10. and afternoon the Sweedish pastor in the english Text. Lev. 24. 29. To which proseedings in detail he Subscribed his Name and the intire is his hand writing on December 21th. 1772 an Election for Trusties wardens and elders and consistory jusen of the following persons four Trustees Jacob Danfeltzer Adam Mosis Michal Koenig and Conrad Sellner 4 decons Henry Knerr george Emrick Zacharias Rice and Peter Hartman. Three wardens Valtine (Foos-Fus) Baltasar Ludwig and Said persons been in Stated March 14th 1773 by the Rev. Henry Muehlenberg Junior who Injoined their duties on them, which proseedings both

father and Son entereth at lenth into the archive of Said St. Peters church. I shall now proseed to give the Names of the oldest members burried on this burying place as taken from the tomb or grave Stones John Hartman died 1775 the father of Peter who was the father Major in the Revolution the father of george who was formarly Sheriff of this County who was the father of the present george who is generally called general Hartman, he when with him has promised me to bring me his grandfathers Jornal which he had kept when out in servis in the Revolution with a grat many anedotes and songs but has not as yet performed according to his promise. Peter Hartman born 1740 died 1810 age 70 years a revolutionar Vallantine Orner born 1743 died 1818 age 75 Conrad Miller died 1774. Vallantine Fuss born 1744 died 1815 age 71 years. Conrad Selner born 1722 died 1777 age 55 years george Emrick born 1730 did 1800 age 71 his wife died 1822 age 90 years who been the parents of the present generation of Emerys as they write their name now; Now i Shall proseed to Zions Church in connexion with St. Peters. The original archive of this Congregation church is in Some way or manner got lost The german Lutherans and Reformed Calvinists in these parts of the county obtained this lot of ground consisting of about 10 acres of ground jointly a house had then been thereon to meet in, each Sosiety had their officiate The Rev. Henry Muehlenberg Sin. of whom is made mention above residing in Philadelphia then was the Lutheran preacher and likely Sinicus of whom i have made mention above the prespeteran preacher till about the year 1770 when from time to time Consultations been on the Subject of erecting a new house of worship The members could not agree on a Site to Suit them all the members that after erected St. Peters wished to have it nearer french creek or rather on their Side but the vincent members did not give way and retained their place and Satisfied the others for their Shares, the members of the Zions church and Reformed Calvinists and St. Peters afterwards, and each making preparation to erect new building

to Suit their purpose the Pikelanders erected about the one as already discribed in all respects to that, all of wood the vincenters erected the present Stone Structur of red Sand stone the front fronting on the Schulkill road about two mile of the french creek Bridge is half a mile from the general Pike were this road and Branson road forks. The front of this Edifice is of hewn Stone in Sight of the reading railroad below and nearly opposed Springville here at this church the eye has a prospect over a great part of Montgomery and Berks Countys now i will encert the most of the names cut in full in the Stones over the front door Rev. L. Focht but he himself wrote his Name Voight he living then in ——— only performing Servis alternately here. C. Shoener, H. Herpel, J. Essig, R. Essig, Peter Miller, Shuman Henry Christman 1774 now follow the names i copied off of the Slabs and Tomb Stones at this place close to the front gable end door Ludwig Voight was born in Mansfield germany 1731 and intered 1800 age 69 year and 13 days it was comjucted that there where not less than three Thousand persons at this funeral John Hause 1835 age 73 his father John is Burried at Rohdes grave yard, Benjamin Roger died 1823 age 54 Andrew ortlip died 1819 Jacob Finkbine born 1754 died 1822 age 68 Nicholas Snider born 1741 died 1822 age 78 Henry Haus son of John died 1825 age 56 Peter Miller son of Peter Miller died 1825 age 42 he been the organist Peter Miller Sin born 1734 died 1803 age 69 John Maurer born 1746 died 1800 age 73 John Shuman born 1767 died 1822 age 54 Henry Miller Son of Peter born 1773 died 1838 age 65 Clements Rentgen born 1754 died 1833 David Royer died 1832 age 60 Henry Maurer born 1739 died 1800 age 60, this is the father of the writer of this Henry Sheeder born 1745 died 1807 age 62 Jacob Hailman born 1780 died 1811 age 31 Stephen or Stevanus Hailman the father born 1744 died 1821 age 77 Henry Christman born 1744 died 1823 age 79 george Emrick born 1745 died 1820 age 66 Zacharias Ziegler born 1713 died 1800 age 87 John Baker born 1762 died 1833 age 70 John Miller

born 1762 died 1825 age 63 Abraham Knerr died 1836 age 65 Mathias Wartman born 17— died 1801 age 57, Jacob Mayer born 1749 died 1824 aged 75 John Walter born 1733 died 1818 age 79 Wm. Walter son born 1744 died 1818 age 52—Harleman was a vestry member in Voigt's time Zions Church Stands in Pikeland the line joins the vincent line, this edifice was commenced in 1771 untill 1774 and was taken up as a hospital the time general Washington lay at the Springs with the one on the hill and the train one mile long with the Sick its no use of relating when this was it will be familar to every reader that it was after the retreat of the Battle of Brandiwine. This church was consecrated by the name of Zion and the Congregation Stiled in the Charter The protistand german Lutheran Congregation worshipping in the church of Zion the Vincent congergation. This and the St. Peter congergation jointly purchased a place for their minister to reside among their midst and in the year 1787 purchased for a parsonage of John Hause 50 acres a mile above Zion's church for the Sum of £215 : : 05 : 00 which was paid by the Elders and wardens of both Congregations namly Peter Miller John Walter Peter Shuman on the Side of Zion and george Emry Chacarias Rice and Danfelzer of St. Peters there are no records at hand of the purchase money and the erection of Zion but must to been considerable Towards the erection of St. Peters was subscribet in the year 1771 £125 : 3 : 3. by 89 persons the Emmericks Deerey and Hardmans been till then the leading members of the Congration of St, Peters till of late years The Christman, Haus, and Millers of the Vincent Congregation till of late and of this one place of worship at Zion there been till within 2 years 6 Churchis erected. Ludwig Voigt had been the recular preacher from Sometime before Zion and St. Peters been erected untill his decease Muehlenberg the first of all, St. Peters as had been built of logs and not So dureable and too small as the members increased They rebuilt one of Stone jointly with the Reformed protestand with an organ in; In the year 1808 and

in the year 1835 one knight was set afire and burned down. It then stood in the grave yard it was immediately rebuilt outside and below the graveyard. After the decease of Ludwig Voigt Rev. Rebenack made but a short stay and was discharged on account of his lady in 1805 did not get to live on the parsonage that was rented on account as the Pikland Congregation had taken Henry Gaisenheimer of whom the Vincent Congregation had a dislike. A short time after the Rev. Frederick Isinsky became the acceptable and beloved and united preacher at both churches Zion and St. Peter until his decease, had beforehand requested that if he should die here that they should bury him at St. Peter's. Now he rests there. He possessed the parsonage during life and in his time a new stone house and barn erected by the congregations on the parsonage he always performed his duty as a preacher in great earnest, in his last sermon he observed some as I thought not quite attentive he made a clap with the palm of his hand requesting them to listen for as he said, it was likely the last time he was speaking to his hearers and in fact it was he was confined but a short time and after his decease the Rev. Frederick Gaisenheimer became the regular preacher of the two congregations until the senior was called to New York and the junior remained until he was called there likewise. Then the Rev. Jacob Wampole became the regular preacher and possessed like his predecessors the parsonage until his health became impaired, had other churches to attend to and his constitution weakly caused him to leave these 2 congregations. In the time of the Gaisenheimers English preaching in the afternoon in both churches was admitted and continued. So after Wampole left in the Spring of 1836 the Rev. Frederick Ruthrauff became the ordinary preacher of both congregations and had possession of the parsonage but in the year 1842 a disagreeableness in the Vincent Vestry or Consistory and was forbidden to preach in Zion and was ordered to leave the parsonage he accordingly did so moved into the neighborhood of Lyonville retained St. Peter's and Lyon-

ville congregation and St. Matthews on the Canostoco pike a New church a mile above that at formerly Ludwigs Tavern and in the year 1843 left after he had caused a dim-memberment of that Congregation The orthodox Separated and erected an other new edifice close by above the graveyard after Suit had comenced; why I say orthodox every proseedings from the beginning of Vincent and St. Peters Congregations to them the paronage belonged jointly to both and house and barn jointly erected for the purpose of germen preaching and all expenses bore jointly from the begining till here when Rughrauff caused a Split of this St. Peters Congregation St. Peters has no more germen preaching Since Rughraiff left and his party got the parsonage Sold the orthodox purchased the same, Rev. W. Cron is their preacher since Rughrauff left and no more germen preached the orthodox retain the germen the Vincent Congregation Rev. Joseph Miller Served, from the Trapp, till the Rev. W. Weldon got to be the regular precher at Zion and St. Paul, germen in the forenoon, and english in the afternoon W. Weldon the present Pastor purchased the parsonage of the tow Congregations of all which Rughrauff was the cause If he had never came here all would remain as tofor and this contemptuousness would not to had taken place, this was built two or three years before the disturbans took place. This church was erected jointly by the Lutherand and prespeterans, The one about one mile at the pike at Ludwick's called St. Andrew, Episcopalian's information of Wm. Rogers late Sheriff of this County, The members that erected the first meeting house of what is called quaker meetinghouse, now and Since the new erected at Kimberton is used as a Schoolroom half mile from Kimberton have been the family of Starrs at Starrs foard now PhoenixVille and Joseph Rogers the grantfather of the informant Settled at french creek of which I have made mention alrady Joseph with his father settled there when Joseph was but two years old and They been the first white family that Settled among the red children of the forrest

and there Several wigwams in the bank where now the barn Stands which is now 126 years 1845 — James a brother of Joseph a pirty Stout fellow use to fight and ras-sel with the indian boys on this place was the first pottery erected in thise parts, and the Second one on Paul Benners place that became afterwards my first place in 1800 and where that pottery Stood i put the first house I had built Now i proseed to the Church on the hill between a half mile and one mile above Zions church of which I here and their made Som mention of, first Related to me by Henry Hoffman leader of the choir in both these churchis for 42 or 43 years and of good memory he relates as follows in relation of this church on the hill in the first built on the old church here are the names of the ministers that preached in Rev. Leidy Rev. Bumb Rev. Dallacker Rev. Harman in his time the new was built John guldin and J. R. Hooken the present one, then he Said The oldest that are buirried here on this grave yard are Philip Andrew Thomas Snider Caspar Snider Philip Rapp and all the old Labachs old Yost Smith Michal Taney the family of the old Hecks and the Rev. F. S. Harmon was the preacher at Brumbacks church since built in 1800 before him been the Rev. Leidey Rev. N. Bumb and Rev. Frederick Dellacker then he gave information of a good many of the first Settlers and proseed on and Says, in the year 1750 was Rohdes Meeting house built and 1795 was Laurance Hippel Buirried their old Wagner was buirried and old Adam Miller also before the Revolution Now i proseed of what I coppied off, of the Tomb Stones in this grave yard as follows Nicholaus gearhard born 1740 died 1820 age 85 years John Shott born 1755 died 1813 age 62 Martin Shoenhalz died 1807 age 71 Thomas Snider born 1716 died 1782 age 66 Caspar Snider, Brigade inspector the son of the first, born 1762 died 1823 Peter Defrahn born 1733 died 1782 age 49 Michal Saiffer born 1724 died 1802 age 78 John Labach born 1728 died 1808 age 80 John Labach son born 1766 died 1823 age 57 John Hoffman born 1745 died 1815 age 70 John Otwine

born 1734 died 1791 age 57 Harman Burbauer born 1747 died 1801 age 60 John yeager born 1758 died 1830 age 72 george yeager father of the former born 1718 died 1790 age 72 Peter yeager born 1765 died 1811 age 46. Peter Shunck uncle of the govuner born 1756 died 1814 age 58 Henry Hippel born 1759 died 1843 age 84 the father is buirried at Rohdes meetinghous george Kirsh born 1755 died 1837 age 82 Caspar Snider born 1724 died 1821 age 79 Benjamin Boyer died 1780 born 1727 age 53 years the first one buirried here on this grave yard Barnhard Rapp son of of the above born 1761 died 1824 age 63 Frederick Rapp brother born 1766, died 1833 age 67 John Rapp brother born 1773 died 1838 age 65 Jacob Rapp a brother born 1774 died 1838 age 63 Benjamin Rapp brother born 1776 died 1823 age 47 Conrad Shearer born 1767 died 1834 age 67 John March born 1735 died 1806 age 71. There are 400 corps entered in this yard

(To be continued.)

RECORD OF SERVANTS AND APPRENTICES BOUND
AND ASSIGNED BEFORE HON. JOHN GIBSON,
MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 5TH, 1772—
MAY 21, 1773.

(Continued from page 121.)

1773.

April 15th.

Maria Catherine Mifflin with consent of her Father George, apprentice to Jacob Waggnier of Phil^a cooper.

Betty—Mulattoe [March 21st 1772] assign'd by Samuel Moore to Samuel M^cClure of Southwark.

John Zinn apprentice to Richard Porter, Tallow Chandler, before Isaac Jones Esq^r Mayor by Joseph Warner and Isaac Cathrall, Overseers of the Poor, the Indenture now cancelled, apprentice to George Wack of Phil^a Cordwainer by the Managers of the House of Employment.

Owen Carney & William Dodd } servants to William Montgomery of
Augusta Co, Virginia.

Luke Haley servant to W^m Montgomery of Augusta County, Virginia.

John Burns servant to Bernard Sweeny of Augusta County, Virginia.

John Harrold, servant to Edward Cather of Augusta Co. Virginia.

Tho^s Brown serv^t to Edward Cather of Augusta Co. Va.

April 16th.

Sarah Colford servant assign'd by Anna Margaret Menge, Executrix to the Estate of Henry Menge dec'd to John Menge of the Northern Liberties.

Alexander Duguid apprentice to Richard Armit of Phil^a.

Thomas Marshall servant to W^m Montgomery of Augusta County, Va.

Thomas Mayfield & Daniel Montgomery } servants to Barnard Sweeny of Augusta County, Virginia.

John Murphy servant to Edward Cather of Augusta Co.

Joseph Aydelott apprentice to Peter January of Phil^a cordwainer.

April 17th.

Michael Hitts apprentice to George Cooper, Skin Dresser of Phil^a.

Gertrude Shoemaker last from Rotterdam, servant to Edward Penington of Phil^a.

Martha Murray
Francis More
Mary Nichols
Mary Humphreys } servants to James Taylor of Shippensburgh Cumberland Co.

Sarah Frazier
Judith Conner } servants to James Taylor of Shippensburgh Pa.

Susannah Thompson servant to James Taylor of Shippensburgh.

Benjamin Bankson apprentice to Samuel Burge of Phil^a Distiller.

Sophia Quinn a poor child aged about six years apprentice to James Nevil of the Northern Liberties by the Managers of the House of Employment.

Elizabeth Clarke servant to Robert Bill of Phil^a.

John Chambers with consent of his Mother Mary Chambers, apprentice to Caspar Souder of the Northern Liberties of Phil^a cordwainer.

Henry Fox with consent of his Step-Mother Eliz^a, Apprentice to Jacob Brand of Phil^a cedar-cooper.

Jeremiah Bourgeois with consent of his Father John, apprentice to Frederick Hitner of Phil^a.

April 20th.

Richard Stacy with consent of his uncle John Tolly, apprentice to Levy Marks of Phil^a.

Michael Haley apprentice to John McCullouch in Ireland,

the Indenture being lost, apprentice to Hugh M^cCulloch of Phil^a Merch^t.

Samuel Milward assign'd by Noel Todd to William Peer-son of the Northern Liberties Phil^a.

Daniel M^cMichael with consent of his Mother Mary, apprentice to George Way, coach maker of Phil^a.

Thomas Cummings with consent of his Father John, apprentice to Stephen Phipps of Phil^a Taylor.

April 22d.

Henry Creber with consent of his Father, apprentice to George White of Phil^a Taylor.

James Lavers with consent of his Mother Mary, apprentice to Edward Bonsell of Phil^a.

Catherine Blanck last from Rotterdam by Joseph Pemberton of Phil^a.

Levin Harmanson with consent of his mother Sabia Jestor signified by his Uncle John Harmanson apprentice to Robert Loosely of Phil^a.

Matthias Kemp with consent of his Father Christian apprentice to Jacob Sivevell of Phil^a.

Peter Weller with consent of his Mother Mary, apprentice to George Way of Phil^a Coach-Maker.

Luke Coleman [Jan^y 21st 1773] assign'd by John Keller to Chamless Allen of Phil^a.

Mary Mitchell with consent of her Father John Mitchell, apprentice to Jonathan Newhouse of New Britain Township and his wife.

Mary M^cIlroy who was under an Indenture of Servitude to Andrew Porter now cancelled, servant to Charles Prior of Phil^a.

April 23rd.

James Kegan assign'd by James Cooper to John Wilcocks.

April 24th.

James Enoss with consent of his Father and Mother apprentice to John Martin of Phil^a.

April 26th.

Elizabeth Waggoner with consent of her Father Frederic, apprentice to Benjamin Davis of Phil^a and his wife.

Ann Canjuntach [Dec^r 21st 1768—I. Jones Esq^r] assign'd by Nicholas Barkow to Thomas Bishop.

Hugh Owen last from Liverpool, apprentice to Jonathan Meredith of Phil^a currier.

Robert Mortimer who was under an Indenture of Servitude to Jacob Fletcher for his passage from Liverpool now cancelled, apprentice to Jonathan Meredith of Phil^a Currier.

April 28th.

Ann Oquener [May 18th 1772] to Guy Johnson of Albany.

John Hasleton assigned by Isaac Jones to Samuel Brusster of the Northern Liberties.

Thomas Yardlay with consent of his father, apprentice to Samⁿ Brusster ship carpenter of the Northern Libertys.

Daniel Bakely with consent of his Father Henry, apprentice to George Furback of the Northern Liberties of Phil^a.

Paul Cooper with consent of his Father David signified by a letter to Reuben Hains, apprentice to Uriah Woolman of Phil^a.

Robert Cowell servant to Edmond Milare.

James Belfour servant to Archibald Graham of Frederic County, Virginia.

George Schnitzer [April 22^d 1772] under Indenture to George Cooper, apprentice to Matthias Sherman of Phil^a cordwainer.

William Filliston servant to Archibald Graham of Virginia.

April 29th.

Adam Rifly with consent of his mother Anna Marg^t, apprentice to Michael Graff of the Northern Liberties, Tanner and Currier.

Elizabeth Horean with consent of her Father William apprentice to John Halzer of Phil^a and his wife.

William Becket under Indenture to James Cooper now cancelled, paid for his passage from Liverpool, servant to James Starr of Phil^a.

April 30th.

Christiein Brandt last from London, servant to Joseph Potts.

Francis Cooper [Nov. 29th 1771] under Indenture to Ephraim Faulkner now cancelled, apprentice to Robert Patterson of Phil^a.

Charles Gleckner last from London to Israel Morris, and assign'd by him to Sam^l Morris Jun^r of Phil^a.

John Gerard Meyer last from London.

John Fred. Rintleman.

John Miller last from London, servant to William Allison of Phil^a Sugar Baker.

Peter Doyle with consent of his Father James, apprentice to Philip Druckinmiller of Phil^a.

Godfrey Gibower last from London, servant to Robert Parrish of Phil^a.

Daniel Fegan with consent of his Father Patrick, apprentice to Martin Juges of Phil^a Cabinet maker.

Hugh Fegan with consent of his Father Patrick, apprentice to William Martin of Phil^a.

May 1st.

Elizabeth Frazier with consent of her mother, apprentice to William Hodge and his wife Eleanor of Phil^a.

Fred^k Bosserman last from London, servant to Francis Hopkinson of Phil^a.

William Wood servant assign'd by David McCutcheon to George Correy of New London Township.

William Connoly a poor boy bound by a majority of the Managers of the House of Employment to Patrick Farrel of Phil^a Cooper.

Charles Alexander with consent of his mother Eve Lurke, apprentice to William Pierson of Kensington Phil^a.

John Woodrow last from London and with consent of his Friend William Norton, apprentice to John Balderston Jun^r of Solbury Township.

William Nick with consent of his Father, apprentice to Philip Druckenmiller of Phil^a Taylor.

Simon Weyland servant to James Conpaid of Phil^a.

Edward McQuillen last from Ireland assign'd by Hugh Blair to Aaron Ashbridge of Goshen, Chester Co.

Meredith McGown servant assign'd by Cap^t William McCullough to James Paker of Uchland Township.

John Puriol last from London, servant to Andrew Beckman of Phil^a.

Anthony Koneg last from London to William Logan Esq^r of Phil^a.

Nathan Riffet with consent of his Father Nicholas apprentice to William Tolbert of the Northern Liberties Taylor.

Catherine Calaker servant assign'd by Captain David McCutcheon to John Evans of Phil^a.

Rachael Walker assigned by William McCulloch to Walter Shea of Phil^a.

Ann Murphy assigned by William McCullough to George Stanforth of Princeton, New Jersey.

May 4th.

Ann Murray assign'd by Jo^s Cooper to James Logan of Phil^a.

Henry Marrier last from London by Richard Rundle of Phil^a servant to him with consent of his Father.

Samuel Low servant to James Lees of Phil^a.

Robert Biggart last from Ireland by James Blaxton of Chester Township.

Margaret McKivan assign'd by William McCullough to Patrick Bevin of Southwark.

Daniel McEvoy under indenture of servitude to William McCullough now cancelled, last from Ireland, servant to James Stewart of Phil^a and assigned by him to William Rerion of the Northern Liberties.

Jane Blair assign'd by William M^cCullough to Job Fallows of Ashe Town, Chester County.

Clemens Manypenny assign'd by William M^cCullough to Job Fallows of Ashetown.

William Honeyman with consent of his Father, apprentice to Robert Smith of Phil^a Hatter.

Samuel Smart under Indenture of Servitude to William Thompson for his passage from Ireland now cancelled, apprentice to Robert Kennedy of Phil^a.

May 5th.

Conrad Undersee under Indenture of Servitude to George Ross now cancelled, servant to George Kastner Whitpain Township.

Adam M^cConnell assign'd by Hugh Blair to John Smith of Lower Chichester.

Patrick Tagert assign'd by Hugh Blair to John Smith of Lower Chichester.

John Peter Gable last from London, to Reuben Hains of Phil^a and assigned by him to W^m M^cClay Esq^r of Sunberry, Northumberland County.

James Sweeney [July 13th 1772] assign'd by John O'Bryan to his Father Dennis Sweeney, of Carlisle.

John Francis Gonder last from London, servant to Michael Lapp of East Whiteland Township, Chester Co.

Mary M^cGee servant assign'd by Cap^t Will^m M^cCullough to Benjamin Lightfoot of Reading.

Henry Conrad Boger last from London, to Levis Lohren of Phil^a.

Sarah Smart assign'd by William Thompson to John Shurman of Phil^a.

Jacob Hooper with consent of his Father Rudolph apprentice to John Rouch of Phil^a Skinner.

Thomas Riddle last from London servant to William Clifton of Southwark.

Margaret M^cCloud assign'd by William M^cCullough to George Ranken of Phil^a.

Patrick Hile assign'd by William McCullough to James Fullton of Phil^a.

George M^cGillis assigned by William McCullough to Selwood Griffin of Phil^a.

May 6th.

David Clarke with consent of his Brother John, apprentice to Francis Tremble of Phil^a cabinet-maker.

James Loughlin last from Ireland, under Indenture to John and James Luke now cancelled, servant to William Alleson of Phil^a.

John M^cIvers last from Ireland, under Indenture to William McCullough now cancelled, servant to John Steel of North Carolina.

Mary Huthinson assign'd by William McCullough to Samuel Shoemaker Esq^r of Phil^a.

Mary Donnan assigned by William McCullough to Jacob Miller of the Northern Liberties.

Esther Piles with consent of her Guardian John Wheelbank of Lewis Town, apprentice to Hannah Donaldson of Phil^a.

John Doyle assign'd by David Hoops to William Dibley of Phil^a [Oct. 20th 1772].

John Yourt last from Ireland, under Indenture to William Thompson now cancelled, to William Donnell of Phil^a.

John Menge with consent of his Mother Margaret, apprentice to Jacob Weaver of the Northern Liberties, Tanner and Currier.

May 7th.

Patrick Keith to Benjamin Davis of Phil^a.

John Graham aged seven years, with consent of his Mother Mary, apprentice to Isaac Coran of Phil^a Tavern keeper.

John Henry Miller last from London with consent of his Mother Dorothea, apprentice to Thomas Penrose of Southwark, ship-carpenter and mast-maker.

Christina Barbara Danderin last from Rotterdam to Tho^s Penrose of Southwark.

Daniel Rourke assign'd to John Inglis of Phil^a.

John Hart servant to Charles Gibbs of Maryland.

Cornelius Durre [Nov. 18th 1772] servant assign'd by Archibald M^cElroy to William Blythe of Phil^a.

James Kite assign'd by Joseph Volam to John Goodwin of Phil^a.

<i>Jeremiah Merryfield</i>	}	Assign'd by Joseph Volams to Abram Kinsing of Phil ^a .
<i>William Hartley</i>		
<i>William Vaghorne</i>		
<i>John Bragg</i>		
<i>John Davies</i>		

May 8th.

Charles Warner with consent of his father Joseph apprentice to Benjamin Hooton of Phil^a.

Henry Howard with consent of his father Peter, apprentice to Joseph Warner of Phil^a.

John Mannen with consent of his Father, apprentice to John Fox of Greshem Township.

Richard Orcle assign'd by Seymour Hood to Joseph Lachet of Wrights Town.

William Simmer assigned by Seymour Hood to Samuel Meredith of Phil^a.

Robert Powell assign'd by Seymour Hood to Edward Wells of Phil^a.

Daniel M^cANully servant assign'd by Captain William M^cCullough to Jacob Richardson of Upper Merion Township.

Thomas Hobbs Redemptioner to Seymour Hood, now cancelled, last from Bristol, servant to John Brown of Willis Town.

James Porter a servant assigned by William Thompson to John Hanna of Phil^a.

Thomas Watson servant assign'd by Captain Seymour Hood to John Britton of the Northern Liberties Phil^a.

Peter Blatchly last from Bristol, Redemptioner to Captain Seymour Hood now cancelled, servant to James Sharswood of Phil^a.

May 10th.

Mabel M^cCartney assign'd by William M^cCullough to John Hopkins, Salisbury Township.

John Ponsler with consent of his Father Ludwig apprentice to Henry Sheatz of White marsh Township.

Joshua Johnston [Henry Harrison Esq^r Mayor] assign'd by Thomas Hough to William Milner of Phil^a.

Isabella Hansen apprentice to Eliz^a Hamen of Phil^a.

William Hopkins servant assign'd by Captain Joseph Volans to Benjamin Cathrall of Newtown.

James Beere with consent of his Father Jonathan apprentice to John Fuss of Phil^a Sailmaker.

John Bell assigned by Seymour Hood to Stephen Watts Esq^r of Phil^a.

William Hind assign'd by William M^cCullough to John Aiken of Pencader.

James Carr with consent of his Father William, apprentice to Richard Parmer of Phil^a Joyner and chair maker.

Anthony Coupal [Jan^y 18th 1773] assign'd by Matthew Potter to Jacob Ritter of Phil^a.

Aaron Jayne under Indenture of Servitude to Seymour Hood cancelled, servant to Andrew Buckhard of Phil^a.

Mary Fitzgerald [Feb^y 19th 1773] servant assign'd by James Whitehood by order of William Moore to William Elton of Phil^a.

May 11th.

Ann Ellis assign'd by Hugh Blair to Michael Troy, Paxton township.

William Tully assign'd by Seymour Hood to William Brown of Phil^a.

Thomas Grames assign'd by Samuel Moore to George Ranken of Phil^a.

Mary Fitzgerald assign'd by William Elton to James Taylor of Shippensburgh.

Jacob Moser and *Catherine* his wife } assign'd by Jacob Dietrick to Adam Erbe of Phil^a.

Margaret Allison servant to James Taylor of Shippensburgh.

John Watkins to Jacob Dedrick of Waterford.

Eleaner Armstrong to James Taylor of Shippensburgh.

Thomas Sopp who was under Indenture to Seymour Hood now cancelled, servant to Samuel Bringhurst of German-town.

Richard Russell assign'd by Seymour Hood to Richard Johns of Dedford.

Henry Kaise last from London servant to Israel Morris Junior of Phil^a and by him assign'd to Sam^l Morris Jun^r of Phil^a.

Jane Wilson servant assigned by Captain Noel Tod to William Patterson of Turbel.

Lawrence Byrne servant assigned by Cap^t Noel Tod to Michael Troy of Sunburry.

May 12th.

Nathaniel Anster assigned by Henry Gest to Pem Robinson of Phil^a.

Thomas Harlin assign'd by William Austin to Aaron Brown of Pittsgrove.

Owen Daniel with consent of his Father Henry, apprentice to Anthony Billig of Phil^a.

John Williams [June 24th 1771] apprentice assign'd by Archibald Fisher to Thomas Shortell of Phil^a.

Joseph Garwood with consent of his Father William apprentice to Bowyer Brooke of Phil^a.

Mary Fitsgerrald [May 22nd 1772] under Indenture of servitude to Rob^t Miller now cancelled servant to William Golden of Phil^a.

John Hall under Indenture to James Lilly for his passage from Ireland now cancelled, servant to John Care of Phil^a.

Jean Gray servant assign'd by Robert Dunlap to Fargust Purdon of Phil^a.

May 13th.

Simeon Fortiner [T. Jones Esq^r] apprentice assign'd by Harry Robinson to Israel Hollowell of Phil^a.

Philip Verner [Nov. 20th 1772] assign'd by Henry Keppeler jun^r to John Crush.

Margaret Randle assign'd by William McCullough to John of Phil^a.

Mary McCardle assign'd by William McCullough to Peter Howard of Phil^a.

Ann Fitzgerrald under Indenture of Servitude to Noel Todd is discharged and set free.

James Conner under Indenture of Servitude to James Crawford now cancelled, to William Henry of George Town.

John Smith last from London servant to John Steinmetz of Phil^a.

George Black to Samuel Blackwood of Deptford Township, Maryland.

May 14th.

Harry Korr with consent of his Father William apprentice to Samuel Jarvis of Phil^a House Carpenter.

Daniel Trimby assign'd by Seymour Hood to Joseph White of Bristol.

George Brooks assign'd by Seymour Hood to John Merrick of Falls Township.

Marg^t Crawford [June 2nd 1772] assign'd by William Adcock to James Lukens of Phil^a.

Abram Outen with consent of his friend Thomas Clifton, apprentice to John Hamilton of Phil^a Mariner.

Thomas Raine apprentice assigned by Thomas Parsons to Simon Sherlock, ship carpenter of Southwark.

Thomas Davis last from Bristol, redemptioner to Seymour Hood now cancelled, servant to Peter Biggs of Phil^a.

Nicholas Hand son of Jeremiah assigned by John Guest apprentice to John Hood of Phil^a cordwainer.

May 15th.

Joseph Garr last from London servant to Richard Gibbs of Bensalem Township.

Francis Kelley servant assign'd by Alexander Cain to David Jones of Phil^a.

John Dunn servant assigned by Cap^t Alexander Cain to William Cartir of Phil^a.

Robert Dougherty with consent of his Father Richard apprentice to Martin Juges of Phil^a carver and gilder.

John Thomas assign'd by Joseph Volans to Richard Collins of Newtown.

John Meloy under Indenture of Servitude to James Boyd now cancelled, servant to Harman Fritz.

Sarah Gillis under Indenture to Alexander Cain now cancelled, to John Hoskins of Burlington.

William Kelly last from London, servant to Samuel Griscom House-carpenter of Phil^a.

Robert Davis last from London, to Jacob Waggoner of Blockly Township, Phil^a.

May 17th.

Catherine Woster with consent of her mother, apprentice to Nicholas Brum of the Northern Libertys.

Conrad Seyfert with consent of his Father Anthony apprentice to William Mentz of Phil^a bookbinder.

Hannah Graydon assign'd by Seymour Hood to Samuel Read of Phil^a.

Maria Turmucl last from London, servant to Jacob Graff of Phil^a.

May 18th.

John Sebastian Clinesmith servant to Anthony Forten of Phil^a.

Timothy Culley servant assign'd by Captain Alexander Cain to Thomas Norris of Merion.

John Perry under Indenture of Servitude to Thomas Jann now cancelled, apprentice to Richard Tittermary of Southwark.

John Stock servant assign'd by Cap^t Seymour Hood to Daniel Bender of Phil^a.

John Church servant assigned by Captain Seymour Hood to Jacob Giles jun^r of St. George's Parish Baltimore.

Andrew Clinesmith last from London, servant to Michael Bishop of Lower Millford.

May 19th.

Edward Giddons servant assign'd by Captain Seymour Hood to Thomas Wharton Sen^r of Phil^a.

Sarah Neilson a servant assign'd by Hugh Blair to James Hinchman of Woolwich.

John Walsh { Assigned by Alexander Cain to James
Patrick Morgan } Black of Kent in Maryland.

Margaret Mushell with consent of her mother Catherine Sifert, apprentice to Israel Hallowell of Phil^a.

Hugh Heffernon servant assign'd by Captain Alexander Cain to Simon Shurlock of Southwark.

Thomas Reily { assign'd by Richard Eyres to Robert
Patrick Crosby } Callenden of Meadheton.

Sybella Leyfert with consent of her Father Anthony apprentice to Robert Bell of Phil^a.

Nicholas Smith servant assign'd by Richard Eyres to Philip Flich of Phil^a.

John Kinshalle servant assigned by Richard Eyres to George Goodwine of Phil^a.

Thomas Murphy servant assign'd by Alexander Cain to Joshua Bunting of New Jersey.

Sarah Dunlap assign'd by Elizabeth M^cNeil to Joseph Rhoads of Southwark [Aug 1st 1772].

John Misbell Hope a poor child bound by the Managers of the House of Employment apprentice to John Lefeavor of Worcester Township, Phil^a.

William Dunn assigned by Seymour Hood to George Haywood of Wesham, Burlington, New Jersey.

William Gray redemptioner to John and James Luke now cancelled, servant to Robert Craig of Dunegall Township.

James Ferris servant assigned by Alexander Cain to John Supplee of Blockley, Phil^a.

Thomas Robinson servant to Seymour Hood, now cancelled, and servant to Thomas James.

Mary Murphy assigned by Alexander Cain to George Stevenson of Carlisle.

Anne Delaney servant assign'd by Richard Eyres to Thomas Cully of Christiana.

May 20th.

William Ward last from Bristol servant to James Brenton of Pennsbury.

Rebecca Beech [July 8th 1772] assign'd by Caspar Sneevely servant to Jacob Barge of Phil^a.

Nicholas Dell [June 17th 1772] discharged and set free from his Master James Dalton.

Samuel Jobson with consent of his Father apprentice to Samuel Noble of the Northern Liberties Tanner and Currier.

<i>Christopher Leonard</i>	<i>Andrew Moore</i>
<i>Samuel Jackson</i>	<i>Matthew Stoys</i>
<i>Thomas M^c Hugh</i>	<i>Alexander Cook</i>
<i>John Quinn</i>	<i>John Byrn</i>
<i>James Smyth</i>	<i>James Mahoney</i>
<i>John Burnett</i>	<i>James Davis</i>
<i>Simon Owens</i>	<i>James Magrath</i>
<i>John Field</i>	<i>John Bolton</i>
<i>Lawrence Phillips</i>	<i>Thomas Keating</i>

servants to Alexander Cain, and by him assign'd to James Ray of Little Britain.

Robert Conyers assign'd by Alexander Cain to James Ray of Little Britain.

Mary Carney
Jane Kelly
Esther Murphey

} servants to Alexander Cain and by him assign'd to James Ray of Little Britain.

Christopher Jourdan servant of Richard Eyre by him assigned to John Oudenheimer of Phil^a.

Barbara Ferdlysh [Jan. 5th 1773] assign'd by Francis Wade to Frederick Phile of Phil^a.

William Sharpe servant of Alexander Cain, by him assigned to Joshua Cooper.

Lawrence Phillips under Indenture of Servitude to Alex^r Cain, servant to James Ray of Little Britain.

Bridget Hefferin last from Dublin to John Hannum.

Andrew Moore under Indenture of Servitude to Alex^r Cain now cancelled, apprentice to Robert Severly of Phil^a cordwainer.

Daniel Fennell servant of Alexander Cain assigned to William Dungan of New Britain.

Jane Nelson servant of Richard Eyres assigned to William Reese of Newtown.

May 21st.

<i>Francis Kane</i>	<i>Sarah Godfrey</i>
<i>James Gibson</i>	<i>Christopher Reilly</i>
<i>Ignatius Keating</i>	<i>John Wilkinson</i>
<i>Gabriel Lount</i>	<i>John Biggs</i>
<i>Margaret Kelly</i>	<i>Nicholas Ready</i>
<i>Rose Duffy</i>	<i>Mary Gill</i>

Servants of Richard Eyre and by him assigned to David and Thomas Fulton of Nottingham.

<i>John Caton</i>	} servants of Richard Eyres, by him assigned to David and Thomas Fulton of Nottingham.
<i>John Molloy</i>	
<i>William Stewart</i>	

Patrick Maginnes redemptioner to Alex^r Cain for his passage from Ireland now cancelled, servant to Peter Off of Blockly Township, Phil^a Co.

George M^cAllister servant of Richard Eyres by him assigned to Henry Graham Esq^r of Chester.

Aaron Thempson with consent of his Father, apprentice to Samuel Pancost of Phil^a House-carpenter.

William Davis servant to Seymour Hood by him assigned to Samuel Harrold of Buckingham.

William Athens servant of Seymour Hood by him assign'd to Charles West of Deptford, New Jersey.

FROM BRANDYWINE TO PHILADELPHIA.

[Extracted from the Journal of Sergeant Thomas Sullivan, H. M. 49th Regiment of Foot.]

1777, *September 16th.*—The Army moved in two Columns from Ashtown towards Goshen, and Intelligence being received upon the march, that the Enemy was advancing upon the Lancaster road, and were within five miles of Goshen, it was immediately determined to push forward the two Columns and attack them. Lord Cornwallis to take his route by Goshen meeting-house, and Lieut. General Knyphausen with his Column by the Road to Downingtown.

It was 12 o'clock at night when we marched, and after a tedious movement and frequently halting on account of the Night being very dark, and the two divisions keeping a Communication one with another, a most violent fall of rain setting in, and continued the whole Day without intermission, made the intended attack impracticable.

The 1st. Light Infantry, at the head of Lord Cornwallis's Column, meeting with a Party of the Enemy's advance Guard, about a mile beyond Goshen, defeated them, killing twelve, and wounded more without the Loss of a man. Nearly at the same time, the Chasseurs and 2d. Battallion of Light Infantry in front of Lieut. General Knyphausen's Column, fell in with 500 of Pennsylvania militia which lay in a wood to obstruct our march and cover the retreat of their Army, and after exchanging a few Volleys, they fled, leaving an Officer and 5 men killed and four men Prisoners, with the loss of three men wounded on the Light Infantry's side.

Our Column drew up in three Lines, expecting the Enemy to advance and attack us, but it continued raining so hard that we were all wet to our skin, and not able to fire a shot our Arms being very wet.

We remained in the woods all night, notwithstanding it being raining till 8 o'clock next morning.

The Enemy being thus apprised of the approach of the Army, marched with the utmost precipitation the whole night of the (16th.) and got in the morning to the Yellow Springs, having all their ammunition damaged by the excessive Rain.

Our small Ammunition suffered also that night.

September 17th.—We continued our march and encamped in the Evening at the sign of the White Horse, Lord Cornwallis with his Column advanced also to the Lancaster Road, and took post about two miles distant from us.

September 18th.—The Army joined in the Lancaster Road at the White Horse aforesaid, 25 miles from Philadelphia, and marched to Tredyfferin, from which place many of the Enemy deserted to us, by whom we learnt that the Enemy crossed the Schuylkill River above French Creek, and were encamped upon the River, on each side of Perkiomy Creek, having detached Corps to all the fords of Schuylkill, with Cannon at Swede's Ford, and the Fords below it.

It was 12 o'clock at night before our Brigade that covered the rear, reached their Ground. A Detachment of Light Infantry was immediately sent to the Valley Forge, upon the Schuylkill, where the Enemy had a variety of Stores, and a considerable Magazine of Flour. The 1st Battallion of Light Infantry, and the British Grenadiers took post there next Day, and were joined on the 20th by the Guards.

September 20th.—Upon intelligence that General Wayne was lying in the Woods with a Corps of 1500 men, and four Pieces of Cannon, about three miles distant, & in the Rear of the left Wing of the Army, in order to cut off our Rear, Major General Grey, was detached late at night, with the 2d. Battallion of Light Infantry, a Troop of Light Dragoons, 42d. and 44th. Regiments, to surprise this Corps. The most effectual precaution being taken by the General to prevent his detachment from firing, by ordering the men's

Pieces to be drawn, not a man to load, and the Flints to be taken out of the Riflemen's Pieces that could not be drawn; he gained the Enemy's left about one o'clock, at Whiteland Township, being first Challenged by a Light Dragoon, who, after firing his Carbine, ran away to alarm the rest; then their Picquet fired a Volley at the Light Infantry and retreated, but did not hurt a man. Without the least noise our Party by the Bayonet only, forced and killed their out sentries and Picquets, and rushed in upon their Encampment, directed by the light of their fires, killed and wounded not less than 300 in their Huts and about the fires, the 42d. set fire to them, as many of the Enemy would not come out, chusing rather to suffer in the Flames than to be killed by the Bayonet. The Party took between 70 and 80 Prisoners, including several officers, the greater part of their Arms, and eight waggons loaded with Baggage and Stores. Upon the first alarm the Cannon were carried off, and ye darkness of the night only saved the Remainder of the Corps. We had one Officer and 3 men killed, and four wounded. The Party returned to their Camp that morning.

September 21st.—The Army moved in the morning to Valley Forge, and encamped upon the Banks of the Schuylkill, extending a line from Fatland Ford to French Creek, the Enemy being on the opposite side, who, upon this movement quitted their Position, and marched towards Pottsgrove, in the evening of this day.

September 22d.—The Light Infantry and Grenadiers of the Guards, crossed over in the afternoon at Fatland Ford, to take post, and the Chasseurs crossing soon after at Gordon's Ford, opposite to the Left of the Line, took post there also.

The Army was put in motion at midnight, the Van-guard being led by Lord Cornwallis, and the whole crossed at Fatland Ford without opposition. Major General Grant, who Commanded the Rear-guard, with the Baggage, passed the River before 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

September 23d.—The whole Army encamped with its left to the Schuylkill, and the right upon the Manatawny road, having Stonyrun in front. The 2d. Battallion of Light Infantry was detached to Swede's Ford, which a small Party of the Enemy quitted immediately, leaving six pieces of Iron Cannon behind them.

September 25th.—The Enemy retreated on the Lancaster and Reading roads, Shippack Creek about 20 miles, and left a clear passage for our Army, which marched in two Columns to Germantown, within six miles of Philadelphia.

September 26th.—Lord Cornwallis with the British Grenadiers, and two Battallions of Hessian Grenadiers, two troops of Light Dragoons, and a detachment of the heavy Artillery, took Possession of Philadelphia.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

TOMBSTONE EPITAPHS IN BUCKS CO., PENNA., CEMETERIES. Contributed by Howard O. Folker, of Philadelphia.—

A few graves at the Presbyterian Church of Neshaminy, at Bristol road and Little Neshaminy Creek, Hartville, founded 1710; edifice erected 1743, enlarged 1775, repaired 1842.

Cornelius Carrell; born Dec. 10, 1767, died March 27, 1850.

Joice, wife of above; born Oct. 28, 1774, died July 15, 1856.

Rachel Carrell; died June 27, 1832, aged 61 years.

Andrew Long; died Nov. 16, 1738, aged 47 years.

Elizabeth Whitton; died Nov. 23, 1838, aged 74 years.

Hugh Edams [Adams]; died Feb. 18, 1803, aged 72 years.

Jane, wife of James Adams; died Oct. 22, 1746, aged 55 years.

Cornelius Corson; born July 13, 1823, died April 22, 1899.

Sarah Ann, wife of above; born Oct. 12, 1819, died April 22, 1904.

Margaret Corson; born Jan. 17, 1796, died Nov. 17, 1876, aged 80 years.

William Ramsey; died Feb. 14, 1814, in his 79th year.

Catharine, his wife; died March 31, 1791, aged 45 years.

Jane, daughter of John and Eleanor Ramsey; died Sept. 4, 1777, aged 3 years 9 months.

Cornelius McCawney; died Nov. 29, 1731, aged 40 years.

Isabel Davis; died Aug. 30, 1737, aged 78 years.

John Davis; died Aug. 6, 1748, aged 63 years.

John McFarren; died Aug. 26, 1789, aged 84 years.

James Darrah; died Feb. 17, 1842, aged 78 years.

Elijah Stinson; died March 5, 1840, aged 89 years.

Mary, his wife; died Sept. 19, 1819, aged 63 years.

James Archibel; died May 25, 1748, aged 34 years.

Elizabeth Archibel; died Oct. 18, 1751, aged 78 years.

Elizabeth Thompson; died Sept. 29, 1768, aged 73 years.

William Walker; died Oct. , 1738, aged 73 years.

John Baird; died Feb. 2, 1748, aged 73 years.

Rev. Alexander Gellatley; died March 12, 1761, in his 42d year.

Col. Wm. Hart; died June 2, 1831, aged 84 years.

Rev. William Tennent; died May 6, 1746, aged 73 years.

A neglected burying-ground overrun with underbrush and rubbish, on farm owned by William Hogeland, Street road, west of Feasterville, Southampton Township. It was formerly known as the "Harding Graveyard." A few headstones are now standing, among them those having the following inscriptions:

E. D.—1764.

M. B. T.—1779.

A. B. T.—1778.

Joseph Dracord ; died Feb. , 1850, age 71 years.

John Brittin ; died Sept. 14, 1795, age 80 years. "An Upright Man."

Eve Brittin ; died Dec. 26, 1797, age 67 years.

Mary Hillyard ; died April 20, 1789.

James Stone, son of Wm. and Anna, died Jan. 8, 1789, age 5 months 2 days.

Mary, wife of Joseph Randall, died April 29, 1853, in her 73d year.

Margaret S. Freese, wife of John Vandegrift, died March 16, 1857, age 21 years 10 months 11 days.

Our Father, William Stockdale, died July 3, 1822, age 54 years.

Our Mother, Mary Stockdale ; died March 24, 1839, age 58 years.

Our Sister, Sarah Stockdale ; died April 17, 1828, age 19 years.

The Reformed Church Graveyard, Feasterville, Southampton Township. The family names seen here are :

Hogeland, Staates, Praul, Krewson, Dickson, Fenton, Phillpot, Cornell, Kiple, Randall, Vansant, Eastburn, Vanartsdalen, Vanpelt, Vandegrift, Stevens, Manson, Vandike, Larzelere, Sager.

The grave of Johanna Corson is very old and inscription undecipherable. On the front wall, several initials of those long passed away, among them, "G. K., 1738," [Garret Krewson] and "D. K., 1738," [Derrick Krewson]. One standing stone has "Garret Krewson, died 1767, aged 82 years." The oldest grave with stone has on it "A. S., 1760," [Abraham States].

In the Feaster family burying-ground at Holland, Northampton Township, is an old stone :

"Here lyeth the body of Christian Vanhorne, who was born the 24th day of October, 1685, and departed this life the 23d day of November, 1753."

A private graveyard, southeast of Johnsville, Warminster Township, on farm of Isaac Bennet, formerly owned by Eliza Vansant, deceased. Every grave has the foot toward the east. The oldest stone is that of Herman Vansant, died November 24, 1769, in his 34th year. Catharine, his wife, died April 22, 1814, age 84 years.

Charles Garrison ; died June 22, 1793, in his 77th year. Elizabeth Garrison ; died May 27, 1814, aged 84 years.

James Scout ; born Sept. 19, 1738, died Feb. ; 1829, age 90 years and 6 months. He was a brave soldier in Washington's army. He was an intimate friend of Thomas Paine, who was in the same army. He shot an English soldier 900 yards from him and killed him. [Stone erected by Josiah Hart, of Doylestown].

Dr. William Bachelor, a native of Massachusetts, died Sept. 14, 1823, aged 75 years. He was a surgeon in war of the Revolution ; was 26 years in United States Army.

Giles Craven ; died September 8, 1798, in his 80th year.

The other graves here bear names Sutphins, McDowells, Vandykes, etc.

Last interment was James F. Craven, 38th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, died November 6, 1894, aged 73 years.

COPIES OF INTERESTING LETTERS written to Gov. Joseph Hiester, of Pennsylvania, by Gen. William Henry Harrison, Postmaster General Habersham, and President Jefferson, in the possession of his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Gen. D. McM. Gregg, of Reading, Penna., and contributed by Louis Richards, Esq.—

NORTHBEND, OHIO.

Nov^r. 26th 1820.

DEAR SIR:

I have been informed that Captⁿ James R. Butler of Pittsburgh is a candidate for an office in y^r gift. As this gentleman served in the army commanded by me in the late war & under my immediate view I have deemed it incumbent on me to state to you my opinion of his conduct & merits. A soldier yourself you will not hesitate to acknowledge the claims which disinterested, laborious and successful services in the field give to a candidate on an occasion of this kind—that those by whose exertions & dangers our country has been brought to repose in peace & prosperity, should share the bounties which the administrators of that country's government are authorised to bestow. Admitting this as I am certain you will, I can assure you that Captⁿ Butler's pretensions to your favor will be exceeded by none that will contend for it.

The Captain joined the North Western army early in the winter preceding Hull's surrender at the head of a Company of Volunteer Light Infantry raised and disciplined by himself and engaged for a twelve month tour. It is no disparagement to other corps of this description to say that none that ever came under my notice could at all compare with them in point of discipline, nor was their conduct in any respect, in camp or in the field, in battle or in those still more trying & difficult situations to which they were exposed, inferior to that of any other corps, Regular or Irregular. It is unnecessary to say to you how much of this merit ought to be attached to the commanding officer. The Pittsburgh Blues (Butler's Company was so called) greatly distinguished themselves at the Battle of Messissiniway & in a sortie from Fort Meigs. My sense of their merit and that of their worthy Captain is strongly expressed in my Genl Orders of that period, & in my letters to the Secretary of War.

It would be impertinent in a citizen of another State to interfere with your appointments further than the statement of facts with which it is possible you might be unacquainted. I shall therefore leave it to Captⁿ Butlers other friends to urge his claims to the office in question from his qualifications to discharge the duties, & the fairness of his private character. And conclude with assuring your Excellency of the great Respect with which I am

Y^r Hum^l Servt

WILL^M H. HARRISON.

His Excellency
Gov^r HIESTER.

GENERAL POST OFFICE
June 12, 1801,

JOSEPH HIESTER ESQ.

SIR:

I have received your letter of the 4th, signed also by several other gentlemen, inhabitants of Reading, desiring the removal of M^r Gottlob

Jungman from the post office at that place & recommending Mr. Jacob Snyder as a fit person to be appointed in his stead.

It has long been a rule in this office not to appoint the printer of a newspaper to the office of postmaster. For however fairly & impartially they may conduct the business of their offices, the power which they have always gives rise to jealousies & suspicions in rival printers. That Mr Jungman is the printer of a newspaper, & that he has a rival in that employment in the same town are sufficient reasons why he should not hold the office, provided a proper person who is not the printer of a newspaper can be found willing to keep it. On this ground I concluded to make another appointment at Reading about two years ago, & wrote to a gentleman there to name a suitable person, but Mr Jungman's friends interested themselves so much for his continuance that the subject was dropped.

I understand that Mr. Snyder, the gentleman whom you have named, is also a printer of a newspaper ; he cannot on that account be appointed. If you will take the trouble to name a proper person who is not interested in the publication of a newspaper he shall be immediately appointed.

I am with great respect

Your most obedient

JOS. HABERSHAM.

WASHINGTON Mar. 12. 05.

SIR:

I have received your favor of the 4th inst and thank you for the friendly expressions it contains. I see your retirement from the public councils with sincere regret, having always considered your conduct there as disinterested, moderate and conscientious. You can still however be useful in promoting at home a spirit of sound republicanism, and in healing those schisms which seem to threaten the happiness of your State, and the weight of its energies in support of the general government. Accept my friendly salutations & assurance of great esteem & respect.

TH JEFFERSON.

COL^o JOSEPH HIESTER.

LETTER OF JOSEPH VERREE, 1778.—

CHARLESTOWN STATE, S^o. CAROLINA, July 6, 1778.

DEAIR BROTHER.

These if received will Inform you of myne & family helth at presant: it would give mee great pleasure to have, a line from Any of my Relatissons or friends, but I am apprehensive, the reason, And Owing to the Part, I have taken in this great And Glorious Strugel, for Our lives, libertey, and properteys Who by a tyranical king and A Vicious parliament has Endavored to their Utmost to Over throw and Destroy—— if this should bee the Case I would Willingley renounse all my Most Neair and Deair Connectionns an Earth for my Darling libertey, Which I bless god for Is At length, Almost Establishd, on the firm Bases of truth and Justis which, will bee Out of the Power, of Any, Earthly tyrant to Destray, in time to Come.

it would give mee Infinate Satisfaction to heair from my Son James, dōw let him right me and Direct his letter, to Will^m, Hinry Drayton Or to Tho^s: Hayward, our Delagates at Congros And thay will, I am shure Despach them by Post:—I have rote you prety full, in A letter I purposid sending by Daniel Cannan—but he has Declined going. these Comis by friend Tho^s: Latham Who leaves, this State on Account of the Scrupils, of Consance. in not Complying With An Acct of the Genaral Assemby of the State he has an Unblimeshed. Caricter, And though he leaves [torn] State, is not looked on as One Inimicale, their to. I expect you will see him and Wife [torn] has lately married Mr. Lushintons Wifes Sister, and Sister to Grany forbs who was at Philladelphia win I was last thare, she is a woman of good Caracter & Desarving, of Any Considⁿ [torn] t may bee showd hare.

Your loving Brother.

JOSEPH VERREE.

LETTER OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON TO JOHN DICKINSON.—

NEW YORK, Mar. 29, 1802.

I was not, My Dear Sir, insensible to the kind attention shewn me by your letter of the 30th of November last. But till very lately the subject has been so extremely painful to me, that I have been under a necessity of flying from it as much as possible. Time and effort and occupation have at length restored the tranquillity of my mind, sufficiently to permit me to acknowledge the kindness of those friends who were good enough to manifest their sympathy in my misfortune.

Be assured, Sir, that consolation from you on such an occasion was particularly welcome to me and that I shall always remember it with a grateful sense. The friendship of the wise and good rises in value, in proportion as we learn to form a just estimate of human character and opinion.

That estimate too has a tendency to reconcile us to the departure of those who are dear to us, from a world, which holds out to virtue many snares, but very few supports or recompenses. I do assure you, Sir, that as soon as the calm of Reason returned, this consideration had no small influence in disposing me to resign, with diminished regret, the eldest and *brightest* hope of my family. Happy those who deduce from it motives to seek in earnest a higher and far more substantial bliss than can ever be found in this chequered, this ever varying scene,

Accept the assurances of most sincere and cordial respect, esteem and regard.

A. HAMILTON.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN ROBERT MORRIS AND JOHN DICKINSON, for the lot on Chestnut Street, in Manuscript Department, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

I am just informed that Robert Morris is to give up his House to the president, and to make some alterations or additions—Would it not be

more advantageous for him to take my Ground between Chestnut and Walnut Streets and seventh and eighth Streets for this purpose, at the sum I have before mentioned—I should not want any money paid down, but would take his Estate in Brandywine hundred at three thousand pounds and let the other seven thousand pounds go upon Interest for seven years.

The Buildings might be erected in such a manner that in case of Congress's removal from Philadelphia, they could be conveniently divided into several Dwelling Houses for private Families, as the Savoy and Essex Houses were in London.

I should think that the Buildings for the Presidents use would be much more convenient in a form capable of such a future division than in any other, and perhaps as magnificent, as the Front would be extensive—One great advantage would result from such a Form, and that is, that all the Back Rooms would front the South and the Gardens that might be laid out—

The Proposals within mentioned are acceded to by Robert Morris and confirmed by Charles Jervis' agent to John Dickinson—It is understood that the Estate of the said Robert Morris in Brandywine Hundred is the same now in the occupation of the Rev^d Doctor Wharton and does not extend to the said Roberts Estate situate to the south of Christiana Creek in the Occupation of Charles Croxall—if Brandywine Hundred extends to the later then there is to be no Agreement between the Parties with respect to the Subject of the within Proposals—Possession is to be delivered of the respective Premises subject to the respective Interests of the said Dr. Wharton and Joseph Ogden in the same. Mr. Morris is to convey to Mr. Dickinson in fee Simple the before mentioned Estate in Brandywine Hundred, Mrs. Morris to join in the Conveyance agreeably to Law—Mr. Dickinson is at the same time to convey to Mr. Morris in fee Simple the Lot between Seventh and Eighth and Chestnut & Walnut Streets in Phil^a refered to within and Mr. Morris is to secure by Mortgage of the Premises or otherwise at Mr. Morris's Election but to the Satisfaction of Mr. Dickinson the £7000 w^h will remain due to Mr. Dickinson Interest to be paid yearly & the Principal at the End of Seven Years, Mrs. Dickinson to join in the deed with Mr. Dickinson agreeably to Law—The Property understood to be intended to be conveyed by Mr. & Mrs. Dickinson to Mr. Morris is the whole of the Square between Seventh Chestnut Eighth and Walnut Streets except one Lott w^h is the Property of some of the Heirs or Representatives of Sam'l Mickle deceased.

October 9, 1790

ROBT MORRIS

CHAS JERVIS

Agent for John Dickinson.

THE LEHIGH COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY has removed its library and museum to the chapel of the Preparatory School, at Fourth and Walnut streets, Allentown. Prof. George T. Ettinger is President, and Charles R. Roberts, Secretary of the Society.

WILLIAM PENN'S DEFENCE OF HIS WIG.—[This is taken from a MS. in D. in the handwriting of William Penn. There are two other writings by other Friends on the same sheet. The sheet is endorsed "Gff to Henry Sidon, 1677, 25 3 mo."']—

LONDON YE 25th OF YE 3rd Moth, 1677.

DEAR FRIEND

To whom is my love & all the rest of Friends in Ye Truth of god, & my desire is, that thou & all the rest may be preserved in gods peaceable Truth & in y^e love of it.

Now Concerning the thing thou speakst to me of, that Sarah Harris should say to the that W^m Mead & W^m Penn did ware Perrywiggs & call them Periwigg men ; first concerning W^m Mead, he bid me put my hand upon his head, & feel, & said he never weare Perriwig in his life, & wonder'd at it ; & as for Wm Penn he did say that he did ware a little civil border because his hair was Come of his head, & since I have seen & spoak wth W^m Penn, his border is so thin, plain and short, y^t one Cannot well know it from his own hair. W. Penn when but 3 years ould so lost his hair by y^e small Pox y^t he wear them then, long & about 6 years before his Convincem^t, he wear one, & after y^t he endeavord to goe in his own hair, but when kept a close Prisoner in y^e Towr next the leade, 9 monthe, & no bar ber suffer'd to come at him, his hair shed away ; & since he has worn a very short civil thing, & he has been in danger of his life after violent heats in meetings & rideing after y^m, & he wares them to keep his head & ears warm & not for pride ; w^{ch} is manifest in that his perriwigs Cost him many Pounds apiece, formerly when of y^e world, & now his Border, but a five shillings ; and he has lay'd of more for Truth then her & her Relations and I am sorry the should speak such things, & the did not do well to discurs of such things, I desire the may be wiser for the time to come.

And so wth my love to thee & thy wife & father & N. Newton.

G. ff.

And hees more willing to fling it off if a little hair come, then ever he was to putt it on.—[Journal of the Friends Historical Society, Vol. 6. Page 187.]

THE DELAWARE BRIDGE AT EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA. (Original in the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.) To facilitate the means of intercourse between the upper parts of New Jersey and Easton, Penn., a company was incorporated by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New Jersey in March of 1795, for the purpose of erecting a wooden bridge over the river Delaware at Easton. Cyrus Palmer, of Newburyport, Mass., was employed as architect. Work was commenced in the spring of 1797, but the building did not progress until 1803, when the eminent jurist, Samuel Sitgreaves, Esq., took it in hand and assumed the active superintendence of its affairs. The bridge was ready for crossing in October of 1806, but it was not entirely completed until May of 1807. The following letter of Jacob Eyerly, a well-known citizen of Northampton county, refers to the early vicissitudes of the Bridge Company.—

EASTON Feb^r 4th 1799.

GENTLEMEN.

By the Report of the Managers to the Stockholders of the Delaware Bridge Comp^y you will see the present Situation of the Delaware Bridge Comp^y and that unless we are able to raise a fund sufficient to compleat the Bridge, the work allready done at this same, must go to ruin. But you will likewise see that if we can succeed in raising the Sum proposed by the Report, it is reduced to a certainty, that the Bridge will be compleated and in all Probability in the Course of this Summer. It would not only be a great Loss, if the Work should now fail, after so much money has been expended, but it would be a Shame if it should be said, that a number of patriotic Gentlemen had attempted to undertake a Work of the first Magnitude in the State, and after the greatest Difficulty had been removed after a great part of the Work had been done, and after a solid Foundation was laid for a Work, which while it will be an Ornament, will likewise be of General Benefit and Utility, that for want of proper Exertions of the Stockholders the Work should now be abandoned. I must therefore most earnestly solicit your further Patronage, and at the same Time acknowledge the favours allready received from you, in the support of this work. I would just mention one Thing more, that it ought be ascertained in a very short Time, whether we shall be able to go on or not, as we must give an answer to M^r Palmer very shortly. If you will to call on Sam. Sitgreaves Esq. he will give further Information and every assistance in his Power, and I wish that you would request him to attend at the Meeting of the Stockholders, as his Presince may be of great Service. John Arndt Esq. who was chairman of the Meeting will send you a List of the new Subscriptions of this Plan.

I am in Haste

With Respect & Esteem

Your most Obed^t Serv^tMess^{rs} LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH
& FREIDRICK BOLLER

JACOB EYERLY

FIRST BATTALION PENNSYLVANIA LOYALISTS.—A copy of the following Recruiting Poster is in the Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:

Teucro Duce Nil Desperandum.

First Battalion of Battalion of Pennsylvania Loyalists, commanded by His Excellency Sir William Howe, K. B.

ALL intrepid, able-bodied HEROES, who are willing to serve His Majesty King GEORGE the Third, in Defence of their Country, Laws, and Constitution, against the arbitrary Usurpations of a Tyrannical Congress, have now only an Opportunity of manifesting their Spirit, by assisting in reducing their too-long deluded Countrymen, but also of acquiring the polite Accomplishments of a Soldier, by serving only two Years, or during the present Rebellion in America.

Such spirited Fellows, who are willing to engage, will be rewarded at the End of the War, besides their Laurels, with Fifty Acres of Land in any County they shall chuse, where every gallant Hero may retire, and enjoy his Bottle and Lass.

Each Volunteer will receive, as a Bounty, FIVE DOLLARS, besides Arms, Cloathing and Accoutrements, and every other Requisite proper to accommodate a Gentleman Soldier, by applying to Lieutenant-Colonel ALLEN, or at Captain STEVENS'S Rendezvous, in Front-street.

Printed by James Humphreys, Junr. in *Market-street*, between *Front* and *Second-Streets*.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF THE LANDING OF WILLIAM PENN, 1824.—We the Subscribers agree to dine together on the 4th day of November next (24 Oct. o. s.) at the house formerly occupied by William Penn in Laetitia Court at 4 o'clock P. M. in order to commemorate the anniversary of the landing of our great founder, in the year 1682. Philad^a 23^d Oct. 1824.

Thomas Biddle,
B. R. Morgan,
Geo. Vaux,
Z. Poulson,
T. J. Watson,
John F. Watson,
Joseph S. Lewis,
Robert Wharton,

Peter S. DuPonceau,
Z. Collins,
Roberts Vaux,
John Read,
Jos. P. Norris,
Nichol. Collin,
Joseph Watson,
John Bacon,
Rich. Peters Jr.,
W. Meredith.

SOME ACCOUNT OF VICE ADMIRAL HOWE'S VOYAGE FROM THE ELK RIVER, MD., TO BILLINGSPOBT, N. J., extracted from the Journal of Sergeant Sullivan, of H. M. 49th Foot.—

Upon Lord Howe's receiving intelligence that the enemy were defeated at Brandywine, and of the King's Troops being near unto Philadelphia, he ordered all preparations to be made for taking the first favourable opportunity to have the Fleet round to proper anchorage for preserving a full Communication with the Army in the River Delaware. The progress down the Bay was considerably retarded by the state of the weather and intricacy of the Navigation, which did not admit of continuing under sail during the night, wherefore, though quitting the Elk the 14th instant, the Fleet could not put to sea from the Capes of Virginia untill the 23d. of the same instant.

He then proceeded forward in the Eagle with the Vigilant, and Isis, and a small division of Transports, in which some Articles of Provisions and Military stores, likely to be soonest wanted for the army had been for that purpose embarked, and left the body of the Fleet to be conducted by Captain Griffith, with the rest of the Ships of War.

Having had very tempestuous weather of some duration to the northward, in the passage down Chesapeake Bay, the prospect was favourable for the speedy arrival of the Fleet in the Delaware. But when the two divisions (little separated), were advanced within a few leagues of the entrance of the river, the wind changed in a sudden squall from the southward in the evening of the 25th; and having continued between the N. W. and N. E. with a degree of force much too great for the transports to make any way against it, he was unable to get into the river (followed a few days after by the first convoy, which he had left in the care of Capt. Cornwallis when the weather became more settled),

until the evening of the 4th instant. The larger Convoy with Capt. Griffith, though much more dispersed, arrived between the 6th and 8th of the month, with no other material accident except the loss of a transport named the *Father's Good Will*, which having sprung a leak when no assistance could be given during the bad weather, sunk at sea, but the crew were saved.

The ships of war and transports were anchored in the most convenient situation in the western shore, from Newcastle down towards Reedy Island.

Captain Hammond (who was returned in the *Roebuck*) had moved up the River with the *Pearl*, *Camilla*, and *Liverpool*, as the Army advanced. The Enemy had a Redoubt upon the Jersey shore, at a place called Billing's Point, with heavy guns in it for defending the approach to the first double line of the sunken frames, or *chevaux de frize*, which crossed the Navigable channel in that part of the river.

September 29th.—Upon the representation of Capt. Hammond, commanding his Majesty's Ship *Roebuck*, who was lying off Chester with the above ships of war, that the possession of Billing's Point would give him the lower *chevaux de frize*, the 10th and 42d Regiments were detached, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Stirling.

This detachment crossing the river the next day from Chester, took possession on the 1st of October of the enemy's works at the Point, which 300 men posted there evacuated, after spiking the guns and burning the Barracks. Lieut. Colonel Stirling pursued them about two miles, but to no purpose, as they retired with precipitation; he destroyed the River front of the works. Captain Hammond with the aforesaid Men of War was lying off this Point when the Admiral arrived as far as Chester.

Capt. Hammond immediately made a trial to open a passage through the first obstruction, by moving a part of the *Chevaux de Frize*, which the enemy with their fire rafts, gallies, and other armed craft repeatedly endeavored to prevent under cover of the night; and a sufficient channel was at length, (though not without much difficulty) made for the largest ships, by the advanced squadron under his command; the conduct of which was on every occasion to be much approved.

COAT OF ARMS OF THE JOHN BARTRAM FAMILY.—Forty or more years ago the Historical Society of Pennsylvania purchased a number of the manuscripts of John and William Bartram, which were bound in volumes; the Bible of John Bartram, printed in London, 1613, containing his book-plates, and the family coat of arms, illuminated, on parchment. In connection with the latter, the following interesting account is taken from Darlington's Memorials of John Bartram: Iwan Alexiowitz, of Russia, in describing a visit he made to John Bartram, the botanist, in the year 1769, states: "I was no sooner entered, than I observed a coat of arms, in a gilt frame, with the name of John Bartram. The novelty of such a decoration, in such a place, struck me; I could not avoid asking, 'Does the Society of Friends take any pride in those armorial bearings, which sometimes serve as marks of distinction between families, and much oftener as food for pride and ostentation?' 'Thee must know (said he) that my father was a Frenchman; he brought this piece of painting over with him. I keep it as a piece of family furniture, and as a memorial of his removal hither.' "

THE PHILADELPHIA DANCING ASSEMBLY.—In the Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, there is one volume which contains exclusively material for a history of the Philadelphia Dancing Assembly, among which are the original autographic list of the subscribers, the rules governing the dancing, cards of invitation, and accounts. The "Assembly," as it is now familiarly known, was organized in the year 1748, the first managers being John Inglis, Lynford Lardner, John Wallace, and John Swift. The following gossip letter, addressed to John Penn, describes one of their functions held in 1749:

NEW CASTLE 3^d May 1749.

HONOURED SIR:

Captain Arthur being detained at Red Bank I am hereby furnished with an opportunity of sending you the Governors Speech to this assembly and their address. The messages between the govern^r and the Assembly of Pencilvania shou'd have been sent but Mr. Franklin's promising positively that the minutes of Assembly should be publish'd before Arthurs Departure I did not put my Clerk on making the Copies and as he has disappointed me in not printing the minutes be pleas'd to accept of my excuse. The speech and address in reply to it were put into the News Papers and as there are two Sets in each Box these with my Letters will give you a just idea of the Business done at their last Sessions. I cannot tell what these people will go upon they talk of a Bridge to be made in another place over Brandywine and of another Ferry over Christiana I never understood on what Foot either the Ferry or Bridge stood and since an application is likely to be made of the governor by the present Possessors which may retard the passing the Act this Sessions. I would beg the favour of you to give him or me what information you can about the Ferry and what Sentiments you entertain of any alteration of the places of either the Ferry or Bridge. Now I have a little leisure it may not perhaps be disagreeable to go a Little into private Life. The President at Seventy-five married a woman of Twenty and she is likely to bring him a child this Year, he has Buried all his Sons and Daughters except M^{rs} Reith and Betsey a maiden Lady of Thirty-five and he has but one Grand Child a prettey girl of M^{rs} Barkleys he is to be sure one of the Weakest men alive as you will Judge when I tell you that during his Presidentship I paid him upwards of Two Thousand Pounds of which he has not now One Thousand Pounds left. He happened to Conceive a good opinion of me and so permitted me to reason him into an easey deportment towards the Council to whom he allways shewd a proper respect except When he gave way to the Resolves against his Judgment wherby he exposed his Administration and lost five hundred pounds that the Assembly was dispos'd to give him but this may be said in his excuse that it was carried with two great a precipitation to admit him to consult with any one.

By the Governors encouragement there has been a very handsome Assembly once a fortnight at Andrew Hamiltons House and Stor's which are Tenanted by M^r English make a Set of good Rooms for such a purpose and Consists of Eighty Ladies and as many Gentlemen one half appearing every Assembly Night M^r English had the Conduct of the whole and managed exceeding well; there happened a little mistake at the Beginning which at some other Times might have produc'd disturbances the Governor would have open'd the Assembly with M^{rs} Taylor but

she refus'd him I suppose because he had not been to Visit her after Mrs. Taylors refusal two or three Ladies out of Modesty & from no manner of ill design excused themselves so that the Governor was put a Little to his Shifts when M^{rs} Willing now M^{rs} Mayoress in a most Genteel Manner put herself into his way and on the Governor seeing this Instance of her good nature he ——— at the Occasion and they danc'd the first Minuet. No one took notice of the thing M^{rs} Taylor was neither blam'd nor excused nor commended and so it went of and every person during the Continuance of the Assembly which ended Last Week was extreemly chearfull and good Natur'd Excuse this little Degression the thing might perhaps be told wrong therefore tho' it is but a trifle the mentioning it may do some good. I forgot to tell you that M^r Taylor, M^r Lawrence Sen^r and M^r Samuel M^cCall Sen^r were Colonel Lieutenant Coll: and Major of the associated Regiment of the City of Philad^a M^r William Moore Mr. Sam^l Howes and M^r John Mother were the General Officers of the Blue Regiment of Chester County one M^r M^cDowell M^r Few and another Gentleman were the General Officers of the Red Regiment of Chester County M^r Alexander Graydon who lives on his Estate the Mills at Bristol M^r Matthew Hughs and Mr. DeVormandie were the General Officers of the Bucks County Regiment Mr. Robert Ellis and two others were the General Officers of the other Bucks Co^{ty} Regiment M^r Corkson, M^r James Galbreath and another person were General Officers rais'd on the East side of the Susquahannah in Lancaster County and M^r Benjamin Chambers M^r William Maxwell and M^r Robert Dunning were General Officers on the West side of Susquahannah.

I do not know what to make of the Governor and Assembly of the Jerseys. I fancy they have shun these ——— too fine whoever they were that advised M^r Belcher to dissolve the Assembly for this now and is compos'd of People who are said to be hearty for the Rioters and it is certain that Richard Smith the head of the Quaquers and a good sort of a Man whose son Married Hannah Logan has lost his influence over a Majority of the Members—one good however seems likely to attend it that the Governor is brought to speak out, and to concur with the Council in applications to the King and the Rioters I am told are become more calm. They have cut a vast Quantity of Staves.

LETTER OF GOVERNOR JOHN BLACKWELL TO WILLIAM PENN, in collection of Mr. J. W. Townsend.—

MOST HON^D SR :

My Last was of the 13th of January from Philadelphia, inclosed to my wife for conveyance ; wherein I gave you a large account by way of answer to your severall Letters of the 11th of Aprill, the 18th of July, the 11th of August & the 25th of Sept^r last. and of my delivery of the two Comissions directed to the Provinciall Councill, wherin also I acquainted you, that They had placed the Deputation of the Governm^t in themselves : wherof I was advertised by this following Letter from Mr. Markham viz. Sr. The Councill has this morning unanimously accepted of the Comission Impowering the Provinciall Councill to be Deputy Gov^r or Lieuten^t, and accordingly made choyce of Tho: Lloyd to be President : and under that form the Provinciall Councill is ready to receive what you have to comunicate to them. I am S^r y^r humble servant
W^m Markham In the Councill at Philadelphia, y^e 2^d

11^o mo. 16⁸⁹/₉₀ To John Blackwell, Esq^r these/ Touching their proceedings since, I shall say nothing by way of anticipation of their own account therof—Only this I understood by the Letter herinclosed written to John Simcock by W^m Stockdale &c. the 27th of the 11^o mo. 16⁸⁹/₉₀ that the Gentⁿ of the Lower Countyes seeme willing to knock off from your constitution, under your friends management. But I shall forbear to give you my weak advertissm^t upon the observations I have made of the motive or grounds induceing them therunto, or my owne dis-satisfactions therewith, in reference to the insecurity both of their Ma^{tyes} Interest in the Province, and their subjects hazard thereby: being doubtfull of the arrivall of these, under your present circumstances. though I confesse I have much upon my spirit to say with respect [torn] each: But the conclusion you have put to my concernednesse therin, and your totall silence as to hints of like nature by my former Letters, discourage my present inlargeing on that subject: at least for the present, houlding it unreasonable to adde to your present burthens. I remember what the Lord by his servant Moses spake to his people of old viz: Yee know the heart of strangers and of Our Lord himselfe (whom we are to imitate) its' sayd. He can not but have compassion on those that suffer, for that he also had suffer'd. S^r I have gone through like circumstances of Reducem^t with yours under God's various providences towards me since 1660: and have been additionally tryed (beyond my strength to beare) in Pennsylvania. But the Lord supported me whilst I got not so much there as would discharge my horses standing, and ran in debt for every bitt of bread I ate; and what I got or could borrow was in such pittifull sums & skantlings, as occasiond a double charge upon me: of which I shall say no more, but that, towards the time of my coming away, and after a fruitlesse tryall of all means to get in some part of your Rents for the discharge of my salary, or at least for enabling me to remove, I was constraind to borrow 25^D of Rob: Turner, and to give him a bill of 20^D English money for the same charged on you at 60 days after sight, to enable me for my journey thence. The like I gave to Griffith Jones for 50^D more; which they promised to use utmost indeavors to reimburse out of your Rents there, & to spare you in, if they found it could be so gotten. This later sum being for my dyet about 5 months with him, and for the use of some part of his house, valued at 31^D for the time I lodged there. (for I could have no benefit by the use of yours, or other conveniences, Mr. Markham & your goods from Pennsbury filling it.) S^r I did not think I should have been so used as I found I was. Especially having rec^d advertisem^t from my wife (by your directions) of a Cargo of goods consigned me for paying my salary, which, I understood was afterwards diverted un-accountably. Not to mention other causes of my discouragem^{ts} and dis-appointm^t of that which by your Letter you promised to secure to me. But, S^r my principall designe by these lynes was to have given you an account of my proceedings about y^e receiving of your Rents here, which is conteyned in the large transcript or narrative therof herewith sent you. wherein you will perceive I have pursued the same method as whilst I had the honor to preside in your Councill. so that I need to say the lesse, submitting the same to your owne animadversions & reflections therupon. I have this only to adde by way of appollogie, that the faylure I have mett with in Pennsylvania, and the prospect I had of my after dis-appoyntm^{ts}, occasion'd my chargeing you the 30th of May last with a 1st, 2^d & 3^d bills of Ex-

change for paym^t of 100^D to Mr. Dean Montage Merchant or his order at 30 dayes after sight; w^{ch} was for repaym^t of 100^D I borrowed here of Mr. Richards, for furnishing my self with horses, other necessaryes & charges of my journey to Pennsylvania. (The whole of which was layd out of those occasions Except some small part spent there after my coming.) I confesse I wrote my wife word, that if she understood you were streightend to pay that sum, she should provide against the protest of the Bills for non-payment, untill I should trye the utmost of other means, which finding my self dis-appointd of, I have been forced by other Letters since to put her on the re-newing of her request for paym^t: and in confidence therof, since my returne hither, being prest to repaym^t of the 100^D I borrowed here with the Interest for neare 2 yeares, I took up moneys here, and charged like bills for 100^D on my son, with advice to answer it by the forementioned 100^D charged on you; which if Mr. Mountage be fayled of, will highly reflect upon me. and necessitate my friends there, as well as dis-repute me here, which I perswade me you will be tender of. And now S^r In Order to the winding up my bottome with you, I have here inclosed (& also sent my wife) a copy of my humble demands and expectations for my service on your Comission as Governor: w^{ch} I conceive is just, the further Incouragem^{ts} (which were also inducem^{ts} to me to undertake it viz. That of affording me the privilege of your house in Philadelphia; as also That you doubted not but you should prevayle with your people to make it up at least 100^D p annum more; (wherin I relyed on your Interest) I submitt to your generosity; with this only incentive, that I have lost two years time in y^e improving my plantation here, besides what I have lost (by my absence) of the improvement I had made before. If upon no account I have deserved it, I'm sure to be a loser by your favor, in full compliance with my expectations upon the aco^t inclosed which is an additional discomfort to me in my old age. I have desired my wife to wayt on you for such performance as your justice & wisdom shall think meet. And if in consideration of those other Expectations you rayed in me, you shall think fitt to present my Dearest with fifty pieces of Gold, it shall be as double so much given my self: and I shall for the same have such farther consideration of your affayrs and the methodizing of them (especially of what concerns your Revenue upon & agreeable to that measure I have attained of the knowledge therof, and of your peoples inclinations & apprehensions) as may assure you I remayne

S^rY^r very much obliged humble & faithfull servant

JOHN BLACKWELL.

Boston, May y^e 15th 1690For the Hon^{ble}

William Penn

Lord Proprietor of the Province
of Pennsylvania & Counties
Annexed

In America.

At London

These.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION WHICH NOMINATED JOSEPH HIESTER FOR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The simplicity and generally deliberative nature of a State Convention of that day is in diverting contrast to the cut-and-dried programme of such bodies at the present.

LOUIS RICHARDS.

READING, PA.

LANCASTER March 8th 1820

GENERAL JOSEPH HIESTER.

DEAR SIR,

In pursuance of a resolution of the Convention assembled at Carlisle on the 4th Inst. for the purpose of recommending a Candidate as Governor to be supported at the next general election, I herewith transmit a copy of their proceedings, with sentiments of respect and a sincere wish for the success of our cause

I am respectfully your's &c

GEORGE LOUIS MAYER

Secretary of the Convention.

CARLISLE March 4th 1820.

The delegates from the several counties of Pennsylvania elected by the friends of reform for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the office of Governor to be recommended to the people of this Commonwealth for their consideration on the second Tuesday of October, assembled this day at the Court house, and after some desultory conversation appointed John Shryock of Franklin County, Chairman and Eli Coulter of Westmoreland and George Louis Mayer of Lancaster County Secretaries. The meeting being thus organized, it was agreed that the names of the Counties be call'd and those represented should be entered on the Minutes of the Convention—there appeared from the City of Philadelphia, John M. Taylor: County of Phil'a Charles Peirce, Robert Carr, Centre, W^m H. Patterson: Berks, Conrad Feger, Peter Aurand, George Boyer, John Berkenbine: Lancaster Jno. Whiteside, Jo^s Lefevre Jno: Ramsey, Geo: P. Fryor, Geo. Louis Mayer. Schuylkill Frederick Hesser: Lebanon, David Fisher, Henry Koppenhaver: Dauphin, Henry Wenrich, Jacob Shoemaker, Cumberland John M^cCarter, Abraham Fulweiler, Samuel Reddet: Mifflin, Robert M^cClelland, Andrew Banks Westmoreland, Alex^r Culbertson, Eli Coulter, Humphry Fullerton. Franklin, John Shryock, John M^cLean, Samuel Dickey.

Information was then laid before the Convention of the inability of a number of delegates (colleagues of those members from counties represented) to attend as well as those of other counties who had elected delegates, but from their want of knowledge of the time and place of meeting, and other unavoidable causes could not arrive in time to take their seats at this Convention.

It was then resolved—That this Convention proceed to the nomination of a Candidate to be recommended to the people of Pennsylvania for the Office of Governor. Whereupon the following nominations were made.

Joseph Hiester	John Steel Col ^o of Phila.	Andrew Gregg
N. B. Boileau	John Spayd	Isaac Wayne
D ^r Geo. Logan	Benj ^m R. Morgan	Walter Franklin
James Brady	Jared Ingersoll	W ^m Tilghman

A Motion was then made and carried, that the opinions of the gentlemen present be fully and fairly express'd, as respected the sentiments of their constituents in relation to the different candidates now before the Convention. After a full and free discussion during which the present state and prospects of the friends of reform were taken into view as well as the claims of the highly respectable character in nomination, it appeared that—

General Joseph Hiester of Berks County on taking the sense of the meeting received twenty-eight votes, and Walter Franklin Esquire of Lancaster County, one vote—whereupon Joseph Hiester was recommended to the people of Pennsylvania as a suitable candidate for the office of Governor at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October 1820.

A Committee was then appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sentiments entertain'd by this meeting, consisting of John Whitesides, Charles Peirce, Abram Fulweiler, W^m H. Patterson, James Dickey, Eli Coulter and George Louis Mayer. The Convention then adjourn'd to meet again this evening to receive the report of the Committee. The Convention re-assembled pursuant to adjournment, and the committee to draft certain resolutions &c. reported, that owing to the short time allowed them, they were unable to accomplish the object for which they were appointed, and requested a further period to transact the business delegated to them. Thereupon the Convention adjourn'd to meet again on Monday morning March 6th.

Monday March 6th 1820.

The Convention reassembled, when the following preamble and resolutions were reported by the Committee appointed, and were adopted by the unanimous voice of the Convention.

The Governments of the States of America may be said to be only political institutions ever created, which have not derived their origin from force, fraud or accident. A glorious design under the influence of the Deity has reared those structures under which so great a share of prosperity has been enjoyed by the people of these states, and which must forever continue to protect their prosperity, if each existing generation shall be as virtuous and as vigilant as their ancestors. Decay indeed seems to be incidental to all human works, and it must be confessed that short as the durations of our institutions have been, symptoms of no dubious boding have been already witnessed. Still it will be found on a candid enquiry that if abuses have presented themselves they have not been the effects of inherent imperfections in our frame of Government so much as of a culpable indifference or neglect on the part of the people. It is now nearly four years since that portion of the freemen of Pennsylvania denominated Independent republicans erected the standard of political reform, aware of the abuses of power by those who were elected to the higher grades of office and trust, they resolved to resist those abuses and that selfishness of individuals which necessarily proceed'd therefrom.

When the first meeting was held in Carlisle, those who attended it raised their warning voices against the mischiefs of legislative interference in the nominations of Presidents and Governors, they were then answered only by calumny and aspersion, but the people were not in-

different or so ignorant as was imagined under all those difficulties, our predecessors of 1816 made a deep impression upon the public mind. So powerful indeed was their appeal to the people, that in the succeeding year, the very persons who had so lately defended legislative nominations adopted a line of conduct different from the past, and at length such has been the glorious effect of truth and perseverance that a legislative nomination of candidates is now publicly *scouted* by those who in 1816 reprobated my other course.

If the efforts of the minority of 1816 should not accomplish a more important change than this, it will have been an adequate consideration for all their labours and the unmerited abuse return'd for their disinterested services. But their success is so far a guarantee of an ultimate triumph in all other respects. The path of principle is straight and pleasant, ambition and selfishness are not tempted to tread it, so that an ample opportunity is offered for the exercise of the energies of the virtuous and disinterested.

No provocation ought to produce an imitation of the example of those who in 1817 denounced as "Enemies of the country" such of the freemen of this state as would not submit to a legislative nomination; the rights of all men are equal, the actions of no man ought to be attributed to base motives, if those more generous can possibly be supposed, allowance ought ever to be made for the frailty of our nature and a reform of political abuses can only be lasting which is produced by conviction, such it is believed have hitherto been the leading doctrines of the minority of 1816 & 17, such it is hoped will ever be the sentiments which will guide their successors.

Thus unwilling to arouse unnecessarily any personal emotions, it is with reluctance that duty demands a brief notice of the candidate who succeed'd in 1817. Have the predictions of his friends been realized by the wisdom and purity of his measures? Has he pursued the course which was then so loudly promised? Or have not the accusations then preferr'd against him been amply established even by those who may be said to have been of his household? What objection made to him then has lost its force upon experience? What motive that then existed to array manly opposition does not now demand a more resolute resistance? If indeed there is a necessity for an amelioration of our political as well as social concerns; if it is desirable that an early termination should be put to the prevailing distress and embarrassments; if a magnanimous policy essential to the internal prosperity of Pennsylvania, those desirable results can only be accomplish'd by a change in the state administration, Men who seek power and patronage solely for the purpose of their own aggrandisement should be removed from the trusts they abuse, and their stations fill'd by men who will aim to establish their renown by the benefits they confer on society.

To the accomplishment of this great purpose, party distinctions at all times odious, now no longer oppose themselves, the charm of a mere name has ceased to delude the mask of affected patriotism no longer hides the deformity of imposture, the freemen of this Commonwealth seek statesmen and not factionists, and the virtuous and the wise cannot be anticipated from a reform of the political administration, a change that must restore Pennsylvania to her once high and glorious reputation amongst the States.

Impress'd with those sentiments: therefore,

Resolved, That we adhere to the principles and objects avowed by the friends of reform assembled in Convention at Carlisle in 1816 & 17—never forgetting the great political truth that all men are born free and equal and that governments ought to be instituted for the use of the Governed and not for the Governors.

Resolved. That a change in the administration is absolutely necessary to the duration and purity of our political institutions and to the restoration of the Commonwealth to its former state of honorable distinction and internal prosperity.

Resolved. That Rotation in Office, being of vital importance to our existence as a republic, we recommend that the candidate now proposed to the Independent votes of Pennsylvania and every succeeding candidate, who may be elevated by the suffrages of the people to this high trust, will in accordance with the spirit of the constitution retire from office at the expiration of Three Years, and after saving his country, his constitutional period, decline a re-election.

Resolved—As the opinion of this meeting, that the Candidate now recommended will if elected, call to his council our most virtuous and distinguished citizens, having talents and honesty, without regard to party prejudices, sectional divisions or religious distinctions, and that his policy in all respects will be wise, generous and disinterested.

Resolved—That this convention highly disapproves of the practice heretofore adopted by the incumbents to office, in arrogating to themselves the supreme direction in nominating candidates for office, and view it as a system of corruption tending to subvert the freedom of choice and introduce aristocracy by creating two orders among the people.

Resolved—Therefore that we most zealously recommend to the free-men of Pennsylvania from this time henceforth to exclude from all meetings for nominations all persons holding offices dependant for duration or salary upon the pleasures of the executive of the United States, or of this State.

Resolved—That in selecting men to fill our public offices, we recommend to our fellow citizens to be guided solely in their choice by the fitness, honesty and capacity of the candidate, laying aside party spirit, that bane of public good and poison of social happiness when carried beyond the bounds of free enquiry. And that instead of substituting unmeaning terms of reproach for reason and argument, we keep up a spirit of liberality and forbearance in our discussions.

Resolved—That the candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania ought to be a man not only of private worth and public integrity but one who would be a rallying point for honest men of all parties, desirous to promote the public good rather than foment party dissensions, and one who would discountenance all measures calculated to aggrandize the few at the expense & degradation of the many.

Resolved—That in the opinion of this Convention Joseph Hiester if elected would be such a chief magistrate as would advance the best interests of the state, establish by his example and influence and the wise and prudent measures of his administration “a new order of things” founded on the strong basis of economy and the public good, and rescue the character of Republican Pennsylvania, from that degraded situation, to which its party animosities and spirit of proscription have reduced it in the eyes and estimation of our sister states.

Resolved—That a general committee of correspondence be appointed of 25 persons and that the state be divided into five districts, when the following was reported and adopted.

For the City and County of Phil^a and the adjacent counties—Jos. Reed, W^m Delany, W^m G. Duane, W^m Milnor and John Harrison.

For Berks, Northampton and the adjacent Counties—John Bickel, Jacob K. Boyer, Berks, Alen Horn, Northampton, John Whitesides and Geo. Hoffman Lancaster Centre, Lycoming and the adjacent counties, Andrew Gregg, Hamilton Humes Centre, Sam^l Stewart, Lycoming, Col. James M^cFarland and D^r Doty Mifflin.

For Dauphin, Cumberland &c. John P. Helfenstien, Geo. Brown, George Auchenbach, Carlisle, James Montgomery, of Dauphin, John Rudesil of Franklin and J. Carter Esq^r of York.

For Allegheny and the counties west of the mountains Walter Forward, Allegheny, David Stewart Indiana David Reynolds Armstrong, James Brady and John D. Mathiot of West-Moreland.

Resolved—That the members of the Committee named be authorized to supply any vacancies, and that our friends in the different counties of the state be requested to appoint a committee of correspondence for each county to co-operate with the committee above named.

Resolved—That John M. Taylor, Jo^s Lefever, Abram Fulweiler, Humphry Fullerton, Andrew Banks, John M^cLean and David Fisher, be appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of Pennsylvania in behalf of this Convention.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Commissioners of the County of Cumberland for the use of the Court house, and to the spectators* for their orderly deportment during the session of the Convention.

Resolved—That the proceedings be sign'd by the chairman and secretaries, and published in all the papers of the State.

The business of the Convention being closed, as it was begun in the utmost harmony, friendship and unanimity, adjourn'd.

(sign^d)

JOHN SHRYOCK, Chairman

Eli Coulter and
Geo. Louis Mayer } secretaries.
G. L. M.

WILLIAM WEBB'S ACCOUNT OF HIS JOURNEY TO THE CONOYS.—

4^{mo} y^e 4th 1733 I left my Habitation in order to meet John Taylor to compleat y^e Survey of y^e Quantity of Land of 10000 Acres for I. Page on w^{ch} day we met at John Minshalls nere y^e Gap & staying there that night, y^e next morning we sett out for New Town in company wth Joseph Brinton & severall others of our company about y^e Hour of nine in y^e morning gott safe there to y^e House of S. Bettrell at w^{ch} place we refreshed our Selves & baited our Horses intending y^e same day for Pexton & being informd that there was a man going to Pexton we signified we should be glad of his company for a guide, but presently understanding that he must call (on some business) out of the way therefore

*The house was crowded.

had no further expectation of him, where upon one Sam. Smith a liver in Donegall informd us that he was going home & we apprehending he might be guide to us through the most difficult way signified we should be glad of his company but y^e s^d Smith being apprehensive that we were going to Survey some Land signified to us that we had better return home than go any farther on such an affair w^{ch} made J. Taylor query for what reason, the answer was that the inhabitants met & was come to a generall resolution not to admitt of any Survey to be made, neither in Donegall Swatara Paxton Quetepehala nor any lands any where there or thereabouts, although we oftentimes informed him the good purpose of y^e Proprietor towards y^e inhabitants of the places affores^d, yet nott withstanding it was often repeated by him that a Survey would not be suffered—upon any pretentions whatsoever no not so much as to locate y^e Bounds of Donegall until they knew the terms expecting y^e price would not exceed 5£ & Hundred from a price they have seen & who was Proprietor threatening that if we went on in pursuitt thereof although by our Proprietor Penn speciall order they should in noways regard it then we asked if they were got beyond Law answered yes & Gospel too w^{ch} caused some warm words to pass, threatening what they would do, we then asking if they were resolvd to kill us, or to break our bones his answer was no, but we should be blanketed if we offered any Survey so after some further discourse we pursued our Journey leaving y^e s^d Smith behind us but I being willing to acquaint my Self better of y^e Quantity of Land vacant about the Conoy Town & well knowing y^t y^e indians was liveing thereon did not care to come wth a Survey at unawares upon them w^{ch} made me leave J. T. & I. P. & some others of our company to go to y^e s^d Town in order to treat wth y^e indians on that affair they pursueing their Journey to Pexton in order to execute a Survey for y^e Pro^r of a 1000 Acres. so after many miles riding I gott to A. Galbreath at w^{ch} I alighted talking a little wth him found by him the disposition of mind of the people as we had reason before to apprehd w^{ch} made me, at y^e request of J. Taylor agreeable to my own mind to desire his company with me to the indian Town as ally up to Pexton apprehending his presence as a Magistrate might greatly awe the disquietted people but he absolutely refused to go a long with us unless he had y^e Proprietors J. N. or J. S. Speciall order so I took leave of him wth two of my own company pursueing my design forward & calling at one (I think) James Smiths House I there gott some small refreshment he appearing very kind & of good behaviour & after some time I went forward in order to the town & going along, the people flocked in on all sides of the road to a very great number nere 40 or 60 in about one Hour many of them haveing clubs wth them in a very unbecomeing manner & by their words & actions appeared fully determined to offer an abuse if we had proceeded to a Survey, any otherwise than before is observd so at last being at y^e Town spoke with y^e indians and finding their uneasiness resolved to leave my design of Surveying there & pursue further supposing their uneasiness to proceed from the misrepresentation of those people & so I parted wth y^e indians very good friends, most of those Donegallians being still wth me but some of them seemed somewhat moderated before we parted next Morning setting out wth my company for Pexton in order to meet J. T. & c. in hopes to accomplish my business arrivd about 3 or 4 a clock in the afternoon arrived at y^e House of John Harris in Pexton at my first appearance John Harris, Joseph Brinton, John Taylor & c

rejoyced fearing they would have way laid & done me some great injury so going into y^e House they informed me how J. Taylor had been serv'd (supposing it to be me) while in y^e Survey of y^e 1000 Acres for y^e Proprietor a man in great rage ran in upon him & Struck at him severall times & hurt him very much but being prevented by some in the company obstructed his design of takeing his Blood he Swearing he would have my Blood if ever he mett wth me they also informing me of their apprehensions of y^e resolution of many of the people in like manner as affores^d so that from y^e generall appearance of the people in all those parts we durst not proceed to y^e execution of our Business so resolved to return & Setting out next morning from y^e House of John Harris at about 15 or 20 Miles distance we were pursued by two men in an unbecoming manner giveing us very unbecomeing langauge we being at y^e time refreshing our Selves by a Stream of water & going to eat when they come up wth us so from what they expressed & from what before had passed by Hint to us we were under some apprehensions of a considerable number pursueing us so upon y^e same mounted our Horses & pursued on our way two men being in company wth us (before those two former) being livers at Pexton much persuaded us to make on our way they very much fearing great mischf if they overtook us one of y^e former two rideing for many miles hollowing as he rid to allarm the country w^{ch} prevented our representing the case to a magistrate & obliged us to take a road for our safty unexpected to them the other wth his club pursuing us untill his Horse tired so by takeing a different road we escaped without any further harm.

DONATION TO THE POOR OF BOSTON, 1775; original in the Dickinson Papers, Manuscript Department Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1775

Rec'd of John Dickinson Esq. One hundred & Fifty seven pounds thirteen shillings & Nine pence Philad^a Currency, being a Donation from the County of Caroline in Maryland to the Poor of Boston, which I Engage to Transmit to the Committee of Donations to be appropriated to the Sufferers of Boston agreeable to the Design of the Donors.

JOHN HANCOCK

£157. 13. 9.

THE FRANKS FAMILY.—So much historical and personal interest centers around different members of the Franks family and so much that is not correct in regard to them has appeared in print, that I have put into shape some notes jotted down by me in the course of a search for a portrait of the wit and beauty, Rebecca Franks, afterward Lady Johnson, which was published for the first time as an illustration to *The American Woman*, by Miss Ida M. Tarbell, in *The American Magazine* for November, 1909.

It seems to be conceded that the American emigrant of the family was Jacob Franks, who came to this country according to one account, circa 1705, and according to another account, circa 1711. His father is variously stated to have been Aaron Franks and Naphtali Franks, of Germany, the former of whom it is claimed went to England, with George of Hanover, in 1714, to be crowned King of Great Britain, loaning him the jewels he wore in his crown on that occasion. Jacob Franks (1) was

born in 1688 and died in New York, January 16, 1769. In 1719 he married Belhah Abigail Levy, daughter of Moses Levy, and had 4 children, David, Phila, Moses and —, if not more.

1. David Franks (2) b. in New York, September 23, 1720, removed to Philadelphia, circa 1738, and married there, December 17, 1743, Margaret Evans, daughter of "Peter Evans of the Inner Temple, gentleman, Register General of Pennsylvania." Mrs. Franks d. September 28, 1780, aged 60, and was buried in Christ Church yard.* David Franks died in England in 1794, having had 5 or 6 children, viz:

1. Abigail Franks (3), b. January 6, 1744/5; baptised in Christ Church, April 12, 1745; m. January 6, 1768, Andrew Hamilton, son of the Councillor of the same name who was brother of Governor James Hamilton, son of Andrew Hamilton, the great lawyer and elder brother of William Hamilton of the Woodlands. She died September 11, 1798, leaving one child, Ann (4), who married James Lyle, whose daughter Ellen (5) married Hartman Kuhn of Philadelphia.
 2. Jacob (3), b. January 7, 1746/7; baptised at Christ Church, April 20, 1747; m. ————. Jacob Franks was living in England in 1781, d. ————.
 3. John (3), b. ————. d. ————. Styled of Ilesworth, Middlesex, England, Member of Parliament.†
 4. Mary (3), b. January 25, 1748; baptised at Christ Church, April 10, 1748; d. August 26, 1774. On her tombstone in Christ Church yard she is called "Polly."
 5. Moses (3), b. ————. d. ————.
 6. Rebecca (3), b. 1760?; m. January 24, 1782, Henry Johnson, Colonel of the 17th regiment of Foot, who commanded Stony Point, when it was captured by Anthony Wayne and whose Orderly Book, which fell into the hands of Wayne on that occasion, is in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Colonel Johnson became a General in 1809 and was created a Baronet in December 1818, when his wife became Lady Johnson. She died March—, 1823. Her son Henry Allen Johnson m. Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Phillipse of New York, and their grandson is the present Colonel Sir Henry Allen William Johnson, b. 1855.
2. Phila Franks (2), b. June 19, 1722; m. ————. ————. 1742 Oliver Delancey of New York; d. 1811. They had 6 children, Susanna, Charlotte, Phila, Anna, Oliver and Stephen. Phila Franks is always stated incorrectly to have been a sister of Rebecca Franks, instead of her aunt.
1. Susanna (3) m. Lt. Gen. Sir William Draper
 2. Charlotte (3) m. Field Marshal Sir David Dundas
 3. Phila (3) m. Stephen Payne Galwey
 4. Anna (3) m. John Harris Cruger
 5. Oliver (3)

* The "copy" of Burials in Christ Church in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, calls her "Rebecca," but her tombstone gives her name correctly.

† N. B. Jacob Franks probably changed his name to John, after he settled in England, as he is styled, the same as John, "of Ilesworth, Middlesex, England," in which case 2 and 3 are the same.

6. Stephen (3) m. ———. His son was General Sir William Howe De Lancey who fell at Waterloo, where he was on Wellington's staff.

3. Moses Franks (2), b. ——— m. ——— Sarah ———. d. ———. Had issue Isaac (3) b. May 27, 1759; m. July 9, 1782 Mary Davidson and d. March 4, 1822. They had issue 4 children, 2 of whom died young and

1. Samuel D. (4), Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the counties of Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin, Penna.

2. Sarah Eliza (4) m. September 9, 1806, John Huffnagle.

N. B. David Solebury Franks, who was aide de camp to Benedict Arnold, is believed to have been also a son of Moses Franks (2), "Major David Franks," doubtless the same, was buried in St. Peter's Church yard October 7, 1793, and letters of Administration on the estate of David Solebury Franks were granted January 13, 1794, to Moses Franks. This last item would indicate his having been a son of Moses (2).

4. "Aunt Franks" is mentioned in the letter from Rebecca Franks to her sister Abby Hamilton, PA. MAG. OF HIST. AND BIOG., Vol. 22, and must have been either her father's sister or the wife of her uncle Moses.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

Queries.

RUSSELL.—John Russell came from England, with his daughter Elizabeth, about 3-23-1683. Three hundred acres of land in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County (now Montgomery), were surveyed for him 6-30-1683, and the grant from William Penn is dated 5-16-1684. His only child, Elizabeth, married Joseph Mather, the first of the name in Pennsylvania, and inherited all of her father's estate, which she also administered. I should like to know the parentage of John Russell, from whence he came, the name of the ship and the exact date of its arrival. Elizabeth (Russell) Mather became a prominent minister of the Society of Friends, and also administered to her husband's estate.

HORACE MATHER LIPPINCOTT.

HOBSON.—Wanted, the full date and place of death, and any additional biographical matter of Samuel Isaac Hobson, who graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1829, and from the Harvard Divinity School in 1839. He is said to have died in Philadelphia, in October 1822, but this cannot be verified.

E. J.

Book Notices.

LA QUESTION DES PÊCHERIES DE L'ATLANTIQUE: UN DIFFERENT ENTRE LES ÉTATS-UNIS ET L'EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE. By Thomas Willing Balch. Brussels, 1909, the Revue de Droit International; Paris, A. Pedone, in 8°, pages 50.

This monograph deals with the northeastern fisheries question, which has been a bone of contention between the United States and Great Britain ever since the close of the Revolutionary war. The question will shortly be submitted to the Hague International Court for decision. In this treatise the decisions of Courts of Law, opinions of juriconsults learned in International Law, and many historic facts are mar-

shalled in support of the rights of the United States. On the merits of the case the argument in favor of the rights of the United States seems to be conclusive.

HISTORICAL ESSAYS. By James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., Litt.D. New York, 1909. 8vo. pp. 335. The Macmillan Co. Price, \$2.25 net.

This new book of Dr. Rhodes contains lectures on the writing of history; the profession of historian; newspapers as historical sources; ten biographical sketches; the Presidential office; a review of President Hayes's administration; who burned Columbia, South Carolina; and several addresses, delivered before a number of Universities and Historical Societies. They all bear evidence of painstaking and laborious research and the impress of a cultivated and thoroughly equipped mind. He has his convictions, which are strong, but the fair minded way in which he handles his subjects commands our admiration.

SOME RECORDS OF SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE. By C. H. B. Turner. Philadelphia, 1909. 8vo. pp. 387. Illustrated.

Prior to the settlement of the dispute between Penn and Lord Baltimore, the County of Sussex was only 30 miles long and 12 miles wide, and it is within these limits that the researches of the Rev. Dr. Turner have been confined. He has collected a large number of records, now for the first time published, and the material will prove of service to both the historian and genealogist. As indicating the scope of the work, mention may be made of the following: Ecclesiastical records of St. Peter's P. E. Church, 1689; Vestry Book records, 1790-1852; inscriptions on tombstones in the church-yard; Court records, 1681-1710; Wills, Administrations and Marriages, 1683-1695; inscriptions on tombstones in the ancient cemetery at Pilot town; and there are chapters on a "Lost Settlement in Delaware," "The destruction of the Plockhoy colony by Gov. Carr of New York," and the "Bombardment of Lewes by the British, April 6-7, 1813."

THE BUTLER FAMILY IN AMERICA. Compiled by William D. Butler, John C. Butler, Joseph M. Butler. St. Louis, Mo., 1909. 8vo. pp. 296. Illustrated.

In the history of our country, there are few families who from Colonial times; through the Revolution; the War of 1812-15; the Mexican War; the great Civil conflict, down to the present time, have a better record as soldiers, statesmen and good American citizens, than the Butlers of Pennsylvania. History, too, shows how well they merited the old saying, "The blood of the Butlers is hot and bold, but is always true to the truth."

Their first American ancestor, Thomas Butler, with his three sons, natives of County Wicklow, Ireland, came to Pennsylvania in 1748, and settled at Lancaster, and a few years later were joined by other members of the family, some of whom settled at Carlisle. The family is one of the oldest in the peerage of Ireland.

The compilers have collected the historical and genealogical data with the greatest care, and the facts recorded are well substantiated. We hope the work may have a wide circulation, and a copy be found in every library in Pennsylvania.





THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1906.

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No. 3

THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW FIREPROOF
BUILDING OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
PENNSYLVANIA, APRIL 6-7, 1910.

THE formal opening of the new fireproof building of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, located at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets, took place on the afternoon of April 6, 1910, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage of historians, scholars, members, and their guests, and was in charge of the following Committee:

Thomas Willing Balch,
Richard M. Cadwalader,
Hampton L. Carson,
John Cadwalader,
John H. Converse,
William Drayton,
O'Hara Darlington,
George H. Earle,
W. Macpherson Hornor,
Charles E. Ingersoll,
John W. Jordan,
Gregory B. Keen,
William H. Lambert,

John F. Lewis,
Thomas L. Montgomery,
George W. Norris,
John P. Nicholson,
S. W. Pennypacker,
William Pepper,
William Potter,
W. Brooke Rawle,
John Thompson Spencer,
Charles Morton Smith,
George Steinman,
Charlemagne Tower,
Alexander VanRensselaer,

Francis Howard Williams.

Prior to the ceremonies, the visitors spent their time going through the spacious building, examining the rare books, collections of paintings and relics, in Stillé Hall, Hall of Governors, Gilpin Library, and the priceless collections in the Manuscript Department, the Assembly Hall, and rooms of the officers of the Society. The floral display was very attractive.

At 4 o'clock the large and distinguished audience gathered in Assembly and Stillé Halls, between which a platform had been erected, where were seated officers of the Society and members of the Building Committee. The President, Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL.D., opened the ceremonies by introducing John Frederic Lewis, Esq., chairman of the Building Committee, who was greeted with applause, as he arose to speak.

After rendering formal thanks to the architect, Addison Hutton, and the builders, J. E. and A. L. Pennock, through whose sympathetic co-operation it had been possible to make the new building an example of greater economy per square feet than any other in Philadelphia, and describing the unique system of fireproof construction, Mr. Lewis continued:

The building which has been erected for the Society is admirably fitted for the purpose intended. Its chief aim was to serve as a fireproof storage for the Society's invaluable collections, and this aim has been constantly kept in view in every detail of its design and construction. Its walls are of brick, a material already burned, and are of great thickness, with ventilating air shafts to the roof. No wood whatsoever has been used in the construction of the building. The interior of the building has been divided into units, so to speak, of fire risk; each portion being separated from the next to it by a fireproof door hung on an inclined railway track, counter-weighted in such a manner that at a dangerous elevation of temperature, a

fusible plug melts, the weights fall off and the door automatically closes. The window frames are of iron, and even the sash also, and instead of plain glass being used, half-inch wired glass has been employed throughout the building.

The stairway for the entire western portion of the building is carried in a separate stair well, well fitted with an Underwriter's door upon every floor, and all the windows on the south of the building are not only supplied with iron sash and frames and wired glass, but also with rolling steel shutters which make the building safe from flames in this direction.

Bookcases of steel have been supplied throughout the building with the exception of two or three rooms, which it is the intention of the Committee to supply, and the large tables used by the public for consulting the Society's collections are of mahoganized steel, so that in every possible way the building has been made as absolutely fireproof as modern ingenuity and skill can devise.

The public does not realize the immense value of the collections of the Society. Perhaps in no single place is there anywhere brought together such wonderful records of the sources of American history, and the Council of the Society recognized the fact that the care of these records forever was its primary duty and has kept this steadfastly in mind.

At the conclusion of his description, Mr. Lewis turned to President Pennypacker and handed to him the master keys of the building and said :

And now, sir, it gives me, on behalf of the Building Committee, the greatest pleasure to turn this handsome structure over to you as President of the Society. (Applause.)

Address of the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

The purpose of this address, in accepting the Hall which in your behalf with gratitude I now do, is to ascertain and narrate the origin, development and, to some extent, the existing condition of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The tale to be told is simple, and gives little opportunity for embellishment in its structure, or oratory in its expression. At the outset, if there be any here on the lookout for the turn of phrases, or who anticipate the beautiful and the ornate, permit me to say to them in the language of Lord Berners, who in the early sixteenth century translated the *Chronicles of Sir John Froissart*, "I know myself insufficient in the facondyous arte of rethoryke." Further, I ask them, following still the thought of this early delver in historical lore, "yf any faute be to laye it to myn unconnyng and derke ingnoraunce and to mynysshe, adde, or augment as they shall fynde cause requysyte." To quote another authority perhaps equally venerable and reliable, if less polite, in the words of the nursery rhyme with which you are all familiar :

"If you want any more
You may sing it yourself."

The beginnings of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, like those of most human institutions and of all natural growths, were humble and more or less obscure. It pleases the fancies of men in explaining their own origin to imagine that they came with the dawn from beyond the clouds, that their forefathers lived in castles across the blue seas and that the founders of the fortunes of their families went about in dress suits and wearing kid gloves. The Peruvians believe that their first Inca, Mango Capac, came direct from the sun; the Romans trace their origin to pious Æneas of the royal house of



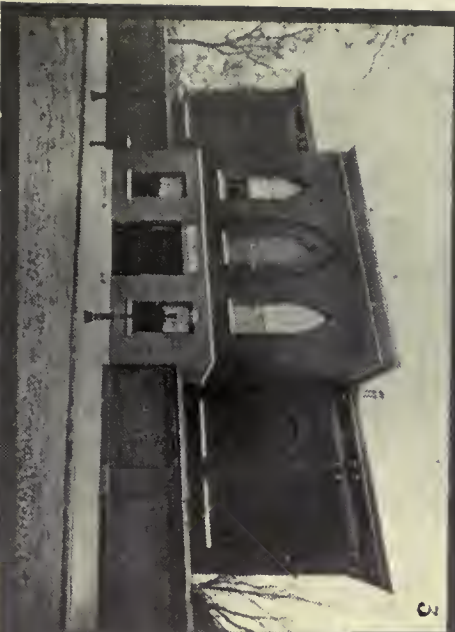
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SOME OF THE HOMES OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

1. Residence, Thomas I. Wharton, in which the Society was founded December 2, 1824.
3. Building on grounds of Pennsylvania Hospital (Spruce St. front), erected to exhibit West's "Christ Healing the Sick."

5. New fire proof building of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania

2. The Athenaeum Building, whose upper floor was occupied by the Society.
4. Patterson Mansion with annexes.

Troy; and the Greeks told us that Pallas sprang full-grown, armed and wise from the brain of Zeus.

Nothing ever happens in that way. The oak tree and the elephant with all of their strength and the lily and the bird-of-Paradise with all of their beauty, come alike by slow processes from the common brown earth which we wash from our hands and brush from our coats with a semblance of contempt. The ancestors of the Capets, who gave to France her early line of kings, and of the Plantagenets, the proudest of the royal families of England, were both ignorant peasants tilling together the same soil along the seashore of Western Europe.

No doubt there were those in every period from the planting of the Province who had some taste for the cultivation of history and the will to make some effort for the preservation of its sources. The same authority I have before cited, Lord Berners, says, "But, above all thynges wherby mans welthe ryseth, speciall laude and praise ought to be gyven to historie: it is the keper of such thinges as have ben vertuously done and the wytnesse of yvell dedes: and by the benefite of hystorie all noble highe and vertuous actes be immortall . . . it moveth stereth and compelleth to honestie: detesteth erketh and abhorreth vices: it extolleth enhaunceth and lyfteth up suche as ben noble and vertuous: depresseth poystereth aud thrusteth downe such as ben wicked yvell and reproveable;" and he continues, "whan I advertysed and remembered the many folde comodyties of hystorie howe benefyciall it is to mortall folke, and eke how laudable and merytoryous a dede it is to write hystories, I fixed my mynde to do something therein." Others have been incited by the same ambition and have followed the same path with like zeal if with less distinction. Massachusetts, which is ever active and alert, organized an Historical Society in 1791. This example was followed by New York in 1804, Maine and Rhode Island in 1822, New Hampshire in 1823, and Pennsylvania in 1824.

In 1815, the American Philosophical Society appointed

a Committee upon Literature and History. It was a large committee, never revived, whose labors appear to have ceased within the next decade. There have been those who thought that the origin of this Society could be traced to the effort of that committee; but an investigation fails to disclose evidence to support the theory. The contemporaneous records, the fact that another meeting place was selected, and certain early indications of estrangement, all suggest a different view. Mathew Carey, commenting in 1826 on the first volume of our "Memoirs" says: "This publication recalls to mind a plan I formed when a bookseller many years since, when I contemplated making an effort to establish an Historical Society." George Washington Smith, who later became the Secretary, after a conversation with Dewitt Clinton, in 1823, returned to Philadelphia, having in mind the same thought.

The movement, however, which resulted in the formation of the Society seems to have had its inspiration, like so many other efforts for advancement in the early days of the Province and State, among the Friends. The first definite information upon the subject is found in a letter, 9 mo. 28th, 1824, by Roberts Vaux, a noted Quaker, devoted to philanthropy, education and literature, father of a Mayor of Philadelphia, written to John F. Watson, the annalist. Watson had contemplated giving his MS. collections, which subsequently became the property of our Society, to the American Philosophical Society. Vaux advised him not to make that disposition of them, saying: "For some time past, I have been endeavoring to interest our intelligent Philadelphia and Pennsylvania fellow citizens with a plan for an Historical Society, which can devote itself exclusively to this too long neglected subject. The proposal is gaining friends and promises to succeed. It will be composed of men in the vigor of life and intellect from whom labour may be expected and such must be brought to the task if Pennsylvania is ever elevated in this department of literature. Is it too late to direct thy work

to such a Society? It would form a starting point, and would no doubt insure the foundation of such an association, could I be at liberty to say that thee is disposed to patronize the effort by contributing this Ms. Be pleased to reflect upon this proposal and communicate thy opinions and views. I wish to be understood as entertaining great respect for the Philosophical Society, but I know it is unequal to the department of History."

A meeting was held on the 2d of December, 1824, at the house of Thomas I. Wharton, a man of great legal repute, on the west side of Sixth Street between Chestnut and Walnut Streets. There were present Roberts Vaux, Stephen Duncan, Thomas I. Wharton, William Rawle, Jr., Dr. Benjamin H. Coates, Dr. Caspar Wistar and George W. Smith, whom as founders you ought henceforth to revere. Roberts Vaux presided, and Smith acted as Secretary. Two resolutions were adopted. One set forth "that it is expedient to form a society for the purpose of elucidating the history of the state," and the other provided for a committee to draft by-laws. Wharton offered both of them. Then there was an adjournment for two weeks, but the first step had been taken in that long, devious and uncertain path which led to these vast collections and to this impressive Hall.

The meetings of a Society of this character could not be continued in a gentleman's parlor; and it became necessary to secure a location. The next meeting, upon the 27th of December, attended by fifteen persons, was held "at the apartments of the Phrenological Society in Carpenter's Court"; and amid these unpropitious and incongruous surroundings your Society first found a shelter. Vaux continued to preside until the meeting on the 28th of February, 1825, but a committee had been appointed to wait upon the eminent lawyer William Rawle, author of a book upon the Constitution of the United States, accepted as a text-book in the schools, and invite him to lend the weight of his strength and influence in the community by becoming the

first President under the by-laws. He assented upon certain conditions, with which the Society complied. Three classes of members were created: contributing members, consisting of persons living in the city of Philadelphia, or within ten miles of it; corresponding members, of persons living in any other part of Pennsylvania; and honorary members, of persons living "in any part of America or elsewhere, and females may be admitted into it." To the first and second classes no person was eligible "unless he be a native of Pennsylvania or domiciliated there for the space of ten years." It will be observed that the organization provided for an intense Pennsylvania Society. The other condition was that there should be ten standing committees, whose work should cover in detail the domain of Pennsylvania history.

In the apartments in Carpenter's Court, the Society received its earliest donation, "a silver medal of William Penn," from Joseph Sansom, and elected its first officers: William Rawle, President; Roberts Vaux and Thomas Duncan, Vice-Presidents; Joseph Hopkinson, Corresponding Secretary; George W. Smith, Recording Secretary; William M. Walmsley, Treasurer; and Thos. C. James, Joseph Reed, Thomas H. White, Thomas I. Wharton, Stephen Duncan, Daniel A. Smith, Samuel Jackson, William Rawle, Jr., and Benjamin H. Coates, Members of the Council. Appropriately enough, the earliest paper read before the Society was one by Roberts Vaux on "The Locality of the First Treaty held with the Indians in Pennsylvania;" and then the President on the 5th of November, 1825, delivered his inaugural discourse at the University of Pennsylvania, on Ninth Street above Chestnut Street, in the lecture room where Dr. Nathaniel Chapman taught medicine, at 12 o'clock noon, before a large audience of members, citizens and strangers, "including many ladies."

Throughout all of the earlier years of the existence of the Society there continued a ceaseless effort to secure a foothold somewhere. In September, 1825, it removed to the



ROBERTS VAUX
CHAIRMAN OF FIRST MEETINGS
1824
VICE PRESIDENT 1825-1836



PETER S. DU PONCEAU
1837-1845



WILLIAM RAWLE
1825-1836



THOMAS SERGEANT
1845-1858



GEORGE W. NORRIS
1858-1860

THE PRESIDENTS

Southeast room upstairs in the hall of the American Philosophical Society, over the Athenæum, where it undertook to pay fifty dollars a year rent. The Council met at seven o'clock in the evenings; and their Secretary, the able Wm. B. Reed, to whom must be accorded the honor of publishing our first serious revolutionary biography, read his minutes by the light of a candle.

On the 17th of November, 1829, a Committee of the Council were charged with the duty "of enquiring for a room suitable for the meetings of the Society." Their modest hopes were limited to one room. In 1832, the Athenæum propounded a scheme for the different literary and scientific societies of the city to erect an edifice in common, and this Society appointed a committee to confer and enquire "whether any part of the Girard Fund can be applied to the purchase of a lot." We have in this connection the earliest suggestion of a fireproof building. Nothing came of the effort, and in April, 1833, the committee offered a resolution that the future meetings be held at the College of Pharmacy, on Zane [now Filbert] Street, where a room could be secured for \$25 a year. The resolution was promptly laid upon the table. The Society did not have the exclusive use of the room occupied by it. On July 17, 1833, a committee was appointed to ascertain whether the space between the front windows could not be obtained for a bookcase. It appears that on December 17, 1834, a committee was directed "to enquire for a room for the accommodation of the Society;" and again, January 19, 1842, another committee to ascertain whether a room could not be secured for its exclusive use. From the latter action it is evident that up to that time the Society still shared its habitation with some other organization.

On the 22d of April, 1844, there was rented for \$100 per annum the Southeast room in the second story of the building No. 115 [now No. 211] South Sixth Street, below Walnut, belonging to the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company; and soon afterward a lamp was bought for the head of the stairs leading to "the New Hall." The Society removed there,

but for some reason the location did not prove to be satisfactory. In 1845, the Mercantile Library Company was erecting its building on Fifth Street, below Chestnut, and an effort was made to secure a room in its third story. A more ambitious attempt was made the following year, when a conference took place with the owner of the Norris house to "ascertain if she would consent to sell the same if the Society could procure a purchaser pledged to its perpetual preservation." Both of these efforts proved abortive, and the Society settled down at least to the extent of supplying the "hall" with candles and candlesticks and placing its name over the door. Deliverance came at last. In 1846, the Athenæum erected its building on Sixth Street, below Walnut, and consented to let the Society have a room twenty-four feet by twenty-seven feet in dimensions, for the rental of \$200 per annum. The Athenæum did more, and allayed another pressing and chronic difficulty. It loaned to the Society, upon bond being given, one-fourth of its funds for four years without interest. On the 22d of November, 1847, the Council met at the new location for the first time and at once proposed to have the New England Society share their good fortune. The move it is manifest was regarded as important. William B. Reed made an address at the opening of the hall; Michael Kelly was engaged to take charge of it at a cost of \$20 a year, and an arrangement was made at an expense of not more than \$50 that it should be accessible every Saturday afternoon throughout the entire year.

Through the whole of the period described there was an ever present need of money. In May of 1838, the rent due for the year before remained unpaid; on February 13, 1840, the funds on hand amounted to \$57.40; on August 5, 1844, the Treasurer was authorized to borrow one hundred dollars "to pay the most urgent demands;" and in February, 1845, the balance in the treasury had fallen to \$2.71. On April 25, 1842, the Treasurer of the American Philosophical Society was very urgent concerning the failure to pay "a certain amount due for rent."



JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL
1850-1868



JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE
1868-1884



BRINTON COX
1884-1892



CHARLES J. STILLE
1892-1899



SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER
1900



JOHN JORDAN JR.
VICE PRESIDENT 1876-1890

THE PRESIDENTS

The zeal with which many of the members started out in the work at times flagged even to the extent of failing for several years to pay their dues. There was no meeting of the Society from February 3, 1834, until February 2, 1835, none between May of 1836 and February of 1837, and none in 1843 after February. Between June of 1831 and January of 1833, a period of about eighteen months, there were only two meetings of the Council. The Secretary occasionally neglected to sign his minutes, and even to enter them. Distress is shown in the fact that on February 5, 1838, a committee was appointed to 'suggest a plan which may help to revive the Society;' on September 15, 1841, a committee was appointed "to take measures to rejuvenate the Society;" on November 28, 1842, one "to devise means for increasing the funds," and one November 25, 1844, "upon the propriety of reorganizing the Society, and if they deem a reorganization advisable to report a suitable plan." When Daniel A. Desmond died, in 1849, it was said of him, that he was "one to whom much of the credit of aiding in the resuscitation of the Society is justly due."

Usually some person of local prominence delivered an annual address. The Society had no place suitable for the purpose, and was dependent upon the generosity of other associations. At various times the University of Pennsylvania, the Franklin Institute, the Museum, and the Circuit Court gave the use of their halls. Once in a while in these days of weakness, the request met with scant courtesy. In 1825, in response to an application for certain manuscripts in the possession of the American Philosophical Society or for permission to copy them, that institution sent a resolution "that it is not expedient to grant the request of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania." In 1842, the University of Pennsylvania quite curtly declined to loan one of its halls in order that Job R. Tyson might there deliver the annual address, and with becoming meekness the Society invited the Trustees to be present in the lecture room of the Museum Building.

And now, having endeavored to depict the difficulties and tribulations that beset the nascent undertaking, let us turn to the brighter side of the picture. Among those connected with the Society in its beginnings were men of the type of Peter S. Du Ponceau, Joshua Francis Fisher, Job R. Tyson, William B. Reed, and Roberts Vaux, who were earnestly concerned for the preservation and elucidation of the history of the State; and by activity and zeal the Society to a great extent overcame the disadvantages arising from lack of financial and numerical strength. The organization had hardly taken place before the committee entered into communication with the representatives of the older families of the city and State with a view to securing and preserving such papers as lapse of time had spared. It is to this policy, thus early established and actively pursued, that we owe our exceptional wealth of manuscripts. Already, in 1825, arrangements had been made with Deborah Logan, that wonderful woman who may be described as the precursor of this Society, for the publication of the results of her labors in the collection of the Penn and Logan correspondence. It is to be regretted that we have only fulfilled our duties in this respect to the extent of two volumes. However, when she died, in 1839, her praises were set forth as "a lady whose pure virtues, mental endowments and attractive gentleness of manners, rendered her the ornament of this Society and the pride of her numerous friends."

In 1827, the family of Governor James Hamilton presented a hundred original letters of Thomas Penn. In 1833, Du Ponceau translated from the Swedish language for the Society the work of Thomas Campanius Holme. In 1838, Hiester H. Muhlenberg, of Reading, sent the letters of Conrad Weiser, the man upon whom the American Colonies depended in their negotiations with the Indians, and to whom in a recent biography has been assigned an absurd portrait of a person in a high hat and wearing a huge diamond stud. When the Society was five years old, its collections had grown to such an extent that Fisher and

Samuel Hazard were appointed a committee to consider the means of procuring a bookcase "for the reception of the books and papers." In 1830, Watson, the annalist, presented his MS. volume, calling attention to the fact that in publication, in order to keep down the size, much relating to the Revolutionary War and to his own family, and the observations of a Quaker lady, had been omitted.

Happily, pleasant relations with the Penn family were early established. When the first volume of the *Memoirs* was published it was ordered that a copy be "elegantly bound for transmission to G. Penn;" and almost contemporaneously, Granville Penn sent to the Society "an original portrait of William Penn, his grandfather." This is the youthful portrait in armor. The presentation was made in 1833; and it is to be observed, that the portrait was then described as the original. The Society did not know what to do with it, and left it in the custody of John Vaughan, unless sent for by the President, who was authorized if he deem proper to place it in the then coming exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts. He sent it instead to the Philadelphia Library, where it remained for over a year; and it was then removed to the hall of the American Philosophical Society. The generosity of Granville Penn did not rest with the presentation of the portrait. In 1834, he sent a view painted on wood of the meeting-house at Jordans, a small portrait of Governor Patrick Gordon, the portraits of two Indian chiefs (Tishishan and Lapowinsa), and a gold ring containing a lock of the hair of William Penn. Two years later, the Council directed that this ring "be hereafter worn by the President at the meetings of the Council and Society." For the first time within my recollection, this direction is to-day observed.

On the 23d of September, 1840, an event occurred which then had the appearance of being nothing more than an ordinary incident, but upon which it may be truly said the future welfare of the Society depended. I read from the minutes: "John Jordan, Jr., proposed by Mr. Vaughan, and

Joseph R. Chandler, nominated by Mr. Tyson, were both elected contributing members." As so often happens in human affairs, Mr. Vaughan was probably wholly unconscious of what was involved in the action taken on his recommendation. Occasionally differences of opinion as to policy arose, as is inevitable. In 1841, a fine of twenty-five cents was imposed "on every member absent from the meetings of Council without a satisfactory excuse." At a later meeting, a motion to rescind this action failed, whereupon Samuel Breck resigned. In 1842, it was determined to give a course of public lectures, and after invitation John Quincy Adams consented to make one of the addresses. The scheme proved to be too ponderous for the strength of the Society and succumbed. However, a few months later Louis Philippe, King of France, sent to it a somewhat elaborate description of the galleries at Versailles. Here was recognition which deserved grateful attention, and a matter of such importance required all the art and exuberance of expression that could be given. One of the series of resolutions adopted declared "that the Society has observed with great satisfaction that among the monuments of the reign of that monarch who first acknowledged the independence of the United States, and whose friendship and zeal for the cause of our country did not cease to be displayed by his friendly assistance until our rights were fully secured by an honorable peace, there are no less than five paintings illustrative of the Siege and Capture of Yorktown, an event which was achieved by the united arms of the two countries, and the memory of which is so well fitted to strengthen and perpetuate the friendship existing between them." (With your permission I shall for a moment pause.) Those of you who chance to have been at Versailles will recall how insignificant a place the Continental Army has in the paintings which there preserve the memory of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the French fleet at Yorktown.

In 1844, the Society sent a signed circular letter to postmasters and persons of local reputation throughout the

State, asking their assistance in gathering historical information. Few responses resulted. The first came from the father of the present President of the Society, who sent a MS. history in two volumes and gave permission that they should be copied. The plant had produced fruit, and the outcome received the most respectful treatment. At an annual meeting "Mr. Duane laid upon the table a copy of Mr. Pennypacker's MS. History of Schuylkill Township, Chester County, prepared" (copied) "by the joint labors of several members of the Society."

The publication of Hazard's Register of Pennsylvania with its wealth of historical and statistical information, of the Colonial Records and Archives wherein are preserved many papers relating to the history of the State which have since been lost, and of Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, and the passage of the act of Assembly requiring the registration of marriages, births and deaths, were all due in large part to efforts of and encouragement given by this Society in its early years.

With the removal to the room in the Athenæum building, when it may be said to have ceased to be a wanderer, came the dawn of future prosperity. Even here the Wanderlust did not altogether disappear; and four years later an effort was made to secure the "old slate roof house," on Second Street, for its use. Happily the effort did not succeed, since to have moved in that direction would have been to have stunted growth. An additional room, secured in 1860, relieved to some extent the pressure, and gave temporary content. At this time subscriptions to a building fund amounted to \$5,000. The members made pilgrimages to the site of Fort Nassau, "built by the Dutch in 1623," to Tinicum and to Chester. Courses of popular lectures were devised. Among those who delivered these lectures was Robert Montgomery Bird, who in "Nick of the Woods" had produced what yet remains the most meritorious and artistic of all tales of the Indian Wars; and among those invited was James Buchanan. Because of his success in

writing the "Proverbial Philosophy," as I suppose, Martin Farquhar Tupper was elected to membership. The custom arose of electing conspicuous persons to membership and trusting to fortune for their acceptance. When a rash member of the Council proposed that thereafter none should be elected except persons whose assent had been first obtained, he was treated, like the suffragettes of to-day, with proper scorn.

George Sharswood, afterward Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, often presided at the meetings. James K. Polk and Francis R. Shunk, the one President of the United States and the other Governor of the Commonwealth, were elected to membership upon the same day in 1845; and in 1861, amid the excitement of the opening scenes of the war, the names of Gen. Winfield Scott, Admiral Charles Stewart and Commodore George C. Read appear.

The librarian, at a meeting in 1851, reported that five hundred copies of the Memoirs "had been discovered in clearing out the store of the late Thomas Davis." The volumes, abandoned to their fate and forgotten as time rolled along, had been revealed by the researches of the representatives of the dead publisher.

On the 12th of January, 1852, Granville John Penn made a visit to the rooms of the Society and wrote his autograph in its book of minutes. Introduced by a committee appointed to wait upon him, the President delivered an address to which he responded and "returned his thanks." Soon after his return to England, he presented the belt of wampum representing the famous treaty of peace between William Penn and the Indians, never signed and never broken, which belt, presented to Penn by the Indians, remains one of our most cherished possessions. About this time the members gave much attention to the subject of the treaty, and even endeavored to secure by purchase the ground in Kensington where it is believed to have occurred. The wampum came to them though they failed to get the ground.

In 1852, a committee waited upon Mr. John Bacon to persuade him to donate "the site on which Franklin made his experiments in electricity for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory on the spot." It would appear that Mr. John Bacon proved obdurate.

On the 9th of June, 1851, Horatio Gates Jones, always active in the affairs of the Society and one of its benefactors, remembered for his studies of the Wissahickon and the Rittenhouse paper mill, offered a resolution "that the Society hereafter celebrate the 24th day of October as the landing of the great and good founder of our State upon our shores." Fisher, Rawle, Sharswood, Meredith, Jordan, Duane, Armstrong, Jones and Shippen were selected to take charge of the movement. Trouble arose about the date, which was finally determined to be the 8th of November, and an annual dinner resulted, continued with some interruptions and vicissitudes down to the present time. On the anniversary in 1852, Joseph Harrison informed the members that he had purchased the painting of the "Treaty" by Benjamin West, that marvelously successful Pennsylvania artist whom we to-day with weak affectation permit modern critics and faddists to depreciate. He displayed likewise "an original miniature of William Penn." What has become of that miniature?

Edward Armstrong anticipated our present Genealogical Society when, in 1849, he announced his purpose to publish the genealogies of the families settled in Pennsylvania before 1800.

In days when young ladies were still upon occasion reading the tales of Mrs. Radcliffe, we, too, had our mysterious occurrences. On December 13, 1852, "A Sealed Packet, containing a printed narrative of an event of importance in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania from Bishop Upfold, with the request that, should the Society consent to accept the parcel, it would be with the understanding that the same was not to be opened for the period of twenty-five years." The parcel contained three copies of a printed but unpublished pamph-

let. That this pamphlet mentioned the name of somebody can only be inferred. The parcel was received, but never opened. The Alexandrine library was burned; the Sibylline books were destroyed; and a lead pencil memorandum shows that this parcel was "reclaimed."

In 1855, the Society received what appears to have been its first large bequest, the sum of ten thousand dollars from Elliott Cresson. In the beginning of 1854, it possessed two thousand eight hundred and twenty-one bound volumes, fourteen hundred and ninety-four unbound pamphlets, and in the fireproof were treasured one hundred bound volumes of manuscripts. The annual receipts were :

From life members . . . ,	\$140
From contributing members	1011
From Interest on the Permanent Fund	42
	<hr/>
	\$1193

On the 13th of February of that year, under the inspiration of Townsend Ward, began the contributions to the Publication Fund. In April it contained \$1,000 from fifty subscribers; in May \$2,500; in June \$3,000, and by March of 1856 it had reached a total of \$10,000. Much encouraged, the indefatigable and persuasive Ward, in 1855, began to accumulate a Building Fund.

For the fourth of April, 1856, the Society secured the Musical Fund Hall, the most spacious and imposing then in the city, and prevailed upon Edward Everett, the bland phrase maker of the time, to deliver his oration upon Washington. Every seat in the house was filled. The net proceeds, \$786.57, were applied to the purchase of Mount Vernon. Do not permit the important part which you took in that work of national historical significance to be forgotten.

Prosperity is never an unmixed advantage. Wealth is apt to result in sybaritic indulgence. Successful effort is followed by a period of lassitude. The pampered stomach craves after haschisch and the lotos. The scheme of the founders was as broad as the Commonwealth, and they

intended to weave into a beautiful and harmonious piece of tapestry all of the rich and varied strands which enter into its unique development, giving it both strength and attractiveness. One of the earliest papers read before the Society gave a description, by Shem Zook, of those interesting people the Amish of Lancaster and other interior counties of the State. For the observance of its annual dinner the Society in 1851 went to Chester. Edward Armstrong delivered his address in the Methodist Episcopal Church there; the dinner was served in T. A. Price's National Hotel. In 1853, on a like occasion its members went to Reading and listened to an oration by Charles Jared Ingersoll, after which "the Society sat down to a dinner at Bourbon's Hotel." At another time, in 1859, they heard an address and ate a dinner at the old Sun Tavern in Bethlehem. Charles Miner suggested that auxiliary Societies be established in the different counties. Unfortunately, this wise course failed then, as it did when again broached at a later time. With the increase of resources and of the demands upon the time and thought of those who gave attention to the work, there arose a tendency to narrow the scope of the design and, as a result, many opportunities have been lost and a large part of our field has been occupied by others. With the recent great growth in the membership and the facilities afforded by this spacious hall, it is hoped that the tendency referred to may be overcome.

During the two decades which followed the removal to the Athenæum building, we had grown far beyond the facilities there afforded, and the necessity of securing a more commodious location had become imperative. The collections included twelve thousand volumes, eighty thousand pamphlets, sixty-five portraits and twelve other historical paintings. The Binding Fund amounted to \$3,500; the Life Membership Fund to \$7,000; the Building Fund to \$12,775; and the Publication Fund to \$17,000. The Society had just been successful in one of its most important ventures and had obtained from the Penn family,

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at a cost of \$4,000 provided for by subscriptions, the invaluable mass of Penn manuscripts which had been inherited from the proprietor and his sons. The membership, which in 1826 had consisted of ten contributors and twenty others, in 1830 of eight contributors and twenty-five others, in 1836, of twenty-four contributors and fifty-nine others, and in 1850 of two hundred and ninety contributors, had increased to six hundred. At this opportune time a vista of progress opened up before the Society. On the south side of Spruce Street, between Eighth and Ninth, No. 820, stood a two-story brick building readily adaptable to the needs of the Society. The sentiment about this building was in itself inspiring. It belonged to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the earliest in America and the outcome of the Quaker spirit of philanthropy, to which Matthias Koplin, of Perkiomen, had given its first donation of land. The building had been erected as a place for the exhibition of West's great painting of "Christ healing the sick," which he had presented to the Hospital. It was therefore a symbol and an epitome of the triumphs of Pennsylvania in history, art, philanthropy and generosity. This building the Trustees of the Hospital leased to the Society for a term of ten years at a merely nominal rental, upon the condition that it should pay for the necessary alterations. At the occupancy of the building, on the 11th of March, 1872, John William Wallace, the President, and the learned and accomplished compiler of Wallace's Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of "The Reporters," delivered an address. The advantage of the move was shown in the fact that almost at once the active membership grew to nine hundred and thirty-three persons. At length, after an existence of nearly fifty years, the Society had a home where its treasures could be displayed and utilized and its meetings could be held in comfort.

The advancement of the Society may be divided into a series of characteristic epochs in which its fortunes seemed

to concentrate around some individual, generally the librarian. The period of the founders and of the mere struggle for existence was followed by that of John Jordan, Jr., and the accretion of the manuscripts, and in turn by that of Frederick D. Stone and Charles R. Hildeburn, at 820 Spruce Street, with the accumulation of the early newspapers and imprints. Throughout the ten years spent at this location, fruitful in the growth of collections and resources, the hope of presently owning a building in which permanent arrangements could be made, was ever an incentive to effort. In 1832, John Hare Powel, an influential citizen of Philadelphia, built a mansion at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets. In 1836, it became the home of Major General Robert Patterson, who gained military reputation in two successive wars, the Mexican War and the War of the Rebellion. It contained a frontage of ninety-five feet on Locust Street and a depth of one hundred and twenty feet on Thirteenth Street. This property, in 1882, the Society bought at a cost, with fifty-five feet added later on Locust Street and the required alterations, of \$126,201.41. John Jordan, Jr., gave \$15,000 for the erection of a fireproof addition; and Brinton Coxe, the then President, made an address at the opening, on the 14th of March, 1884.

The epoch which ensued may be properly designated as the period of expansion, enlightened by the publication of the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, for the greater part of the time under the capable direction of Dr. John W. Jordan. But the end was not yet. The building, capacious and attractive, was in the main not of fireproof construction; and the valuable collections were subject to all the vicissitudes which might possibly result. Originating with William Brooke Rawle, a scion of the iron family of Brooke along the Schuylkill, a great-grandson of William Rawle, the first President, a grandson of William Rawle, junior, one of the Founders, and himself a member in the fourth generation, and now one of the Vice-Presidents, a movement began in 1902 for such alterations of the build-

ing as should make it entirely and absolutely safe from destruction or loss by fire. This plan involved an almost complete reconstruction and, as to the rest, readaptation.

Samuel W. Pennypacker, William Brooke Rawle, and Thomas G. Morton, M.D., were appointed Trustees of the Building Fund, and on the death of Dr. Morton, John F. Lewis was appointed his successor. The fund raised by the Trustees was utilized by the following Committee on Fireproof Building: John F. Lewis, *Chairman*; Samuel W. Pennypacker, William Brooke Rawle, James T. Mitchell, William H. Lambert, Edward Robins, John P. Nicholson, and William Drayton.

The land and the building as it then existed had cost, as has been heretofore shown	\$126,201.41
Dr. Charles J. Stillé, one of the former Presidents, a descendant of the early Swedes upon the Delaware, who had been Provost of the University of Pennsylvania and had written a famous pamphlet on "How a Free People Conduct a Great War," and a Life of Wayne, had bequeathed for building purposes	41,600.00
The members and friends of the Society gave	21,700.00
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, appreciating the fact that the history of the State depends upon the preservation of the records here collected, and rising to the obligations of duty, as it has ever done, contributed	150,000.00
Making a total of	<u><u>\$339,591.41</u></u>

To such proportions had grown an institution which in its origin had difficulty in paying a rental of \$50 a year and had been glad to accept a room from the Phrenological Society in Carpenter's Court. Important and even essential as is the control of sufficient money, in the performance of a great task much more is required. Had there not been intelligence, energy and activity in the direction of the work, no pyramid would ever have stood in the Valley of the Nile. When Lincoln was called upon by one of his generals for more men, it was suggested that what was needed was "more man." Happily, the man for this occa-

sion stood at hand. No better fate could befall any society than to be able to find among its membership the strength and the skill which its necessities demand. To John F. Lewis, indefatigable, irrepressible and not to be misled, who for more than four years gave continuous and capable attention to every detail of design and construction, and to his colleagues on the Building Committee, are to be ascribed all those merits of arrangement, adaptability and utility which you see displayed before you. Four stories in height, and so founded as to be capable of indefinite further elevation; with more attention wisely given to capacity, safety and strength than to mere ornamentation; with pleasing and attractive rooms for study, addresses and receptions, this Hall amply and securely provides for our wants for many generations to come. Upon this eventful day, we may well be excused for entertaining a sense of self-congratulation. We have exceeded the utmost hopes of our revered founders, and the most brilliantly tinted anticipations of those who have had at heart our welfare. It is doubtful whether any other society in America, devoted to like pursuits, has equalled us in the outcome of our efforts and the literary value of our collections.

The different funds of the Society contain the following sums as capital :

The General Fund	\$8,108.98
The Publication Fund	41,000.00
The Binding Fund	5,300.00
The Library Fund	20,505.00
The Endowment Fund (which includes \$25,000 bequeathed by George Plumer Smith, and \$50,000 recently contributed by Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield).	141,647.69
The Ferdinand J. Dreer Fund	15,000.00
The Howard Williams Lloyd Fund	5,000.00
The Samuel L. Smedley Fund	6,100.00
The Charles J. Stillé Fund	10,000.00
The C. L. Lamberton Fund	2,375.00
	<hr/>
	\$255,036.67
	<hr/>

Between the years 1826 and 1910, the Society published fourteen volumes of "Memoirs," containing treatises upon various historical subjects, one of which was reprinted; a volume of the "Bulletin," a volume of "Collections," a "Historical Map of Pennsylvania," a volume upon "Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution," edited by J. B. McMaster and Frederick D. Stone, four volumes of Miscellaneous Publications and thirty-four volumes of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography.

It is not possible upon an occasion such as the present, to do more than to give a simulacrum, a mere shadowy outline of the collections. The history of Pennsylvania depends not upon what has been retained at the Capital, but upon what has been gathered within these walls. In the present age of the world we are prone to regard every thing from the pecuniary point of view; and when our journals and quasi magazines call our attention to a painting of Rembrandt or Frantz Hals, that which they tell is the sum that the New York or Pittsburg millionaire paid for it. It is a coarse, crude, vulgar and inexact way of estimating value; but we are compelled to accept the conventions of life or to be uncomprehended. These Collections are estimated to be worth not less than \$2,500,000. They include eighty thousand bound books, two hundred thousand pamphlets and five thousand eight hundred and twenty-four volumes of manuscripts. Among the most important sources of early information and most difficult to secure are the early newspapers. We have three thousand three hundred and twenty-one volumes of newspapers, among which are complete files of Franklin's Gazette, Bradford's Journal, the Pennsylvania Packet, the earliest daily in the United States; Poulson's Advertiser, and the Aurora, and partial files of the American Weekly Mercury, Sower's *Geschicht Schreiber*, the *Staatsbote*, Parker's New York Gazette and Post-boy, Rivington's New York Gazette and the Royal American Gazette—all of them published in the 18th Century and representing the dawn of American journalism.

In one room alone are seven thousand eight hundred and eight volumes and thirteen hundred and four broadsides called "imprints," in other words American Incunabula, showing what the people read and who did the publishing, down to 1825. Nowhere else in the world can be found so much from the presses of William Bradford, the first printer in the Middle Colonies, and the other Bradfords who succeeded him; of Franklin, the job printer; of Sower, who published the Bible three times and the Testament seven times in Germantown, of Ephrata; and of Robert Bell, who introduced literature into America by printing the works of Blackstone, Milton, and many more. We have three hundred and forty-eight of the publications of Franklin, one hundred and ninety-three of those of Sower, seventy-one of those of Bell and three hundred and four of those of the Bradfords. Of the Poor Richard Almanacs we have the first, and only lack ten, between 1733 and 1801, being unrivalled. Of exceptional importance among the issues of the press of William Bradford, the first printer, are Atkins' Pennsylvania Almanac, the earliest publication, one of only two known copies, and his "Proposal for the printing of a large Bible" in 1688, which is unique. Of the controversial pamphlets beginning in 1692, the outcome of the struggle of the Friends with George Keith which led to the establishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Colony, we have nearly all.

Among the Collections of special import, some of them of momentous consequence, are the Charlemagne Tower Colonial Laws, containing more of the Laws of that period relating to Pennsylvania than can be found in Harrisburg, and more of those relating to Massachusetts than can be found in Boston; the Cassel books in the German tongue; William S. Baker's Washingtoniana; the Kennedy drawings of ancient houses in Philadelphia; and the Dreer autographs, in one hundred and ninety-seven volumes, which cost Mr. Dreer over \$100,000.00. The original charter of Philadelphia, in 1691, lies alongside of the title deeds to the

Province in the fireproof. The portraits of William Penn, of Franklin by Charles Willson Peale, and of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, hang together upon the walls. A clock made by David Rittenhouse, that Pennsylvania genius who measured the distance of the sun and discovered the atmosphere of Venus, designates the time while I attempt a résumé of the manuscripts, making reference only to the name of the family or personage who once owned them and the number of the volumes:

Bradford	35 Volumes	Lafayette	2 Volumes
Bartram	10 "	Ellis Lewis	1 "
James Buchanan . .	160 "	John Langdon . . .	3 "
Barton	4 "	Lightfoot	6 "
Commodore Barney .	2 "	Henry Laurens . . .	3 "
Biddle	2 "	Robert Morris . . .	10 "
Boone	12 "	McKean	6 "
Boudinot	4 "	McPherson	4 "
Bryan	2 "	Muhlenberg	1 "
Cadwalader	8 "	Norris	70 "
Coryell	6 "	Penn	444 "
Clement	50 "	Pemberton—Clifford	110 "
Jay Cooke	136 "	Joel R. Poinsett . .	24 "
Salmon P. Chase . .	34 "	Peters	20 "
Hiester—Clymer . .	3 "	Parsons	3 "
Conarroë	14 "	Pastorius	5 "
Drinker	95 "	Peale	6 "
Dickinson	3 "	Pleasants	2 "
Du Ponceau	21 "	Potts	2 "
Dupuy	4 "	Rawle	14 "
Etting	113 "	Shippen	60 "
Franklin	11 "	Sargent	4 "
Gratz	104 "	Sergeant	6 "
Galloway	1 "	Stewardson	7 "
Gibson	8 "	Stillé	12 "
Hamilton	4 "	Strettell	7 "
Humphreys	8 "	Taylor	17 "
Morris—Hollings-		Charles Thomson . .	2 "
worth	400 "	Tilghman	32 "
Thos. Hutchins . .	2 "	Tousard	1 "
Wm. Henry	11 "	James Wilson . . .	11 "
John Heckewelder .	5 "	Anthony Wayne . .	60 "
Hand	8 "	Willcox	12 "
Hopkinson	1 "	Wharton	38 "
Irvine	15 "	Conrad Weiser . . .	8 "
Logan	67 "	West	4 "
Lawrence	4 "	Yeates	50 "

Of early assessment books of Philadelphia County, giving the names of the landowners, there are five hundred and fifty-two volumes; of the accounts of the early forges and furnaces, showing the beginnings of that great industry so important for Pennsylvania, there are forty volumes; and of Papers of the Revolution, including orderly books at Valley Forge and elsewhere, diaries and journals, there are seven hundred and nineteen volumes. We have the original manuscripts of Proud's History of Pennsylvania, Smith's History of Pennsylvania, Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, Christopher Marshall's Diary, and Pastorius' Laws of Germantown. These facts, incomplete as they are, serve to indicate the wealth of the Society in original papers. When the future Mommsen, Gibbon or Grote of America writes the story of the nation from the great centre of the continent where it originated and whence came the influences which created it, he will here find the sources of his information. This Society through nearly nine decades of earnest labors has fixed the foundations upon which the structure will rest. These efforts resulting in such accomplishment have been at once an example and an incentive. Around the Society, as about the knees of a parent, have gathered other organizations with somewhat kindred aims, and beneath its roof come for shelter the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, the Pennsylvania History Club, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Colonial Dames, the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

The active members, who numbered fifty-six in 1845, nine hundred and thirty-three in 1872, and twelve hundred and sixty-five in 1884, are now, inclusive of life members and annual subscribers, two thousand two hundred and fifty-one.

The past of the Society, because of the earnestness, activity and self-sacrifice of those who have guided its fortunes, has been replete with achievement. If the thought of

Anatole France be correct (and no historian ought to gainsay it): "Le passé c'est la seule réalité humaine. Tout ce qui est est passé." Should, however, we be imbued with a measure of the spirit which has animated our predecessors, the future beckons to us with promise. What it may have in store for us we can not know, but on this occasion and in this hall we may repeat: "La porte de notre demeure . . . ouvre sur l'infini."

Up to the present time we have not wearied in following the injunctions: "Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations: ask thy father, and he will shew thee; thy elders, and they will tell thee" (Deuteronomy xxxii: 7). Those of us upon whom the responsibility now rests may safely entertain the comfortable assurance that wisdom will not die with the present generation and that those who come along close upon our heels in the paths we have trodden will carry into further activities and wider fields of usefulness The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

When he had finished his address, the President invited all present to repair to the Hall of Governors, to partake of a collation being served.

Messages of congratulations were received from the following learned societies and institutions abroad and in this country, in response to the invitation of the Historical Society to attend the opening ceremonies:

Academie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux Arts de Belgique, Brussels.

American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.

Andover Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass.

Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

Athenæum of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Pa.

American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.

British Museum, London.

Bibliothèque Imperiale Publique, St. Petersburg.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

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Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.
Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.
Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.

Camden Free Public Library, Camden, N. J.
Coast Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va.
Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.
Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
Cambria Free Library, Johnstown, Pa.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Charleston Library Society, Charleston, S. C.
Carnegie Library, Syracuse, N. Y.
Carnegie Public Library, Bradford, Pa.
Carpenters' Company, Philadelphia, Pa.
Columbia University, New York City, N. Y.
Carnegie Free Library, Allegheny, Pa.
Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.
College of Physicians, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Dedham Historical Society, Dedham, Mass.
Danbury Library, Danbury, Conn.
Denver Public Library, Denver, Col.
Diocesan Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Delaware Co. Institute of Science, Media, Pa.
Delaware College, Newark, Del.
Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
Easton Public Library, Easton, Pa.
Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.
Elyria Library, Elyria, Ohio.
Erie Public Library, Erie, Pa.
Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fletcher Free Library, Burlington, Vt.
Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.
Friends Free Library, Germantown, Phila.

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Germantown Library Association and Historical Society, Germantown, Phila.

Georgia State Library, Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga.

Grand Rapids Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.

George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

German Society, Philadelphia, Pa.

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.

Historical Society of Dauphin Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

Historical Society of Delaware, Wilmington, Del.

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

Historical Society of Schuylkill Co., Pottsville, Pa.

Iowa State Historical Society, Iowa City, Iowa.

Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

Instituto Historico e Geographico, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

James Prendergast Free Library, Jamestown, N. Y.

John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Königliche Öffentliche Bibliothek, Dresden.

Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Munich.

King Library, Andalusia, Pa.

Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

Kittochtinny Historical Society, Chambersburg, Pa.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa.

Lehigh County Historical Society, Allentown, Pa.

Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mount Airy, Philadelphia.

Linden Hall Seminary, Lititz, Pa.

Lebanon County Historical Society, Lebanon, Pa.

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.

Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, Minn.

Maine Historical Society, Portland, Me.

Massachusetts State Library, Boston, Mass.

Moravian Seminary, Bethlehem, Pa.

Michigan State Library, Lansing, Mich.

Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pa.
Maine State Library, Augusta, Me.
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.
Missouri State Library, Jefferson City, Mo.
Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.
Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore, Md.
Montgomery County Historical Society, Norristown, Pa.
Moravian Historical Society, Nazareth, Pa.

Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pa.
New York Historical Society, New York City.
New Jersey Historical Society, Newark, N. J.
North Dakota State Library, Bismarck, N. D.
Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Neb.
Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
New York Public Library, New York City.
New Jersey State Library, Trenton, N. J.
New York Society Library, New York City.
Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill.
Newark Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.
Numismatic & Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia.
New York Genealogical & Biographical Society, New York City.

Oregon State Library, Salem, Oregon.
Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio.
Oneida Historical Society, Utica, N. J.
Ohio University, Athens, Ohio.

Providence Athenæum, Providence, R. I.
Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, Philadelphia.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
Philadelphia City Institute, Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.
Pedagogical Library, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia Normal School, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I.

Scandinavian American Club, Philadelphia.
State Normal School, Bloomsburg, Pa.
St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Pa.
Stevens' Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.

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Salem Academy and College, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.

Tufts College, Tufts College, Mass.
Texas Library Association, Austin, Texas.
Towanda Public Library, Towanda, Pa.
Trenton Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J.

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Union Theological Seminary, New York City.
University of North Dakota, University, N. D.
University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
Union University, Schenectady, N. Y.
University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.
University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.
University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.
University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
University of Maine, Orono, Maine.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
Vermont Historical Society, Montpelier, Vt.
Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va.

Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.
Wagner Free Institute of Science, Philadelphia.
Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis.
Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.
Worcester Society of Antiquity, Worcester, Mass.
West Virginia State Library, Charlestown, W. Va.
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.
William Penn High School for Girls, Philadelphia.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

*The Following is a List of the Subscribers to the Building and
Equipment Fund of the Historical Society.*

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Frank H. Wyeth
T. Ellwood Zell

The two days' ceremonies in commemoration of the formal opening of the new building of the Society were fittingly closed on Thursday evening, April 7, by a dinner. The great hall of the Society had been transformed into a banqueting hall. From the balcony, which surrounds the hall, were hung the handsome silk flags and banners of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars, and the decorations of flowers, plants, and palms were elaborate. At the tables were seated some of the notable men of the country, especially those who have been prominent in writing American history. The Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, President of the Society, presided, and Vice-President, Hon. Charlemagne Tower, acted as Toastmaster.

The "menu" having been disposed of, President Pennypacker read the following letters from the Earl of Ranfurly and Lieut. Colonel Dugald Stuart, descendants of the Founder of Pennsylvania; Hon. P. C. Knox, Secretary of State; Hon. Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Edwin S. Stuart, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, an honorary member of the Society; the Librarian of the British Museum; and a telegram from Samuel V. Hoffman, Esq., President of the New York Historical Society.

43 BRYANSTON SQUARE W., 15th March, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

I much regret that I cannot take part in the opening of the new premises of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the 6th April, or of attending the dinner on the following day. I shall hope on my next visit to the States to have the pleasure of seeing the building.

With many thanks for your kind invitation,

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

RANFURLY.

S. W. PENNYPACKER,

President.

DOWESTOWN,
NAVAN,
Co. MEATH, March 16, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to thank you for your letter of 3rd and am much obliged to you and the Society for your cordial invitation to be present at the formal opening of the new Hall on April 6th-7th, which, however, I regret to say I am unable to accept.

I remain
Yours faithfully,
DUGALD STUART.

S. W. PENNYPACKER,
President.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 9, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

I beg to thank the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for the honor of its invitation to participate as a guest and to make an address at the dinner on the seventh of April, which I appreciate very much. I regret to say, however; that my work here is so exacting that I have been compelled to decline to make any out of town engagements to speak this winter or spring, and I could not now with propriety make an exception, though I should be very glad to comply with any wish of the Society if it were possible for me to do so.

Very sincerely yours,
P. C. KNOX.

HON. S. W. PENNYPACKER,
President.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1910.

DEAR GOVERNOR,

It would give me more pleasure than I could tell you to accept your invitation to attend the dinner of the Historical

Society of Pennsylvania on April 7th if I were not just getting over a throat attack which the doctor says I must still regard enough to avoid public dinners for probably six weeks.

I consider it most kind in you to have asked me. Now that I am so near to Pennsylvania my early associations most pleasantly revive themselves.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

HON. S. W. PENNYPACKER,

President.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

HARRISBURG, March 22, 1910.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your kind communication of the 8th instant, enclosing an invitation to attend the dinner to be given at the close of the ceremonies incident to the opening of the new hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on April 7th, 1910, and have delayed reply in the hope of being able to arrange my engagements so as to accept, but regret to advise you that an engagement made some time ago, to be in Warren, Pennsylvania, on the evening of April 6th, will prevent me from returning to Philadelphia in time to attend the dinner.

Will you please accept for yourself and express to your associates and the members of the Historical Society my appreciation of the courtesy, and my deep regret at not being able to be present.

With assurances of personal regard, I remain

Yours sincerely,

EDWIN S. STUART.

HON. S. W. PENNYPACKER,

President.

8, GROSVENOR CRESCENT, S. W.

LONDON, March 14, 1910.

DEAR SIR,

I am greatly honoured by the invitation of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. I cannot imagine anything that would interest me more than to be present, on such an occasion, in a community which, so far as my experience goes, has a vivid and intelligent knowledge of its own great past at least equal to that of any community in modern days. I am likewise eager to see the scenes of those great political and military events which have made Philadelphia, and its neighborhood on land and water, famous in history. But I am too old, and too occupied in finishing up the book which is the task and delight of my life, and indeed at the present time I am not well enough, for the voyage. I regret that this must be my answer to a compliment which I highly value.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the generous assistance in the prosecution of my literary work which I have received from public institutions, and private individuals, in your State and City.

I remain

Yours very faithfully,

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN.

S. W. PENNYPACKER, ESQ.

BRITISH MUSEUM,

LONDON, W. C., March 29th, 1910.

The Director and Principal Librarian of the British Museum begs to thank the President and Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania for the courtesy of their invitation to him to attend the opening of the new Hall of the Society on April 6th, and regrets that conditions of time and space make it impossible for him to be present.

HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER,

PRESIDENT HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

I am confined to my bed with a severe cold and my doctor refuses to allow me to get up. Please accept the congratulations of the New York Historical Society and express my sincere regrets at my inability to be with you.

SAMUEL V. HOFFMAN.

TOASTS.

History, like Charity, begins at Home,

Professor John Bach McMaster.

Other Commonwealths beside Pennsylvania,

Honorable Charles Francis Adams.

The New York Historical Society,

Mr. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman.

A Pennsylvania Historian Abroad,

Professor Albert Bushnell Hart.

Pennsylvania's Institution of Learning,

Dr. Charles Custis Harrison.

The Susquehanna and its Associations,

Honorable Marlin E. Olmsted.

The Picturesque Pennsylvania German,

Honorable William U. Hensel.

The President (HON. SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER). Seventy-six years ago Granville Penn, generous in his favor to this Society, presented to it a plain gold ring containing some of the hair of William Penn. The council of the Historical Society passed a resolution that, on exceptionally important occasions, the president of the Society should wear that ring. Wearing it upon this occasion, and congratulating you upon the success of the demonstration of yesterday, and upon this delightful dinner, and upon this goodly assembly about your tables, I transfer the control to one of your Vice-Presidents, whose father presented to the Historical Society one of the most valuable of its collections, who has himself written history of importance, who has been the minister from this great nation to Austria, to

Russia, and to Germany, and who has graced and added dignity to every position he has ever held, the Hon. Charlemagne Tower. (Applause.)

The Toastmaster (HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER). MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The celebration which has gathered you here this evening is the crowning act in the period of the foundation and of the progress towards maturity of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is the complete fulfilment of the hopes of those patriotic and public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia who conceived the idea early in the 19th century of making a collection and maintaining the records of documents which related to William Penn, to the foundation and development of his Commonwealth in the forests of America, and to the history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Their ambitious desire took form at the meeting of a handful of men in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1824, at which a resolution was adopted, that it is expedient to form a society "for the purpose of investigating the history of the state." It was a long look ahead from that time until to-day, through the struggles of the little society, without books, without manuscripts, and without a single object with which to begin a historical collection. Through the eighty years of its vicissitudes, which have been so clearly set forth and enumerated by the Honorable President of this Society in the admirable address which he delivered in this hall yesterday afternoon (applause), from these humble beginnings we have come to see the Historical Society housed to-day in this beautiful building, in which its books and manuscripts, its portraits and engravings, and its precious collections, are safely stored in spacious apartments, and protected by fireproof walls. Many devoted students of history have given aid to the Society in the course of its progress, and have lent a helping hand towards its ultimate success, whose services ought not to be forgotten upon an occasion of this kind, and the names of several of whom it seems to me should be mentioned to-

day: Roberts Vaux, William Rawle, Peter S. Du Ponceau, John F. Watson, Joshua Francis Fisher, John Jordan, Jr., John William Wallace, Townsend Ward, Brinton Coxe, Dr. Charles J. Stillé, Frederick D. Stone, Charles R. Hildburn; and in a later time the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, John Bach McMaster, Dr. John W. Jordan, and John Frederic Lewis. The Society to-day affords opportunities to hundreds of students who come here to make investigations and to seek information. It opens its doors to all those who, either by habit of thought, or from a desire to examine the history of the state and of this country, come here as to a fountain from which all may drink. The Society is able to offer hospitality within its own domain, in holding receptions for all of its members, who number now something more than 2,000 persons. It would be impossible in the course of an ordinary address to enumerate the collections with which the Society to-day is enriched, for it is no longer a society in the ordinary sense of the word. It has become a great institution, whose influence goes out into the world, quite beyond even the boundaries of the United States, and it is a mine of wealth for the student, the thinker, and the historian. Amongst its inestimable collections of family documents the Society has the records of the Penns and the Logans, the original manuscripts of the families of Cadwalader and Pemberton, Tillman, Wayne, Morris, Biddle, Norris, Wharton, and many others who have helped to make the history of the province and of the state. It has here in this building the original charter of Philadelphia of 1691, and the title deeds to the province of Pennsylvania. There are 80,000 bound volumes and 200,000 pamphlets and some 5,000 to 6,000 volumes of manuscripts. Here are also some thousands of volumes of newspapers; of Franklin's Gazette, an entire collection; Bradford's Journal, and the Pennsylvania Packet, with many others of the 18th century in the German and the English tongue. There are 400 publications from the office of Franklin alone, many of Bradford's and Sower's, and the

Laws of the Colonies, the Washingtonia of William S. Baker, and the great autograph collection of Ferdinand J. Dreer is contained in 198 volumes. The Society has also the wampum belt which was given to William Penn at the time of his treaty with the Indians, which, after having been taken to England and after having remained there for one hundred and fifty years, was brought again to America and presented by Granville Penn in 1852. This relic of itself, it seems to me, in the history of America, ought to be classed with the most precious souvenirs of the races of the past amongst those collected in the museums of New York and of Boston, and of the City of Mexico. It is with these resources, and many others, that you have come here to-day to mark the success of the Historical Society at this time, and to set it upon its career with right provision for the future in its dignity and influence in the community and in its services to the state. (Applause.)

The Toastmaster. I have the honor to present to you one of our foremost historians and scholars, a professor of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. John Bach McMaster.

Dr. McMaster. MR. PRESIDENT, MR. TOASTMASTER, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY: That gracious and altogether trustworthy historian of the adventures of Alice in Wonderland relates that when she was rescued from the pool of tears into which she had fallen, and looked around for something wherewith to dry herself, finding nothing, the dodo remarked that the driest thing he knew of was history, and proceeded to read passages from the work of a standard British author. I suppose it was due to this exceedingly dry, and therefore highly inflammable character of history and its ingredients, that this Society determined some time ago to house its collections in a fireproof building, a determination which has given us this structure and has brought about this occasion, which can, unhappily, never be historical because it is not dry; but fine as our building is, our new home, it is no more

than befits the rich collections made possible by the liberality and public spirit of members, not a few of whom have gone before us. To them we owe the collection and housing here of the raw material of Pennsylvania history. Our toast reminds us that history, like charity, begins at home, and surely there is no place where the historian at present is more needed than just here at home. (Applause.) Every Pennsylvanian who takes any interest in the doings or the undoings of the men of the past time is far more familiar with what has taken place in the nation at large than he is with what has taken place in his native commonwealth. It is the history of the United States, rather than the history of the individual states, that has occupied the attention of our writers, and perhaps it could not have been otherwise. It would not be possible for any one individual who intended to use the material, to bring together in a lifetime the vast mass of manuscript, pamphlets, reports, journals, newspapers, and books, that great array of material garnered from ten thousand sources by this Society, and at the same time make use of it as a writer. Time, and a great deal of time, was necessary to collect it, but it has been collected and is only waiting now the coming of the master hand. His task will be no task merely of taking for profit. It cannot be properly done by any subscription publication. It will not be done by any collaboration of writers. It will not be done by any man who turns from other tasks to take it up in moments of leisure. It will be done by some one who comes to it trained for his work, and takes it up from sheer love of the work, and without regard to time or profit, pursues it to the end; and what a story it will be when it is done. The more the last century goes into the past the more distinctly does it appear that, after all, the distinguishing event, the really great event in it, is the rise, growth, and development of our country. Striking things, startling things never to be forgotten were done in every land, but no such thing as was done here when in the full light of history and civilization a new nation was literally built up.

(Applause.) A little string of half peopled, half impoverished, more or less insignificant commonwealths, threw off their allegiance and conquered their independence, organized, and started out to be a nation. In a hundred years their population had increased more than twenty fold. They had overrun the best part of a great continent. They had made substantial and lasting contributions to the prosperity and happiness and lasting benefit of mankind. They have shown so distinctly the wisdom of popular government under a written constitution, that their example was followed all around the world. What part has Pennsylvania had in that nation building, and in that astonishing progress and development? That is the task which remains to be told, not the history of Pennsylvania, but the history of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. When she made her first constitution there were not on her soil 400,000 people. Her resources were unknown or undeveloped. What they are to-day, what has been done, and what is her condition to-day needs no description, but the unfolding of that story from the primitive commonwealth of 1776 to the commonwealth as she stands to-day, is the inviting task which lies before any one who will take it up, and the material for it is around us to-night. When that task is done the historian will have told some things which he would perhaps prefer to have left untold, but the worst that can be said of her can be said boldly and outright, and will be so overlaid by the astonishing account of her progress, and of the good things which she has done, often in the van, never in the rear, always advancing with a wise conservation, always animated by an honest spirit of humanitarianism, that when that story is told the picture which will be left will be one of which no son of Pennsylvania need be at all ashamed. (Applause.)

The Toastmaster. GENTLEMEN: We are honored by the presence of a gentleman whose name and whose services to the country as a soldier and a statesman and a loyal Ameri-

can citizen are well known to you all, who has come here from Massachusetts to speak to you to-night upon the subject of other Commonwealths besides Pennsylvania. I take great pleasure in presenting to you Honorable Charles Francis Adams, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society. (Applause.)

Hon. Charles Francis Adams. MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA: I stand before you this evening, and, in what I have to say, I propose to violate every known rule of such occasions. On such occasions it is customary I know to do three things. One is to laud the past, another is to laud the present, and the third is to say something off-hand, as it were, and I propose to violate every one of those rules. I propose to find fault with the past, I propose to find fault with the present, and I propose to read you something of a written speech.

In the first place I stand here as the president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and let me say that the Massachusetts Historical Society (and I say it without laudation, I say it simply as a fact) is, I believe (and I have looked into the matter with some care), not only the oldest historical society on this continent, but it is the oldest purely historical society in the world. (Applause.) That more than forty years ago, fifty years ago, as was stated by our president whom I have succeeded, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, whom you all know, and I looked into the matter, and I then found that the statement that he made was true, that the Massachusetts Society was not only the oldest historical society on this continent but it was the oldest purely historical society in the world. But when I looked into that fact further, the one thing that impressed me was the fact that the Massachusetts Society, which was organized in the year 1790, should have been organized fifty years before, should have been organized one hundred and twenty years before, in the days of Cotton Mather and those who were in possession of the first records relating to Massachusetts.

Meanwhile what had occurred? I will say of our ancestors that they were utterly unequal to the occasion. So far from preserving as they should have preserved the records of the past, they neglected them in a manner which was simply shameful. Take two of the records, and we have two records in Massachusetts which are unequalled, I believe, in the history of the world. If there is any equal to them it is found only in the books of the Holy Testament. We had there two records of the beginning of this country to which we now belong. They had in them records which were equivalent to the Genesis of Massachusetts in Bradford's manuscript. We had the records which were the Puritan Exodus from England, from Great Britain, and what was done with them through four generations of the human kind? They were left where the moth and rust did corrupt, where thieves broke in and stole. Fortunately, by pure good luck they were preserved. One hundred years ago and more, Bradford's invaluable manuscript, known as the log-book of the Plymouth colonists, disappeared from the face of the earth. It was supposed to be lost. There had been no receptacle provided in Massachusetts. There had been no means of preserving them either from moth or rust. They disappeared. Subsequently by pure good luck they were found in the library of Lambeth, and Bradford has been preserved to us to-day. Winthrop's record was left where any day fire could have consumed it, and it remained for our own time to establish a building, which was established within twenty years, where it could be preserved from the possibility of fire. That was the record, so far as the past was concerned, for the preservation of invaluable historical documents. You here to-day have established at last a place where those records of the past are preserved for all time. Therefore I say, and I say it without hesitation, and I say it without danger of contradiction, that not until within the last forty years, within the memory of the present generation, has any receptacle been established where those records of the past, of which you have here such an invaluable

able collection, were preserved from any possibility of loss. That is the record of the ancestors. It was a record where they showed they were not equal to the occasion, and so far, therefore, in that respect, from lauding the past I simply say to you, and I say it without danger, as I have said, of contradiction, the past was thoroughly unequal to the occasion. That is gone. To-day we have here, and I look up there and I see in proof of it, something which preserves for the future this record of the past, which preserves it beyond danger of loss.

Now I propose to turn and show, or endeavor to call to you in a very serious spirit, what seems to me the danger of the future in this respect, and it behooves us here as representatives of the Historical Society, to consider what is our mission in the future as compared with their mission in the past. I have referred to the neglect with which our ancestors and our fathers with absolute want of care preserved records which were invaluable. Here I come to the subject of the evening and I approach it in a very serious spirit. I approach it in a spirit which is hardly in tune with an after-dinner discussion. We have now to consider what the future is to require, and I would suggest that we have gone from one extreme to the other, and now I shall ask you to bear with me for a few minutes, and I will try not to exceed the time allotted to me, in setting forth to you in a very serious spirit and on a very serious subject, what I consider is the danger of the future in these respects, that having had in the past for more than two centuries shown an almost unpardonable neglect of the records of the past, we now come to what is likely to be the other extreme, the excessive care with which we now preserve whatever, whether valuable or without any value at all, has come down to us from the past. From one extreme, as I have said, we have gone to the other. The transformation in this respect since undergone is great, so great, indeed, that an excess has perhaps resulted, and it is to that that I call your attention.

It was in 1794 that the Massachusetts Historical Society was formally incorporated by law, and the number of similar societies which have since, and especially of late years, come or been brought into existence on both sides of the Atlantic, it would be useless as well as beside my purpose to try to enumerate. Suffice it to say, their name also is legion, and thus we now find ourselves looking at the problem from another and wholly different point of view, a point of view from which one thing is clear. That thing it behooves, above all for us who are responsible for this organization, to consider well, and to consider it especially on such an occasion as this. Clearly as respects such societies as historical societies the period of organization is over. In numbers they now manifestly tend to run into extremes, and in that extreme is peril, for the present tendency undeniably is towards the careful and costly preservation of much in no way worth preserving, and to the printing of much more, which, if measured by its value, had better never be put in type at all. As a consequence our museums already are overloaded, while the shelves and stacks of our libraries wholly fail to supply room for an accumulation which dates back a century only. Such an utterance as I am about to make may, especially on such an occasion as this, jar harshly on the ears of some, especially on those of the librarian class, but none the less I venture a confident opinion that the world of scholarship would be in no way appreciably poorer if one half and that the larger half of the printed matter now accumulated in our public libraries could to-morrow be obliterated and swept clean out of existence. (Applause.) The useless accumulation there is already terrific. In the future it bids fair to be appalling. The same is true also of our museums, artistic, scientific, and archæological. The stolid indifference of the fathers has passed in the children into what is little less than a craze for indiscriminate preservation. The abuse will, of course, work its own remedy, but not the less for that it is incumbent on us, who are responsible for the present policy of

these organizations, to take note of the tendency that is even now calling loudly for reform. For myself I frankly admit that I never go into a modern museum or glance, as at this moment I do, through the stacks of an up-to-date public library, without reverting in my mind to some notes of Nathaniel Hawthorne after wearisomely plodding through the endless exhibits of the British Museum—that was in 1855: “Two whole generations of busy collectors and accumulators have since lived and labored, and ceasing at last to collect, have passed on.” The British Museum was in 1855, speaking comparatively with the present, in its infancy. Hawthorne was himself a man of 57, not a gawking tourist but a scholar, an author, in his way a student of books as well as of mankind. After wandering about at will in the British Museum labyrinths one evening, worn out by much sight-seeing, he communed with himself; and now I quote again from Hawthorne: “It is a hopeless, and to me generally a depressing business, to go through an immense multifarious show like this. The fact is that the world is accumulating too many materials for knowledge. We do not recognize for rubbish what is really rubbish, and under this head might be reckoned very many things one sees in the British Museum, and as each generation leaves its fragments and potsherds behind it, such will finally be the desperate conclusion of the learned.” He then went on to describe, in complete fatigue of body and weariness of soul, how he rambled through yet other chambers, until at last, breaking out in undisguised mental insurrection, he exclaimed, “I wish that the whole past might be swept away, and each generation compelled to bury and destroy whatever it produced, before being permitted to leave the stage. When we quit a house we are expected to make it clean for the next occupant. Why ought we not to leave a clean world for the next generation?” Then finally, in a spirit of pure intellectual desperation, he added, “We did not see the library of above half a million of volumes, else I suppose I should have found full occasion to

wish that burned and buried also. In truth the greater part of it is as good as buried, so far as readers are concerned." Myself a historical investigator, I in a way heartily endorse this forcible, if somewhat exaggerated, suggestion. The crying need of to-day is not for fresh and enlarged receptacles, but, to use a few long words, for a wiser discrimination and a more scientific differentiation. Moreover, not only do we accumulate too much, but, regardless of cost, space, or utility, we duplicate these excessive accumulations. In this respect it is, I confidently submit, with institutions much as it is with individuals. In the case of individuals noble aspirations and not unreasonable standards of vision a century since, would now, and most sensibly, by us be considered Quixotic. In 1600 Francis Bacon, for instance, declared that he took all learning for his province, and from that day to this the utterance has, in him, been admired, but such a purpose, humanly speaking of possibility then, would now, if in a like way announced, be regarded as mouthing rhodomontade. What is true in this respect of men is true also of organizations like this of ours. To justify a continued existence they must in future differentiate and discard all thoughts of universality, seek operation in narrow and more carefully selected fields, and full recognition of this fact and implicit obedience to the law which therefrom follows, are, I hold, essential to the continued usefulness not only of the society in Massachusetts, which I here represent, but its sister societies, of which this is one, and of all civil organizations. Each must take to heart old Pliny's maxim, and let the cobbler stick to his last. In the case of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania that field, most fortunately as it seems to me, is to a great extent marked out in advance. Through gift, purchase, and exchange, your mission should be to get into the possession of your organization specimens of everything printed in Pennsylvania since that settlement, especially journals and newspapers. The total of titles so included would, it is reasonable to

suppose, run into tens of thousands, a very large proportion of which you already possess. Slowly to complete the list, at whatever sacrifice of time, labor, and money, or through exchange of your fac-simile reproductions, should be your society's mission as well as pride, and the value of such a collection once made complete, it may truly be said could not be overestimated. Your collection should be made to include every book, periodical, journal, or newspaper printed within the specific area, all municipal documents and corporate reports of that area, and every manuscript record relating to it, judged worthy of preservation, which diligent search could uncover and upon which hands can be laid, and to universality and completeness in this chosen field other things should be made to give way. Space, money, thought, and labor, all should be devoted to the accomplishment of one well defined result. Miscellaneous literature and collections, no matter how tempting, works of art and archæology, no matter how rare, both can and surely will find a more appropriate place elsewhere, in libraries and museums especially designed for their reception, display, and study.

Looked at from this point of view, the situation needs to be grasped in a spirit at once large, comprehensive, and catholic, for it is a world-wide problem, directly subject to far-reaching modern influences. It is, for instance, always affected and sometimes revolutionized by each new development of steam, electricity, or chemistry. Everlastingly subject to these influences the librarian and curator will in time get so far as to realize that this world of ours is, in respect of its accumulations, passing out of the book-worm and provincial phase. The period of miscellaneous, accidental and duplicate collection is over, and civilization is entering on an epoch of collectivism and concentration. Completeness on the one hand, and elimination of the superfluous on the other, are the two great desiderata, but to bring them about as results at best will be a very gradual and educational process. The jackdaw and magpie spirit, especially

in librarians and curators, cannot be exorcised, and so it must be outgrown. Once, however, it is outgrown and more comprehensive and scientific methods matured in place of this, the process of accumulation will proceed on a carefully matured plan thereafter persistently adhered to. It is in the power, and in my judgment, should be the ambition and the province of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, to contribute effectively and appreciably towards bringing this great result about. Should it rise to an equality with the great occasion, the building you yesterday dedicated will prove monumental. It will be a thing to boast no less than a repository and a treasure house. (Applause.)

The Toastmaster. GENTLEMEN: We are favored by the presence of a speaker who is not set down to reply to any specific toast, but I am sure we will welcome him all the more, and be happy to listen to what he has to say. I have the great pleasure of presenting to you, his Honor, the Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mayor Reyburn. MR. TOASTMASTER AND MEMBERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY AND ITS GUESTS: I had no thought that I would be called upon even to say a word. I came here to-night to sit down and listen, and I have so far, I assure you, enjoyed it beyond measure. I can say that this building, which is so well adapted for its purposes, is typical of this city, because of its conservativeness, and its thoroughness. Our city was well thought out by its founder, and has been well cared for. It has been managed conservatively. Its citizens are of that character, and all that they do, when it comes to be placed before the world and judged, is conservatively well done and well thought out. (Applause.) In our progress, in our development in a commercial sense, we have made great strides, but we have also kept pace in our societies, scientific and educational, equally with our progress commercially and in manufacturing. Our institutions for the care of the sick

are second to none. We do not claim that they are superior, but we do claim that they are equal to any that exist anywhere, and that our hands are always extended to others that are in distress. In other words, Penn, the founder of this city, gave to all men freedom of action, gave them the right to believe and to think for themselves and to teach others to be individual men, and so we have developed here this system of government along these lines, and whilst we are slow sometimes, yet we are sort of old-fashioned and believe in the early principles of our written constitution, as Prof. McMaster has so ably said to us. We believe in the preservation of the rights of man so long as he is within the law, to go where he likes, to do as he likes, to work when he likes, and to enjoy himself in a reasonable and right minded way. We have been taught this, and if there is any one thing that is grounded, I think the times that we have gone through within the last month point most distinctly to this state of affairs, that our people are really law abiding. (Applause.) At no time were there any considerable numbers of them engaged in breaking the law. I know it has been published all over the country that crowds became unmanageable, but on the very worst days that we had the crowds were finally guided by the civil authorities (applause), and prevented by the civil authorities from committing any excesses. Very little property was destroyed. Hardly a dollar's worth of property was destroyed outside of one certain class which seemed to have brought about an antagonism. All other property was respected and the rights of citizens were observed, and, as I have said, it is the glory of our city to-day, that the civil authorities protected and maintained order, and I am proud of it, not that I am the chief magistrate, but that it speaks for our city and for its people. (Applause.) Mr. Toastmaster, I did not expect to speak, and perhaps I have spoken longer than I should, but I believe in this very conservatism of our city. I believe it means much to our government, to our nation, to its progress and development

along the lines laid down by the founders of our institutions, and our city is one of the great examples of the greatness and the clearness with which this thing must be pursued. We must never forget for one moment the great principles that our forefathers laid down for us to pursue, and pursue them, allowing no man nor no set of men, under whatever guise they may come, to violate them, because it means that one set of men are finally to conquer and the greatness of the whole and the liberties of the people are to be destroyed. Therefore we must consider well and observe and believe in these great institutions that were installed in our own community, and then I believe that our progress and development will go on uninterruptedly for generations to come. (Applause.)

The Toastmaster. GENTLEMEN: The next speaker to address you is an eminent scholar, one of our own Pennsylvanians, who occupies the distinguished position of a professor at Harvard University, who has come here this evening to speak to you upon a Pennsylvania historian abroad. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart.

Professor Hart. MR. TOASTMASTER, MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Your Toastmaster, in the kindness of his heart, has accepted, I know not from what source, a statement that the relator is a Pennsylvanian. If a Pennsylvanian it is because the aroma of that praise clings to one a very long time. I feel that the claim to be a Pennsylvanian is one so sacred and important, and brings with it such privileges, that a man must at least produce his census certificate upon such a point. It appears that in the census of 1900 there was an individual named John Smith, who was asked to fill out one of the census blanks. He sat down to it, and with very conscientious pains he produced the following document: "Name, John Smith. Born, yes. Sex, hard-shell

Baptist. Color, somewhat pink. Race, half-mile run. Length of residence, 40 feet 8 inches. Business, rotten. Conjugal condition, hell. Have you lived here all your life? Not yet." (Applause.)

Certainly you are people who have lived here all your lives so far. I am a Pennsylvanian who has been very long astray, and yet a Pennsylvanian, for at the western end of this great state there is a county through which runs the peaceful river Schenango, and on the slope of that river bank stood the house where I was born, with a beautiful view of the river, saw-mill, grist-mill, and Erie and Pittsburg Canal, across which once a week there passed with lightning rapidity the great event for the whole countryside, namely, the arrival and departure of the steam canal-boat. It was a quiet village, but a very happy one, peaceful, prosperous and eminently hospitable. Mr. Toastmaster, it is fifty years since I left that village, yet it is a pleasure to believe that I am a Pennsylvanian still. If a Pennsylvanian, however, it comes about through very indirect method. I have been in a quandary of late to know precisely what state I might claim, for I was born in Pennsylvania, brought up in Ohio, had part of my education in foreign lands, am a citizen of Massachusetts, own property in New Hampshire, and to-night have returned to my original state and my original allegiance. To be a Pennsylvanian carries with it great responsibilities. A Pennsylvanian is born, not made, and I feel when the compliment is paid to me of associating me with this state, like a little girl who was called upon in school to correct some English sentences, both for sense and for grammar. The two sentences were "She done it," and "The hen has four legs." The sentences were corrected as follows: "The hen has four legs. She did not done it. God done it."

Prof. McMaster has spoken, with his accustomed grace and eloquence, of the service which this commonwealth has rendered to the nation and to mankind. He might well have enlarged upon this topic, as I should be glad to do

were there the opportunity for it. Pennsylvania has furnished the United States with many models. The first community in America in which a written constitution was formed with the provision for self-amendment; the first community in America to provide for universal suffrage, as was done in the election of delegates to the Convention of 1776; a community which in many respects during the Colonial period was more democratic than any of those New England states which are so proud of their democracy. Not only has the State of Pennsylvania suggested to other parts of the country forms of government directly and indirectly, but the City of Philadelphia has become a light known throughout all the world, a real city, one of the first, though not the first, to receive a city charter; after the Revolution for some time the first city in the Union, and always a vigorous, energetic and pushing city. We Pennsylvanians laugh in our sleeves at the gibes of our neighbors about the slowness of Philadelphia. I never come to this city, or pass through it, without a renewed sense of the immense number of difficult things that are being done here (applause), the hard and solid work of every kind that is performed by the City of Philadelphia. Philadelphia has long been a model to other parts of the world. For instance, the first Raines Law Hotels appear to have been created within a very few months after the foundation of the city, inasmuch as it was enacted that a good meal could be had for sixpence, and no one was allowed to drink at a public house unless he was a lodger; a singular fact, that more than two centuries ago the City of Philadelphia should have hit upon a device for reducing the use of intoxicating liquors, which has been so eminently successful in the neighboring City of New York.

In the year 1744 there appeared in this city a gentleman (perhaps none of you remember him), Dr. Alexander Hamilton, of Annapolis, who was a physician on a vacation, his fees permitting that recreation. He started off with two horses and his negro servant, and rode all the way to Kit-

tery, Maine, and back again, and on his way he stopped for some time in this city, and his records prove conclusively how early the people of Philadelphia began to set an example to other communities. It is a very entertaining narrative. It was placed in my hands some four or five years ago to edit, and there is no other document of the period I am acquainted with that gives such a lively impression of the various cities of the Colonies. Speaking of Philadelphia he says, "The city in general not paved, very dirty and obstructed with rubbish and lumber, but their frequent building necessitates that. The heat in this city is excessive, the sun's rays being reflected with such power from brick houses and from streets which are paved with brick." It appeared that there was an epoch of high prices in Philadelphia in 1744, as appears from the following extract: "In this city one may live tolerably cheap as to articles of meat and drink, but European goods here are extremely dear, even goods of their own make, such as linen and lumber, bearing high prices." Regarding the Philadelphians themselves Dr. Hamilton reports that the people in general are inquisitive concerning strangers. If they find one comes there on account of trade and traffic they are fond of dealing with them and cheating them if they can. If he comes for pleasure they take little or no notice of him. Dr. Hamilton, you will observe, had come for pleasure.

Mr. Toastmaster, you not only have credited me with being a Pennsylvanian, you have credited me with being an historian. That is a charge a little more difficult to meet. It is true that a student of Harvard College was overheard by the Dean of the College some years ago explaining to his mother the relations of the place, and he said, "There is nobody in this world that has such a cinch as a professor of Harvard College. Four months in the year they do not have to do a thing. Eight months all they have to do is to sit in a chair and talk." It would appear, then, that the qualifications for a professor of history in the college are not very extensive. Nevertheless, I am an historian if an

interest in the sources of history may so constitute one, and I agree with the dictum of Addison, who said he had heard one of the greatest geniuses his age had produced, who assured him that on being appointed to search into records he at last took incredible pleasure in it. Mr. Adams has spoken with a great deal of pith, as he always speaks, upon the dangers of what might be called over-specialization in documents, but I think there can hardly be one here who does not appreciate the intense pleasure that may be had from a study of those records, which are in themselves so cogent for the discovery of new facts, possibly the dislodging of an unsuspected ancestor, or the gaining of a new view. I see about me here records which ought to be and will be a delight to future generations and indeed it is as James Russell Lowell said about history :

“ If you read history all runs as smooth as grease,
Because then the men ain't nothing more than ideas ;
But come to make it as we must to-day,
The ideas have arms and legs and stop the way.”

It is after all the purpose of history, and the cogency of history is that it leads you back to other men. History in itself is nothing. That such a building was erected, that such a bridge fell, that the lightning struck at such a place, is of no consequence to mankind. It is the impression that those events made upon past generations that constitutes history, and if interest in people that have gone constitutes an historian, then, Mr. Toastmaster, I claim to be an historian. But I have been spoken of as a Pennsylvania historian abroad. I trust I am no longer abroad in this company, where the hospitality and genial feeling which I experienced fifty years ago in a little village in Western Pennsylvania is so agreeably repeated, where I feel a common concern with the gentlemen of this Society. Indeed, gentlemen, you compare very favorably with that society whose distinguished president has spoken of it as the oldest. It is known in Boston simply as the Society. Everybody knows what

that is. It is like a good Boston lady who put No. 57 on her card. Everybody knew that meant Beacon Street. No respectable person lived anywhere else. But I observe one very striking difference between the two cities and the two societies. In Pennsylvania there are two thousand historians, of whom the flower are here assembled. In Massachusetts, with every endeavor for the Massachusetts Historical Society, we are able to get together but 100. The Massachusetts Society, as the president has said, is the best society in the country. [Mr. Adams: "I said an older society, not a better."] It is the oldest society of the kind in the world. The Massachusetts Historical Society is the sister of Harvard College, and I was pained in the long list of magnificent gifts that had come to this Society to observe that some had come from graduates of Harvard College, who had passed their own library by. That is why the library of Harvard College is so small, poor and weak. It is because good people that have good things insist on giving them to the Pennsylvania Historical Society in order that they may be stored in this building. In fact, when I see the number of Harvard people who are possessors of great libraries and who give them elsewhere, I am tempted to think of Artemus Ward's thanks to the Baldwinsville Fire Department, who, he said, "came gallantly down to our house, under the impression that there was a conflagration, but kindly refrained from squirting." Many times we have expected at Harvard that there would be a conflagration in our favor, but somehow the possessors of those treasures have kindly refrained from squirting.

This Society bears an honorable reputation. Although so much younger than some that might be mentioned, it bears an honorable reputation throughout the world for its hospitality to searchers. The librarian of the Lennox Library, so a friend of mine told me, once was approached with reference to a very rare pamphlet. There was only one copy known, and the searcher asked if he had it. He said, "Yes, I have it." He pulled out a drawer, said,

"There it is," and shoved the drawer shut again. His notion of the Lennox Library was a place to keep valuable documents away from other people. The idea of the librarian and the council and officers of this Society is and has long been, that your magnificent collections are here for the benefit of mankind, and as a student and a searcher I beg to thank you, sir, and this Society for the invariable kindness and hospitality with which people from all states and all societies are here welcomed. I understand that a young member of this Society is now engaged in the enterprise of preparing a worthy edition of the works of William Penn. I understand that the Society feels an interest in that work. You are not aware and Mr. Adams is not aware, although it is the case, that he is going to ask the Massachusetts Historical Society at the next meeting at which he presides to take an interest also in that work, which is of such national consequence.

Now, gentlemen, I thank you for thus receiving again one of your wandering brethren. When I am in Pennsylvania I am always a Pennsylvanian. I have never been anything else. When I am among those who are most interested in history I share with them the conviction that that is the most absorbing and fascinating subject there is in the world. In fact we may say of history, as we may say of historical societies, as Sir Walter Raleigh said three centuries ago, "History hath triumphed over time, which beside nothing but eternity hath triumphed over." (Applause.)

The Toastmaster. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to you the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Charles Custis Harrison.

Dr. Harrison. MR. TOASTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN: The University of Pennsylvania naturally desires to unite with all other learned societies, and with every thoughtful citizen, in congratulating the Historical Society upon its new home, where, with ample room, the treasures of history, and all

that relates to the indebtedness of the present to the past may be in safe keeping, and guarded from fire risk.

Perhaps no one knows better than the historian himself how hard it is to ascertain what the truth is, or to judge as between conflicting views; the motives which have actuated men, their part in affairs, their influence upon events, and, in general, the trustworthiness of their statements. It requires, indeed, a trained mind, free from bias or prejudice to arrive at accurate judgments.

In reading the diaries of men or women of prominence we often feel that an entirely different view is the true one. I can well recall having been permitted to read the record of daily events of an eminent lawyer in Philadelphia; but if I had been writing that daily record, the account which would have been given by me would have been "*toto in cælo*" different. It is between such conflicting opinions that the historian is obliged to discern, and here in this noble home of the Historical Society are doubtless to be found innumerable records, dissimilar in their accounts.

There is one matter as to which many of us have certainly been often in doubt; it is: whether the man himself—even the great Shakespeare—ever intended to be interpreted as his students and commentators translate him,—whether their thoughts were actually his thoughts, and their statements actually the guide of his purposes. Doubtless there is often read into the life and work and writings of men and women very many interpretations of which they never thought.

The best that can be said is that such an historical place as this is the treasure-house of records differing one from the other, in the study of which the writer and student must do his best.

The world is never satisfied with letting the past alone. Every year, in England, a lecture must be delivered upon William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood,—with the understanding that something new concerning Harvey must be forthcoming.

A few days ago, it was stated that a new autograph of Shakespeare and certain facts concerning litigation in which he was concerned, was the greatest literary "find" in one hundred years; and, at present, the unascertained fact as to whether the Globe Theatre stood upon one side of the street or upon the other side of the street, is agitating Shakespearean scholars—and many others.

We had all thought that we knew where Franklin was born, and yet our belief in what we had been taught has been entirely disturbed because our great historical novelist, Dr. Mitchell, has recently informed the world that Benjamin Franklin was not born in Boston, as the school books tell us, but that he was born in Philadelphia, in the "seventeenth year of his age!" We may therefore look for some confusion, and probably amicable dispute, as to his new discovery and announcement.

But apart from the region of theory or imagination,—unless there be historic doubts as to the existence of personages, such as Benjamin Franklin or Robert Morris, or unless there be doubt that it is true that the written word remains,—there are certain historical facts of the first importance in reference to the University of Pennsylvania, to which, with your permission, I may have the honor briefly to address myself, in response to the invitation of the Society.

But before making this statement, which seems to me of great significance in obligation, I wish to refer to that relationship between the Historical Society and the University of Pennsylvania, which must always be a grateful bond to each, and of which each may well be proud. William Rawle, Esq., a Trustee of the University, was your first President, and in his inaugural address, delivered at the University of Pennsylvania, then at Ninth and Chestnut Streets, he says: "The intention to form this Society was unknown to me until your partiality led you to request me to undertake the office of President, and, however unqualified, I have not hesitated to accept it. I have been led to this

conclusion partly from the respect I felt for those who honored me by the selection and partly because I have long wished to see an institution of this sort established among us." In concluding his discourse, he said: "I have only to express an ardent hope that this Society will not—like many others—be marked only by vivacity of inception, apathy of progress, and prematurity of decay."

Thomas Duncan, also a Trustee of the University, was chosen Vice-President, and Joseph Hopkinson, another Trustee of the University, was elected Corresponding Secretary.

And now, gentlemen, as to the honor due to the State of Pennsylvania and its University. The earliest written Constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1776, and in this Constitution it was provided that "all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more Universities."

The University of Pennsylvania is that Seat of Learning referred to in the first Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. We have, therefore, the double fact that this State has the honor above all Commonwealths of being the only State to write into its first Constitution an obligation to maintain a University, and the University of Pennsylvania has the distinguished record of being the first University to be so related to any State in our Union. It is true that there are earlier College foundations—no one of us doubts that—but the University of Pennsylvania is the oldest of the Universities in North America. It was the first to attach to it a Medical School, and that School was founded in 1765 by John Morgan,—later, Physician-in-Chief to the American Armies under General Washington. It was the first University to establish law lectures, and those first law lectures were delivered by James Wilson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Signer of the Constitution of the United States,—the lectures being delivered in the "Old Building" on Fourth Street near Arch, still the property of the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and were attended by General and Mrs. Washington, Mr. and

Mrs. Robert Morris, the members of the Congress, and, in general, a very distinguished assemblage.

While the impulses of our hearts naturally go out to all institutions of learning, wheresoever located, our national pride, our personal affection, are with the earliest of Universities,—the University of Pennsylvania. It may be that the University of Virginia stands next to it in its traditions, but proud as Virginia is of everything Virginian, that University is a far second in her national traditions to the University of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania and Virginia stand alone in this regard.

The Founders of the Nation—without whom, so far as we may justly conclude, the independence of this Nation could not for a time have been secured—were the Founders of the University of Pennsylvania. There were more of such men Signers of the Declaration of Independence than can be claimed by any of the thirteen original States.

Probably three men were necessary to American Independence at that time, and those three men were Washington, Franklin, and Morris. Washington was a son of no University, but his interest in the University of Pennsylvania is well known.

I will read the names of ten men,—Founders, Trustees, or Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, and all of them Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and this great audience may form its own opinion as to the heritage and traditions of the University of Pennsylvania, without further suggestion from me. Their names are :

Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, James Wilson, George Clymer, Thomas McKean, William Paca, John Penn, James Smith, Francis Hopkinson.

And with your permission, may I take one later step, and come to the date of the signing of the Constitution of the United States? More Trustees and Alumni of "Pennsylvania" were Signers of the Constitution of the United States than can be attributed elsewhere. Their names are :

Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Jared Ingersol.

Of the University's further part in the historic Revolution, the world knows, but there is one incident which has been already graphically described by the distinguished historian of Lafayette. As Mr. Tower has told us, it was Tench Tilghman, of the Class of 1761, College, the favorite Aide-de-Camp of Washington, who was chosen by Washington to bear his dispatch to the Congress, then at the Seat of Government in Philadelphia, to announce the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. But Mr. Tower has told in words far choicer than I can command, how young Tilghman aroused the sleeping town with the cry: "Cornwallis is taken!" as he galloped from the Gray's Ferry, down the unpaved street of this centre of American history.

We are speaking of history, to-night, and not of present events; but I cannot conclude without asking your fair judgment as to whether or not the State of Pennsylvania has justified her Constitutional Act in 1776, and whether the University of Pennsylvania has been true to her ancestry.

It is uncertain, as yet, whether Columbia University, in the City of New York, or whether the University of Pennsylvania has the largest student-body. It is not uncertain that the University of Pennsylvania has the most cosmopolitan student-body of any University in the United States. How well it has fulfilled its work of adding to the knowledge of the world, both as to what is unknown in nature and what has been forgotten in the history of the race, need not be told here.

This is an historic occasion; an occasion to which the State of Pennsylvania is indebted; an occasion to which the University of Pennsylvania is indebted; an occasion to which all societies of similar purposes and all associations of learned men are indebted.

The import of the occasion may be expressed in the transposition of the indefinite article "a" to the definite article "the." It is "*The* Historical Society of the State of

Pennsylvania," with its home in the City of Philadelphia,—the home and the city with traditions, inheritances, and consequent obligations descended upon us and enjoyed by us; and in the keeping of no like society, or of no other city between the two oceans.

There is no person in whose presence it is more grateful to refer to such historic facts as have been here briefly recounted, than in that of the distinguished Pennsylvanian who is the President of the Historical Society, to whom everything adding to the renown of his native State is a matter of essential consequence, and deeply dear to his heart and mind.

The Toastmaster. GENTLEMEN: I have now the very great pleasure of presenting to you a distinguished Pennsylvania statesman, who is not only respected and honored in his own State, but who has taken a foremost position as a representative of Pennsylvania in the councils of the Nation, in the Congress of the United States, and who will address you upon the subject of "The Susquehanna And Its Associations," Hon. Marlin E. Olmsted.

Hon. Marlin E. Olmsted. MR. TOASTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN: Your assignment to me of this toast, "The Susquehanna and its Associations," reminds me of a good old farmer's wife, who having endeavored vainly to restrain the maternal instincts of a persistent hen, finally placed her upon a hundred eggs, saying "I know she can't cover them, but I want to see the old thing spread herself." The Susquehanna and her associations cannot be covered at one sitting. The first white man to have association with the lower end of the stream was Capt. John Smith. Having been saved from the tomahawk by the intervention of a lady, he tells us in a book which he published in England, that he explored the Susquehanna from its mouth as far north as his barge could proceed for the rocks. That must have been, judging from my own experience, about four

miles, and yet from one end of that stream to the other there have been more babies named after him than after any other man save George Washington.

My own association with that stream began at the other end. I celebrated my coming of age with three companions unintentionally by spending the night on the outer edge of a marsh, on the narrow summit ridge of a mountain. When we wakened in the morning we found that the water from that marsh on one side oozed out and trickled down the hillside into the waters of the Susquehanna, and from the other side it reached the Allegheny. There are hundreds of such divides in northern Pennsylvania, and one barn from whose peaked roof the rain drops to the Susquehanna from one side and from the other side to the Allegheny. There is one farm of 100 acres having three springs whose waters, thus pouring out of the earth so closely together, run from one spring to Chesapeake Bay, from another to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the third to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They form the sources of the Susquehanna, the Allegheny, and the Genesee.

Now that the cost of living is so high, if any of you have thought of turning to eels for diet, it may interest you to know that although the sources of these streams are so intertwined, the waters of the Susquehanna and Genesee abound in that article and not one has ever been found in the Allegheny. My present home is upon the bank of that magnificent river, which, flowing through some of the fairest country that God in his goodness has vouchsafed to man, between banks studded with beautiful cities and innumerable thriving towns and villages, finds its way to the sea unaided by a single dollar of Congressional appropriation, without even honorable mention in the River and Harbor Bill. Here upon the Delaware you clamor for a thirty-five foot channel. The Allegheny and the Monongahela, particularly the latter, have been aided in their slack water navigation by many a Government dam, but the Government does not seem to consider the Susquehanna worth a particle of consideration.

But we do not mind that. Our river is broader and longer than the Delaware, but its banks are not lined with unsightly wharves, docks, warehouses, and other structures. It is one broad, unfettered expanse of beauty, not devoted, as the Delaware is, to commerce, but to the esthetic. Its banks are not covered with landing places for the discharge of the contents of scows and barges, but adorned by institutions devoted to religion, to education, to culture and refinement, and to the graceful dwellings of people who value the esthetic and beautiful in nature more than the practical in commerce. Our river is broader and longer than the Delaware, but the bottom is so near the surface as to exclude therefrom the navigational pursuit of sordid wealth. If I touch on the river occasionally it will be only at its most important parts. Naturally I speak of Harrisburg, but before we reach that point I want to suggest that there may be gentlemen in this distinguished company to-night who do not realize what a really beautiful river that is. Draining about 1-7th of New York, nearly half of Pennsylvania and a portion of Maryland, it flows its 420 miles from Otsego Lake to Chesapeake Bay, through some of the most beautiful, some of the richest, some of the most romantic, some of the most historically interesting portions of all God's beautiful creation. There is no more beautiful country anywhere than at and about Harrisburg, and there are many ties which bind Harrisburg and Philadelphia together. For instance, the elder John Harris came from England to Philadelphia with only a capital of sixteen guineas, and we are told by a writer in the Annual Register that the nucleus of his future wealth was formed by a profitable contract which he made for the pulling of stumps and opening of streets in Philadelphia, where he enjoyed the friendship and esteem of Edward Shippen, its first mayor. John Harris's bones lie to-day upon the bank of the river near the roots of the old mulberry tree to which a hostile tribe of Indians tied him. They had piled fagots about him, and were circling about in the death dance

preparatory to applying the torch, when a friendly tribe came to his rescue, coming from near the mouth of that delightful tributary of the Susquehanna upon which I and some other Harrisburgers have their homes, that beautiful stream rejoicing in the classic name of Yellow Breeches. I read his tombstone no longer ago than last Sunday, and it informs all readers that John Harris, who lies buried there, was the friend of William Penn, whose portrait we have so prominent to-night, and the founder of Harrisburg, died in the communion of the Church of England. That was deemed a sufficient epitaph. John Harris, the founder, was brought here when eleven months of age from Harrisburg by his godly mother, all the way over the trail and through the woods to Philadelphia, to be baptized. It must have taken about three weeks to come here and get back again, and the trip was accompanied by perils and sacrifices of which we know nothing to-day. John Harris, the founder, was poetical and practical. He founded his city there because of the great scenic beauty, and as well because of its advantage as a centre for business. He had such abiding faith in the proposition that that was the only place where the capital could be properly located, that twenty-five years before the Legislature reached that conclusion he had dedicated that admirable hill for the uses of the State, that hill upon which the capitol buildings are now located, and I may say to you now that we have at Harrisburg, and it belongs to you as much as it does to us, the finest State Capitol in this country (applause), and if we except the National Capitol at Washington it is the handsomest and finest public building in the United States. (Applause.) Notwithstanding all that has been said about it, and notwithstanding all that has been written about it, and notwithstanding all possible overcharges that may have been made by some people who did not dwell upon the Susquehanna, it is in proportion to its size and character the cheapest and least expensive public building in the United States. (Applause.) Harrisburg itself is growing.

It is a wonderful city, notwithstanding the discriminations which in time past have been made against it. Why, the State herself, when she operated public works, discriminated against Harrisburg in a way that in these days of public condemnation of transportation discriminations and drawbacks seems perfectly horrible. Philadelphia was allowed a drawback of twenty cents a barrel on flour transported from Pittsburg here over the public works, a sum exceeding the total charge now made by the Pennsylvania Railroad for such transportation. To be perfectly candid, the discrimination was not aimed so much at Harrisburg as at Baltimore, for it was feared if it were dropped off there it would be diverted to Baltimore from Harrisburg, and I may say to you that if the Susquehanna had a thirty-five foot channel from Harrisburg to Chesapeake Bay it would crowd Philadelphia very hard for commercial supremacy, and I am not sure but we would push you off the map, but we are perfectly satisfied with our beautiful city and its growing attractiveness. It is now one of the best lighted, best paved, best kept, and best governed cities in the country, and more than ever now it is the worthy home of the capital of this great, proud Commonwealth, the Keystone in the arch of our great, glorious, indestructible union of States.

The Susquehanna and its tributaries. Mr. Toastmaster, a hundred historians have written of them, a hundred poets have sung of them. There is no portion of this land more rich in Indian lore and Indian legend. No portion has been more frequently drenched in the blood shed by the redman's murderous hands. The stories of Wyoming, of Cherry Valley, the forts beginning at Fort Hunter or Fort Harris at Harrisburg, Fort Hunter five miles up the river, then across and along the Kittatinny mountains all the way to the Delaware, are significant of the trials, tribulations and struggles of those early days. The pioneers of the Susquehanna were stalwart, hardy, bold, intrepid men, soldiers of human progress. Their habits of frugality, industry, economy and thrift we might emulate to-day, for we are living

in an era of unexampled, untrammelled, wild luxury, extravagance, and waste. Take the matter of automobiles alone. What would those early pioneers think if they were told that in the last year there were spent in this country in the purchase, running, and repairing of automobiles more than \$250,000,000, more than half the enormous production of gold throughout the world, a sum greater than the cost of running all the postoffices, all the mail routes, and all the mail facilities for 80,000,000 of people, a sum greater than the cost of maintenance of all the armies and navies of the United States. One extravagance leads to another. The Associated Charities in Washington, of which the late Justice Brewer was president when he died, is now begging for eight or ten thousand dollars which they are short in their subscriptions and the reason they give is that people have spent so much money for automobiles this year that they have been unable to keep up their contributions to charity. I mention this merely as one instance of the extravagance of the age, an extravagance which is national, state, and individual, and is sure to bring its results. You of Philadelphia have always struggled to get to Harrisburg; you have sent us some of your worst men, and you have sent a great many of your best whose society we have very much enjoyed. They have not all come with the pride, pomp, and circumstance of Chief Justice (afterward Governor) McKean, who when he came there to hold court expected to be and was met at the outskirts and escorted into the city by a couple of hundred of our citizens of Harrisburg, and who sat on the bench wearing a cocked hat and a scarlet gown. Later statesmen have been more modest. Some years ago, in the early days of the Civil War, there came to Harrisburg a lad whose soul was filled with patriotism and his heart fired with ambition to serve his imperiled country. The city was somewhat overcrowded at the time, and for want of a better lodging he slept in the portico of the old capitol, its cold stone floor his couch, his knapsack for a pillow. Some years after that war you called him

here to be your judge. He served you so well and so noticeably to the State that the entire Commonwealth called him again to Harrisburg, not to give him lodging this time upon the outer porch, but to occupy the executive mansion as Chief Executive Officer of this Commonwealth. (Applause.) He came at a time when a strong hand was needed to check the growing tide of questionable legislation. He did it. During his four years there was placed upon the statute books an unusually large number of wise and salutary laws. More was done for the cause of common schools, the cause of education, for the cause of good rule, and for the preservation of law and order throughout this Commonwealth, than had been done before in any one administration of which I have knowledge. Moreover he served the Commonwealth not only in material matters but in others as well. There is no place where a society like this is needed more than in Pennsylvania, where too many of our citizens have been too much given over to money making to give proper time and consideration to the contemplation and recording of the deeds of worthy Pennsylvanians, who have done what should make them famous throughout the State and throughout the country. He of whom I speak was constant in bringing Pennsylvania to the front in every way, in looking up her history, in making public, in giving due credit to the notable deeds of notable Pennsylvanians, and when you came to select an officer you could not have chosen more appropriately or better than in selecting him. Of course, I refer to your distinguished president, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker. (Applause.)

The Toastmaster. GENTLEMEN: The speaker who will make the last address this evening is a gentleman known to you all, and esteemed by you all, a typical and enlightened Pennsylvanian, who will address you upon the picturesque Pennsylvania German, Hon. William U. Hensel. (Applause.)

Hon. William U. Hensel: *Wie gehts*, Mr. President and beloved brotherhood? In a recent review of the gaiety of the early Puritans it is related that a good woman of Dorchester, in 1688, making a testamentary disposition of her wearing apparel, enumerated the following articles: A best red kersey petticoat, a sad gray kersey waistcoat, a blue apron, a mulberry waistcoat, a liver gray hood, a purple bonnet, six yards of red cloth, and a green apron. It is very much to be feared that with the passing of the New England farm this cheerful variety of raiment disappeared from its domestic landscape. Owing to the very scant recognition in our imaginative literature of a highly interesting and important element in the composite citizenship of Pennsylvania, the picturesque features of its rural life in some sections are not known to the people generally, and are too little appreciated by those who are most familiar with them. A mile or two from where I live the other evening I passed a place on which a spacious house is painted an almost sentimental lavender tint, the wagon-shed is a rich orange, the barn a royal red, and the pig pen a delightful crushed strawberry. Across a blue front gate there leaned an Amish maid with a face that fitted the perspective of an Italian sky, covered by a purple bonnet, clad in a red waist and a green skirt with a lilac colored cape. This recurring combination of local color attests the presence of one of the many religious families who make up the widely extended and greatly diversified element known as the Pennsylvania German, whose trail across the entire continent is marked by evidences of the quiet, orderly, and Godly life of industry and thrift through the old dream of Pastorius. For two hundred years the patient peasant folk have worn the yoke and have followed the furrow of their fathers. They are not a passing people, but in many localities they have long since plowed down the iron heel of more audacious and aggressive races. Albeit they have made and kept for many rich counties of eastern Pennsylvania their agricultural pre-eminence, their racial tenacity

of land, and their application of labor to its possibilities, have alike contributed wealth to the nation and a sober citizenship to the American commonwealth. (Applause.)

I am glad of this occasion to emphasize the failure of the idealist with pen or pencil to picture their life as it really exists and their character as it actually is. The most conspicuous adventurer into this unbroken ground for fiction has approached the subject in a spirit of hostility to and not of sympathy with it. A leading publishing house is brutally frank in advertising works that portray the common, sordid, unlovely atmosphere of a Pennsylvania Dutch community, and an eminent reviewer accepts them with the consolation that the facts of life presented prevail among a comparatively limited number, composing a community where mediæval conditions still exist. Indeed, I suspect that among some of the stern moralists of Philadelphia, and some of the still purer patriots of Pittsburgh, much regret is felt and some has been expressed that an uncouth and unlovely race should people and should plant so much of the land intervening between these metropolitan centres of sweetness and of light. (Applause.)

To him, however, who in the love of mankind holds communion with its inner life, there is to be found in the so-called Pennsylvania Germans as a people a picturesqueness of character that no literary artist has yet fathomed or been able to express. The more aggressive churchmen constitute the larger element, and they have made themselves felt and understood through spokesmen of their own, who with shield and spear have defended and asserted the rights and the merits of their class, but the literary methods of dealing with the so-called plain people have been more those of the surgeon, who would exploit the beauty of the Greek Venus by the ruthless processes of the clinic, or demonstrate the splendor of the intellect by laying a scalpel to the brain. The historic background of that race of people who settled on the Pequa and the Conestoga is a story of religious prescription, patient persistence, and toil-

some achievement, as dramatic as that of the Quaker or the Puritan. (Applause.)

The delightful dogmatism and the conscientious conservatism which impel them to still sing the hymns of the fatherland and to wear the garb of two centuries ago, make an island of refuge in a sea of social giddiness, tempestuous politics, and restless religion. Is there nothing more than comicality in the fact that a man deems it sinful to substitute buttons for hooks and eyes on his coat and trowsers, or that women stake their souls' salvation on whether their cap strings shall be tied or let fly wild? Has the spirit of hair-splitting scholasticism and sectarianism so banished free thought from the church that there shall be only sneers for the intellectual independence of that sequestered settlement in the Juniata Valley where four branches of the church are divided on the vital question of whether a man may righteously wear any suspenders, or only one "gallus" home-made, or two if of domestic product, or a full pair of mechanical fabrication? Shall proud scholasticism look with scorn upon the solemn scene when a minister of the church is to be chosen and a score of candidates cast lots for the apostolic succession, and one lives in anguish forever afterward because he was appointed to a place he felt unfit to fill, and another dies in grief because the call of fate did not confirm his own ambition to become a saviour of men? Is there no fraternity among those who refuse for religious reasons to insure their barns or to erect lightning rods, but contribute generously to the full share of a neighbor's loss? Are they utterly unmindful of the elementary principles of Christian brotherhood who settle their disputes in the church, and refuse to resist even illegal and unjust demands at law? He or she who, with real literary art, shall depict the domestic life of these people, will find profuse picturesqueness in manifold phases of it. Their thrift and industry, the simplicity of their speech, their humanity to animal life, their uncomplaining toil, their loyal affection for the soil, are a few aspects of their character and habits

which still await the successful development of the idealist. Their plain, comfortable, and well filled meeting houses, where the old men sit on the high benches and the babies sleep peacefully in cradles, or the more picturesque assemblages for worship of groups of families at different houses in turn; the great love feasts in the barns where under the dim light of lanterns the youngsters crowd the balconies in the haymow, long tables are spread on the threshing floor, and bearded elders girt with towels officiate at the ceremony of feet-washing; the solemn funerals, the hospitable entertainment of the hundreds of sorrowing mourners; the festivities of a wedding, when all-day marriage suppers and successive feasts discount the social pleasures of the city cotillion or the delights of the metropolitan opera; these and a few other features which the social critics of their daily lives have never yet appreciated, make up and illustrate a citizenship the retention of which is a treasure to the State, and the extinction of which would be an irreparable historical loss. (Applause.)

A very notable figure in modern American literature, and one who if he has not attained has come perilously near his own ideal, recently said, "My idea is that a novel should be a reflection of the life and manners it undertakes to portray. It should be absolutely true in this regard, but touched by imagination into a form of truth. It should be so well written that any reader would be enthralled by its story and feel that he has become a part of its life and knows its characters, and it should sink so deep into the heart that the reader should rise from it with a feeling that life was worth living and had work for him to do." God grant that when some day some man or woman shall deal with the picturesque features of the Pennsylvania German in this artistic spirit, the world of letters at least may know him better, and may it not be that from out this folk itself there shall stretch the master hand to take up the harp of life and so smite its trembling cords that the music shall be as true as the melody shall be tuneful. (Applause.)

Guests of the Society.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams,	W. A. Glasgow, Jr.,
Richard L. Austin,	John C. Groome,
Louis S. Amonson,	Chas. Francis Gummey,
Thomas P. Bacon,	William T. Gummey,
Dr. Geo. Fales Baker,	Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart,
H. F. Baker,	Hon. William U. Hensel,
Thomas Willing Balch,	Samuel Verplanck Hoffman,
Samuel Bell, Jr.,	Charles H. Heustis,
Dr. Alex. W. Biddle,	J. Warren Hale,
John S. Bioren,	Dr. Charles Custis Harrison,
Rudolph Blankenburg,	John J. Henderson,
Cornelius Bodine,	Stan. V. Henkels,
Franklin I. Bodine,	C. J. Hexamer,
George I. Bodine,	William G. Hopper,
George I. Bodine, Jr.,	W. Macpherson Hornor,
Joseph H. Brazier,	John P. Hutchinson,
Richard S. Brock,	Addison Hutton,
Albert Brodhead,	C. E. Ingersoll,
Dr. M. G. Brumbaugh,	Charles F. Jenkins,
John Cadwalader,	J. Levering Jones,
Richard M. Cadwalader,	John W. Jordan,
Gordon S. Carrigan,	Gregory B. Keen,
Hon. Hampton L. Carson,	John F. Lewis,
J. H. Carstairs,	Major W. H. Lambert,
Joseph H. Chubb,	James L. Lardner,
B. Frank Clapp,	James G. Leiper,
Isaac H. Clothier,	Lewis J. Levick,
John H. Conaway,	William S. Lloyd,
Col. C. A. Converse,	John C. Lowry,
Dr. J. Cardeen Cooper,	Clayton McElroy,
Dr. John Welsh Croskey,	John D. McIlhenny,
Edwin S. Dixon,	Prof. J. Bach McMaster,
William Drayton,	Thomas H. Marshall,
George A. Elsasser,	Caleb J. Milne,
George Harrison Fisher,	David Milne,
Hon. D. Newlin Fell,	Randal Morgan,
Barr Ferree,	Dr. J. H. Musser,
S. B. Fotterall,	Dr. George W. Norris,
John H. Fow,	Lieut. Col. J. P. Nicholson,
Dr. L. Webster Fox,	Hon. M. E. Olmsted,
Howard B. French,	Admiral E. C. Pendleton,
Horace H. Fritz,	S. Davis Page,

T. H. Hoge Patterson,
George Pierce,
James L. Pennypacker,
Hon. S. W. Pennypacker,
Hon. William Potter,
Hon. W. P. Potter,
W. K. Ramborger,
Lieut. Col. W. Brooke Rawle,
Hon. John E. Reyburn,
Dr. W. J. Roe,
A. S. W. Rosenbach,
J. G. Rosengarten,
Edward S. Sayres,
C. Morton Smith,
John T. Spencer,
George Steinman,
J. J. Sullivan, Jr.,
Ernest Spofford,

Dr. James Tyson,
Hon. Charlemagne Tower,
John Thomson,
A. VanRenssaelaer,
Dr. C. H. Vinton,
Hon. H. F. Walton,
Samuel C. Wells,
Jos. R. Wainwright
T. Chester Walbridge,
James V. Watson,
W. H. Wetherill,
Francis H. Williams,
George Willing,
Joseph R. Wilson,
W. C. Wilson,
Hon. W. W. Wiltbank,
Howard Wood,
Walter Wood.

ORDERLY BOOK OF GEN. JOHN PETER GABRIEL
MUHLENBERG, MARCH 26-DECEMBER 20, 1777.

(Continued from page 189.)

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS ROXBOROUGH Aug^t 4th 1777.

In the present Marching State of the Army every incumbrance proves very prejudicial to the service especially those women who are pregnant or have Children, are a Clog upon every movement.

The Comm^r in Chief there fore earnestly recommends it to the Officers Comm^s Brigades & Corps to use every reasonable method in their power to get rid of all such as are not absolutely necessary and the Admission and Continuance of any who shall or may have come to the Army since its arrival in Pensilvania is positively forbidden, to which point the Officers will give particular attention. Pay Rolls for the Month of July are to be made out immediately and Lodg'd with the Paymaster Gen^l for Examination the Officers Commanding Corps will be answerable for the Execution of this order.

A Gen^l Court Martial to set tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at or near Judge Lawrences Quarters by Schuylkill falls for Triyal of all prisoners as shall be brought before it, Col^o James Wood is appointed President of this Court, the Regimental Surgeons are to send all their Sick to the Gen^l Hospital in Philid^a.

G. O.

August 5th 1777

The Gen^l Court Martial Order'd Yesterday is to set tomorrow Morning at 9 o'clock at Palmers Tavern Schuylkill falls, and all the Members must attend without fail, a Serj^t from each Brigade to attend the Court.

B. O.

Aug^t 5th 1777

The 1st & 5th Reg^{ts} are to find no men for Guard this Evening as they are to be Mustered tomorrow Morning the 1st at 6 & the 5th at 8 o'clock, the Officers will take care to have their Muster Rolls ready.

P. MUHLENBURGH B. G.

D. O.

GERMANTOWN August 6th 1777

A Fatigue party to be immediately appointed from Gen^l Muhlenburgh & Gen^l Weedons Brigades to consist of a Cap^t a Sub., 2 Serj^{ts}, 2 Corps, and 40 Privates from each Brigade to be employ'd in burying all the filth in and round about the Encampment all the C. C. men in each Brig^e to be immediately set to work in filling up the old Vaults and digging new Ones all the filth round about the Camp where the Soldiers have eas'd themselves without the Vault to be taken up and Buried. The Comm^s Officer of the Fatigue Partys are to be very faithful in cleansing the Camp. There is such a stench arises on every side of it now as threatens the passengers with immediate Pestilence. Gen^l Muhlenburgh & Gen^l Weedon are desired to appoint an Officer from each of their Brigades to Examine such Provisions as Officers refuse to take, that justice may be done to the Continent and Soldierly. The names of the Persons to be sent to the Commiss^y of the division and inserted in the Brigade Orders, That the Officers may know who to apply to when any disputes happens. The Gen^l desires the troops may be exercised twice aday Morning and Evening during their stay here & all the Officers to be on the Parade.

N. GREENE M. G.

B. O.

Aug^t 6th 1777

Agreable to Maj^r Gen^l Green's orders of this day Lieu^t Woodson of the 9th Virg^a Reg^t is appointed to inspect such Provision as may be refused by the Officers belonging to the Brigade & shall see that equal Justice be done to the Continent and Soldierly.

The Adj^t of the day is to furnish the Commis^y of the Division with a Copy of the order.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS ROXBORO' Aug^t 6th 1777

Parole

C. Sign

A board of Gen^l Officers Consisting of all the Maj^r and Brig^r Gen^{ls} in Camp is to set tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at Gen^l Stephens Q^{rs} at Doct^r Smith's House near the Schuylkill falls to make inquiry why the pay abstracts are not made out regularly and Lodg'd with the Paymaster Gen^l according to orders. The pay abstracts of every Reg^t and Corps of the Army for the Month of July and any time Preceeding that month for which they have not been made out are to be Compleated and delivered to the paymaster Gen^l by Monday next. The Officers Comm^s Reg^{ts} and Corps will be answerable for the Execution of this order and every Officer that does not deliver in his Abstracts punctually by the Time appointed may depend on being arrested and Tried for disobedience of orders unless they have reasons which may render it Impracticable to any to make out and deliver their abstracts at that time, and in that case they are to appear tomorrow and lay their reasons before the above board of Gen^l Officers if they do not it will be taken for granted that no such reasons exist.

Joseph Wood Esq^r Commissary Gen^l of Musters will attend the same board to assign the reasons why the Reg^{ts} and Corps of the Army have not been more Gen^l Mustered. The Regm^l pay masters are to apply immediately for warrants to receive pay for their several Corps for the Month of June.

As the time is uncertain when the Army will March but may be very soon and sudden, all Officers and Soldiers are to keep near their Qrts. and such Officers as have had leave to go to Philid^a are to return and none suffer'd to go thither but upon very necessary business which being finished they are immediately to join their respective Corps. Whenever the Army moves it will probably be necessary that they march with the utmost celerity the Tents therefore agreeable

to former orders are to be loaded in Waggon by themselves and in such manner that they may without difficulty keep up with the troops for the same reason the Officers will take with them but a few Articles of Clothing such as shall be Indispencibly necessary, leaving the bulk of their Baggage to be brought on After them, and in order to facilitate the March the Q. M. G. is to provide empty waggon to carry the mens Packs, but those packs are not to be stuff'd with loads of useless Trumpery as from the Sizes of many there is reason to suppose now is the case and the Officers are to see they are not for which purpose the Comm^r in Chief most earnestly expects that the Officers Particularly inspect the packs of their men and select only such articles as are necessary and useful all the rest each mans being roll'd up by itself is to be collected by the Q^r Master of the Reg^t and by them deposited in proper places to be provided by the Q. M. G.

Pursuant to a resolve of Congress of the 16th July last, the Officers Comm^s Reg^{ts} & Corps are desired that in case they have any Serj^{ts}, Corp^{ls} Drummers or Privates deem'd of being incapable of doing Field duty, such men should be examined by the Director Gen^l of the Hospital or some other Physician or Surgeon and if Judged fit for Garrison duty they are not to be discharg'd but transferr'd to the Invalid Corps, and sent to Philid^a as soon as possible Men also having one leg or one Arm each, if otherwise capable of doing Garrison duty, are to be deem'd proper recruits for this Corps.

A Gen^l Court Martial of the Light Dragoons, is to set tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at Leech's Tavern in German Town for the Tryal of all Prisoners belonging to any of the Corps of Light Dragoons, which shall be brought before them. Col^o Sheldon is appointed President of this Court Col^o Moiland will direct the several Quoto's of Officers for Members, which the different Corps of Horse are to furnish, and the judge advocate Gen^l will appoint a deputy to attend the Court.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS GERMAN TOWN Aug^t 7th 1777

The Comm^s Officers of the Reg^{ts} are to consult with the other Field Officers and Cap^{ts} of Companies belonging to their Reg^{ts} on what allowance of soap is absolutely necessary with proper economy to keep the Soldiery clean, a report of their Opinion to be made immediately to the board of Gen^l Officers to set to day agreeable to yesterdays orders, who are to take the same into Consideration and report their Opinion of it.

After Orders.

Aug^t 7th 1777

The waggons with the heavy baggage of all the Brigades are immediately to proceed to Correls ferry and wait on the other side for further orders, each Brig^e is to send a small Guard with their own Waggons under proper Officers, the whole to be under the Comm^d of a Field Officer. The Waggoners are to move in the following order, those of L^d Sterlings Division first, Gen^l Lincolns next, Gen^l Stephens next, & Gen^l Greens last, the boats are also to move on at the same time. The forrage Master Gen^l will take care that forrage is Provided for the teams upon their March and at the Ferry. The troops of the whole Line are to be in readiness to be review'd tomorrow morning, at 5 o'clock, when it is expected every Officer and Soldier not on duty and able will attend. The Troops are to be drawn up on their respective Brig^e Parades, it is expected all the Waggoners, Waggons & teams which will remain in Camp will all be in their Places, that an inspection may be had in the condition thereof, this the Waggon Master Gen^l will take care to see comply'd with.

TIM. PICKERING A. G.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS ROXBORO' Aug^t 8th 1777*Parole.**C. Sign.*

At a Gen^l Court Martial held the 18th & 19th Days of July last, the following Soldiers was tried for various Crimes and acquitted. Viz^t Joseph Halbut Serj^t in the 5th Pennsilv^a

Reg^t was tried for Desertion but it appear'd to the Court, that he was intitled to the Benefit of the Pardon Granted by the Comm^r in Chief previous to the Execution of Tho^s Smith who was shot at Middle Brook. Timothy Branner & Will^m Smith 6th Maryland, Will^m Foster and Adam Brooks of the 10 Virg^a & Isaac Proctor of the 15th D^r but the Comm^r in Chief griev'd at the number of the Offenders ever desirous of shewing Mercy where it is not Incompitable with the Publick good, and hoping that his Clemency may hereafter have a happy tendancy to reclaim the Guilty was pleas'd to grant a Gen^l Pardon, and the Offenders convicted are hereby declar'd to be Pardon'd.

The following Sentences of the same Court Martial are approv'd on by the Comm^d in Chief Viz^t Capt^t Frusback of Col^o Armonds Corps charg'd first with absenting himself without leave, 2nd when being ordered to join his Comp^y when under Arms answer'd he had time enough & declin'd doing it, 3rd when being put under arrest made use of bad language and treated the Col^o in a manner unbecoming an Officer, 4th when the Corps were ordered to March into Amboy, he uttered discontent loudly before the Soldiers, and wanted to know why they return'd to Amboy. Acquitted of the first and found Guilty of the 2nd 3rd & 4th Charges, and sentenced to be reprimanded in G. O. and to ask Pardon of Col^o Armond in the Presence of the Officers of his Corps.

The Comm^r in Chief wishes all Officers to be impress'd with this truth, that nothing is more essential in the Military Service than an exact Subordination and ready obedience to the Commd of Superior Officers, that it is this which gives Life and Vigour to an Army, that a Contrary conduct must clog and Impede every movement and excite a Spirit of discontent, disobedience & Licentiousness among the troops, that in this View the Conduct of Cap^t Frusback must be deem'd highly Criminal and of a very dangerous tendancy.

Cap^t Clark, Lieu^t Higgins, & Lieu^t Kinly of the 8 Virg^a Reg^t, and Cap^t Longdon of the 12th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd sev-

erally with neglect of duty in not having their mens Arms in good order and with disobodience of the G. O. relating thereto, Acquitted. Cap^t Berry, L^t Myers & Ens. Westfall of the 8th Virg^a Cap^t Brent and Lieu^t Smith of the 4th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd severally with neglect of duty in not having their mens Arms in good order and with disobedience of G. O. relating thereto, found Guilty and sentenc'd to be (L^t Myers & Smith) severally reprimanded in G. O. The Comm^r in Chief cannot forbear to express his astonishment at the carelessness of Officers in a point of such Capital Importance as this now mentioned and that this carelessness too, should take place after repeated and most Particular Orders recently given to have the Arms thoroughly clean'd and put in the best order, seeing their own personal safety, that of the Army and of the Country, depends upon the Efficacy of Mens Arms, 'tis truly surprising that Officers can rest easy for one hour when there is the smallest probability that they are unfit for immediate Action, whether orders for examining and Cleaning them be given or not, for it is a duty so obvious that the Officers of Reg^{ts} and Companies should see to it themselves at all times and not oblige the Comm^r in Chief to attend to every Circumstance that regard each Particular Corps.

The Brigade Commissaries are to attend this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Market house in German Town to draw a Gill of Vinegar a Man for their respective Brigades.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS ROXBORO' Aug^t 9th 1777

The Army is to move on slowly to Corrells Ferry and Cross the River, the March to begin tomorrow morning if it should not rain as early as possible. All absent Officers not on actual duty to be order'd to join their respective Corps immediately. The Comm^s Officers of Reg^{ts} are to give in the names of all such Absentees to his Brig^r or Officers Comm^d his Brigade who is to lose no time in issuing these orders, for this Purpose all possible pains is also to be taken to get the men of each Reg^t to it.

The Wagon M. G. and all those acting in that Department under him are to govern themselves agreeable to the Rules and Regulations of the Army Conformable to all G. O. in the Division and Brigades to which they respectively belong and those attach'd to Brigades to be subject to the verbal orders of the Field Officers of the Brigade appointed to the charge and direction of the line of March for the day, for any Offence they are to be confin'd to their Quarters, and tried by such Court Martial as shall be appointed to hear and determine the same, if any Officer in the department misbehaves either on the March or in Camp, Complaint is to be made to the Field Officers Superintending the Line of March for the day, or to the Brig^r or Maj^r Gen^l of the Brig^o or Division; either of whom may order the person to confine himself to his Quarters as above. This Provision being made to keep Waggon Masters to their duty every Officer is positively forbidden to put any of them under Guard or in the Provost, and the doing it will assuredly subject them to be tried by a Court Martial for breach of Orders.

The Names of the Deputy Waggon Masters Gen^l appointed to the division of the Waggons of the Divisions to be inserted in the division orders, and those of the Waggon Masters of Brig^{es} in Brig^o Orders, and those Officers to have recourse to the G. O. for the better Regulation of their Conduct.

For the future the Commissaries are to Issue 5 Ounces of Soap for each Man p^r Week and if it should ever happen that they have not soap to Issue they are by no means to give money in lieu of the Soap allowed and not drawn but to reimburse Comm^s Officers of Reg^{ts} & Corps such sums as they shall have expended for that Article for the use of their Reg^t & Corps when not to be had at the Commissaries Stores, but in such Cases the Officers will Confine themselves to the above allowance, and no Soldier on any pretence shall be permitted to sell his Soap, but if detected in doing it shall be severely punished. This Ample allowance of Soap being made, The Comm^s Officers of Reg^{ts} & Corps will

be answerable hence forward the Men appear decent and Clean. No Officer having appear'd before the board of Gen^l Officers to shew Cause why the abstracts cannot be made out agreeable to G. O. it is expected they will be completed and delivered to the Paymaster Gen^l by the time Limited in the G. O. of the 6th Ins^t and henceforward the pay abstracts are to be regularly delivered to the Paymaster Gen^l on the first Monday of every Month, for the Month Preceeding.

The Honble the Cont^l Congress have been pleas'd to appoint Will^m Buckannan Esq^r Commissary of Gen^l Purchases and Ch^s Stewart Esq^r Commissary of Gen^l Issues of Provisions for the Armies in the service of the United States. Joseph Trumbull Esq^r the late Commissary Gen^l having declined serving in this department any longer.

All the Rations of the Army are to be made up to next Monday in order for a Settlement with the late Commissary Gen^l Trumbull, M^r Bates will attend the Army constantly till the whole are paid off, he will take his Quarters as near as he can to head Quarters.

B. O.

Aug^t 9th 1777

The Q^r Masters to have Vaults dug Immediately in some convenient place Adjacent to the Encampment no Soldier to ease himself in or near the Camp on any pretence whatever but at the places Affixt by the Q^r Master by order of Gen^l Muhlenburgh.

FRS. SWAIN B. M.

G. O.

CAMP Aug^t 10th 1777.

Complaints having been made that certain Officers of Col^o Whites' Georgia Battalion of deserters having listed men out of the Reg^{ts} in the service of the States under the pretence of their being deserters though many of them have serv'd faithfully a long time.

The Comm^r in Chief directs that the matter be regularly enquired into for which end the Comm^s Officers of Corps

who have any ground of Complaint against any of Col^o Whites Officers the cause aforesaid are immediately to exhibit their Complaints to their respective Brig^{rs} or Officers Comm^s their Brigades and they to Maj^r Gen^l Green without delay.

TIM. PICKERING, A. G.

B. O.

As it is uncertain how long we shall remain in the Present Encampment the Soldiers are to fix Booths before their Tents to shelter them from the Heat. The Q^r Masters are to give directions Immediately to have Vaults dug in proper and Convenient Places any Soldier that shall be detected easing himself in any other place than that appointed will be punished.

G. O.

CROSS ROADS Aug^t 11th 1777.

That few Complaints were made for damage done to fences and other property while the troops lay at or near German Town has given much satisfaction to the well disposed Inhabitant of that neighbourhood and such peculiar pleasure to the Gen^l that he thinks it an act of Justice to express his approbation of their conduct in G. O. some instances however were not wanting of a contrary behaviour but the Gen^l flatters himself that by the unwearied behaviour of the Officers, and the good disposition of the Soldiery all abuses of this kind will in future be corrected and that we shall evince clearly that men that have stepped forth in defence of those rights which are most dear and valuable to themselves and Posterity, will not like mercenary hirelings be the first to violate them. The Gen^l positively orders that the Commissary Gen^l do provide and keep in Camp Spirituous Liquors to be Issued to the men as the exigency of service shall require, and being informed that one great cause of the Inormous price of this Article arises from the immoderate proffit made by the Sutlers who are thereby enabled to give any price the Sellers please to ask he directs that each Brig^r or Officer Comm^s a Brig^o, appoint in

his own Brigade a board of Officers of at least to Consist of one from each Reg^t to examine into and report this matter to him, with their Opinion of prices which the Sutlers ought to content themselves with for the Capital articles they retail, when these reports are receiv'd by the Brig^{rs} in manner aforesaid they are also to meet and Consider them and give their opinion upon the matter to the Comm^r in Chief.

It is with infinite regret the Gen^l hears that vile and abominate practice of desertion still prevails and therefore orders that the Ins^t a Soldier is missing the Comm^s Officer of the Corps to which he belongs make report thereof to the Brig^r who is to direct an immediate pursuit the Offender to be advertised and every necessary means used that can be devised to have him apprehended and brought to Justice.

Many light Dragoon horses being off their speed and broken down by the extream carlessness and wantonness of the riders, the Comm^r in Chief possitively orders that no non Comm^d Officer or trooper in the Corps of Horse ever mount his horse except when on duty, nor leap nor Gallop except for exercise under the direction of his Officer and when the service and absolute necessity require it, any offender against this order shall be severely punished, and the Comm^s and other Officers in each Corps of Horse are to give the most particular attention to this point and see that this order be always carefully observ'd. Gen^l Conways Brig^e will in the way of exercise fire their blank catridges this afternoon at 5 o'clock. When the troops are upon a long march the Ensigns are ever to carry their colours furl'd and in case except where they are marching through a Town, and then they will not display them but by the orders of the Brig^r or Officer Comm^s.

The Comm^r in Chief approves the following sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held the 6th & 7th Ins^t whereof Col^o Wood was Presid^t and orders them to be put in execution. Viz^t Lieu^t Smith of the 1st Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with refusing to obey orders in the face of a Guard, the Court are of opinion that L^t Smith as he acted as Brig^e Major to Brig^r

Gen^l Muhlenburgh was justifiable in refusing to obey the orders given him in the face of a Guard. Lieu^t Geo. Hufnour charg'd with borrowing money from one of the soldiers and messing with the Col^{os} servants, the Court acquitted the Prisoner of the charge of messing with the Col^{os} Servants, they sentence the Prisoner to be reprimanded by the Col^o of the Reg^t he belongs to for borrowing money of one of the soldiers. Ensign Rob^t Grigg of Col^o Stewarts Reg^t charg'd with going to the 4th Pennsylv^a Reg^t and drinking with Serj^{ts} and Privates, the Court are of Opinion the Prisoner is Guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be Cashired. L^t Ambrose Cream of Col^o Stewarts Reg^t charg'd with disobedience of Col^o Stewarts orders, the Court are of opinion the Prisoner is Guilty of the charge, but on account of the orders being vague and uncertain do sentence him to be reprimanded in G. O.

The Comm^r in Chief had lately an occasion to remark in G. O. the Criminality and dangerous tendency of disobedience of Orders, and disregard to that subordination which ought ever to be established in an Army. In proportion as Obedience and Subordination is wanting, confusion and mischief must take place L^t Cream is deserving of censure and the Gen^l orders refused to merit his particular attention, cavelling at orders and asking indirect Questions concerning them is not a proper way to come at a full explanation of them but leads to altercation and such consequences as have taken place in the present Instance.

Ensign Made of the 14 Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with disobedience of orders in quitting his division without leave the Court do unanimously acquit the Prisoner of the charge laid against him. Cap^t Hawkins charg'd with making a false return of the men inlisted by him and also returning Ensign Phillips a Soldier inlisted by him as a Private, the Court acquitted him of the charge of making a false return of the number of men recruited, and are of Opinion that Cap^t Hawkins had a right to enlist Ensign Phillips as a private and return him as such.

The Gen^l Court Martial of which Col^o Wood was President is Desolv'd. A Gen^l Court Martial is to set at 11 o'clock this forenoon near the place where the Provost Guard is kept by Gen^l Maxwell's Encampment and not far from Head Quarters the members are to be warned with the utmost despatch and they are to attend precisely at the Hour mentioned, all witnesses are to attend, Col^o Spencer is appointed Presid^t of the Court.

B. O.

Aug^t 12th 1777.

A Court of Officers to set today at 10 o'clock who are to examine and report their opinion of prices, which the Suters ought to content themselves with for the Capital Articles they retail agreeable to Gen^l orders of yesterday.

COL^o PARKER Presid^t.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS Aug^t 12th 1777

The Comm^r in Chief is pleas'd to approve the following Sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held Yesterday whereof Col^o Spencer was President Viz^t Francis Broadigan of the German Reg^t charg'd with deserting from his post when on Centry with his arms accoutrements and Clothing to the Enemy and enlisting himself with them, the Court considering the Circumstances of the Prisoners case are of opinion he should receive the Benefit of His Excell^y Gen^l Washingtons Pardon to deserters and be sent to the German Battalion to serve the time he inlisted for.

The Comm^r in Chief orders the foregoing sentence to be put in execution immediately and that all henceforward as soon as the sentence of a Court Martial are approv'd the Officer whose duty it is shall send for the Prisoner and cause the sentences respecting them to be executed without delay as the situation of the Army will admit of it. The Maj^r Gen^l are to Consult their Brigadiers and Comm^s Officers of Corps in their respective divisions and fit up as many Armourours as are sufficient to keep the Arms of their divisions in repair and to see that one or two (if necessary)

travelling forges are provided for this purpose in their respective divisions. In making Provision for this Business it may not be unnecessary to consult Col^o Benj^a Flowers, Commiss^y Gen^l of Military Stores & M^r Tho^s Butler Cont^l Armourer on the means proper for it, it is hoped each division can furnish its own Armourours.

The Gen^l does in very strong terms request that the Brig^{rs} will confine every Regim^l Q. M. of their respective Brigades who neglect to have proper necessaries erected for the Conveniency of the men, at any encampment of more than one Nights Continuance and who does not cause all Offel to be buried, the neglect of this in some part of our encampment near the falls of Schuylkill occasioned it to become a public nusence and is a public reproach to the great discredit of the Army which in fact is not less Injured in point of Health and reputation by such uncleanness and Offensive smells. These necessaries in a single line of encampment are always to be in the Rear and regular and not dug at the will and pleasure of every Camp Colour men many of whom have placed them most indecently they are also to be covered with Bows and Bushes when the places are mark'd out by the Q^r Master it is expected this order will be invariably adhared to without need of repetition.

B. O.

August 12th 1777

A Court of enquiry to set tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at Col^o Matthews Tent to examine and state the facts Cap. Crump's charg'd with by L^t Smith both of the 1st Virg^a Reg^t the Court is to be compos'd of two Cap^{ts} from each Reg^t

COL^o MATTHEWS Presid^t

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS NEAR CROSS ROADS Aug^t 13th 1777

Maj^r Gen^l for tomorrow . . . Greene,
Brig^r Muhlenburgh,
Field Officers Col^o Patton & L^t Col^o Butler,
Brig^a Maj^r Swaine.

The officers of the day will Consider of the Necessary Guards to be posted in this Place and attend to the order and discipline of the Camp agreeable to the orders of the 5th June. The Gen^l Requests the Officers of the day to dine at head Quarters as usual. The Brig^{rs} or Officers Comm^s Brigades are at orderly time tomorrow to return a list of all the Absent Officers in their respective Corps to the Adj^t Gen^l in doing this the name and Rank of the Officers are to be set forth how long they have been absent whether they are upon duty and what duty or on Furlough and the length of the time for which their Furloughs was given, A Strict Compliance with this order is Expected.

The Q^r Masters & Waggon Masters Gen^l are now to arrange all matters in their respective departments in the best manner possible and be ready to move on the shortest Notice in whatever Rout the Army may be call'd to March.

The board of Gen^l Officers held the 12 Ins^t to examine the complaints made against Col^o Jn^o White and other Officers of the Georgia Battalion for inlisting some men out of the Cont^l Army who are already inlisted in other Reg^{ts}. Reports that upon the fullest enquiry there does not appear the least imputation against Col^o White nor against any of his Officers except^s the Instance of Cap^t Lucar, who supposed him Authorized (in) The matter complain'd of by a Gen^l order from Maj^r Gen^l Gates issued by the Town Majors.

All Officers from whose Corps it is suspected any men have deserted and Inlisted into Col^o Whites Battalion are immediately to make out lists of their Names with proper discriptions of their person and dress and deliver them to their Brig^{rs} or Officers Comm^s their Brig^o who will then immediately send a sub. Officer to Philid^a to examine Col^o Whites Battalion agreeable to his request who will deliver up their Deserters if any should be found in his Corps their Officers will at the same time apply to the Officers Comm^s the Gallies and other vessels of War at Philid^a and below the City for leave to search their Vessels for Deserters and they are desired to permit such search accordingly.

Two Sober honest Lads who are to talk French are to be sent to head Quarters this afternoon at 6 o'clock Gen^l Muhlenburgh will send one from his Brigade and Gen^l Scott another if to be found in their Brigades.

One Orderly Serj^t from each Brigade to be sent to head Quarters forthwith.

D. O. CAMP CROSS ROADS Aug^t 13th 1777

A Court of enquiry to set tomorrow morning whereof Col^o Stephens is President to examine into a Complaint made by Mr Vanderslice a Waggon Master against L^t Col^o Davis of the 5th Virg^a Reg^t for striking and abusing him, the state of the matter to be reported at large that his Excell^y who orders this Court may judge who is the Aggressor.

Gen^l Muhlenburgh is requested to order a Guard over Mr Millers Oats to consist of a Serg^t and 10 men. The Comm^s Officers of Reg^{ts} to make a return of all the Armourours in their Reg^{ts} as soon as possible.

One L^t Col^o and 2 Majors from Gen^l Muhlenburghs Brig^o for the above Court to set at 9 o'clock in the morning. Officers for the Court Lt. Col^o Sayers Majors Ballard & Joynes.

B. O. Aug^t 14th 1777.

The whole Brigade to Parade this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Field in the Rear of the Encampment to perform the Evolutions. Cap^t Scott will be kind enough to Exercise the Brigade, Ch^s Moseby is appointed Conductor of the Waggon belonging to the Brigade Tho^s Thackum & George Lloyd Sub. Conductors.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS Aug^t 14th 1777.

<i>Parole, Holland,</i>	<i>C. Sign Swaine & Danberry</i>
Maj ^r Gen ^l for Tomorrow	L ^d Sterling
Brig ^r	Maxwell
Field Officers, Col ^o Cook & L ^t Col ^o Innis	
Brigade Major	Wetherspoon

A Court of Gen^l Officers consisting of all the Gen^l Officers not on duty to set tomorrow at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, at Gen^l Greens Quarters for the Purpose of settling the Rank of all the Pensilvania Field Officers.

G. O. Aug^t 15th 1777.

Parole, Edinborough, C. S., Glasgow & Berwick,
 Maj^r Gen^l Tomorrow Stephens,
 Brig^r Woodford,
 Field Officer . L^t Col^o Connor & Heath,
 Brigade Major Day.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS Aug^t 16th 1777.

Major Gen^l for tomorrow Greene,
 Brig^r Wayne,
 Field Officers L^t Col^o Davis & L^t Col^o Grier,
 Brig^o Major Harper.

STANDING REGULATIONS.

1st. When the Army is to March the General & not the Revellee is to beat.

2nd. At the Beating of the Gen^l the Officers and Soldiers are to dress and prepare themselves for the March packing up and loading their Waggon.

3rd. At the beating of the Troop they are to strike all their Tents and put them in the Waggon. All the Waggon to be sent with the Guard directed in the After orders of the 4th July to the place where the whole Army is to Assemble.

4th. In due time at least a Quarter of an hour before the time appointed for marching the Drummers are to beat a March upon which the troops are to march out and form at the head of their Encampment, the files to be compleated and the Battalion to be properly told off. Precisely at the Hour appointed for Marching the drummers beat the march a second time at that part of the Line where the march is to begin either at the Right, Left or Center, upon which the

troops face or wheel according to the orders of march which shall be prescribed towards that place where the march was beat and instantly begin the March.

5th. At the beating of the Gen^l the Regm^l Q. Master and Camp colour Men are to assemble forthwith, Parade in the Right, Left or Center of the line according as the Army shall March from one or other.

The Division and Brig^d Q. M. and as many of the Artificers as the Q. M. G. or his Deputy shall direct, and all the Pioneers to assemble at the same time and Place. The Q. M. G. or one of his Deputies then March them to the Place where the Army is to encamp Pioneers and Artificers are to go in front to repair the Roads and remove any Obstruction that may incommode the Line of March. The Q. Masters and Camp Colour Men follow in the order in which the Corps to which they belong stand in the Line. The whole are to march with Perfect regularity either by files or small Plattoons as shall be found most Convenient as the Q. M. and his Deputy shall direct, and in the March not a man to quit his place without leave first Obtain'd. The Camp Colour Men from the Regim^l Q. M. and such Q^r Master from his superior and this leave is to be granted only for the Necessary Occasions when they arrive at the Ground of Encampment, the Q. M. G. will assign the Ground for his Division The Division Q. M. for each Brigade and Brigade Q. M. for each Reg^t.

The Ground being mark'd out they will by the help of the Artificers Pioneers and C. C. Men repair and remove everything Necessary to make the Camp Commodious, as time and Circumstance will permit, and if the Army will probably continue in the place more than one Night. The Q. M. will see to have Necessaries prepar'd agreeable to G. O. of the 12th Instant and when necessaries are thus provided no other places are to be used and Sentries are to take Prisoner every man who shall ease himself in any other place. When the Army Encamps in two Lines the Necessary Houses of the Front line are to be at a Convenient distance

not less than one hundred & 50 yards, advanc'd before this Line, them for the rear Line are to be in the rear.

Previous to a March Drum & Fife Majors are to determine upon the time which shall be play'd and then all the Musicians of the Brig^e are to play that Tune and no other. The Musick is often play'd so fast as to render the stepping in time exceeding troublesome. The Drum and Fife Majors are to Regulate that matter also.

In whatever place the Army halts the Officers Gen^l Staff and the post Master are to take their Quarters as near to head Quarters as possible, and to send immediate notice to the Adj^t Gen^l of the places where they have Quartered. That Gen^l orders may be universally known, the Officer at the head of each separate department is to send daily to head Quarters a suitable person to take the orders of the day. Notwithstanding the order of the 9th Instant for Issuing Soap for the Troops, complaints is made that they are not duly supplied.

The Comm^r in Chief possitively orders that the Commisaries immediately provide and at all times keep ready to be Issued a full supply of that very necessary article.

The Comm^r in Chief is pleas'd to approve the following Sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held the 12th and 13th Instant, whereof Col^o Spencer was President and orders them to be put in execution immediately. Viz^t L^t Bentley of the 5th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with appearing on the Parade not conformable to orders found Guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Col^o in the Presence of the Officers of the Reg^t he belongs to.

Ensign Pride of the 5th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with appearing on the parade not conformable to orders acquitted of the charge.

James Kelly of the 6th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with deserting to the enemy, Acquitted of the Charge.

Geo: Mills of the 10th Virg^a Reg^t charged with desertion found Guilty and sentence to receive 100 Lashes.

Ensign James Dunhall of Col^o Stewart Reg^t charg'd with

inviting Serj^t Miners into his Tent and dining with him acquitted.

A Gen' Court Martial is to set tomorrow at 9 o'clock at the usual place near head Quarters for the Tryal of all the Prisoners which shall be brought before them. Col^o M^cClanahan is appointed president of this Court all witnesses to attend.

Muhlenburgh to give 1 Cap^t 2 Sub } To parade at
d^o 1 Sub. 8 Privates }

6 o'clock in the Front of Gen^l Woodfords Encampment.
Gen^l Weedon and Gen^l Woodfords Brig^o are to furnish one
proper man each for to attend 2 French Gentlemen the
Col^o and L^t Col^o of Engineers, the two men are to be sent
to head Quarters as soon as possible.

Advertisement.

Lost yesterday a black leather Pocket Book containing a Number of Papers valuable to the owner only and a small sum of money the Person who has found it by returning it to the Adj^t Gen^l shall receive a Satisfactory reward.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS Aug^t 17th 1777.

Parole, Providence; *C. Sign*, Newport Kingston.

Maj^r Gen^l for tomorrow . . . L^d Sterling,
Brig^r . . . Weedon,
Field Officers Col^o Marshal & L^t Col^o Craig,
Brigade Major . . . Peers.

The Comm^r in Chief approves the following Sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held the 14th Instant whereof Col^o Spencer was President and orders them to be put in execution forthwith Viz^t.

Ensign McMichael of Col^o Stewarts Reg^t charg'd with assaulting and striking with his sword Will^m Wright a Centinal in the Execution of his Duty, the Court having Considered the Charge and Evidence are of opinion the Prisoner struck W^m Wright a Centinal, with his fist while

on his Post, but on account of his Insolence and charging his Bayonet on the Prisoner they sentence the Prisoner to receive a Private reprimand from the Col^o of the Reg^t he belongs to.

The Comm^r in Chief is anxious to have the Ranks of the Pensilv^a Field Officers adjusted. A board of Gen^l Officers which were appointed to set for that purpose the 15th Instant will set tomorrow at Gen^l Greens Quarters at the hour to which they adjourned. The Comm^r in Chief wishes the board to be as full as possible and desire the Gen^l Officers of the day to attend the board in Preference to any other Duty.

Gen^l Court Martials are frequently prevented doing business by means of the non attendance of some of the Members, which occasions such delays as are greatly injurious to the Service. In time to come if any Officer is appointed President of a Gen^l Court Martial and through sickness or other unavoidable accidents cannot attend The Brig^o Major of the Brigade to which he belongs is to give notice immediately thereof to the Adj^t Gen^l and if any Member is by the like means rendered unable to attend, such member is to give immediate Notice thereof to the Adj^t of the Reg^t he belongs to, that another may be return'd in his stead and upon the first appointment of a Gen^l Court Martial each Brig^o Major is to return the names of Members furnish'd from his Brigade to the Adj^t Gen^l at or before the hour appointed for the setting of the Court. The Gen^l Court Martial w^{ch} was ordered to set to-day is to set tomorrow at 9 o'clock in the morning at the usual place.

By the returns given in by the Brig^{rs} pursuant to the orders of the 13th Inst it appears that many Officers are absent without leave, that some have Furloughs for 60 days and others without limitation at all, with respect to those who are absent without leave the Gen^l desires the Brig^{rs} to whose Brigade they belong will order them to join it immediately and have a strict enquiry (which is to be reported) into their Conduct for so doing, and with respect to un-

limited Furloughs, or Furloughs for 60 days he desires that no more such be given, without the consent of the Comm^r in Chief, as there are very few cases that can justify such Indulgences in the active part of the Campaign, those who exceed the time limited in their Furloughs, are also to be ordered to join, and to account Satisfactorily for their Conduct.

The Ground being very whet the Q. M. G. is to procure as much Straw (from which the Grain has been thresh'd) and destribute the same in the most equal manner among the troops.

A Gill of Rum or other Spirits is to be Issued to-day, to each non Comm^d Officer and Soldier & Waggoner. The Gen^l Court Martial which was ordered to set this day is to set tomorrow Morning at the Usual place.

D. O.

CAMP August 17th 1777

Gen^l Weedon & Gen^l Muhlenburgh and the Comm^s Officers of the Reg^{ts} in each of their Brigades are desired to meet at the Gen^{ls} Quarters tomorrow at 5 o'clock in the Afternoon, to Consult & fix upon a place for establishing a proper Armory for the division agreeable to the Gen^l Orders of the 12th Instant, the Comm^s Officers of Reg^{ts} are also desired to bring a return of the Armourours in each of their Reg^{ts} agreeable to the division orders of the 13th Instant.

A Guard to Consist of a Serj^t and 12 men to relieve the Guard of the Division Commissaries Store, to receive orders from the Commissary, the Guard to be reliev'd daily, one day from Gen^l Muhlenburgs Brig^e the next from Gen^l Weedons, each of the Brigades to furnish an assistant Clerk for a few Days in the Commissaries Office.

HEAD QUARTERS Aug^t 18th 1777

Parole.

C. Sign.

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	. . . Stephens,
Brig ^r	. . . Conway,
Field Officers	Col ^o Lewis & L ^t Col ^o Norbal,
Brig ^e Major	. . . Wetherspoon.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS CROSS ROADS Aug^t 19th 1777

Parole

C. Sign

Maj ^r Gen ^l for tomorrow	Greene,
Brig ^r	Scott,
Field Officers	Col ^o Stewart L ^t Col ^o Roy,
Brig ^e Major	Johnson.

The following sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held the 7th 12th & 16th Ins^t of which Col^o Sheldon was President. Edward Wilcox Q^r Master to Cap^t Dareys troop charg'd with desertion, taking a horse belonging to Col^o Moilands Reg^t and trooper with accoutriments, found Guilty and sentenc'd to be led round the Reg^t he belongs to on horse back with his face towards the Horses tail, and his coat turned wrong side outwards and that he then be discharg'd from the Army. The Comm^r in Chief approves the Sentence and orders it to be put in Execution Immediately.

Geo: Kilpatrick and Chas. Martin Serj^{ts} Laurence Byrne and Enock Wells Corp^s Dan^l McCurdy, Patrick Leland, Phill: Franklin, Jacob Barker, Tho^s Orles, Adam Rox; Fred^k Grimer, Dan^l Kane King, Christian Longspit, Henry Whiner, and Nich^s Walna. Privates in Col^o Moilands Reg^t of Light Dragoons, charg'd with Mutiny and desertion found Guilty of desertion and adjudg'd worthy of Death. The Court esteem'd the Prisoners (except Serj^t Kilpatrick) objects of Compassion and as such the Gen^l is pleas'd to grant them his Pardon, and the like reasons which leads the Court to recommend them to Mercy join'd with others induces the Gen^l to grant his Pardon to Serj^t Kilpatrick also, the same time the prisoners are to consider that their crimes are of a very atrocious nature, and have by the Articles of War subjected themselves to the punishment of Death. That the remission of their Punishment is a Signal Act of Mercy in the Comm^r in Chief and demands every greatful return of Fidelity, Submission, Obedience and active Duty in any future Military service which he shall assign them. The Prisoners are to quit the horse and enter into the foot service, in the Corps which they shall be assign'd.

Thomas Fauhees & Geo: House of Col^o Moilands Reg^t tried by the same Court Martial, charg'd with Mutiny and desertion are found Guilty but some favourable Circumstances appearing in their behalf, they were sentenced to receive 25 Lashes on their naked backs and to be dismiss'd from the Horse service. The Comm^r in Chief approves the sentence, but for the reasons above referr'd to, and with the like expectations of amendment, remits the Punishment of whipping, they will be disposed of in the foot service. Thomas Reynolds of Col^o Moilands Reg^t tried by the same Court Martial being charg'd with desertion is found Guilty and sentenced to suffer Death. The Comm^r in Chief approves the sentence but the Execution of the Prisoner respited till further orders.

Col^o Lawson having already the comm^d of the 4th Virg^a Reg^t is to continue in the same Command. Col^o Elliot is appointed to the Command of the 6th Virg^a Reg^t Gen^l Greens division is to relieve the Provost Guard and Q. M. G^s Guard this afternoon. The Guards to parade by the Cross Roads at 5 o'clock.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS August 20th 1777.

Maj^r Gen^l for Tomorrow . . . L^d Sterling,
 Brig^r Muhlenburgh,
 Field Officers L^t Col^o Febiger & Col^o Bayard,
 Brig^o Major Day.

The orders by which Col^o Armonds Corps was annexed to Gen^l Conways Brig^o is countermanded.

The Comm^r in Chief is pleased to approve of the following Sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held the 18th Ins^t whereof Col^o M^oClenehan was President. Viz^t

Lieu^t Ambrose of Col^o Stewarts Reg^t charg'd with breaking his former Arrest and going to Philid^a in Comp^y with the Officers of Col^o Stewarts Reg^t likewise under arrest without Col^o Stewarts knowledge or Permission, pleaded Guilty and sentenced to be Cashir'd, L^t Benjⁿ Holmes of the 2^d

Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with behaving in a manner unbecoming a Gentleman, the Court unanimously acquitted the Prisoner of the charge exhibited against him.

Jacob Moon Paymaster of the 14th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with ungentleman like behaviour found Guilty of ungentleman like behaviour in giving the Lye to Ensign Washnam and Ensign Moore and not Guilty in defrauding the Soldiers out of their Pay.

Sentenc'd to be reprimanded by the Col^o in the Presence of the Officers of the Reg^t he belongs to.

Such Officers as are not yet settled their Ration Accounts are notified that Mr. Bates is obliged to leave Camp the First day of September, and that those Accounts which are not brought in by that time, cannot be settled on this side Hartford.

The Q^r Masters who are not acquainted with the form of a Ration Abstract can have one from Mr. Bates.

B. O.

August 20th 1777

The Camp Colour men belonging to the Brig^o are to be Collected Immediately and to be sent about the Camp to bury the filth &c. The Quarter Masters are to see that they do their duty Effectually, the Sentinals are to take care that no Soldier ease himself about the Camp or in any other place than that allotted for each Reg^t should they detect any one they are to confine him immediately. The Brigade to Parade this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the usual place.

B. O.

August 21st 1777.

The Brigade is to be in readiness to March tomorrow morning at break of day. The Officers Comm^s Reg^{ts} will see that every thing is pack'd up and put in the Waggons this evening, that nothing may remain to be done in the morning but to strike the Tents.

PETER MUHLENBURGH B. G.

(To be continued.)

EAST VINCENT TOWNSHIP, CHESTER COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.

BY FREDERICK SHEEDER, MDCCXLVI.

(Concluded from page 212.)

The following taken out of the Archive of the hill church Stiled the german Reformed church in Vincent. The old log church was built and consecrated May 27th 1758, under the then official Rev. John Philip Leydich and vestry Sebastian Wagner Sin. Simon Shunk John Shoenholz Thomas Schnider and Lorentz Hippel. The archive has the record of the babtised from 1758 till 1833, were babtised 725, and from 1799 till 1831 confirmed 290; in 1784 the Rev. Frederick Daelliker became the official in this church; Frederick Harman came to be the official in 1799 until 1821; John C. guldin till the year 1840, Rev. Honger and he deceased and the present one the Rev. John Hooken and Rev. Hoffman alternately; John C. guldin caused this congregation to Split; And each has there official and vestry. In 1812 the Congregation nominated the following members as managers to build a new church (I gave a discription of allrady) John Labach, Caspar Snider, Henry Hippel, Conrad gerhard, Conrad Sherer, John Hoffman, John yeager Jacob Wagner and George Hippel; this commitee nominated the following out of their number as builders John Labach, Caspar Snider & Henry Hippel, they proseeted and erected this present Structur (The road formerly pased in front of this church on the East Side, now it passes to the left along the Ridge), and at the laying of the Corner Stone there been coins & all that is usually dispoaseted at Such ocations deposedet and within three years was a burglary and Sacrilege committed a corner of the corner Stone that had the pit wherein was all composed, cut out and robbed, the perpetrators run at liberty to this time. The Stones that this edifice are composed of red yellow and white free

Stones, I coppied out of Said archive the names of 63 of the first deceased members of this congregation as follows : John Shoenholz, Michal Derry, Simon Schunk, Sebastian Wagner, Thomas Schnider, John Schnider, Peter Steger, Jacob Collman, John Hippel, Sebastian Wagner, Jacob Helvig, Michal Sifert, Lorence Kyle, John Labach, Simon Schunk, george yeager, Paul Benner, Adam gondel, John Imhoff, Jacob Miller, John Hoffman, Philip Stine, george Harts, John Kline, Christian Stahl, Jacob Conrad, Henry Carl, John Keeley, Henry Brenholz, Vallentine Schmit, Jacob guender, george Christman, Casper Burbauer, Nicholas grund, John March, Antony Acker, Henry Bluit, Frederick Barnholz, Leonard Dombil, John Heck, John Kline, Philip Steffan, Conrad Shurer, John Shenfelter, Wm. Shott, Philip Wiant, John gross, Jacob Hellwing, Jacob Stickel, Wm. Claus, Wm. Thomas, John Martz, Jacob Ellis, Peter Defrehn, Frederick Henken, Jacob Hell, Jacob Houenstine, John geitting, Philip Sellers, James Marry, Henry Schmid, Christian Ehmig, Jacob Nailer, Philip Seeler, John Brahlman, Sebastian Maurer, John Deck, John John; here i Shall close as relating churches as one archive is mislaid or lost and the two remaining is the most part neclected of entry; now i proseed to give a discription of the monument at the foot of the hill of this last mentioned Church. The monument is a plain Pyramid about eight feet high inclosed by a Strong wall adjoining on the Ridge road, on the left hand passing up the ground in walled is 65 feet by 23 feet bearing the following inscription on the South Side

Virtue, Liberty and Independence.

on the East—

Within these walls surrounding, they ;
 Can yet be thouth to claim a tear,
 O Smite thy gentle breast and Say;
 The friends of freedom Slumber here,
 We here their humble graves adorn ;
 We too may fall and ask a tear;
 Tis not the beauty of the morn
 That proves the Evening Shall be clear,

on the West—

Their names though lost in earth below,
And hence are not recorded here,
Are known where lasting pleasures flow,
Beyond the reach of death and fear,
Their feet have trod misfortunes Sands,
Their lives by hardships worn down,
They'er gone we trust to better lands,
To brighter Sunshine of their own.

on the North—

Sacred To The Memory of

Twenty two Revolutionary Soldiers, who in the fall of 1777, when the American Army had encamped at the Valley Forge, were lodged in the german Reformed church (in Sight) then occupied as a hospital; who there, distant from their homes, uncomforted by friends & kind relations, deceased in the Spring of 1778, of a fever then prevailing in the camp; entered in this ground and where they Slumbered in their peacefull but neglected tombs (except that Mr. Henry Hippel, Sen. preserved the ground), untill the union Battalion of Voluntiers of Chester County aided by the generous and patriotic people of this Vicinity, resolved to have them enclosed and a monument placed over them; The foundation of which accordingly was laid on the 19th of November 1831 upon which occasion regular Military ceremonies were observed & a funeral oration delivered, to perpetuate the profound regard due the individuals who paid the forfeit of their precious lives for our Sacred rights, and for privileges which they were never permitted to enjoy, and to continue to generations unborn, the memory of the precious price of the Liberty & Independence of our happy Union; They have raised this Monument on the 25th of October 1833: and which they allso dedicate to the memory of a number of Revolutionary Soldiers who the Same time and the Same manner, deceased in the Lutheran Church (then used as a hospital) and are buried near it and in other places of this Vicinity.

Now I shall proseed to make Some remarks of which i never Seen any mention of on record which is concerning g. Washington and John Ralston Esqr. deceased, of the later the writer was for 25 years an near neighbor of intimate intercourse he a many times related to me when the conversation on the revolutionary was the Subject, that when g. Washington was about leving the Springs he made inquiries of how and who he could git with Sufficient trust

to guide him to Reading; Captain John Ralston was recommended to him to be Such a one, he the general wrote a few lines, Sent one of his officers to induce Captain John Ralston to appear before him. The captain was for making Some excuses, but the request was so pressing that he must go with the bearer, and as often Judge Ralston related this transactions to and every time he Spoke of it, he Said that

. his good conscience cheered him as he had done no rong to his country and had acted the part of a good patriot, and with this animation got to his usual viviety, and when arrived at the generals quarters, he was introdused to g. Washington by saying here is Captain John Ralston. The general at this time was Sitting at the Table writting but immediately got on his feet and walking back and forwards in his room, making inquiries how far he lived from the Springs and how far his father lived from there, and how they all where and where he had been born, and the Captain had answered all these questions, the next was are you acquainted with all the roads in these parts (when the general put This last question he Made a halt before the Captain were he had been requested to take a seat and Staring the Captain in the face. Then the Captain use to Say that then his heart beat faster than at any time before looking at this monstrous big man). The Captain replied yea, then he was asked if he know Such and Such a road that the general made mention, the Captain said no, he knew of none by that name, Like lightning he clapt his hand in his pocket drew out a book with the maps in (in all this time the Captain knew nothing of the generals design here, whenever the Captain related this circumstance he made the Same motion as the general did when he clapt his hand to his pocket) and looking for the road that he entented to know of the Captain and then Said The Ridge road leading by Brumbacks Church, the Captain ansured yes he was well acquainted with; Than said the general by laying his hand on the Captains Shoulder you must be my Pilot to Reading, and not till then the

Captains heart ceased beating and the general ordered him to be rady at Such an hour to morrow and appear at his room. The Captain done as ordered and the line of march was commenced from the Springs to Kimberton, now, then down Bransons Road to where now the general Pike is where this and the Schulkill road forks to git accross french creek bridge, as there was of no stone bridge known of, far and near at them times, Then up the Ridge road, the road then as i observed above what in front of the Church on the hill and the church full of sick and from here up the road the tents been Struck for the first knights quarter, the general enquartered at the head in the house Standing yit and occupied by the family of the late widdow Francis, which quarters the Captain had gon ahead and prepaired quarters for the general to lodge, this now was the first knights loging, next day the line of march was comenced up the Ridge road to where the ridge and Branson meets, the place now John Youngs and the old part of youngs hous then was a new house, and herein was the generals Second knights loging. This house when erected Conrad Bull done the mason work at it; next day the Captain was discharged and whent home. I do not remember any of all the circumstances that Judge Ralston use to relate to me and they been maney as those i have made mention of and in all conversations that took place of this perticular part he allways related more chearfully as any other; When the Captain received his commission he was quit a young man and from then till the day he died, this neighborhood will not Soon be blessed with Such a useful man as he was during his life; was never without commission. He received his commission as Justice of the peace from governor Miffling and not known anything about it till it was brought to his house; every man could depent on his word and he more then once tould me that never but one Suit out of his docket had been taken to Court, that he had given his judgement on but one and that the Court gave the same, he John Ralston received his Cummission of associate Judge of gov-

ernor Mckean for Chester County and knew nothing of till brought to his house and held and acted on both till to his death. He held and Served offices in the militia. In fact he was the gardian of this parts of the Country fare and near; Suits depending at court for years and at last devited to the dissatisfaction of the parties he afterwards could and did Settle between the parties to their Satisfaction; i could name a number of them but will name but one that every one in this neighborhood must have a recolection of—Is the one took place here at birdge run between Michal Kolb and Nicholas ground, about the water right, which Suit was for a considerable time at Court, and when at last disited it was not to the Satisfaction of the parties and both agreed to leave it to the Judge, And the met the house of one of the parties and he Settled it to their Satisfaction and one that was thronged in the cost at court oftentimes tould me in his lifetime That if he had taken the advise of the Judge had given him, the Suit would never been taken to court and that the Judge had given him such advise that if he had been his chield could not to done more as he did to him but he could not see into it That he would had then Saved all the Trouble and costs; he was in general a peace maker, social and familiar to all. At one time i been at court when Judge Ross was on the bench, a trial of kit-naping came on, one Jesse Kirck, I think or believe, was the prosciuter and him listoning whit his hands lapt, with his eyes Shut, and holding his head in a possision as if he was looking to the Sealing, hearing the wittnissis given the attornies pleadings and the Judges charge to the Jury. I did not think before the Judge gave his charge that one person could think that he was guilty of the charge, but the Judge in his charge to the Jury expresed him to the Jury as a guilty man, how the prosecutor must to then rejoiced within himself as soon the charge was given the Jury whent upstairs and court adjurned for dinner the President lodged in a prived house the associated at Jeffries next door to the court house as soon as Ross had his dinner he came to his

associates and as soon he had entered their room Judge Ralston got up from his Seat and Said to him, mine got Judge, how could you give such a charge to the Jury, and the answer was I must confess i was rong, The Jury been not long detained got their dinner and as Soon court was called handet in their vertic not guilty to the astonishment of all that heard the Judges charge. I could relate of many quire transactions having taken place in mine time but dont suit at this time. John Ralston, Judge, died at the advansed age of 80 years. In relation of wild animals there are to this time along french creek are partrages, owls, land and water Tortoise, Pheasants, Rabbits, ground hogs and Foxes, muskrat, mink and weesel. The Soil in west Vincent gravely with some Clay in flat places and some places Sandy and the most part hard iron Stones with here and thier Some free stones, Timber, blackoack whiteoack Chestnut and Chestnut oack or rockoack walnut and Poplar Some beach and birdch but hickory is in abundance, The Soil in East Vincent of three difrent discription and quit difrent from that of west along french creek its Sandy entermixt with Some Slate and some iron Stones and near along the Ridge road white and red freestones and the soil Sand entermixet with sand and soap Slate and between the Ridge Road and the River Schulkill the Soil cheafly Sand the stones alltogether sand stone of difrent hue and colour, Timber whiteoack black oack and hickory with here and their a chesnut tree, The Soil of my first knolage from the year 1793 and 1794 prodused but poor crops of any kind of grain and at that time but 2 farms that could and did produse good crops of wheat and farming then in bad condition the most of the farms then harvastid from one, two, three and four acres of wheat, some indifrent crop of corn and oats the chiefly raised Rye Buckwheat done better then as now, The cause of this was They Settlers not being the owners of the Soil now knowing at what time the real owners would take possession of and drive them off They generally neclected even to haul that little manure that they

made, on their ground when they had cleared a field they worked that down so that it bore nothing of any kind of grain or grass but Carlie and thorns or briers; but as they became the owners of the Soil from time to time and obtained means to lime and plaster to bring the worn out Soil too, It produses abundently and rewards the husbandman for his Toil if prices of produse are reasonable, but take this Township, thier remain but few farms that contain the Same number of acres as they did 45 years ago and are now often prodused on 50 acres more as then on 200 acres and live better in the bargin. There are more or quiet triple the builtings as then and nearly all of Stone, at that time it was a rarity if a cow or Steer was fatened on a farm but now a common useage for house use and market—flax in that time was abundently grown but at this time but little of it, the Soil is not addabted for Some cause or other unknown. There are five permenant bridges accross french all built in my time the lower one rebuilt 10 or 12 years Since if i can make time before i sent you this i Shall git the date of the first erection of Providing there is a date Stone in the wall, this country general Speeking resembles more as a gardon as it did 52 years ago. Joseph Painter publisher of the Register & Examiner has gathered materials to Publish a history of Chester County by Subscription but not published on account of patronage if you aply to him its likely he may transmit the Same to you, The Moravians had the first Missionaries Sent among the indians of whom i read book 1792 while i lived at Lebanon of whom you can derive all information concerning the indians in more detail as of any else, of that place i could Say a great deel, Some one from that place will give you Satisfactory detail of that place; and likewise i could or Should mention Something of your City in the year 1794–5 and i lived thier I been present at the fire of when the New Church in fourth between Race and Arch Streets burnt down and at the funeral procession of Mr. Brown and family been Burried 5 corps in four Coffings, i think it was on Newyears day; their house burned

down and all perished but their coach driver. Mr. Brown I think was the Publisher of the first daily paper in the City, and happened to be on business in Philadelphia in the year 1799 when John Frees & were to be hung, was at the prison among the grout till the hour for his being brought out and his pardon arrived I been at the lanch of the first fricat built at the Navy yard i think She was Named Philadelphia i remember that there was no brickhouse from Seventh Street to Schullkill, but the farry house that Henry Knerr occupied then a Son of old Henry Knerr of this Township at his lifetime and from a little pice up from fourth Street in Arch to Schullkill but ginders mead house as called then I been often about Morrisises builting and happened to come past the time they been tearing it down and asked one of the hands at work Why they were tearing that builting down he replied Saying This was a house to make the rich poor and the poor rich, I often seen general Washington and Lady in there 2 horse coach Sunday Riding to church out fourth and down Arch Street till to the church; and i seen Frees brough in 4th Street to the workhouse as called then by the light house and seen them work into it, I cannot forbear Somthing respecting Lebanon I came to live with Peter Miller then the Second house from the large corner Brick Tavern Lineweaver then F. Stoever this Peter Miller was quarter master in the Revolution and John Philip grenewald Cornet of the Rigiment that went from that quarter to what was termed flying Camp to Newyork at the time they got their orders to march They Nominated him P. M. to that office as none of their Number had corage to accept of it but him i must make but few words of i might write Several Sheets of what he use to relate of that campain, he P. Miller then took John gloninger with him as his Secritary who when afterwards Dauphing was cut off of Lancaster &. became one of the associaters and acted as Such till of late years Said P. Miller was a distiller and he took 4 hogsheads of wiskey of his own along for his men and Sometime after the laid about Newyork Provision got

scarce and the general Quartermaster esued orders to the rigimental quartermasters to make return of all the provision in Camp at his office all orders obayed when Miller was admited into office and hanted his return in and notice taken of but was none to Spare but wiskey he Miller was ordered to diliver a certain quanty to others that had none, he refused obediance the g. Q. had his Sword hanging within his reach before him at the wall and as Soon he had the disabediant answer the crabbed g. Q. a Stout man took hold of his Sword and Miller laid hold of his to draw as Soon the g. would draw and by this time tould the g. that the wiskey was his property and that he had brought it for his own men and not for any other use and then parted as friends. I must mention here at this time Peter Miller had but little to concern him had given up keping a public house which buisness he followed from Soon after he returned from Camp his distillery was still in opperation untill his decease So as he had not much to look after he Spent his most time in my room conversing with me and this his history of the revolution he so often came over. One more of what he use to relate to me and this that i am going to relate took place in the year 1795 or 96 It was the time that wheat the first time failed and got to three dollars a bushel and at that time the been diging in that neighborhood at the union Cannal and the head men the company got to come from england and who visited at Lebanon then and as the diging was in operation he got brick kilns erected and got brick burned to erect brick arches over the same wherever the cannal crossed a road he Peter Miller and grenewald use to persuate him to desist of doing so that this was too expensive as there where Stones plenty duck out of the cannal to do built bridges with but for the present he Should put plank bridges accross the cannal till it would prove to answer, he the Engineer gave them to answer that the germans knoweth nothing about Such things, but he Soon run the Company Short of money and the works abandoned with the brick arches over, This failure of wheat

took place in this time that, That gentleman had so plenty of the Companys money And it was a usual custom for the heads of the Town to meet on Saturdays, convers about matters and at a large and respectable meeting of Citicens and from they Surrounding neighborhood and the complaint of every one was that they were Suffering on account of bread the farmers raised not much Rye only for horse feed and the distileries and not accustomed to eat Rye bread but had to do So that time, but reader you may guise or conject what bread it was They millers not know how to make rye flower and the woman not know how to bake rye bread, This gentlemen in their lamentation burst out Saying, I dont care a damm whether wheat grows or not I have to buy my bread.

I have on page 7 made mention to give a detailed account of, and on account of that promise i Shall have to Say Something I had intented to give a cercumstantial detail of our coming to america but the time and circumsance dose hartly alow me to do so, as i had to devote more time as i expected in respect of gathering information. At the first time i whent through the Township to gather information I took it on foot, A many one promised me to put in writing and Send it to me But was generally nectlated and when came to record that what i had gathered I was obliged to be out on horseback for two weeks before i could git all the Satisfaction i desired which caused much troble and delay and every time i whent out took a Sheet of paper to record on which was the cause that i did not git everything in rowtation as had intented at first and often had to interline by looking over that what i had wrote and have hardly time to look over the intire, i have write; to see if intirely correct, however i will Say Something on the head of the Subject and of my own knowlage Sence i came to this country. It must be familar to every intelligent reader to know that in urope, those that learn a trade by the laws and rools of that country compelled to travel wander three years after their apprenticeship, And when a boy i intened to learn a

trade, and when about Seven years of age the Soldiers came back that where Send to america by The King of france to assist the revolutionists in american to obtain their independence and when they came home from america their acquaintences and relations surrounding them to hear the news that they had to relate concerning of all they had Seen, heard and known of america, I as a boy listeoned verry attentively and then formed a resolution That if ever i Should git to live to learn a trade, that then i would travel to the United States of america (here i must notice how it came that germans where Sent here by the french king), By the National Constitution of urope where all the monarchs of urope at the time it was fraimed affixed their names to; it then became the duty of the King of france, to keep 12 german Regiments in quarters and pays in france and to perform the Same duties as the french Soldiers did each regiment consisted of 3000 men and by the name of the country or government they been chieldren from and when the King had consented to Send for that purpose there where Seven men drawn out of each rigement in france to complead the number he had promised, here reader please to recolect these twelve rigements where all children of that princes dominion whatever name it bore and this that i am speaking of was the rigement of Saarbrook as the french term it, is but the german term is [torn] , and his title the house or family of Saarbrook; Saarbrook is likewise the name of the capital the princes residence (but now at this time no more, it belongs to the King of prussia) the prince of each dominion is allways their general commanter if the rigement is intire called to action and this rigement allways had their head quarters at Saarlauis 18 mile down the river from Saarbrook (Saar the name of the river and brook significe the bridge accross the river from St. John to Saarbrook, St. John was surrounted with a wall and drain fortification) about ten mile down the River from Saarlauis is the City Trier which was foundet two years before Rohm and the oldest town in urope, and when these men where to be Shipped one of them disserted and came

home he was lodged in the general gaurd house and next morning reported to head quarters, he the prince orthered him to be brought before him, this man's name was Jacob i never heard him been called by any other name but had a nickname attached, before, that which was; wistling Jacob, because he was allways marry hopping and wistling wherever he whent and when brought before the prince he Said, Jacob i thought i had Send you to america to fight, yes, replied Jacob, But your most pleasing highness, what Shall i go their for, to kill people or they me, they have not laid anything in my way nor I in theirs If they will face man for man before me I will Settle all amicable with them, The prince Struck, by this answer of Jacob; left him at liberty, where otherwise 6 balls in his head would to been the consequence, I must observe here that france had the right by that constitution to make use of the entire of these 12 rigements in time of war. The Emperer of austria had only the right to draught a certain number when he was engaged in war providing france was not a party engaged, however it came to pase, that in the Spring of 1793 my father with his family and 7 families more left for america on account of the then french revolution, had they french armies in quarters for six monthes previous Father Henry Sheeder and Clemens Rentgen Steel factorers had received letters two years before that time and one Shortly before they left of the Misses Pott's and Hopert from Pottsgrove. They intented and promised them to erect a forge for them to make german Steel in this country, They would to never left urope, if it had not been for those flatring letters, Hil-larious Baker then Major of the Citty a german and Brother-inlaw of Mr. Hopert use to write the letters for them, we arrived at Philadelphia in october of the first Sickness and the five families been put to boarding with another Brother in law of Mr. Hopert, I think his name was Yeates he had left the City and resited on his country Seat at the lower ferry, two weeks till wagons been Sent by the Misses Pottses & Hopert to bring them to Vincent Township, where they then been at erecting works first a Slitting mill which was

under roof when we arrived and as father had entented me to be his Jurneman to make Steel had; learned the Tailor trade before leving urope, here we all worked helping to make the dam at erecting Stabling and forge to macke Steel but the Misses Pottses & Hopert had Just Such a millright as the union cannal Company had an Engineer, The came over from Pottstown allmost every Saturday to See how we where coming on there been from 35 to 40 hands at work and from the time the foundation for the Steel works been Staked off and allmost every time after the Pottses & Hopert came over to See how coming on Father and Rentgen Spoke to them and Cautioned them not to permit that millright to go on as he had becon for it would never do to make Steel in Such a thing as this Sumet to be one, none of our folks culd talk to the Pottses as the did not Speak german but Mr. Hopert did, but not as fluent as the english and they then allways Spoke to Mr. Hopert and Mr. Hopert's answer allways was, To only be Satisfied that they had a wise and engenious millright and he would make all right; here are Mr. Hoperts words in german, Meister Schieder sein sie nur zugfrieden wier haben einen klügen und gescheiden man der wird alles güt machen.

yes, was the reply of father and Rentgen, He will emty your purs for you and then you will git to See, however father and Rentgen as in progress of the building the plainer the could See that there was no prospect for them to make a livelihood by their trade They more urchent they been pressing the cause to the before named gentlemen and allways been put off by the Same answer and at last been tould that they had Surity for the millright to do every thing to answer then they tould the gentlemen that the millright had never Seen a german Steel factory and that They could never expect of him erecting one When at last the millright pronounced it finished the Pottses & Hopert had notice to be present and See it go in opporation father objected of drawing gate They requested him to State his reason he was quick of telling them he first Stated to them that all Mashinery that was fixet to convey the wind to the furnace

and if that even would answer none of the rest would answer however at last they prevailed on father to draw gate the millright had his horse rady and Saddld and off he whent like wind and i never heard of they ever got to See him again; father at last drew gate but in less than no time They gentlemen been convinced of their error They got it oalterd So as to make Some Tons of raw Steel i left and whent to Philadelphia to work at my trade and father and Rentgen left Some time after, If it was not for the posterity to know where, and that, german Steel had been manufactured in this country and in this Township I Should not to made any mention about it and was brought to perfaction but not here on the Pottses works, The Pottses turned these works to make or forge iron and was carried on for Some fifteen years and Clement Rentgen purchased it but never whent in opporation and lays idle evesince, father was endused by Jacob Leshar deceased late of Pottstown to come to him he would erect Steel works for him the place where them works been erected was called, long Swamp Macuntia Township Berks County now Trezlers iron works father whent and the works been erected to all Satisfaction and father made Steel at that place for Som 6 or 9 monthes but the Stream too light near the head of the little lehig and on that account could not be kept in opporation i think it was in the year 1795 or 6 that his Jurneman got Sick and he sent me a letter to come and take his place I accordingly did and in September father quit on account of the insufficiency of the water. Leshar turned it into an Iron forge, to forge iron takes but about half the water as Steel this requires more wind and to quarter the first lump out of the furnace is about 4 times as large & heavier an iron lump, and carried under the hammer by a Crane or Swivel and the lump hammerd tough and cut into four equal pieces before it can be worked into bars, and when this process was in opporation the head of the water was gone, then Mr. Eckerd at the musilum above Reading turned his forge into a Steel forge and bought of Leshar the Tackling and father whent there and worked Some time and for Some cause i believe

it was the purse that failed to keep it in operation; in the meantime Clement Rentgen went to Christopher Haus at French creek Nantmil Township and Knauer erected a tilt for him where he factured Shovels Spads and hoes and their he invented to make the round Bar iron obtained a patent and could not supply the demand for that article, he was not able to supply with one tilt and in the year 1804 or there about purchased a Site of Samuel Hirsh where the royal Spring run empties into French creek and erected a tilt and other Sufficient buildings to carry on two Tilts as Soon the house was finished him and family moved here and put Peter Grund to the one he had moved from to carry on the business in Rentgen's name by paying him Thirty dollars for every ton he would or could make Rentgen had all the trouble to see from where the Bar iron could be got to pay for and to Send an invoice with the Teams that hauled the iron and to git the money for the same to pay to Peter Grund for his work the rent to Knauer for which Rentgen was good for and Rentgen then had five dollars per ton for all that Grund made for him. I have to remark here that when Rentgen had bought a place for himself he told Mr. Knauer that he should not be uneasy about losing his rent that he would still pay him his Rent if his tilt would lay idle or do business and told him that he was going to put P. Grund there to carry the business on for him and under his direction Peter Grund was an apprentice to Rentgen in Germany and worked three years Juneman with him before coming here, Rentgen brought him along to be his Juneman here but as their business did not prosper Grund in the mean time had learned the blacksmith trade and followed it at this time when Rentgen put him to this tilt, Mr. Knauer begrudged Rentgen the five dollars and persuaded Grund to make the iron and take it to Philadelphia himself and sell it and put him five dollars in his own pocket Grund took Knauer's advice and done So then went to Phila. his tilt stood idle and when come home had to go from forge to forge to see where to git bars and pay for and sold his iron in Town for the same that Rentgen had

paid him, Rentgen called on them to git them not to persist in their pursuit but of no avail Rentgen was compelled to have a notice Served on them by the united States Marshal and when he had executed the dutys of his office on grund and Knauer Knauer Said that he did regard that paper for not more as to, Knauer had the trial putt off Several times and when at last comon got grund to be a witness and grund gave testimony that Rentgen had not been the inventer of making of the round iron for he had learned his trade with him in urope and rentgen lost the Suit and his patent was void by the laws of our country. Reader now recollect its a fact that Peter grund learned his trade with Rentgen in germany but that was refining Steel, from the first opporation its in a raw State for no perticular use as, to lay plough irons with, for in some places in a bar it will when cold brake like glass and at an other as tough as iron, And in the time rentgen worked at Knaurs he refined for the Pottses that raw Steel that father made at Vincent works; Peter grund came to Rentgen which is quit bright to my recolution and him nor Rentgen never heard or Seen of any round iron been made as that by a blacksmith, But i often had heard Rentgen relating that he had, had a brother many years in advance of him that had been the invender of drawing the wire and those factories in germany are called Draftzug which is wire drawer, after all this troble and waist time Rentgen Invented of the roling the round iron but never applid for a patent on account of Knaur expresed himself; however this rolling of the round iron flew like wind to england and the marked Soon over Stoked and Rentgens works are idle eversince Rentgen then invented the making of Cannon and crape Shot of as Smooth as ever a Small Shot was factored He sent two boxes to Washington for examination and inspection The war department approved of them, but he got no further incorage-ment, and of this process the world is ignorant of excepting the two Surviving Sons Christian and Peter Rentgen, So these inventions all had their origin of this one man in the neighborhood of Vincent at French creek in Chester County

and the old Lady lives with her three children in Vincent and the owner of all the old gentleman's property and here the old gentleman deceased. A Mr. Voigt or Vocht; The head of the United States Mint at Phila. pronounced the Steel that was made here better as ever any had com from urope They then used none but german Steel for the die to coin. Mathew Davis his request continued and by the request made to him by Dr. Andrew Bush, By an Note hanted by him to me to State That in the year 1810 general William Brooke of Darby Delaware County had called at his house, David'es and desired him to take a walk with him the general, to Pidgon creek a Short distance from his house and when we came to where Custards mill now Stands he the general tould me that, That was the place where his grandfather had intented to Settle his family Then lived at Roxborrough Township Phila. County That then left home with a pair of horsies and a man to assist him falling timber to erect a Sawmill on this Spot, they becan cutting and as they where cuting at a tree The man quit cutting Mr. Brooke asked him why he quit cuting, he Said that he was afraid the tree would fall on him and kill him, he was tould that he could See how the tree would fall, he then cut a few Strokes and quit and expressing himself in the Same manner Mr. Brooke tould him then to go out of the way and he would fall the tree himself, he whent as he thought out of danger The tree fell and Sprung a Saplin which throwed a limb and killed him, So Mr. Brooke left the place and never returned again to Settle here but afterwards Settled in Limrick Township. I had Says Mr. Davis related this circumstance to Some of my neighbors and when D. Custard was diging out for his works, the bones of a person been found and some thought that they probable been the bones of that person, end of Mathew Davis Esqr. Here i now give the promised anecdote of page 17. The fall of when general Jackson the first time run for president, about two weeks before the Election I been at West Chester and wile there general Barnhard came thrice to me to converse with me and in the thirth conversation, he made men-

tion of how much he had assisted to improve West Chester and made mention of the number of houses and buildings he caused to be erected and made mention of the Sum of his tax amounted to a year And then Said to me That he had understood that i was contributing a great 'ell to improve the country that i lived in I answered him that i thought was doing my Share and then asked me how much tax I was paying per year i answred, i had not counted up, but was double that he had Said that he pays Then asked how many building I had erected i answred that i would have to count first and counted twenty two with roofs on besides others that had no roofs on them; The time i been with Jesse Brumback and when he hanted me the Coppy of his great grandfather's will, he the same time tould me that he would let me have his fathers Journall That he had kept when out in the westren expedition, I refused exepting of it by telling him that i allways had considered that A disgrace to the State and the less observation would be made of The better, and likewise tould him that whenever i had been in conversation when this Subject came to be a topic That then i had allways in the following maner expressed myself; That good democrats Should to never from that time out Tasted a trop of whisky; I been the first church man in these parts of the country That refused giving liquors to workmen as i could persive no good derive from giving it and never made it a custom to use it out in the field in haymaking and harvesting but the paid the hands $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts. more wages to buy it themselves But i never followed that custom when i quit I did quit, Then at times when i asked hands to help me harvesting Some would ask me, do you give liquor No was the answer Then the reply was Than i Shant help you And then reasoning with him on the Subject that, That was leading the working folks to their destruction here and to come, and so got a maney a one confess and others could not, See or at least did pertend not to See and to them i Said that if i could not git my hay and grain in without whisky That then i would Sooner See it rot on the field, and from time to time It was abandoned giving liquor in the fields and i belive

there are but two in these parts that give it to this day. I never begrudged a man taking a dram as is generally termed But making beasts of themselves I could never approve of, and can Safely Say that i never brought one quart of any kind of Liquor to my house for my own use and allways cautioned those that made a general use of it, to desist of using it, when i first Settled here i may Safely say that one thirth of the inhabitants of this Township did not attent to any worship but baccus bacchanel, but must Say to the Credit of but few That a great change has taken place in my time respecting refinement and where we meet at numborous gatherings we observe but few blooding faces like wild bullocks as in former times, in those times people could hardly gather anywhere but some had to go home with brused and bloody faces They did not considered a meeting honorable where was no fighting took place to have Something to talk about thereafter and even in harvastimes there was no funn to talk about if it came off without a fight, or from one two or three laying in the fance corner long before night and when came to Supper to take first a dram when even they had too much allrady and then again after Supper to take a Starting dram we read that after god had created all and cast over it all, he had formed he pronounced it all good and then gave direction how people to make use of all he had made and created and all to their benifit, but not to their destruction.

Now as to give an account of the number of Inhabitants &c., You can best be furnished with, by making application to the County Commissioners which would be more correct as i could be able to do; And if anything in this report is represented reprehensive, then draw a black line over the Same and if anything lacking as to intelligibly if you inform me of I will try to rectify the Same.

Respectfully yours &c.,

FREDERICK SHEEDER.

THOMAS SULLY'S REGISTER OF PORTRAITS
1801-1871.

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

BY CHARLES HENRY HART.

Since the publication of the above work in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for October, 1908, and January and April, 1909, and its revised issue in book form, a number of errors and new matters have come to light that are important to be noted to make the work of greater value as a book of reference.

Page 10. The statement that the portrait of Queen Victoria "was the first painted of the young Queen *after her coronation*," is a manifest error, occasioned by following the statement to this effect often repeated in print and which was discovered as soon as the book appeared. The date of the portrait "May 15, 1838" negatives the statement. Victoria succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, but was not crowned until June 28, 1838, so that her portrait was painted, by Sully, six weeks *before her coronation*, instead of after. In this connection it may be well to state that Sully dated his pictures, logically, when they were finished, but of course entered them in his record when they were begun. Consequently the dates in the Register and upon the canvases often disagree, which accounts for the differences in this respect that have been noticed. For instance, 1751, the whole length of Queen Victoria, belonging to the St. George's Society, of Philadelphia, is dated on the canvas "1839," while in the Register it is given as "1838."

No. 4. The statement in the note that "The head in this picture was after Stuart," is wholly incorrect. The portrait is an original painted from life by Sully, the figure *seated* at a table in a library.

No. 6. The statement in the note after "It was then given to Harvard and is now in Memorial Hall" is erroneous and was occasioned by accepting an account of the picture at second-hand. No. 6, is a whole length figure, *standing*, now

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

in the Harvard Union and Sully necessarily had to make sketches for it as it differs entirely from No. 4.

Nos. 19 and 20. Should be "Heman Allen."

No. 54. Author of *De Colonia Nova Svecia in Americam Borealem deducta historiola*. Upsaliæ. 1825. It contains a biographical list of the Swedish ministers in the American colonies.

No. 67. Daughter of 191. Owned by William H. Badger, Wayne, Pa.

No. 156. Elizabeth Blair married S. P. Lee, 997.

No. 181. The note to this portrait is an error. The portrait of Elias Boudinot, belonging to the American Bible Society, is by Waldo and Jewett. The Sully portrait is wholly different, the head in which has been engraved by J. Boyd.

No. 191. Father of 67. Owned by William H. Badger, Wayne, Pa.

Nos. 214 and 216. Owned by William Cabell Bruce, Staunton Hill, Charlotte county, Virginia.

No. 279. A portrait of Charles Carroll, attributed to Sully, was presented to the Historical Society of Massachusetts, by George B. Chase, in 1885.

No. 290. Owned by the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

No. 305. Owned by Elihu Chauncey, New York.

No. 396. In the note the engraver's name should have been "P. H. Reason" and not "T. B. Welch." 396, was engraved on wood by T. Johnson for the Century Magazine for June, 1891.

No. 440. Owned by Joseph Wright, Philadelphia.

No. 525. The word "wrongfully" in the note should be "wrongly".

No. 571. Owned by Brig. General James Forney, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia.

No. 602. Was engraved by John Sartain.

No. 625 and 628. The orthography of the name in the note should be "Gilmor" not "Gilmore".

No. 632. Owned by John M. Glenn, New York.

No. 638. Owned by Mrs. Hannah E. Wilson, Jenkintown, Pa.

No. 666. Mother of Mrs. Thomas I. Wharton. Owned by Mrs. Charles B. Coxe, Philadelphia.

Nos. 675 and 676. Were father and son.

No. 822. Father Thomas Hurley. Owned by St. Augustine's Church, Philadelphia.

No. 832. Was Sarah E. Roberts, sister of 322 and 1551.

No. 861. Elizabeth Willing Jackson, d. 1821, aet. 18. Owned by Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

No. 879. The orthography of the name in the note should be "Cowperthwait".

No. 902. David S. Jones (1777-1848) Corporation Counsel of New York. Owned by the Brook Club, New York.

No. 911. Stonewall Jackson's first wife was Miss Junkin, not his sister Mrs. Junkin.

Nos. 918 and 922. Sold at the sale of the collection of pictures belonging to Joseph Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia, February 23, 1910, for \$125 and \$100, respectively.

925. Sully painted two copies of this in 1860, which he entered in his record simply as "Beatrice." One sold at the Harrison sale (*supra*) for \$1600.

No. 926. Owned by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

No. 955. Owned by the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia.

No. 975. Owned by Mrs. Alfred T. Mahan, New York.

No. 976. Owned by C. Hartman Kuhn, Philadelphia.

No. 998. Erase from note, "possibly 156". 998 is a copy of 1004, whose maiden name was Shapleigh. Owned by Albert Rosenthal, Philadelphia.

No. 1022. Owned by grand-daughter, Mrs. Carl Jooss, Munich, Germany.

No. 1050. Sold at Harrison Sale (*supra*) for \$225.

No. 1059. Exhibited at Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in 1831. Owned by Gilbert S. Parker, Philadelphia.

No. 1084. Owned by George McCall, Philadelphia.

No. 1108. Owned by Mrs. Oliver A. Judson, Philadelphia.

No. 1109. Married William Boyce, U. S. A. Owned by Mrs. Oliver A. Judson, Philadelphia. Vide 1547 and 1548.

No. 1132. Wife of William H. Macfarland, of Richmond, Va. Owned by Mrs. John M. Glenn, New York.

No. 1221. Owned by Herbert Norris, M.D., Philadelphia.

No. 1299. Erase all in note after "1823." Sold at Harrison sale (*supra*) for \$225. Owned by Mrs. Sabin W. Colton, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 1332. Engraved by John Sartain.

No. 1360. Sully exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in 1831, "John Hare Powel after Lawrence". This was doubtless 1360 and not Col. Powel's ancestor.

No. 1385. Owned by Mrs. John W. Burke, Alexandria, Va.

No. 1388. Owned by Mrs. Moorfield Storey, Boston, Mass.

No. 1389. The picture in Griswold's Republican Court is not Sully's portrait of Mrs. Randolph, although stated to be so on the print.

No. 1392. Owned by Herbert Norris, M.D., Philadelphia.

No. 1399. Mary S. Drinker, wife of Samuel Rhoads and mother of Mrs. Tobias Wagner, of Philadelphia.

No. 1413 to 1416. One of these portraits is owned by J. R. Barton Willing, Philadelphia.

No. 1440. Owned by the subject, Mrs. Talbot Mercer Rogers, Haverford, Pa.

No. 1492. The portrait of Miss Sigoigne, mentioned in the note as being at Andalusia, is not by Sully, but the work of Bass Otis.

No. 1547. Elizabeth McEuen, wife of James Smith, sister of 1108. Owned by Mrs. Oliver A. Judson, Philadelphia.

No. 1548. Emily McEuen wife of Joseph Smith. Vide 1108. Owned by Mrs. Oliver A. Judson, Philadelphia.

No. 1678. Not owned by U. S. Military Academy at West Point, as stated in note, but by Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

No. 1710. Owned by the Brook Club, New York.

No. 1762. Mehitabel Russell, wife of Jeremiah Wadsworth. Owned by Charles A. Brinley, Phila.

Nos. 1803 to 1806. One of these sold at the Harrison sale (supra) for \$230.

No. 1877. This is an entirely different portrait from 1878 and 1879.

No. 1932. Sully Thomas. Head, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 20\frac{1}{2}$. Signed "Thos. Sully, Aet. 25, June 1809." This portrait was painted for his sister, Mrs. Middleton Smith, of Charleston, S. C., on the eve of his sailing for England, June 10, 1809, and is not entered in the Register.

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No. 4

JEFFERSON'S RECOLLECTIONS OF PATRICK HENRY.

CONTRIBUTED BY STAN. V. HENKELS.

[In collecting material for his memoirs of the great Virginia orator Patrick Henry, William Wirt naturally turned to Jefferson, who for upwards of twenty years had been on terms of familiar intercourse, and politically acted in concert with him, for assistance. The following correspondence will therefore be read with interest. The originals are in the Manuscript Collection of John Gribbel, Esq.]

DR SIR.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 23, 1805.

In this intermission of your public labours, I hope there may be nothing improper in begging the aid of your memory towards a little literary project which I have on foot. I am collecting memoirs of the late Patrick Henry. His life and example appear to me to afford some fine lessons. His faults as well as virtues will be instructive, and I propose to myself to be his biographer; not his panegyrist. I find much difficulty in collecting materials such as will enable me to render this work interesting. The materials which I collect are too general and jejune; there is nothing in them which brings me near to the character of Mr. Henry or which will enable me to bring my reader so.

After such repeated proofs of the perfidy and treachery of man, as you have experienced, I am almost afraid to ask or to hope that you will trust me with free communications concerning Mr. Henry.

From the very little indeed that you know of me; I feel considerable difficulty in making this request; but I know that you confide, justly, in your nephews Peter & Dabney Carr and to them I am intimately known. If you find their report of me such as I anticipate, you will believe the assurance which I now give you *on my honor*, that any communications which you shall be pleased to confide to me, shall be seen by no eyes, but my own, and that they shall be returned to you as soon as I have used them. I am peculiarly anxious on this subject because I know, from your thorough acquaintance with Mr. Henry, that information so minute, authentic and interesting as you could give would be alone sufficient to stamp the highest value on my work.

It would, I think, be a capital embellishment to the piece to paint, at least in the back ground, the groupe of eminent men with whom he acted. You knew them all, personally and intimately, and would perhaps find it not too troublesome to favor me with a short character of each of them—his competitors at the bar, in the Virginia house of burgess & in the old congress.

I experience much solicitude in sending this letter to you. I would not for any consideration that you should think me either presumptuous or troublesome. Let me hope that you will not think me so—on the contrary, if it be at all disagreeable to you, either for the want of time or inclination, to grant this request, I beg that you will reject it, without a moment's regret. Such a circumstance could not, in any degree, diminish the profound and increasing respect & esteem, with which I am, Dear Sir,

Yr du. Serv.

WM. WIRT.

MONTICELLO Aug. 4.

DEAR SIR

Your favor of July 24. has been duly received: and I feel every disposition to comply with your request respecting mr Henry: but I fear to promise from a doubt whether my occupations would permit me the time requisite to recollect

and commit to paper the facts respecting him which were within my own knolege; as we had a very familiar intercourse for upwards of 20 years, & ran our course nearly together. during this our political principles being the same, we acted in perfect concert until the year 1781. I witnessed the part he bore in nearly all the great questions of that period, & perhaps could recollect some anecdotes not uninteresting. he was certainly the man who gave the first impulse to the ball of revolution. were I to give his character in general terms, it would be of mixed aspect. I think he was the best humored man in society I almost ever knew, and the greatest orator that ever lived. he had a consummate knolege of the human heart, which directing the efforts of his eloquence enabled him to attain a degree of popularity with the people at large never perhaps equalled. his judgment in other matters was inaccurate, in matters of law it was not worth a copper: he was avaritious & rotten hearted. his two great passions were the love of money & of fame: but when these came into competition the former predominated. If the work you propose is not destined to come out speedily I will endeavor to recollect what may be of use to it. be assured I want the testimony of nobody as to the honorable use you would make of my communications. Accept my friendly salutations & assurances of sincere esteem & respect.

TH: JEFFERSON

MR. WIRT

My acquaintance with mr. Henry commenced in the winter of 1759-60. on my way to the college I passed the Christmas holidays at Colo. Dandridge's in Hanover, to whom mr. Henry was a near neighbor. during the festivity of the season I met him in society every day, and we became well acquainted, altho' I was much his junior, being then in my 17th. year, & he a married man. the spring following he came to Williamsburg to obtain a license as a lawyer, and he called on me at College. he told me he had been reading law only 6. weeks. two of the examiners

however, Peyton & John Randolph, men of great facility of temper, signed his license with as much reluctance as their dispositions would permit them to shew. Mr. Wythe absolutely refused. Rob. C. Nicholas refused also at first, but, on repeated importunities & promises of future reading, he signed. these facts I had afterwards from the gentlemen themselves, the two Randolphs acknowledging he was very ignorant of law, but that they perceived him to be a young man of genius & did not doubt he would soon qualify himself.

He was, some time after, elected a representative of the county of Hanover, & brought himself into public notice on the following occasion which I think took place in 1762. or a year sooner or later. the gentlemen of this country had at that time become deeply involved in that state of indebtedness which has since ended in so general a crush of their fortunes. Robinson, the Speaker, was also Treasurer, an officer always chosen by the assembly. he was an excellent man, liberal, friendly, & rich. he had been drawn in to lend, on his own account, great sums of money to persons of this description, & especially those who were of the assembly. He used freely for this purpose the public money, confiding, for its replacement, in his own means, & the securities he had taken on those loans. about this time however he became sensible that his deficit to the public was become so enormous as that a discovery must soon take place, for as yet the public had no suspicion of it. he devised therefore, with his friends in the assembly, a plan for a public loan office to a certain amount, from which monies might be lent on public account, and on good landed security, to individuals. this was accordingly brought forward in the House of Burgesses, and had it succeeded, the debts due to Robinson on these loans would have been transferred to the public, & his deficit thus compleatly covered. this state of things however was not yet known: but mr Henry attacked the scheme, on other general grounds, in that style of bold, grand & overwhelming eloquence, for which he became so justly celebrated afterwards. he carried with him

all the members of the upper counties, & left a minority composed merely of the aristocracy of the country. from this time his popularity swelled apace; & Robinson dying about 4 years after, his deficit was brought to light, & discovered the true object of the proposition.

The next great occasion on which he signalised himself was that which may be considered as the dawn of the revolution, in March 1774. the British parliament had passed resolutions preparatory to the levying a revenue on the Colonies by a Stamp tax. the Virginia assembly, at their next session, prepared & sent to England very elaborate representations addressed in separate forms to the King, Lords, & Commons, against the right to impose such taxes, the famous Stamp act was however passed in Jan. 1765. and in the session of the Virginia assembly of May following, mr Henry introduced the celebrated resolutions of that date. these were drawn by George Johnston, a lawyer of the Northern neck, a very able, logical & correct Speaker. mr Henry moved, & Johnston seconded these resolutions successively. they were opposed by Randolph, Bland, Pendleton, Nicholas, Wythe & all the old members whose influence in the house had, till then, been unbroken. they did it, not from any question of our rights, but on the ground that the same sentiments had been, at their preceding session, expressed in a more conciliatory form, to which the answers were not yet received. but torrents of sublime eloquence from mr Henry, backed by the solid reasoning of Johnston, prevailed. the last however, & strongest resolution was carried but by a single vote. the debate on it was most bloody. I was then but a student, & was listening at the door of the lobby (for as yet there was no gallery) when Peyton Randolph, after the vote, came out of the house, and said, as he entered the lobby, "by God, I would have given 500. guineas for a single vote." for as this would have divided the house, the vote of Robinson, the Speaker, would have rejected the resolution. mr Henry left town that evening, & the next morning before the meeting of the

House, I saw Peter Randolph, then of the Council, but who had formerly been clerk to the house, for an hour or two at the Clerk's table, searching the old journals for a precedent of a resolution of the house, *erased*, while he was clerk, from the journals, by a subsequent order of the house. whether he found it, or not, I do not remember; but, when the house met, a motion was made & carried to erase that resolution: and, there being at that day but one printer, & he entirely under the control of the Governor, I do not know that this resolution ever appeared in print. I write this from memory: but the impression made on me, at the time, was such as to fix the facts indelibly in my mind.

I came into the legislature as a Burgess of the county of Albemarle in the winter of 1768.9. on the accession of L. Botetourt to the government, and about 9 years after mr Henry had entered on the stage of public life. the exact conformity of our political opinions strengthened our friendship: and indeed the old leaders of the house being substantially firm, we had not after this any differences of opinion in the H of Burgesses, on matters of principle; tho' sometimes on matters of form. we were dissolved by Ld. Botetourt at our first session, but all were re-elected. there being no division among us, occasions became very rare for any display of Mr. Henry's eloquence. in ordinary business he was a very inefficient member. he could not draw a bill on the most simple subject which would bear legal criticism. or even the ordinary criticism which looks to correctness of stile & idea: for indeed there was no accuracy of idea in his head. his imagination was copious, poetical, sublime; but vague also. he said the strongest things in the finest language, but without logic, without arrangement, desultorily. this appeared eminently & in a mortifying degree in the first sessions of the first Congress, which met in Sep. 1774. mr Henry & Richard Henry Lee took at once the lead in that assembly, & by the high style of their eloquence, were, in the first days of the session, looked up to as *primi inter pares*. a Petition to the king, an Address to the people of Great

Britain and a Memorial to the people of British America were agreed to be drawn. Lee, Henry & others were appointed for the first, Lee, Livingston & Jay for the two last. the splendor of their debut occasioned mr Henry to be designated by his committee to draw the petition to the King, with which they were charged; and mr Lee was charged with the Address to the people of England. the last was first reported. on reading it, every countenance fell & a dead silence ensued for many minutes. at length it was laid on the table for perusal & consideration till the next day, when first one member & then another arose, & paying some faint compliments to the composition, observed that there were still certain considerations, not expressed in it, which should properly find a place in it. at length Mr Livingston (the Governor of New Jersey) a member of the Committee rose & observed that a friend of his had been sketching what he had thought might be proper for such an address, from which he thought some paragraphs might be advantageously introduced into the draught proposed; and he read an Address which mr Jay had prepared *de bene esse* as it were. there was but one sentiment of admiration. the Address was recommitted for amendment, and mr Jay's draught reported & adopted with scarce an alteration. these facts were stated to me by mr. Pendleton & Colo. Harrison of our delegation, except that Colo. Harrison ascribed the draught to Govr. Livingston, & were afterwards confirmed to me by Govr. Livingston, and I will presently mention an anecdote confirmative of them from mr Jay & R. H. Lee themselves.

Mr. Henry's draught of a petition to the King was equally unsuccessful, & was recommitted for amendment. mr. John Dickinson was added to the committee, & a new draught prepared by him was passed.

The occasion of my learning from mr. Jay that he was the author of the address to the people of Great Britain requires explanation by a statement of some preceding circumstances. the 2d. session of the 1st. Congress met on their own adjournment in May 1775. Peyton Randolph

was their President. in the mean time L. North's conciliatory propositions came over, to be laid by the Governors before their legislatures. Ld. Dunmore accordingly called that of Virginia to meet in June. this obliged Peyton Randolph, as Speaker, to return our other old members being at Congress, he pressed me to draw the answer to L. North's propositions. I accordingly did so, & it passed with a little softening of some expressions for which the times were not yet ripe, & wire-drawing & weakening some others to satisfy individuals. I had been appointed to go on to Congress in place of Peyton Randolph, & proceeded immediately, charged with presenting this answer to Congress, as it was the first which had been given, and the tone of it was strong, the members were pleased with it, hoping it would have a good effect on the answers of the other states. a Committee which had been appointed to prepare a Declaration to be published by Genl. Washington on his arrival at the army, having reported one, it was recommitted, & Dickinson & myself added to the Committee. on the adjournment of the house, happening to go out with Govr. Livingston, one of the Committee, I expressed to him my hope he would draw the Declaration. he modestly excused himself, & expressed his wish that I would do it. but urging him with considerable importunity, he at length said "you & I, sir, are but new acquaintances; what can have excited so earnest a desire on your part that I should be the draughtsman? why, Sir, said I, I have been informed you drew the Address to the people of Great Britain; I think it the first composition in the English language, & therefore am anxious this declaration should be prepared by the same pen. he replied that I might have been misinformed on that subject." a few days after, being in conversation with R. H. Lee in Congress hall, a little before the meeting of the house, mr Jay observing us, came up, & taking R. H. Lee by a button of the coat, said to him pretty sternly, "I understand, Sir, that you informed this gentleman that the Address to the people of Great Britain, presented to the Committee by

me, was drawn by Governor Livingston." the fact was that the Committee having consisted of only Lee, Livingston who was father-in-law of Jay, & Jay himself, & Lee's draught having been rejected & Jay's approved so unequivocally, his suspicions naturally fell on Lee, as author of the report; & rather as they had daily much sparring in Congress, Lee being firm in the revolutionary measures, & Jay hanging heavily on their rear. I immediately stopped mr Jay, and assured him that tho' I had indeed been so informed, it was not by mr Lee, whom I had never heard utter a word on the subject.

I found mr Henry to be a silent, & almost unmedling member in Congress. on the original opening of that body, while general grievances were the topic, he was in his element, & captivated all with his bold and splendid eloquence. but as soon as they came to specific matters, to sober reasoning and solid argumentation, he had the good sense to perceive that his declamation, however excellent in it's proper place, had no weight at all in such an assembly as that, of cool-headed, reflecting, judicious men. he ceased therefore in a great measure to take any part in the business. he seemed indeed very tired of the place, & wonderfully relieved when, by appointment of the Virginia Convention to be Colonel of their 1st regiment, he was permitted to leave Congress about the last of July.

How he acquitted himself in his military command will be better known from others. he was relieved from this position again by being appointed Governor, on the first organization of the government. After my services as his successor in the same office, my appointment to Congress in 1783. mission to Europe in 84. & appointment in the new government in 89. kept us so far apart that I had no farther personal knolege of him.

Mr. Henry began his career with very little property. he acted, as I have understood, as bar-keeper in the tavern at Hanover C. H. for some time. he married very young; settled, I believe, at a place called the Roundabout in Louisa, got credit for some little store of merchandize, but very soon

failed. from this he turned his views to the law, for the acquisition or practice of which however he was too lazy. whenever the courts were closed for the winter season, he would make up a party of poor hunters of his neighborhood, would go off with them to the piney woods of Fluvanna, & pass weeks in hunting deer, of which he was passionately fond, sleeping under a tent, before a fire, wearing the same shirt the whole time, & covering all the dirt of his dress with a hunting shirt. he never undertook to draw pleadings, if he could avoid it, or to manage that part of a cause, & very unwillingly engaged but as an assistant, to speak in the cause, and the fee was an indispensable preliminary, observing to the applicant that he kept no accounts, never putting pen to paper, which was true. his powers over a jury were so irresistible, that he received great fees for his services, & had the reputation of being insatiable in money. after about 10. years practice in the County courts, he came to the General court, where however, being totally unqualified for any thing but mere jury causes, he devoted himself to these, & chiefly to the criminal business. from these poor devils, it was always understood that he squeezed exorbitant fees of 50. 100. & 200.L. from this source he made his great profits, and they were said to be great. his other business, exclusive of the criminal, would never, I am sure, pay the expences of his attendance at the court. he now purchased from mr Loxax the valuable estate on the waters of Smith's river, to which he afterwards removed. the purchase was on long credit, & finally paid in depreciated paper, not worth oak leaves. about the close of the war he engaged in the Yazoo speculation, & bought up a great deal of depreciated paper at 2/ & 2/6 in the pound to pay for it. at the close of the war, many of us wished to re-open all accounts which had been paid in depreciated money; & have them settled by the scale of depreciation. but on this he frowned most indignantly; & knowing the general indisposition of the legislature, it was considered hopeless to attempt it with such an opponent at their head as Henry. I believe he never

distinguished himself so much as on the similar question of British debts, in the case of Jones & Walker. he had exerted a degree of industry in that case totally foreign to his character, & not only seemed, but had made himself really learned on the subject. another of the great occasions on which he exhibited examples of eloquence, such as probably had never been exceeded, was on the question of adopting the new constitution in 1788. to this he was most violently opposed, as is well known; &, after it's adoption, he continued hostile to it, expressing, more than any man in the U. S. his thorough contempt and hatred of Genl. Washington. from being the most violent of all anti-federalists however, he was brought over to the new constitution by his Yazoo speculation before mentioned. the Georgia legislature having declared that transaction fraudulent and void, the depreciated paper which he had bought up to pay for the Yazoo purchase was likely to remain on his hands worth nothing. but Hamilton's funding system came most opportunely to his relief, & suddenly raised his paper from 2/6 to 27/6 the pound. Hamilton became now his idol, and abandoning the republican advocates of the constitution, the federal government, on *federal* principles, became his political creed. Genl. Washington flattered him by an appointment to a mission to Spain, which however he declined; and by proposing to him the office of Secretary of state, on the most earnest solicitation of Gen. Henry Lee, who pledged himself that Henry should not accept it. for Genl. Washington knew that he was entirely unqualified for it; & moreover that his self esteem had never suffered him to act as second to any man on earth. I had this fact from information; but that of the mission to Spain is of my own knowledge; because, after my retiring from the office of Secretary of State, Genl. Washington passed the papers to Mr. Henry through my hands. Mr. Henry's apostacy, sunk him to nothing, in the estimation of his country. he lost at once all that influence which federalism had hoped, by cajoling him, to transfer with him to itself, and a man who,

through a long & active life, had been the idol of his country, beyond any one that ever lived; descended to the grave with less than it's indifference, and verified the saying of the philosopher, that no man must be called happy till he is dead.

MONTICELLO Aug. 14. 14.

DEAR SIR

I have been laying under contribution my memory, my private papers, the printed records, gazettes & pamphlets in my possession, to answer the enquiries of your letter of July 27. and I will give you the result as correctly as I can. I kept no copy of the paper I sent you on a former occasion, on the same subject, nor do I retain an exact recollection of it's contents; but if in that I stated the question on the loan office to have been in 1762. I did it with too slight attention to the date, altho' not to the fact. I have examined the journals of the House of Burgesses of 1760. 1. 2. in my possession, and find that the famous Address to the King, and Memorials to the Houses of Lords & Commons, on the proposal of the stamp act, were of that date; and I know that mr Henry was not a member of the legislature when they were passed. I know also, because I was present, that Robinson, (who died in May 1766.) was in the chair on the question of the loan office. mr Henry then must have come in between these two epochs, and consequently in 1765. of this year I have no journals to refresh my memory. the first session was in May, and his first remarkable exhibition there was on the motion for the establishment of an office for lending money on mortgages of real property. I find in Royle's Virginia gazette of the 17th. of that month, this proposition for the loan office brought forward, it's advantages detailed, and the plan explained; and it seems to have been done by a borrowing member, from the feeling with which the motives are expressed; and to have been preparatory to the intended motion. this was probably made immediately after that date, and certainly before the 30th. which was the date of mr Henry's famous resolutions. I

had been intimate with mr Henry from the winter of 1759. 60. and felt an interest in what concerned him, & I can never forget a particular exclamation of his in the debate which electrified his hearers. it had been urged that from certain unhappy circumstances of the colony, men of substantial property had contracted debts, which, if exacted suddenly, must ruin them and their families, but with a little indulgence of time might be paid with ease. "what Sir," exclaimed mr. Henry, in animadverting on this, "is it proposed then to reclaim the Spendthrift from his dissipation and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money?" these expressions are indelibly impressed on my memory. he laid open with so much energy the spirit of favoritism on which the proposition was founded, & the abuses to which it would lead, that it was crushed in it's birth. abortive motions are not always entered on the journals, or rather they are rarely entered. it is the modern introduction of yeas and Nays which has given the means of placing a rejected motion on the journals: and it is likely that the Speaker, who, as Treasurer, was to be the loan officer, and had the direction of the journals, would chuse to omit an entry of the motion in this case. this accounts sufficiently for the absence of any trace of the motion on the journals. there was no suspicion then (as far at least as I knew) that Robinson had used the public money in private loans to his friends, and that the secret object of this scheme was to transfer those debtors to the public, and thus clear his accounts. I have diligently examined the names of the members on the journal of 1764. to see if any were still living to whose memory we might recur on this subject, but I find not a single one now remaining in life.

Of the parson's cause I remember nothing remarkable. I was at school with mr Maury during the years 1758. & 1759. and often heard him inveigh against the iniquity of the act of 1758. called the two-penny act. in 1753 when that cause was decided in Hanover, I was a law-student in Williamsburg, and remember only that it was a subject of

much conversation, and of great paper-controversy, in which Camm, & Colo. Bland were the principal champions.

The disputed election in which mr Henry made himself remarkable must have been that of Dandridge & Littlepage in 1764, of which however I recollect no particulars, altho' I was still a student in Williamsburg, & paid attention to what was passing in the legislature.

I proceed now to the Resolutions of 1765. the copies you inclose me and that inserted by judge Marshal in his history, and copied verbatim by Burke, are really embarrassing by their differences. 1. that of the 4. resolutions taken from the records of the House is the genuine copy of what they passed, *as amended* by themselves, cannot be doubted. 2. that the copy which mr Henry left sealed up is a true copy of these 4 resolutions, *as reported* by the committee, there is no reason to doubt. 3. that judge Marshal's version of 3. of these resolutions (for he has omitted one altogether) is from an unauthentic source, is sufficiently proved by their great variation from the record in diction, altho equivalent in sentiment. but what are we to say of mr Henry's 5th. and of Marshal's two last, which we may call the 6th. and 7th resolutions? the 5th. has clearly nothing to justify the debate and proceedings which one of them produced. but the 6th is of that character, and perfectly tallies with the idea impressed on my mind of that which was expunged. Judge Marshal tells us that two were disagreed to by the house, which may be true. I do not indeed recollect it, but I have no recollection to the contrary. my hypothesis then is this, that the two disagreed to were the 5th. and 7th. the 5th. because merely tautologous of the 3d. & 4th. and 7th. because leading to individual persecution, for which no mind was then prepared: and that the 6th. was the one passed by the House, by a majority of a single vote, & expunged from the Journals the next day. I was standing at the door of communication between the house and lobby during the debate and vote, & well remember that after the numbers on the division were told, and declared from the

chair, Peyton Randolph (then Atty Genl.) came out at the door where I was standing, and exclaimed "by God I would have given 100. Guineas for a single vote." for one vote would have divided the house, and Robinson was in the chair who he knew would have negatived the resolution. mr Henry left town that evening, or the next morning; and Colo. Peter Randolph, then a member of the Council, came to the H. of Burgesses about ten oclock of the forenoon, and sat at the clerk's table till the house-bell rang, thumbing over the volumes of Journals to find a precedent of expunging a vote of the house, which he said had taken place while he was a member, or clerk of the house, I do not recollect which. I stood by him at the end of the table a considerable part of the time, looking on as he turned over the leaves; but I do not recollect whether he found the erasure. in the mean time some of the timid members, who had voted for the strongest resolution, had become alarmed, and as soon as the house met a motion was made and carried to expunge it from the journals. and here I will observe that Burke's statement of mr Henry's consenting to withdraw two resolutions, by way of compromise with his opponents is entirely erroneous. I suppose the original journal was among those destroyed by the British, or it's obliterated face might be appealed to. it is a pity this investigation was not made a few years sooner, when some of the members of the day were still living. I think enquiry should be made of Judge Marshal for the source from which he derived his copy of the Resolutions. this might throw light on the 6th. and 7th. which I verily believe and especially the 8th. to be genuine in substance. On the whole I suppose the 4. resolutions which are on the record were past and retained by the House; that the 6th. is that which was passed by a single vote and expunged, and the 5th. & 7th. the two which judge Marshal says were disagreed to. that mr Henry's copy then should not have stated all this is the remaining difficulty. this copy he probably sealed up long after the transaction; for it was long afterwards that

these resolutions, instead of the Address & Memorials of the preceding year, were looked back to as the commencement of the legislative opposition. his own judgment may, at a later date, have approved of the rejection of the 6th. and 7th. altho' not of the 5th. and he may have left & sealed up a copy, in his own handwriting, as approved by his ultimate judgment. this, to be sure, is conjecture, and may rightfully be rejected by any one to whom a more plausible solution may occur: and there I must leave it. the address of 1764. was drawn by Peyton Randolph. who drew the Memorial to the Lords I do not recollect: but mr Wythe wrote that to the Commons, it was done with so much freedom that, as he has told me himself, his colleagues of the Committee shrunk from it as wearing the aspect of treason, and smoothed its features to it's present form. he was indeed one of the very few (for I can barely speak of them in the plural number) of either character, who, from the commencement of the contest, hung our connection with Britain on its true hook, that of a common king. his unassuming character however, made him appear as a follower, while his sound judgment kept him in a line with the freest spirit. by these resolutions mr Henry took the lead out of the hands of those who had heretofore guided the proceedings of the House, that is to say, of Pendleton, Wythe, Bland, Randolph, Nicholas. these were honest and able men, had begun the opposition on the same grounds, but with a moderation more adapted to their age and experience. subsequent events favored the bolder spirits of Henry, the Lees, Pages, Mason etc. with whom I went in all points. sensible however of the importance of unanimity among our constituents, altho' we often wished to have gone faster, we slackened our pace, that our less ardent colleagues might keep up with us: and they, on their part, differing nothing from us in principle, quickened their gait somewhat beyond that which their prudence might of itself have advised, and thus consolidated the phalanx which breasted the power of Britain. by this harmony of the bold with the cautious, we

advanced with our constituents in undivided mass, and with fewer examples of separation than perhaps existed in any other part of the Union.

I do not remember the topics of mr Henry's argument: but those of his opposers were that the same sentiments had been expressed in the Address and Memorials of the preceding session, to which an answer was expected and not yet received. I well remember the cry of treason, the pause of mr Henry at the name of George the III^d. and the presence of mind with which he closed his sentence, and baffled the charge vociferated. I do not think he took the position in the middle of the floor which you mention. on the contrary I think I recollect him standing in the very place which he continued afterwards habitually to occupy in the house.

The censure of mr. E. Randolph on mr Henry in the case of Philips was without foundation. I remember the case, and took my part in it. Philips was a mere robber, who availing himself of the troubles of the times, collected a banditti, retired to the Dismal swamp, and from thence sallied forth, plundering and maltreating the neighboring inhabitants, and covering himself, without authority, under the name of a British subject, mr Henry, then Governor, communicated the case to me. we both thought the best proceeding would be by bill of attainder, unless he delivered himself up for trial within a given time. Philips was afterwards taken; and mr Randolph being Attorney Genl. and apprehending he would plead that he was a British subject, taken in arms, in support of his lawful sovereign, and as a prisoner of war entitled to the protection of the law of nations, he thought the safest proceeding would be to indict him at Common law as a felon & robber. against this I believe Philips urged the same plea; but was overruled and found guilty.

I recollect nothing of a doubt on the re-eligibility of mr Henry to the government, when his term expired in 1779. nor can I conceive on what ground such a doubt could have been entertained; unless perhaps that his first election in June 1776. having been before we were nationally declared

independent, some might suppose it should not be reckoned as one of the three constitutional elections.

Of the projects for appointing a Dictator there are said to have been two. I know nothing of either but by hearsay. the 1st. was in Williamsburg in Dec. 1776. the assembly had, the month before, appointed mr Wythe, mr Pendleton, George Mason, Thomas L. Lee and myself to revise the whole body of laws, & adapt them to our new form of government. I left the House early in December to prepare to join the Committee at Fredericksburg, the place of our first meeting. what passed therefore in the House in December, I know not, and have not the journals of that session to look into. the 2d. proposition was in June 81. at the Staunton session of the legislature. no trace of this last motion is entered on the journals of that date, which I have examined. this is a further proof that the silence of journals is no evidence against the fact of an abortive motion, among the names of the members found on the journal of the Staunton session, are John Taylor of Caroline, Genl. Andrew Moore, and Genl. Edward Steevens of Culpeper now living. it would be well to ask information from each of them, that their errors of memory, or of feeling may be corrected by collation.

You ask if I would have any objection to be quoted as to the fact of rescinding the last of mr Henry's resolutions. none at all as to that fact, or it's having been passed by a majority of one vote only; the scene being as present to my mind as that in which I am now writing. but I do not affirm, altho' I believe it was the 6th. resolution.

It is truly unfortunate that those engaged in public affairs so rarely make notes of transactions passing within their knolege. hence history becomes fable instead of fact. the great outlines may be true, but the incidents and colouring are according to the faith or fancy of the writer. had judge Marshal taken half your pains in sifting and scrutinizing facts, he would not have given to the world, as true history, a false copy of a record under his eye. Burke again

has copied him, and being a second writer on the spot, doubles the credit of the copy. when writers are so indifferent as to the correctness of facts the verification of which lies at their elbow, by what measure shall we estimate their relation of things distant, or of those given to us thro' the obliquities of their own vision? our records it is true, in the case under contemplation, were destroyed by the malice and Vandalism of the British military, perhaps of their government under whose orders they committed so much useless mischief, but printed copies remained as your examination has proved. those which were apocryphal then ought not to have been hazarded without examination. should you be able to ascertain the genuineness of the 6th. and 7th resolutions, I would ask a line of information, to rectify or to confirm my own impressions respecting them.

ever affectionately yours,

TH : JEFFERSON.

DEAR SIR

MONTICELLO May 12. 15.

Among some queries you addressed to me some time ago, was one on the case of Josiah Philips, which happened early in the revolution. not aware that the propriety of the proceeding in that case had been questioned and reprehended, my answer was general on that query. an application from another quarter having informed me of the doubts which have been expressed on it, I have bestowed more reflection on it, and I send you an extract from my answer, by way of supplement to what I said to you on the subject. I was then thoroughly persuaded of the correctness of the proceeding, and am more and more convinced by reflection. if I am in error, it is an error of principle. I know of no substitute for the process of outlawry, so familiar to our law, or to it's kindred process by act of attainder, duly applied, which could have reached the case of Josiah Phillips. one of these, or absolute impunity seems the only alternative. ever and affectionately

Your friend & servt.

WILLIAM WIRT ESQ.

TH : JEFFERSON

MONTICELLO Aug. 5. 15.

DEAR SIR

Your favor of July 24. came to hand on the 31.st and I will proceed to answer your enquiries, in the order they are presented, as far as I am able.

I have no doubt that the 5th. of the Rhode island resolutions, of which you have sent me a copy, is exactly the one erased from our journals. the mr Lees, and especially Richard Henry, who was industrious, had a close correspondence, I know, with the two Adamses, & probably with others in that and the other Eastern states: and I think it was said at the time that copies were sent off by them to the Northward, the very evening of the day on which they were passed. I can readily enough believe these resolutions were written by mr Henry himself. they bear the stamp of his mind, strong without precision. that they were written by Johnson who seconded them, was only the rumor of the day, and very possibly unfounded. but how Edmund Randolph should have said they were written by William Fleming, and mr Henry should have written that he shewed them to William Fleming, is to me incomprehensible. there was no William Fleming then, but the judge now living, whom nobody will ever suspect of taking the lead in rebellion. I am certain he was not then a member, and I think was never a member until the revolution had made some progress. of this however he will inform us with candor & truth. his eldest brother John Fleming was a member, and a great speaker in debate. to him they may have been shewn. yet I should not have expected this, because he was extremely attached to Robinson, Peyton Randolph etc and at their beck, and had no independence or boldness of mind. however he was attentive to his own popularity, might have been overruled by views to that, and, with a correction of the Christian name, mr Henry's note is sufficient authority to suppose he took the popular side on that occasion. I remember nothing to the contrary. The opposers of the resolutions were Robinson, Peyton Randolph,

Pendleton, Wythe, Bland and all the cyphers of the Aristocracy. no longer possessing the journals, I cannot recollect nominally the others. they opposed them on the ground that the same principles had been expressed in the Petition etc. of the preceding year, to which an answer, not yet received, was daily expected, that they were therein expressed in more conciliatory terms, and therefore more likely to have good effect. the resolutions were carried chiefly by the vote of the middle and upper country. to state the differences between the classes of society, and the lines of demarcation which separated them would be difficult. the law, you know, admitted none, except as to the twelve counsellors yet in a country insulated from the European world, insulated from its sister colonies with whom there was scarcely any intercourse, little visited by foreigners, & having little matter to act upon within itself, certain families had risen to splendor by wealth and the preservation of it from generation to generation under the law of entails; some had produced a series of men of talents; families in general had remained stationary on the grounds of their forefathers for there was no emigration to the Westward in those days, the wild Irish who had gotten possession of the valley between the blue ridge and North mountain, forming a barrier over which none ventured to leap, and would still less venture to settle among. in such a state of things, scarcely admitting any change of station, society would settle itself down into several strata, separated by no marked lines, but a shading off imperceptibly, from top to bottom, nothing disturbing the order of their repose. there were then, Aristocrats, halfbreeds, pretenders, a solid independent yeomanry, looking askance at those above, yet not venturing to jostle them; and last, and lowest a feculum of beings called Overseers, the most abject, degraded and unprincipled race, always cap in hand to the Dons who employed them, and furnishing materials for the exercise of their pride, insolence & spirit of domination. Your characters are inimitably & justly drawn. I am not certain if

more might not be said of Colo. Richard Bland. he was the most learned & logical man of those who took prominent lead in public affairs, profound in Constitutional lore, a most ungraceful speaker (as were Peyton Randolph & Robinson in a remarkable degree) he wrote the first pamphlet on the nature of the connection with Gr. Britain, which had any pretension to accuracy of view on that subject; but it was a singular one. he would set out on sound principles, pursue them logically till he found them leading to the precipice which we had to leap, start back alarmed, then resume his ground, go over it in another direction, be led again by the correctness of his reasoning to the same place, and again back about, and try other processes to reconcile right and wrong, but finally left his reader & himself bewildered between the steady index of the compass in their hand, and the phantasm to which it seemed to point. still there was more sound matter in his pamphlet than in the celebrated Farmer's letters, which were really but an ignis fatuus, misleading us from true principles.

Landon Carter's measure you may take from the 1st. volume of the American Philosophical transactions, where he has one or more long papers on the weavil and perhaps other subjects. his speeches, like his writings were dull, vapid, verbose, egoistical, smooth as the lullaby of the nurse, and commanding, like that, the repose only of the hearer.

You ask if you may quote me 1. for the loan office, 2. Phillips's case, and 3. the addresses prepared for Congress by Henry and Lee—for the two first certainly, because within my own knolege, especially citing the record in Phillips's case which of itself refutes the diatribes published on that subject: but not for the addresses, because I was not present, nor know any thing relative to them but by hearsay from others. my first and principal information on that subject I know I had from Ben. Harrison, on his return from the first session of the old Congress. mr Pendleton also, I am

tolerably certain, mentioned it to me: but the transaction is too distant, and my memory too indistinct to hazard as with precision, even what I think I heard from them. in this decay of memory mr Edmund Randolph must have suffered at a much earlier period of life than myself. I cannot otherwise account for his saying to you that Rob. Carter Nicholas came into the legislature only on the death of Peyton Randolph, which was in 1776. seven years before that period I went first into the legislature myself, to wit in 1769 and mr Nicholas was then a member, and I think not a new one. I remember it from an impressive circumstance. it was the first assembly which met Lord Betetourt, being called on his arrival—on receiving the Governor's speech, it was usual to move resolutions, as heads for an Address. mr Pendleton asked me to draw the resolutions, which I did. they were accepted by the house, and Pendleton, Nicholas, myself and some others were appointed a Committee to prepare the Address. the Committee desired me to do it; but when presented, it was thought to pursue too strictly the diction of the resolutions, and that their subjects were not sufficiently amplified. mr Nicholas chiefly objected to it, and was desired by the committee to draw one more at large which he did, with amplification enough, and it was accepted—being a young man, as well as a young member, it made on me an impression proportioned to the sensibility of that time of life—on a similar occasion some years after I had reason to retain a remembrance of his presence while Peyton Randolph was still living. on the receipt of Ld. North's propositions, in May or June 1775. Lord Dunmore called the assembly. Peyton Randolph, then President of Congress, and Speaker of the House of Burgesses, left the former body and came home to hold the assembly, leaving in Congress the other delegates, who were the antient leaders of our house. he therefore asked me to prepare the answer to Ld. North's propositions, which I did. mr Nicholas, whose mind has as yet acquired no tone for that contest, combated the answer from Alpha to Omega,

and succeeded in diluting it in one or two small instances. it was firmly supported however in committee of the whole by Peyton Randolph, who had brought with him the spirit of the body over which he had presided, and it was carried with very little altercation by strong majorities. I was the bearer of it myself to Congress, by whom, as it was the first answer given to those propositions by any legislature, it was received with peculiar satisfaction. I am sure that from 1769, if not earlier, to 1775. you will find mr Nicholas's name constantly in the journals, for he was an active member. I think he represented James city county. whether, on the death of Peyton Randolph he succeeded him for Williamsburg, I do not know. if he did, it may account for mr Randolph's error.

You ask some account of mr Henry's mind, information & manners in 59-60 when I first became acquainted with him. we met at Nat. Dandridge's in Hanover, about the Christmas of that winter, and passed perhaps a fortnight together at the revelries of the neighborhood & season. his manners had something of the coarseness of the society he had frequented: his passion was fiddling, dancing & pleasantry. he excelled in the last, and it attached every one to him. the occasion perhaps, as much as his idle disposition, prevented his engaging in any conversation which might give the measure either of his mind or information. opportunity was not wanting: because mr John Campbell was there, who had married Mrs Spotswood, the sister of Colo. Dandridge. he was a man of science, & often introduced conversations on scientific subjects. mr. Henry had a little before broke up his store, or rather it had broken him up, and within three months after he came to Williamsburg for his license, and told me, I think, he had read law not more than six weeks. I have by this time probably tired you with these old histories, and shall therefore only add the assurance of my great friendship & respect.

TH: JEFFERSON

MONTICELLO Sep. 4. 16.

DEAR SIR

I have read with great delight the portion of the history of mr Henry which you have been so kind as to favor me with, and which is now returned : and I can say from my own knolege of the cotemporary characters introduced into the canvas, that you have given them quite as much lustre as themselves would have asked. the exactness too of your details has in several instances corrected the errors in my own recollections where they had begun to falter. in result, I scarcely find any thing needing revisal. yet to shew you that I have scrupulously sought occasions of animadversion, I will particularize the following passages which I noted as I read them.

pa. 11. line 17. to bottom. I think this whole passage had better be moderated. that mr Henry read Livy thro' once a year is a known impossibility with those who knew him. he may have read him *once*, and some general history of Greace; but certainly not twice. a first reading of a book he could accomplish sometimes, and on some subjects; but never a second. he knew well the geography of his own country, but certainly never made any other his study. so as to our ancient charters, he had probably read those in Stith's history. but no man ever more undervalued chartered titles than himself. he drew all natural rights from a purer source, the feelings of his own breast. he never, in conversation or debate, mentioned a hero, a worthy, or a fact in Greek or Roman history, but so vaguely & loosely as to leave room to back out, if he found he had blundered. the study and learning ascribed to him in this passage would be inconsistent with the excellent and just picture given of his indolence thro' the rest of the work.

pa. 27. 1. 12. if the professor of the college was the writer of the pamphlet, his name was Graham, not Greeme. he was my master, & intimately known to me.

pa. 33. 1. 4. enquire further into the fact alleged that Henry was counsel for Littlepage. I am much persuaded

he was counsel for Dandridge. there was great personal antipathy between him and Littlepage, and the closest intimacy with Dandridge, who was his near neighbor, in whose house he was at home, & as one of the family, who was his earliest and greatest admirer and patron, and whose daughter became afterwards his second wife. it was in his house that during a course of Christmas festivities, I first became acquainted with mr Henry. this, it is true, is but presumptive evidence, and may be overruled by direct proof. but I am confident he could never have undertaken any case against Dandridge, considering the union of their bosoms, it would have been a great crime.

pa. 37. 1. 13. & pa. 55. 1. 6. from bottom. there was but one clear & sound bottom on which the separation of the chair and the treasury was decided. the legislature made all their levies of money payable into the hands of their speaker, over whom they had controul. the only hold the Govr. had on him was a negative on his appointment as Speaker at every new election, which amounted consequently to a negative on him as treasurer and disposed him so far to be obsequious to the Governor.

pa. 57. 1. 11. strike out Starke. he was nobody; a mere loungee at the bar, without business, without knolege, and without principle. John Blair is omitted here, one of the purest men then living, a well read lawyer, logical reasoner, & only kept down by his insuperable diffidence.

These are the only passages which I thought might be worthy of further enquiry; and are so unimportant as scarcely to be worth a defacement of the MS. by alteration. —I shall set out for Bedford on the 8th. return a fortnight after to pass a week here, and shall then go back to Bedford to remain till the last of October. this knolege of my movements will enable you to give a proper direction to any further communications you may wish to make. accept the assurance of my constant friendship & respect.

TH: JEFFERSON

WILLIAM WIRT, ESQ

POPLAR FOREST Sep. 29, 16.

DEAR SIR

I found, on my arrival here the 2d parcel of your sheets, which I have read with the same avidity and pleasure as the former. this proves they will experience no delay in my hands, and that I consider them as worthy every thing I can do for them. they need indeed but little, or rather I should say nothing. I have however hazarded some suggestions on a paper inclosed. when I read the former sheets, I did not consider the article of style as within my jurisdiction. however since you ask observations on that, and suggest doubts entertained by yourself on a particular quality of it, I will candidly say that I think some passages of the former sheets too flowery for the sober taste of history. it will please young readers in its present form, but to the older it would give more pleasure and confidence to have some exuberances lightly pruned. I say lightly; because your style is naturally rich and captivating, and would suffer if submitted to the rasp of a rude hand. a few excrescences may be rubbed off by a delicate touch; but better too little than too much correction. in the 2d parcel of sheets, altho' read with an eye to your request, I have found nothing of this kind. I thus comply with your desire; but on the condition originally prescribed, that you shall consider my observations as mere suggestions, meant to recall the subject to a revision by yourself, and that no change be made in consequence of them but on the confirmed dictates of your own judgment. I have no amour-propre which will suffer by having hazarded a false criticism, on the contrary I should regret were the genuine character of your composition to be adulterated by any foreign ingredient. I return to Albemarle within a week, shall stay there 10 days, come back and pass here October and part of November. I salute you affectionately.

TH. JEFFERSON

MR. WIRT

page 92. There is one circumstance in my letter here quoted which may not perhaps be exactly correct, to wit, whether Govr. Livingston produced Jay's draught in the *House* of Congress, or in the Committee to which Lee's draught was recommitted? the latter seems most agreeable to usage; and lest I should have erred in this particular, I have so modified the quotation as to adapt it to either fact. this anecdote will probably draw on me the wrath of the family & friends of Mr Lee, who are exceedingly jealous of the fame of their eminent relation. it will only add however a *vouche a feu* the more to the battery of obloquy which, reared in 94, has been incessantly directed on me, but without changing my course a single point. Mr Jay's rude address to Mr Lee in my presence, which I immediately diverted from him would have been a mortifying addition to the anecdote; but this does not belong to history.

pa. 92. Capt. Foy was private Secretary to Ld. Dunmore, lived with him in the palace, was believed to be the chief instigator of all his violences, and being very ill tempered, haughty & presumptuous, was very obnoxious.

pa. 110. Was not William Nelson still living? if he was, he was the President. I thought he retired to Hanover and died there some time after these transactions. his brother Thomas, the Secretary, succeeded as president only on his death, whenever that took place.

pa. 128. that Mr Henry wanted personal courage was the very general belief of all his acquaintances, strengthened perhaps by inference from the fact that his brother William, and half brother Syme were notorious cowards. but I know nothing of the facts on which this opinion of Mr Henry was founded; nor do I recollect having heard except a single one related to me by Govr. Page, then a member of the Committee of safety. this was that while Mr Henry's corps was encamped near Williamsburg, a nocturnal alarm took place, on a false report that the enemy had landed, I believe, at Burwell's ferry: and were on their march to the city. Mr Henry was so panic struck as to be incapable of

giving an order, and the next in command was obliged to array the men, and take the necessary measures for defence the belief therefore that Mr Henry was no souldier, which prevailed with the Committee of safety, and also with our own members of Congress, might justify them in not confiding to him the military destinies of the state. the same doubt occasioned a refusal of command solicited by Colo. Byrd, one of our highest citizens in rank & wealth, who had been Colo. of a regiment in the war of 1755. it is true indeed that Mr Henry and Mr Pendleton each, thought they saw in the character of the other something which they condemned; of which those who knew both more intimately than either did the other, acquitted both, and this distrust they never dissembled in their private conversations. they were always polite to each other, but nothing affectionate. possibly some of this grudge might have incorporated itself with Mr Pendleton's judgments on the military merit of Mr Henry: but since this trait in Mr Henry's character has at least been believed, and no fact has been produced to prove it ill-founded (for his march to Williamsburg proved civil courage only, but not military, as he knew there was no enemy to meet him) why bring it into view at all? Mr Henry's transcendent eminence as an Orator & Statesman, and especially his unquestioned primacy in bringing on the revolution give him a mass of fame sufficient to satisfy any ambition. to claim for him questionable merits detracts more than it adds in the estimate of his character. Demosthenes like Henry was unquestioned as an Orator & Statesman, but doubted as a soldier, but is it not found that, on the former ground alone the Graecian is placed as high as mortal man can be? the danger is that if this point be urged it may produce contradiction and proof, which would die away if not excited. I was as intimate, and more cordial with Mr Henry in those days, than perhaps any other of those with whom he acted on the higher stage of affairs; and my settled opinion was this. When Mr Henry found that the business of Congress had got into a regular train

of action, in which he could no longer maintain his eminence, it became his wish to withdraw; and the military command in Virginia, which was conferred on him while absent at Philadelphia, appeared to him as a god-send to justify his retirement from Congress. I accompanied him to Virginia on his return, which gave me some opportunity of estimating his views on the occasion. I did not observe that they were directed to military fame, or that he thought his appointment had put him into the line of splendid utility. indeed I doubted from his conversation, whether he meant to accept it. add to this that his mind was not formed for subordination, even to a Committee of safety, or a Convention, he became anxious therefore to withdraw from his military station, after it had served the purpose of procuring him a decent retreat from his Congressional one; and the question about rank furnished him plausible cause. of this he availed himself, and thus got back to that ground on which nature had formed him to command. he returned to our civil councils which were his natural element, and in which his eminence at once placed him at their head. this I did then, and do still verily believe was the train of views on which Mr Henry acted. I think that he felt himself at home in civil affairs and soaring above all: but not at all so in military things: that he never had a wish or a thought of pursuing that career, in which there was already a crowd of Generals, who must forever be above him, and that his apparent resentment covered really a secret wish. Mr Henry was not a man who, on a nice punchilio of honor, would have withdrawn from a post of his choice in a cause in which he was so ardent.

If this be a true view of the question between Mr Pendleton & Mr Henry, it would seem that all difficulty may be avoided by striking out the whole of what relates to this incident, and leaving it blank to bury the question as to both in oblivion. While this would leave in quiet the admirers of both parties, it would remove from the page of history an example of sacrificing so holy a cause, and at so

early a period of it, to personal passions and interests; which it is distressing, in such a case, to suppose but on notorious fact.

pa. 137. Can this preamble be correctly copied from the printed one? it is not grammar. my original draught did not run so, as may be seen if examined.

pa. 144. I think that Congress only authorized Genl. Washington to extend military law (which always prevails within a camp & to gunshot distance beyond the line of sentinels) to the distance of twenty miles around his camp. but I am not sure of this, and it ought to be enquired into; for it is not useful that examples should be strained to furnish precedents for so execrable a measure as the establishment of a dictator.

Of the anecdote of popular violence on the flag of the General assembly in 1769. I never before heard, nor can I believe it true. I was in Williamsburg during the 4 courts of Apr. June, Oct. & Dec. of that and of some years preceeding & subsequent, and also during the autumn session of the legislature of the same year, and do not remember to have heard a word of such an act of insurgency of our people; and had I ever heard it, I could not have forgotten so unique a fact. it would have been the first instance of actual riot, in our country below the mountains since Bacon's rebellion. the previous assemblages of people to ask their stamp masters to resign were entirely peaceable. in 1769 the people were yet entirely submissive to the laws, and would have been unquestionably punished for any daring breach of them.

RICHMOND. Oct. 2. 1816.

DEAR SIR

I sent you, about three or four weeks ago, a second, and by the last mail, a third parcel of my biographical M.S.—Not having heard of their arrival and having had frequent proofs of the irregularity of the mails, I am fearful that the packets have miscarried. I beg you to be assured that it is not with the most distant intention of hurrying you in the

kind and obliging office you have undertaken for me, that I drop this note: but simply and sincerely to ascertain whether the parcels have arrived—because if they have not, I will have them immediately recopied and forwarded, and shall thus save time which w.^d be otherwise lost, on the supposition that they have miscarried.—So far indeed from hurrying you I feel myself much obliged by every hour of the time which you are so good as to devote to this little business and had much rather enlarge than contract your opportunity for remark.

Respectfully and affectionately yours

THOMAS JEFFERSON ESQ.

WM. WIRT

DEAR SIR

MONTICELLO Oct. 8. 16

I received your 3d parcel of sheets just as I was leaving Poplar Forest, and have read them with the usual pleasure. they relate however to the period of time exactly, during which I was absent in Europe. consequently I am without knolege of the facts they state. indeed they are mostly new history to me. on the subject of style they are not liable to the doubts I hazarded on the 1st. parcel, unless a short passage in page 198. should be thought too poetical. indeed as I read the 2d & 3d parcels with attentions to style and found them not subject to the observations I made on the first, (which were from memory only, & after I had parted with them) I have suspected that revisal might have corrected my opinion on the 1st. of this however you will judge. one only fact in the last sheets was within my knolege, that relating to Philips, and on this I had formerly given you explanations. I am very glad indeed that you have examined the records, and established truth in this case. how mr Randolph could indulge himself in a statement of facts, so solemnly made, the falsehood of every article of which *had been* known to himself particularly; and how mr Henry could be silent under such a perversion of facts known to himself, agreed on at a consultation with

members whom he invited to the palace to advise with on the occasion, and done at his request according to what was concluded, is perfectly unaccountable. not that I consider mr Randolph as mistating intentionally, or desiring to bolster an argument at the expence of an absent person: for there were no uncordial dispositions between him & myself; and as little do I impute to mr Henry any willingness to leave on my shoulders a charge which he could so easily have disproved. the fact must have been that they were both out of their heads on that occasion: still not the less injuriously to me, whom mr Randolph might as well have named, as the journals shewed I was the first named of the Committee. would it be out of place for you to refer by a note to the countenance which judge Tucker has given to this misrepresentation, by making strictures on it, in his Blackstone, as if it were true? it is such a calumny on our revolutionary government as should be eradicated from history, and especially from that of this state, which justly prides itself on having gone thro the revolution without a single example of capital punishment connected with that.

ever affectionately yours

TH: JEFFERSON

MR. WIRT

DEAR SIR

POPLAR FOREST Nov. 12. 16.

Yours of Oct. 23. was received here on the 31st. with the last sheets of your work. they found me engaged in a business which could not be postponed and have therefore been detained longer than I wished. on the subject of our antient aristocracy, I believe I have said nothing which all who knew them will not confirm, and which their reasonable descendants may not learn from every quarter. it was the effect of the large accumulations of property under the law of entails. the suppression of entails reduced the spirit of the rich while the increased influence given by the new government to the people, raised theirs, and brought things to their present level from a condition which the present generation, who have not

seen it can scarcely believe or conceive. I believe I have named none particularly: that would be wrong. you ask if I think your work would be the better of retrenchment? by no means; I have seen nothing in it which could be retrenched but to disadvantage: and again whether, as a friend, I would advise it's publication? on that question I have no hesitation, on your own account as well as that of the public. to the latter it will be valuable and honorable to yourself. you must expect to be criticised, and by a former letter I see you expect it. by the Quarterly reviewers you will be hacked and hewed by the tomahawk and scalping knife. those of Edinburgh, with the same anti-American prejudices, but sometimes considering us as allies against their administration, will do it more decently—they will assume as a model for biography the familiar manner of Plutarch, or scanty matter of Nepos, and try you perhaps by these tests. but they can only prove that your style is different from theirs, not that it is not good. I have always very much despised the artificial canons of criticism. when I have read a work in prose or poetry, or seen a painting a statue etc. I have only asked myself whether it gives me pleasure, whether it is animating, interesting, attaching? if it is, it is good for these reasons. on these grounds you will be safe. those who take up your book will find they cannot lay it down, and this will be it's best criticism. You have certainly practised regorously the precept of "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" this presents a very difficult question, whether one only, or both sides of the medal should be presented. it constitutes perhaps the distinction between panegyric and history. on this opinions are so much divided, and perhaps may be so on this feature of your work. on the whole however you have nothing to fear, at least if my views are not very different from the common, and no one will see it's appearance with more pleasure than myself, as no one can with more truth give you assurances of great respect & affectionate attachment.

TH: JEFFERSON

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GEN.
JOHN BURROWS, OF LYCOMING CO., PENNA.

(Written in 1837.)

I, JOHN BURROWS, of Lycoming county, and State of Pennsylvania, being solicited by my children and grandchildren, and other relatives, to give them a history of my life, I have undertaken to give them a brief sketch of some of the events of it, and of my parentage.

I was born near Rathway, a town in East Jersey, the 15th of May, 1760. My Grandfather, John Burrows, with other brethren, emigrated from England to get clear of religious persecution, and landed in Massachusetts in 1645, and settled near Rathway (where I was born and where my father was born), where he died, being near a hundred years old.

My father, John Burrows, married Lois, the daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Hubble, a Presbyterian clergyman (who preached to the same congregation, in Rathway, upwards of forty years) by whom he had five sons.

My mother dying when I was an infant, he left me with his only sister (intermarried with Richard Hall) and removed to Pennsylvania and settled on the bank of the Delaware, opposite Trenton, where he married a widow Morgan, an excellent woman and an affectionate step-mother.

The first mail route in America was established at this time. My father's proposals (as he informed me) went to England, and he was allotted the carrying of the mail between New York and Philadelphia, three times a week, on horseback, going through in one day and night, and returning the next, laying by the Sabbath. He always kept light boys for riders, and each of his sons had to take their turn, until they became too heavy. When I was thirteen years old my father sent for me home, and I had to take my turn

at riding; and I never carried a mail, during the three years that I rode, but I could have carried on my little finger.

My kind step-mother having deceased, my father married a third wife, very unlike his last. She had six children and he had six. Upon which occasion, his children, not feeling comfortable at home, and the news of the British landing on Long Island, we all five marched in the militia; and when our term expired we joined the flying-camp; was on Long Island at the retreat off it. Two of my brothers were taken at Fort Washington, and the rest of us returned with the remnant of the retreating army to Pennsylvania, and the British close on our heels all the way, until we crossed the Delaware. General Washington lay about two weeks at my father's, opposite Trenton; then removed to Newtown, the county seat of Bucks, from which place he marched with his little army on Christmas morning, 1776, and crossed the Delaware that night, nine miles above Trenton. I crossed with him, and assisted in taking the Hessians next morning. The particulars of the arrangement and plan of the different divisions of the army intending to cross the river, but was prevented by the ice; the places, number of divisions, etc., has been erroneously given in history. The prisoners were conveyed across the river and we remained in Jersey until that day week, the 2^d of January (the cannonade at Trenton), and marched that night, at twelve o'clock, up the Sandpink Creek, and arrived at Stony-Brook, about one mile from Princeton, at sunrise. In ascending the hill to the town, to the right of the main road, there was an extensive thick thorn hedge. When we got pretty near to it, the whole British force that lay at Princeton had concealed themselves in ambush behind the hedge, and rose and fired. The Philadelphia militia were in front, and gave way; but were rallied again by Generals Cadwalader and Mifflin.

After the enemy were driven from the hedge—there being but one gate in the hedge to pass through to pursue

them—General Mercer in advance, with a small party, was first through the gate. The enemy observing it, rushed back to the charge, and bayoneted the General and twelve others before they could be relieved. Part of the army moved swiftly to the right, round the hedge, got ahead of part of the enemy and captured five hundred of them. While we were collecting our dead and wounded, the advance of the main British army that we had left in the night at Trenton, fired on some men that were sent to cut the bridge down that was over Stony-Brook. We now moved on with our prisoners. The British forded Stony-Brook and pursued us. We were again fired on, cutting the bridge down at Kingston, three miles from Princeton. After pursuing our course some six or seven miles on the road to Brunswick, we turned off the main road to elude the pursuit of the enemy, and halted at Pluckemin for refreshment, where we interred the dead—with the honors of war and had the wounds of the wounded dressed.

From this place I returned home, and after staying a short time to rest I returned back and joined the army at Morristown, as an express rider, at forty dollars per month. Our army lay this summer, 1777, in Jersey. Had several skirmishes with the enemy. At one of them General Sterling's division, composing Maxwell's and Conway's brigades, were severely handled at the Short Hills, a few miles from Brunswick.

When the British appeared in the Chesapeake we crossed the Delaware to Pennsylvania. The British landed at the head of Elk River and marched for Philadelphia. We met them at Brandywine Creek, at a place called Chad's-Ford; and a battle ensued between the hostile armies, the result of which is well known, though some trifling errors are committed, and incidents omitted in history, that might be interesting to many at this day, and which I find to be the case in every battle I was in during the war.

After the battle our army retreated, and was pursued by the British through different parts of Chester county, but

had no fighting, except at the Paoli, with General Wayne's brigade; after which the British steered their course for Philadelphia and stationed part of their army at Germantown, and General Washington encamped at a place called the Trappe, about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia.

General Washington soon perceived the evil of suffering the enemy to keep possession of the country as well as the City, and the advantage they had in their depredations upon the inhabitants and supplying themselves with every necessity they wanted. He was determined to deprive them of that advantage, and accordingly moved from the Trappe with his whole force, and attacked them at Germantown and drove them more than a mile, when two circumstances occurred to impede our onward course. The enemy filled two strong houses with soldiers, with two field pieces, which we ineffectually tried to get possession of, and the other was Gen. Stevens of Virginia, laying back on the left wing of the army. Cornwallis arriving in the meantime with their whole force from the City we were compelled to retreat, and the enemy pursued us for several miles. It had, however, the desired effect—it confined them to the City.

We lay then about two weeks at White Marsh, fifteen miles from Philadelphia; then crossed the Schuylkill, and lay a few days on the hill near Gulph Mills, and then went into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

About two weeks before we left Valley Forge I was at home at my father's, on furlough, and while I was there the British sent a gunboat and five or six hundred men up the Delaware, evidently for the special purpose of burning the valuable buildings belonging to Col. Joseph Kirkbride, an active and zealous Whig. The gunboat ran aground on a bar in the river. I fell in with a company of artillery that belonged in Trenton, and we went as near to the gunboat as we could get on the Jersey shore, and fired into her the whole time she lay aground, and she fired her thirty-two pounder at us until the tide raised and floated her off, when she steered her course down the river.

The land troops, after they had burned up the entire buildings of Col. Kirkbride, consisting of a fine dwelling house, a barn, glass house and out-buildings of every description, marched by land for Bristol, where they embarked again for Philadelphia. We crossed the river to pursue them. I stopped, with two others of the Company, to view the ruins of Kirkbride's buildings, and my stopping there enabled me to stop the destruction of other buildings, equally as valuable as Kirkbride's, belonging to Thomas Roche, a violent Tory. Kirkbride and he lived about a quarter of a mile apart, on the bank of the River opposite Bordentown. They were both rich, and had large possessions. While viewing the ruins we observed a British soldier lying drunk from wine from Kirkbride's cellar, and while securing him I saw a skiff coming across the river, and a man rowing it, without a hat, appeared in great haste. I observed to the two men who stopped with me that I thought he was bent on mischief—that his object was to burn Roche's buildings, by way of retaliation.

As soon as the boat struck the shore he jumped out, with a bundle of oakum under his arm, and made towards Roche's. I observed to the men with me that we must not suffer it to be done. They replied: "Let him burn up the d——d Tory." I, however, prevailed upon them to go with me to Roche's, and we prevented him from executing his purpose. Roche and his family were very much alarmed, and one of the daughters fainted. Roche rolled out a quarter of a cask of wine for us. The fellow swore he would go back and get a force strong enough. He did go over to Bordentown and come back with two more beside himself. We still prevented and deterred them from committing the act; stayed there all night, and until a guard of men was procured to protect him, and his property was saved. This act of mine, in riper years, has given me satisfaction. Roche told me that after the war he would reward me, but never did, but I have always considered myself sufficiently rewarded in the act itself. I have been

thus particular in the matter because history makes no mention of the affair.

I returned back to Valley Forge, and when it was known that the British were about to leave Philadelphia and go by land through Jersey to New York, we left the Valley Forge, crossed the Delaware and came up with the enemy at Monmouth, where during the action, my horse fell dead under me, and Gen. Washington presented me with another very good one, and when I informed him that I wished to leave the army, he gave me a certificate of my good behaviour while with him, which, like a foolish boy, I did not take care to preserve. During fourteen months that I was with him in this capacity, I was a member of his household (except when I was conveying his dispatches) and witnessed traits of the great, the good, the prudent and the virtuous man, that would be vanity in me to attempt, with my feeble pen, to describe, and do justice to his character.

From Monmouth I returned home, and things not looking much more comfortable there than when I first left it, and having now arrived at an age to reflect and think of my future prospects, how I was to get a living, etc., I concluded I would learn some trade, and accordingly went into Trenton, and bound myself to John Yard, to learn the blacksmith trade. Having lost nothing of my military spirit and zeal for the cause of my country, I joined a volunteer company of artillery that I had been with, firing at the British gunboat, and was out with the company every summer during the four years that I resided in Trenton, and one winter campaign. During one of these summers I was at the battle of Springfield, in Jersey; this was the seventh battle I was in during the war, besides several skirmishes, one of which skirmishes I have just related, and as I have not seen the particulars of this battle given in history I will here give some of them.

Kniphausen, a Hessian General, landed at Elizabethtown Point with five thousand British and Hessians, and proceeded to burn a place called "Connecticut Farms," after

which they made an attempt on Springfield. On the news of their landing, we marched with our artillery all night, and arrived just in time to take part in the battle as the enemy approached the town; it was defended by the four regiments of Jersey regular troops, and the Jersey militia en masse. There was a deep morass on the south of the town, extending east and west a considerable distance past it, and but one bridge to get into the town the way the enemy came. Our Company and another of artillery, was placed pretty near the bridge, behind a small eminence, and the shot of the enemy as they came near, all went over us. The road they came was straight and open for three-fourths of a mile, and we had fair play at them the whole way until they came to the bridge; they were twice on the bridge, but were beaten back, and considering, as we had to judge of their conduct, that they would buy their victory too dear, from the advantage we had of them, they gathered up their dead and wounded, and retreated back to the point where they first landed. They were annoyed somewhat by the Infantry in their retreat, but we remained in our stronghold. They lay there some days, I forget how long, but were determined not to abandon their diabolical purpose of burning the town. They returned by another road, and our forces being very much weakened by some of the militia having gone home, and the regular troops having joined Gen. Washington near the Hudson, where he lay watching the movements of the British Army. As they approached the town we were drawn off, being, on account of our weakness, unable to defend it, and thinking that if we gave them no resistance the town would fare the better. But alas! to trust to British generosity was vain indeed, when they so often manifested their cruelty and implacable hatred to a kindred people in this war. When they entered the town they burned every house in it, except two Tory houses; a fine meeting house preached in by a Presbyterian minister by the name of Caldwell, who resided in the town, and who left his wife in his house, thinking

she would be a protection to it; but they shot her through a window, with a child in her arms; burned the house and caught and killed him. Why this apathy to defend this town I was then, and am still at a loss to know, when it was so nobly defended at first. These two places—Connecticut Farms and Springfield—were congregations of zealous Whigs, and their loyalty to their country had entailed on them this sad calamity.

After I had resided four years in Trenton, I returned to Pennsylvania. My father had removed to the ferry, and left my brother (who had got married) on the farm that he had left. There was a distillery on the farm, and my brother invited me to join him.

My two brothers that were taken at Fort Washington—one of them died while a prisoner in New York; the other was exchanged, went to the South, and fell with DeKalb, and the other one sailed with Commodore Nicholas Biddle in the ship *Randolph*, which was blown up while fighting the British at sea, and every soul perished.

My brother and I lived on in this place one year, when my father sold the ferry and the adjoining farm, and the farm we lived on, to Robert Morris, for which he never received a cent, except fifty pounds for the boats and two years' interest. After he made this sale, he received an appointment in the Comptroller's office, at the adoption of the U. S. Constitution, which he held until he died, in Washington City, upwards of ninety years old; and though he was not able to perform the duties of the office for two years before he died, yet they continued to pay him his salary. I remember to have heard one of the United States Officers say that they were bound in honor to support him as long as he lived, and they did so. My brother and I rented a large farm and merchant mill thereon, belonging to his father-in-law, Samuel Torbert, and I shortly afterward married my brother's wife's sister, Jane Torbet, by whom I have had seven children, and have had as their offspring, forty-three grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

My wife's mother had died some time before I married her, and left eight children. Her father had married a second wife, by whom he had at this time three children; she was a widow and brought three with her; the old man had taken to drink, became dissipated, neglected his business, got in debt, and finally all his property was sold from him. My brother and I purchased one hundred and twenty acres of the prime part of the farm, and farmed it together for one year. The place being too small for us both, we concluded to separate. I left him on the farm, and went near to Philadelphia and rented a finely improved farm, or at least it had fine buildings on it, at a rent of nearly two hundred pounds a year, including taxes, etc. I took with me a fine team of horses, and eleven milch cows. I was much mistaken in my opinion of this farm, I had rented it in the winter when the snow was on the ground. In the spring when the snow went off I found the ground worn and very poor. I had taken it for seven years, and considered myself bound by my bargain, to do what I could with it, and make the best of a bad bargain. I set to work and hauled on to it fifteen hundred bushels of lime, ten miles, and three hundred five horse loads of dung from the city, seven miles. This extra expense I was not prepared to meet; it sunk me considerably in debt; besides my rent laying behind. Everything at this junction seemed to operate against me; the market for produce, within three years, had sunk one hundred per cent.; every field on the farm produced no other pasture than garlic, and, of course, the butter was affected with it, and I have sold my butter in hot weather, after standing in the market until the middle of the day, for four pence per pound, and glad to get it.

At the end of three years I found that I had sunk seven hundred pounds. I now saw clearly that it would be out of my power to liquidate my debt on the farm, and accordingly surrendered it to my landlord, Geo. Fox, of Philadelphia. I had gotten considerably in debt to him

besides the rent, by his assisting me to improve the ground. Mr. Fox's brother, Mr. Samuel Fox, came on the farm, and they agreed to take my stock of creatures and farming utensils, which extinguished only a part of my debt. Samuel gave me two hundred dollars to stay with him one year, to put him in the way of farming. I had purchased my brother's share of the farm in Bucks that belonged between us. My wife's aunt had a lien on it of three hundred pounds, for which I had given her a judgment bond. She had gotten alarmed for the security of her money, and entered up her judgment, and had my place condemned before I was aware of it, until Dr. Tate, a cousin of my wife, sent his negro eighteen miles to inform me of it. Having a demand against her I got the judgment opened, and when my year with Mr. Fox was ended I went back to Bucks County, and sold my place there to my brother, for six pounds per acre; which was sold a few years after for one hundred dollars per acre.

I remained two years in Bucks without any prospect of improving my pecuniary circumstances, and a debt of a thousand dollars to pay and nothing to pay it with, or the means of extinguishing it or any part of it. I concluded to go to work at my trade, this being the only means left me for the support of my growing and helpless family, and being invited by my brother-in-law, Hugh McNair, to go to Northampton County, I moved there and followed my trade for two years, but finding the blacksmith trade a very poor one there, I sold my tools and started with my wife and five children (one of them at her breast) for Muncy, where I had some relations living, and arrived there on the 17th of April, 1794, without eight dollars in money, house or land. I was obliged to go into a small cabin about sixteen feet square, with a family of six children, and besides six of my own family, including a bound boy.

I remained in the cabin until the 15th of November, when I removed on eighteen inches of snow, to a place belonging to a relative, John Hall. I was told before I left North-

ampton that distilling was a good business in a new country. I had learned distilling at my father's, and brought two small stills with me. The snow that I moved on to Mr. Hill's farm soon went off, and the weather became fine. I set to work and dug a place in the bank, along-side of a well, put up a small log still-house, and covered it with split stuff and dirt. The weather continuing until New Year's day, on that day I started my stills, and the next day winter set in fairly. I found distilling a good business. I purchased rye for five shillings a bushel, and sold my whiskey for a dollar a gallon, and by the first of April had realized fifty pounds in cash. I was on this farm two years. Before I left Northampton I made a conditional contract with William Telfair, of South Carolina, for fifty acres of land on the river, the north side of Muncy Hill. It was in possession of Samuel Wallis, pending an ejectment in the Supreme Court. I gained the land, took possession of it, and erected a large still-house thereon. I sold my stills, went to Philadelphia and purchased a pair of large stills for one hundred pounds; borrowed fifty pounds from my brother to pay for them, brought them home and set them up in the house that I had erected for them. It was late in the autumn before I got ready to start, and the winter set in with intense freezing, without the ground filling with water (the only instance of the kind I ever knew) and continued cold and dry all winter. I could not get a bushel chopped for distilling, there being no mill in the neighborhood but Shoemaker's, and it was so nearly frozen up that it could grind but very little for the people, for bread. Some had to go a great distance to get grinding, and the water that I depended on to supply the still-house entirely froze up.

I had run in debt for six hundred and fifty bushels of rye, at six shillings and six pence per bushel, and provided myself with twenty head of horned cattle and forty hogs, to be fed on the still slop. Not having this article that I entirely depended on to winter my creatures, I boiled and exhausted my whole stock of rye. The country being new,

there was no hay to be got at any price, and I hauled straw—some of it ten miles—and used every means in my power to keep my creatures alive. Yet in the spring I had only just half of my cattle alive, and nine hogs, and was obliged to sell my still to pay for the rye, and quit distilling, and before harvest arrived, I had run short of bread. There was no grain to be had in the neighborhood. I went in search of some; got two bushels of wheat sixteen miles off, and paid two dollars a bushel. I must here tell of a great feat I once performed, of speed in travelling.

There were a hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining the little farm I was in possession of, and there was a warrant out for one hundred acres of it. I was watching to see what part of the land they would lay their warrant on. As I knew that they could not cover all the land with that warrant, I was determined, if I could, to deprive them of the balance, and I believe they mistrusted me for watching them, and took advantage of my absence from home to lay the warrant, and despatched a man on Friday with a application for the fifty acres. I came home on Sunday noon, took a little refreshment, and went to Sunbury that afternoon, thirty miles; got my application signed by two justices, on Monday morning, and started at eight o'clock and was in Philadelphia on Tuesday night, one hundred and sixty miles from Muncy; entered my application the next morning, and obtained the land. The other man came to the land office a few minutes after I entered my application. I performed this journey on foot, to save expense, and believing that I could do it quicker than any horse I had. I continued to work on my little farm, and had to use the strictest economy to support my helpless family.

In 1795 Lycoming was taken from Northumberland, and erected into a separate county, and in the winter of 1796 I was appointed a Justice of the Peace, by Gov. McKean; which office I held nine years (until it was vacated by my being elected to the State Senate), and was the only Justice a great part of that time, where there are now ten town-

ships, and more than ten Justices; and the fees of my office did not pay for my salt. There never was a certiorari against my proceedings, nor an appeal from my judgment; nor did I ever issue a seire facias against a constable. I had the good fortune, by proper management with the people, to put litigation under my feet; until other Justices were appointed, when it was encouraged by some of them.

In 1802 I was elected a County Commissioner, and assisted in erecting one of the handsomest court houses in the State. About this time I received a letter from Dr. Tate, introducing William Hill Wells to me—who settled in the woods where Wellesborough now stands, the county seat of Tioga. Mr. Wells applied to me to furnish him with provisions in his new settlement. He had brought a number of negroes with him, from the State of Delaware, where he moved from. I put eighty-eight hundred weight of pork on two sleds, and started to go to him with it. It was fine sledding, but dreadfully cold weather. In crossing the Allegheny Mountain the man I had driving one of the teams froze his feet up to his ankles. I was obliged to leave him, and the next morning put the four horses to one team, and started for Wells. I had six times to cross Pine Creek. A man coming into the settlement from that part of the country, had froze to death the day before. I passed him, lying in the road. The second crossing of the creek was about fifty yards wide, and when the foremost horses got to the middle of the creek the ice broke with them. The water was about mid-side deep, and in their attempting to get on the ice again, drew the other horses and sled into the creek, and pulled the roller out of the sled. I got the horses ashore and tied them; I went back to the sled, the water running over the pork. I had to go partly under the water to get an axe that was tied on to the sled, to cut a road through the ice, to get the sled ashore. Sometimes in the water up to my middle, and sometimes standing on the ice, the water following the stroke of the axe, would fly up, and as soon as it touched me it was ice. When I had got

the road cut to the shore, I went to the sled, and I got a log chain, had to go under water and hook first to one runner and then the other, and back the horses in through the road, and pull the sled out. It was now dark and I had six miles to go, and four times to cross the creek, without a roller in my sled to guide it. On descending ground it would often run out of the road, when I had difficulty to get it in the road again—not a dry thread on me, and the outside of my clothes frozen stiff. It was twelve o'clock before I got to the mill, the first house before me, and there was neither hay nor stable when I got there. I thought my poor horses would freeze to death. Next morning, as soon as daylight appeared, I cut a stick and put a roller to my sled—the very wood seemed filled with ice.

I started from there at ten o'clock; had fifteen miles to go to Wells—the snow two feet deep, and scarcely a track in the road. I met Mr. Wells' negro five miles this side of his house, coming there to meet me, on horseback, about sunset. He said there was a byroad that was about a mile nearer than the one I was on, and he undertook to pilot me, but we soon lost the path, and wandered about among the trees, till at length my sled pitched into a hole and upset. I then unhooked my horses from the sled, and asked the negro if he thought he could pilot me to the house, but he acknowledged himself lost. I looked about and took a view of the stars, and started with my four horses, and left my pork in the woods, and fortunately got into Wells', and when I got there he had neither hay nor stable nor any kind of feed, nor any place to confine my horses, but to tie them to the trees. He had a place dug in a log that I could feed two of my horses at a time. All the buildings that he had erected were two small cabins adjoining each other, one for himself and family, about sixteen feet square, that I could not stand straight in, built of logs, and bark for the upper floor, and split logs for the lower floor. The negro cabin was a little larger, but built of the same materials. I sat by the fire until morning, and

it took me all that day to get my pork to the house, and settle, and started next morning for home, without a feed to give my horses there, after standing there two nights, and the snow to their bellies. I have been thus particular in detailing the circumstances of this trip, leaving you to judge of the hardships that I had to endure; but it is only a specimen of much of that kind that I have had to encounter through life.

I was at this time living in Pennsborough; which place when I came to this part of the country, was entirely in the woods. There was barely a beginning to the town when I moved to it, some years after. Stephen Bell had put up a shell of a house, which I purchased, and two lots adjoining; which house I finished and improved with other buildings, handsomely about it. I went on to purchase by little, as I was able and could get it, until I owned and cleared the principal part of the land in and about the town, and sold lots for the improvement of it, which is now one of the handsomest villages on the West Branch.

On the 28th of September, 1804, my wife deceased, and on the 11th of June, 1807, I married Mary McCormick, widow of William McCormick. In 1808 I was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of the counties of Lycoming and Centre.

At the expiration of my time in the Senate, I sold the balance of my land in Pennsborough to Geo. Lewis, of New York, for four thousand dollars, which enabled me with the assistance I got by my last wife, to make the first payment for five hundred and seventy acres of land, on the West Branch of Susquehanna, at the mouth of Loyalsock Creek. It was an Indian reserve and part of the tract had been cleared by the Indians, but a great part of it was in a state of nature, and was in woods from Loyalsock Creek for two miles on the road leading to Muncy, with the exception of two small patches, but is now handsomely improved and a scattered town, nearly that distance from the creek.

I purchased this tract of land in the spring of 1812, but could not get in possession of it until 1813. Having sold my property at Pennsborough, I rented Walton's mills, for one year, and then came on my farm at Loyalsock.

In 1811 Gov. Snyder sent me the appointment of Major General, of the ninth division of Pennsylvania militia, for seven years. At the end of which time I was re-appointed for four years, and in 1813 the same Governor sent me the appointment of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, Register of Wills, Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of several courts. And since I have been in this place I have been three times nominated as a candidate for Congress, by regular meetings convened for the purpose of making nominations, twice by the old Democratic party, when there were only two parties, known and distinguished by the Democratic and Federal parties, but did not stand a poll; and once by the Anti-Masonic party, in a convention of delegates from different counties in the district. At this time I agreed to stand candidate, as a rallying point for the party, though well convinced that I had no chance of success, for I well knew the Masonic party was all powerful in the district. I kept the office of Prothonotary, etc., about four years, and then resigned them and returned back to my farm.

After I purchased this farm I was only able to make the first payment, and the balance of the purchase money being a heavy debt, I was fearful of the consequences, and sold one hundred and twenty acres of it, for twenty-five dollars per acre, which I had cause afterwards to repent of, for I had to buy it back again in less than two years, for fifty-five dollars, and some of it at a hundred dollars per acre, or let it go into other hands, which I was not willing to do. Thus, this sale instead of relieving me in my embarrassment, increased it, but it is all paid though I have met with many losses, but my farm being a very productive one, I have been able, with good management and hard labor, to sustain myself against them all. I have sold in the Baltimore Market one year's surplus produce of my farm for

four thousand dollars, wanting five dollars, and besides feed, seed, grain, meat and bread. And the produce of it has enabled me to build a good merchant mill, fifty by sixty, with five run of stones, which cost me, race, dams and all, rising ten thousand dollars, and the losses I have met with are not far short of that sum.

Now here let me give you a history of another trip that I had in the wilderness, that I travelled to Mr. Wells' and in which I suffered more, much more, than I did in going to Wells. I contracted with the commissioners of the east and west road, to deliver them a hundred barrels of flour, in Potter County. I started with seven sleds, carrying fifty barrels of it. After I got into the wilderness it was forty miles between houses, and the snow very deep. There was a cabin half way which we expected to lodge at. We got to the place a little after dark, when we found the cabin burned down. This was the night previous to the "cold Thursday"—termed so by everybody at that time. The horses being very warm, and dreadful cold when we stopped, and the snow drifting upon them, almost covering them up, they began to tremble amazingly. I felt alarmed for the horses. We had a number of blankets along, expecting to lay out. We mustered them all up, brushed the snow off the horses as well as we could, and tied blankets all on them. We then went to work to try and get a fire. Our fire-works were not good, and it was towards the middle of the night when we got a fire, and then a very poor one. We danced around it until the daystar appeared. We then hooked up, and there were very few of the horses that would stretch a chain, until we beat them severely to get them warm. We had three miles of a hill to ascend. After I got the hindmost team to the top of the hill I got a severe hurt that disabled me. I was not able to walk a step; was obliged to sit on the top of a barrel, suffering the most excruciating pain, until sundown before we got to the first house, when it was feared that some of those driving the teams would freeze to death.

Such has been my toil and unceasing labor, ever since I have had a family to raise, and educate my children, and place them in a situation that they would not be dependent. I have brought them all up in industry, and am happy to have it in my power to say, they follow my example.

I have not only built a mill, but have built several dwelling houses, barns and other necessary outhouses, on the farm, and improved it well. There was scarcely a good panel of fence on it when I came.

I am now seventy-seven years old, and receive a pension semi-annually, for my revolutionary services, under the Act of Congress of 1822, \$173.33, and must, according to the course of nature, shortly leave what I have, whether it be little or much of this world's goods, to my children, who have the natural right to it, hoping that they will always keep in mind that "God giveth and he taketh away," and that they will so act as to merit and receive his blessing, without which there is no real comfort or enjoyment in this world, nor can we expect it in that which is to come.

And now, my sons, having complied with the request of my children, in giving some of the events and transactions of my life, without going into minute detail, which would be a very laborious task (besides my life has been a very chequered one; and I could not relate from memory one half of the incidents of it, and have only related some facts that will never be effaced from my memory while my senses last); that when the grave closes on me you will not neglect to support the principles that your father so often ventured his life to establish, and so many of your uncles lost their lives in support of, principles that gave your country birth, a free and independent nation that secures to you and your children life, liberty and property, and the equal rights of your fellow men (not that I have any doubt you will do so), but I wish to leave it as an injunction on you, and on my grandsons, and if I could, on the world of mankind in general. And although these principles have been disregarded and violated by corrupt and unholy men, yet I

trust that there is a redeeming spirit abroad in the land ; that the people will return to their first love, and check the career of designing demagogues (who like wolves in sheep's clothing, have assumed to themselves the name of Democrats) and revive those principles before they become extinct.

To conclude, let me again urge it upon you (as a father's advice) always to support with your voice, votes and influence, the equal rights of your fellow men. These are the principles that carried us triumphantly through a bloody war against one of the most powerful monarchies on earth ; principles that the sages of the Revolution pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors" to support. And set your faces against any and every measure hostile to those principles, particularly against secret societies, the very nature of which is at war with the fundamental principles of our Government, and if carried out, must inevitably destroy it. It is true that I have had a double share of political persecution, in vindication of them, but that detracts nothing from the righteousness of the cause, and the obligations we are under to our country, to support them.

You will perceive from my narrative that although I have in early life been nipped with the frost of adversity and poverty, that it has rather operated as a stimulant than a damper to my industry. Whenever a man becomes destitute of a laudable ambition to pursue some useful business, he becomes a drone, and a dead weight upon the Commonwealth ; he is neither useful to himself, to society, nor to his country.

ORDERLY BOOK OF GEN. JOHN PETER GABRIEL
MUHLENBERG, MARCH 26-DECEMBER 20, 1777.

(Continued from page 360.)

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS Aug^t 21st 1777.

Major Gen^l for tomorrow . . . Green
Brigadier Woodford
Field Officers Col^o Broadhead L^t Col.
 Toliver
Brigade Major Day

The whole Army is to March Tomorrow morning the Gen^l is to beat at half after three, the Troop at half past four and at 5 o'clock the Army is to begin their march. The Major Gen^l, Dr. M. G. & Commiss^y Gen^l will receive their Orders at Head Quarters at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

An Orderly Man from each Reg^t of Horse to attend the same time for orders. Gen^l Lincoln's Division to relieve the Cattle Guard, this afternoon as soon as Possible.

D. O. Everything in the Division to be got in readiness to March early tomorrow Morning agreeable to the

G. O. of the Day. . . . the Command^s Officers of Reg^{ts} are desired to see that their Reg^{ts} are properly furnished with Baggage Waggon and those Waggon well provided with Horses. The Command^s Officers of the Artillery of each Brigade will take Care that their piece and Ammunition Waggon are well provided. Those Reg^{ts} that have Sick incapable of Marching must apply to Col^o O'Beal D. Q. M. G. for Waggon to transport them and such as ought to be sent to the Hospital, to be by the Surgeons of the Reg^{ts} immediately reported to the Director of the Flying Hospital.

It is expected after this Notice everything will be in Readiness to march without Confusion or delay. The Gen^l observes with Concern many Sentries sitting on their Post, a practice no less dangerous than disgraceful and considering the Severity of Punishment inflicted on those found sleeping on their Post, it cannot be too carefully guarded against, more especially as it is a Want of Discipline, nothing can give a more evident mark of the want of it than this.

SIR.

It is his Excell^{ys} Orders that the Waggon in each Division be equally distributed to the Regim^{ts} agreeable to the following Proportion. Viz^t One Waggon for the Field Officers, One for the Staff Officers, One for every Hundred Men and 5 Spare Waggon that are to follow each Brigade to take up the Sick that may fall behind & if ordered by the Major Gen^l of the Division to take in the Packs of the Soldiers You will therefore have the Teams regulated immediately by the above Proportion and return to me the Number that remain which are to be kept for the Extra calls of the Army.

J. MIFFLIN

D. Q. M. G.

TO L^t. COL^o THORNBURGH

1st D. W. M. G.

1st Virg^a Reg^t 3 & 1 for Staff

5 D^o D^o 4 & 1 for Staff

9 D^o D^o 6

German 5

After Orders.

Aug 21st 1777

The Army is to remain in its Present Encampment till further Orders.

TIMOTHY PICKERING A. G.

General Muhlenberg's Orderly Book, 1777.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS August 22^d 1777

Parole Gloster . C. S. Gravesend Gosport

Major Gen^l for tomorrow . StephensBrigad^r Weedon

Field Officers . L^t Col Frazier Major

Cropper

Brig^d Major Peers

The Brigade^{rs} and Officers Commanding Brigades are to assemble tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Tavern at the Cross Roads, to Consider of the Report made to them relative to the pieces of Liquor sold by the Sutlers and to give their opinion upon the matter to the Commander in Chief, pursuant to G. O. of the 10th Ins^t.

A Gen^l Court Martial is to set tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock precisely at the Meeting House not far from the Cross Roads for the Tryal of all the Prisoners of the Horse which shall be brought before them. L^t Col. White of Col^o Moilands Reg^t is appointed President of this Court.

The Commander in Chief approves the following sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held the 19th 20th and 21st Inst^s whereof Col. McClenachan was president, Cap^t Crump of the 1st Virg^a Reg^t charg'd wth wantonly ordering Lt Smith under an arrest, when he knew he was executing the Gen^l Orders for which he was acquitted by a Gen^l Court Martial, and for afterwards attempting to Vindicate his Conduct by giving in false evidence to the Court, declaring he did not know he was acting as Brig^o Major to Gen^l Muhlenburgh at that time acquitted. Hugh Cully of the 12th Pennsy^l Reg^t charg'd with letting a certain prisoner make his escape by the name of John Riphart confin'd by order of his Excell^y the Comm^r in Chief acquitted. Jas McDavill charg'd with desertion from the 6th Pennsylv^a Reg^t pleaded guilty and sentenc'd to receive 50 Lashes on his bare back.

L^t Thomas Wishart of the 15th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with neglect of Duty and Disobedience of Orders, found guilty of the charges against him in neglecting to make in a Morn-

ing Report to the Col. of the Reg^t he belongs to Conformable to a Regimental Order, but it appears to have proceeded from a want of knowledge of the Order and from no intention neglect or disobedience, the Court Sentence'd him to be privately reprimanded by the Colonel. Brigade Major Swaine charg'd with repeated neglect of Duty and particularly in not attending for orders the 17th Ins^t in proper Time, by which means his Excell^{y's} intentions who had, ordered Straw and Rum to be furnish'd the Men, were intirely frustrated and the Soldiery particular the Sick were left exposed to the inclemency of the Weather, in a much greater degree for the want of those Necessaries, found guilty of repeated neglect of Duty and not Guilty of the remaining part of the Charge sentenc'd to be reprimanded in G. O.

The Commander in Chief regrets that he is so frequently oblig'd to Censure Officers in G. O. for neglect of Duty and other offences and wishes earnestly that by an Attentive and punctual discharge of their Duty, they would save him from a Task so disagreeable and painful. Officers should in their own conduct set examples before the Men of diligence and an exact Compliance of every Order, delays are always dangerous, and in the Military Service are always attended with the most fatal consequences especially must they be so in Officers on whom the distribution of G. O. depends, the General at the same time thanks those Officers whose regard for the good of the Service leads them to bring Delinquents to Justice and assures them that such a Conduct will ever meet with his warm approbation, and adds positively that for future remissness in Brig^e Majors in any part of their Duty, he will certainly suspend them till the pleasure of Congress be known concerning them, as there is no possibility of Conducting the affairs of the Army without the greatest punctuality in the performance of the Duties of their Departments.

George Bignell of the 10th Virg^a Reg^t charged with Desertion, no Witnesses appearing against him, the Court ordered him to be releas'd from confinement for the present.

Adam Cloyse of the 6th Virg^a Reg^t charged with desertion, no witnesses appearing against him, the Court ordered him to be sent to his Company.

John Brumbo of the 10th Virg^a Reg^t charged with sleeping on his post when on Centry over Prisoners pleaded guilty and Sentenced to receive 20 lashes on his bare back. James Burn of Col. Stewarts Reg^t charg'd with desertion, order'd by the Court to be sent to his Reg^t.

As the Congress have and I am persuaded never intend to give a Rank to any of the Waggon Masters of this army, except the W. M. G. they are order'd never to assume the Titles of Majors, Capt^s &c, but to be distinguished by Division or Brigade Waggon Masters, as the case may happen to be. Waggon Masters are useful in every Army and will be supported in all their just priviledges, but the way for them to gain respect is by a diligent and faithful discharge of their respective Duties, without favour or affection to any one, this order is to extend to persons in every other department who have not Rank given them by their Commissioners or appointments under Congress. (All detach'd parties to have notice) the army is to march to-morrow morning if it should not rain precisely in the time and manner directed in the Orders of Yesterday.

The two Divisions which go to Correls Fèrry will march in this order. Gen^l Greens first then Gen^l Stephens and then the Baggage of both Divisions in the same order as the Divisions March. Gen^l Green will order an advance Guard from his Division and Gen^l Stephens a Rear Guard from his Division each Guard to be under the Command of a Field Officer.

The Officer Commanding the Rear Guard will detach a Sub. and 30 men to follow in the rear of the Baggage to pick up all Straglers who escape the Rear Guard, and to see that the lame and sick are not neglected but properly disposed of among the Waggon.

The Commander in chief has the Happiness to inform the Army of a Signal Victory obtain'd at the Northward, a

part of Gen^l Burgoin's Army about 1500 in number were detach'd towards New Hampshire and advancing with a design to possess themselves of Bennington Brig^r Gen^l Starke of the State of New Hampshire with about 2000 men mostly militia attack'd them our Troops behav'd in a very brave and Heroic manner, they push'd the enemy from one work to another, thrown up on advantageous Ground and from different posts, with spirit and Fortitude untill they gained a Compleat Victory over them. The following is a List of Prisoners Kill'd and wounded Viz^t 1 L^t Col. 1 Major, 5 Captains 12 Lieu^{ts}, 4 Ensigns, 2 Cornets, 1 Judge Advocate, 1 Baron, 2 Canadian Officers, 3 Surgeons, 37 British Soldiers, 398 Hessians, 38 Canadians, and 151 Tories taken Prisoners, the number of wounded fallen into our Hands exclusive of the above are about 80, the number of the Enemy who were Slain had not been ascertain'd, but it is suppos'd to be about 200. Their Artillery Consisting of 4 Brass Field pieces with a considerable Quantity of Baggage likewise fell into our Hands, our Loss consists of about 20 or 30 kill'd and perhaps 50 wounded.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS AT SANTOWN
NEAR GERMANTOWN, Aug^t 23^d 1777

<i>Parole</i>	<i>C. Sign</i>
Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	L ^d Sterling
Brigadier	Scott
Field Officers Col. Grayson	L ^t Col. Gurny
Brig ^e Major	Johnson

No officer or Soldier is to leave the Encampment, this evening without leave in Writing from the Major or Brig^r Gen^l under whom he acts and they are desired not to give such leave unless there be apparent Cause for it. The Army is to move precisely at 4 o'clock in the morning if it should not rain, the Division Commanded by Gen^l Wayne is to take its proper place in the Line, Viz. between L^t Sterling

and Gen^l Stephen's Divisions, and it is strongly and earnestly insisted upon the Comman^s Officers of Regiment^s to make all their men who are able to bear Arms except the necessary Guards to march in their Ranks, for it is so great reflection upon all order and Discipline to see such numbers of Strollers (for they cannot be call'd Guards) with the Waggons that it is really shocking. The army is to march in one Column through the City of Philadelphia going in and Marching down Front Street to Chestnut Street and up Chestnut Street to the Common, a Small Halt is to be made about a Mile this side the City till the Rear Closes up and the Line is in proper order.

The Divisions marches as follows—Greenes, Stephen's, Lincoln and Lord Sterlings, the Horse to be Divided upon the Two Wings. Blands and Blaylors Reg^{ts} upon the Right, Sheldon's and Moilands upon the left. The following Order of March is to be observed First one Sub. and 12 light Horse, 200 Guards, in their Rear a Compleat Troop. Two Hundred yards in the Rear of the Troop, the Residue of Blands and Baylor's Reg^t One Hund^d Yards in Rear of these a Company of Pioneers with their axes &c in proper order. One Hundred Yards in the Rear of the Pioneers a Reg^t from Muhlenbergs Brigade, and close in the Rear of that Reg^t all Muhlenberg's Field Artillery. Then his Brigade followed by Weedons, Woodfords and Scotts in order with all their field Artillery in their respective Fronts.

Park of Artillery and the Artificers belonging thereto in the Center Lincoln and Lord Sterlings Divisions following with all their Brig^s. Artillery in the rear of their respective Brigades, a Reg^t from Lord Sterlings Brigade for a Rear Guard, and to be One Hundred and fifty yards from Maxwell's Brigade, Sheldon's and Moilands Light Horse one Hundred and 50 Yards in the Rear of this Reg^t and one Troop one Hundred and fifty Yards in the Rear of the Reg^t of Horse. The whole is to march by Subdivisions at half distance, the Ranks six paces asunder, which is to be exactly observed in passing through the City & great

attention given by the Officers to see the Men carry their Arms well and are made to appear as decent as Circumstances will admit, it is expected that every Officer, without exception will keep in his Post in passing through the City and under no pretence whatever leave it, and if any soldier shall dare quit his Ranks he shall receive 39 Lashes at the first Halting place afterwards. The officers will be particularly careful to prevent this, not only in their own Divisions but in others also if they should an attempt of the kind they are also to prevent the people from pressing on the Troops. There is to be no greater Space between the Divisions Brigades and Reg^{ts} than is taken up by the Artillery and is just sufficient to Distinguish them, and that the Line of March through the City may be as little incumber'd as possible, only one Ammunition Waggon is to attend the Field Pieces of each Brigade, and very few the artillery Park, all the rest of the Waggons, Baggage and Spare Horses are to file off to the Right, avoid the City entirely and move on to the Bridge to the Middle Ferry and there Halt, but not so to impede the March of the Troops by preventing their passing them, not a Woman belonging to the Army is to be seen with the Troops on their March through the City. The Waggon M. G. and all his assistants together with the Division, Brigade and Reg^{tl} Quarter Masters are to attend the Waggons and assist the Field Officers appointed to that Duty in preventing any Men who are allotted to attend the Waggons from slipping into the City—as the Baggage will be but a little while separated from the Column, a very few Men will be sufficient to guard it and the Gen^l wishes to have as many of them as are able appear in the Rank in the Line of March.

The Baggage and Spare Artillery Waggons of each Brigade together with the Waggons of the Artillery Park are to move in the same order as the Brigades &c do in the Line that they may the more easily unite again when we have pass'd the City The Soldiers will go early to rest this Evening as the Gen^l expects that the whole Line will

be on their March at the Hour appointed, that this may be the Case, each Brig^o is to appoint Patroles to take up all Straglers from the Camp and all others who do not obey this Order. The Director of the Hospital will order where the Sick are to be sent.

The Drums and Fifes of each Brigade are to be Collected in the Center of it, and a Tune for the Quick Step play'd, but with such Moderation that the men may step to it with ease without Dancing along or totally disregarding the Musick which has been so often the Case. The men are to be excused from carrying their Camp Kettles tomorrow.

D. O.

August 24 1777

The Division to be in readiness to move precisely at 4 o'clock tomorrow Morning. The Gen^l expects the D. Q. M. G. will see the Waggon provided with Horses and that every Thing in the Department be in Readiness.

N. GREEN M. G.

B. O.

Aug^t 25th 1777

The Brigade is to March tomorrow Morning precisely at 5 o'clock, the Gen^l to beat at 4. Those Reg^{ts} who are not provided with provisions must draw and Cook this afternoon.

P. M., B^r Gen^l

B. O.

August 26th 1777

The Commanding Officers of Reg^{ts} belonging to the Brigade are to have Returns made out Immediately of the Number of Cartridges wanting to Compleat their Men and send them into Gen^l Muhlenberg who will give them an Order on Cap^t Bowman of the Artillery for the Number wanting. The men are to put their Arms in the best order possible fit for action. A Fatigue party of Twenty men to turn out immediately to get wood for the Brigade. The B^r Q^r Master to give Directions where to Cut it.

P. MUHLENBERG B. G.

B. O.

August 26th 1777

The Gentlⁿ Officers Commanding Companies will agreeable to B. O. immediately have their Arms exam'd and put in the best Order possible, those that are out of repair so much that they Cannot be depended on to go into action with must be Collected and sent by a Trusty Sergeant to the nearest Blacksmith to be immediately repaired. The officers will attend and see that the Cartridges and Flints are properly distributed.

ROB^t BALLARD M. Comm^s

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS WILMINGTON Aug^t 26 1777

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	. Stephens
Brigad ^r	Weedon
Field Officers Col. Hartley, L ^t Col. Ross	
Brig ^e Major	Peers

The Officers Commanding Corps are to see that their Mens arms are immediately clean'd and put in the best order possible, that the Ammunition likewise be carefully inspected and the proper number of Rounds for each Man Compleated, that the Bayonets fix well, that the Flints be screw'd in fast and every thing be put in perfect readiness for action.

The Troops are without fail Continually to have one Days provision of Meat on hand ready Cook'd and Two days rations of Bread should any complaint by the Soldiers be made for want of such provisions, the Commanding Officers of Corps must be Answerable for it, unless it should appear that the provisions were not to be had at the Commissary's and in such Case the Deficient Commissary shall be accountable.

Complaint has been made that some Regt^s have lately been without provisions, owing to the Negligence of their Commissaries, such Conduct is insufferable and must be attended with the worst Consequences.

The Commander in Chief is determin'd to make an example of the first Commissary who shall be guilty of the like Negligence. The Comm^r in Chief likewise insists that the Commissaries shall supply the Troops with hard Bread, the present most Common Mode of Supply by issuing Flour which they made into bad Bread, not only injures their health but is attended with delays sufficient to frustrate the most important and well formed enterprize. As the means are now in their power the Comm^r in Chief can admit no excuse for their not supplying with good Bread.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS WILMINGTON Aug^t 27th 1777

A Gill of Rum or other Spirits is to be issued immediately to each non Commissioned Officer, Soldier and Waggoner

TIM PICKERING A. G.

HEAD QUARTERS WILMINGTON Aug^t 27 1777

One Major, 2 Capt^s 4 Lieut^s, 7 Sergeants, 6 Corpl^s and 100 Privates from Gen^l Greens and Gen^l Stephens Divisions are to parade at Head Quarters at 10 o'clock P. M. this day to go on Detachment, they will take provisions for one Day and prepare for three or four Days absence.

Detail for GEN^l MUHLENBURG

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS WILMINGTON Aug^t 27 1777

Major Gen^l for tomorrow . . . Green

Brig^r Maxwell

Field Officers . . . Col Bowman & L^t Col
Wettner

Brigade Major . . . Weatherspoon

The Brigades and other Corps are to be in such readiness as to march at a Moments warning to this end the officers will see that the Men are kept regularly supplied with as much provision as will when fresh keep, and the Commis-

saries are peremptorily ordered to provide a Quantity of Hard Bread ready to deliver on Sudden Call. It is expected as there is reason to believe that our Service will be active that every species of Baggage belonging to both officers and Men will now be stored except such as cannot be done without in the Field. That the Train of Waggon's may be reduced and our incumbrance on this account lessen'd to affect this valuable purpose the Sick are to be turn'd over to the Director Gen^l of the Hospital and none kept with us. The Women are expressly forbid any longer under any License at all to ride in the Waggon's and the Officers are Call'd upon to permit no more than is absolutely necessary and actually useful to follow the Army.

The number of Horses which are now injuriously introduced contrary to all former practice is also expressly forbid as they have become a real nuisance to the Army, it is expected therefore that no officer except those who are allow'd Forage, will henceforth keep a Horse, but as his Baggage is Carried for him, march on Foot with his men. This at the same time, that it testifies a regard to the Service, will be a good and Commendable example to the Men, which in every instance ought, and it is hoped will be the first object of a good and Valuable Officer. Five Waggon's from each Brigade is to be deliver'd immediately to the D. Q. M. G. Gen^l Green's Division is to march tomorrow Morning and take post on a piece of ground, which will be mark'd out for him on White Clay Creek and the Militia from Chester under the Command of Col. Evans is to march to Christeen Bridge, and there take post till further orders.

B. O.

The Brigade will hold themselves in readiness to march tomorrow morning at 5 o'clock precisely the Gen^l to beat at four.

P. MUHLENBURG B. G.

D. O. CAMP AT WHITE CLAY CREEK Aug^t 28—1777.

Gen^l Muhlenburgs and Gen^l Weedens Brigades each to furnish 100 men that are good marksmen to form a Light corps for the Division as this is meant only for a temporary establishment & as the utility will depend upon the goodness of the men and Officers for such a Service, the Gen^l desires the Commanding Officers of Reg^{ts} to send none but such as may be depended on. L^t Col. Parker is to take the Command, Gen^l Muhlenburg will furnish a Major, two field Officers being necessary.

N. GREEN M. G.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS WILMINGTON Aug^t 28—1777

Major General for tomorrow Stephens
 Brigad^r Scott
 Field Officers Col. Spotswood and Major Miller

Joseph Scott is appointed Brigade Major to Gen^l Muhlenburgh in the room of Major Swaine and is to be obey'd as such. A Corps of light infantry is to be form'd immediately to Consist of one Field officer, Two Capt^s, 6 Subs, eight sergeants, one hundred Rank and File from each Brigade.

D. O. CAMP AT WHITE CLAY CREEK Aug^t 29th 1777

A Gill of Spirits to be drawn for the men, this to be continued every morning while the men lay out of their Tents.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS WILMINGTON Aug^t 29th 1777

Each Brigade is to make a Return immediately to the Q. M. G. of the number of Arm Chests necessary for carrying safely all the spare arms that may from Time to Time happen to be in their Brigades by means of the sick and other usual accidents. The pay master of Reg^{ts} are forthwith to apply to the Pay Master Gen^l for the month of July.

B. O. Aug^t 30th 1777

A Waggon with a Fatigue Party of 6 men from each Reg^t to be sent immediately to Cut wood.

P. MUHLENBURG B. G.

D. O. CAMP AT RED CREEK Aug^t 30 1777.

A Sub., Serg^t, and 20 men to Parade tomorrow morning from the Division at Gen^l Weedon's Quarters to receive their orders from him.

N. GREEN M. G.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS Aug^t 30 1777.

Gen^l Maxwell will take the Command of the Corps of light infantry. John Cannon was on the 1st of May appointed Pay Master to the 6th Vir^a Reg^t the Commander in Chief approves of the appointment.

Aug^t 30, 1777.

Parole

C. Sign

Information being given by the Commissary Gen^l that it is impracticable at present to supply the army daily with hard Bread the Troops are to receive soft Bread or flour, as the Commissaries shall be able to supply them. The Commissaries are never the less to exert themselves to the Utmost constantly to supply the Troops wth bread either hard or soft, and without fail to have a large Quantity of hard Bread made, ready to be issued whenever the Army Marches.

TIM^y PICKERING A. G.

B. O. Aug^t 31st 1777.

The 1st, 5th and 9th Regt^s are to be muster'd Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock for which reason they are to be excus'd from finding any men for Guard this evening unless an unusual number should be required. The Officers will take care to have their Muster Rolls ready. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the Brigade is to Parade to attend divine Service. No Soldier to Straggle from camp on any pretence whatever, should any disobey this order and fall into the hands of the Patroles, punishment will be unavoidable.

P. MUHLENBURG B. G.

D. O. CAMP NEAR WILMINGTON Sep^r 1st 1777.

His Excellency having order'd 278 Tin Boxes to carry spare cartridges for the use of the Division, Gen^l Muhlenburg and Gen^l Weedon will send a party from each Brigade to fetch the Boxes to Camp from the Gen^{ls} Quarters, they are to be divided equally between the Brigades.

The Briggadiers will order such proportion to each Reg^t as they think necessary for the good of the Service, taking receipts of the Command^s Officers of Reg^{ts} for the number deliver'd. The Comm^s Officers of Reg^{ts} are also to divide them to the Companies, the Capt^s to give their Receipts for what they receive, they are also to divide the Boxes among the Messes, who are to be daily examin'd whether they have the Boxes and Compliment of Cartridges belonging to them.

N. GREEN M. G.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 1st 1777.

Mr. Austin Sandwich was on the 15th of August appointed Quarter Master to 6th Vir^a Reg^t and is to be regarded as such. The Comm^r in Chief has the pleasure to inform the Army that on the approach of Gen^l Arnold with his Detachment that the Enemy rais'd the Siege of Fort Stanwix and fled with such precipitation that they left their Tents standing which with their Ammunition, Baggage, Stores, Fore Royals &c &c having fallen into our Hands, and that a party sent out by Col. Gransvert who commanded at the Fort brought in a number of prisoners and Deserters.

D. O. CAMP Sep^t 2^d 1777

The Division to furnish a detachment of three Hundred Men to be Commanded by a Col. L^t Col. and Major, and otherwise properly Officer'd, to parade immediately, draw and Cook one days provision and be ready to march tomorrow morning at Three O'clock to receive Orders from Gen^l Muhlenburg.

N. GREEN M. G.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 3^d 1777.

As the Enemy's motion will be sudden and perhaps rapid. The Gen^l positively orders the Comm^s Officers of Corps to keep their men in Camp, by no means suffering them to ramble about the verge of it. The discharge of 2 field pieces is to be consider'd by the Brigadiers and Officers Commanding Brigades as an alarm as a signal for getting their men under arms and for the Waggon Masters for putting to their Horses, upon the firing the alarm Guns, the Gen^l Officers after giving the necessary Orders for parading their Men, are to repair immediately to Head Quarters. It is expected that the Officers of every Corps will immediately inspect the Mens Arms and Ammunition and see that everything is in Order.

If any of the Cont^l Troops are without Arms the Commanding Officers of Corps to which they belong is to apply to the Adj^t Gen^l for Orders on the Commissary Gen^l for such as are wanting. The Comm^r in Chief approves the following sentences of a Gen^l Court Martial held Sep^r 2^d whereof Colonel Johnson was President. Godfrey Oxford of 14th Virg^a Reg^t charg'd with desertion, getting drunk and loosing his arms, found not guilty of desertion, but guilty of getting drunk and loosing his arms, sentenc'd to receive one Hundred Lashes on his bare back and to pay for his arms lost.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS 4th Sep^r 1777.

As a full supply of hard Bread cannot at present be obtained all that is now in or shall come to the Hands of the Reg^t Q^r Master is to remain there and not be distributed but upon the most pressing exigencies and when the Troops are about to March and then not without orders from their Brigadiers, in the mean Time the Army is to be furnish'd with soft Bread or Flour, which the Commissaries are ensist'd to supply with more punctuality than they have done. The Commander in Chief can no longer excuse the neglect in that Department. Much injury having been

done to the Soldiery and some lives lost by their being taken from the Hospital by their officers too soon, and without the Concurrence of the Superintend^e Physician, that practice is absolutely forbid and henceforward not a man is to be taken from the Hospital till regularly discharg^d by the Directing Physician, in writing under his Hand. Notwithstand^e all the Cautions, the earnest requests and the positive orders of the Commander in Chief to prevent our Army from Plundering our Friends and Fellow Citizens, yet to his astonishment and grief fresh Complaints are made to him, that so wicked, infamous and cruel a practice is still continued and that too in Circumstances most distressing, where the wretched Inhabitants dreading the enemy's Vengeance for their adherence to our Cause (have left their all and fled to us for Refuge) we Complain of the Cruelty and Barbarity of our Enemy, but does it equal ourselves, they sometimes spare the property of their friends but some amongst us beyond expression barbarous even rob them.

Why did we assemble in Arms? Was it not to protect the property of our Countrymen? And shall we to our Eternal reproach be the first to pillage and destroy it? Will no motives of Humanity, of real interest and of Honour restrain the Violence of the Soldiers or induce Officers to keep so strict a watch over the ill dispos'd, as effectually to prevent the Execution of their evil designs, and the gratification of their savage inclination, or if their powerful motives are too weak, will they pay no regard to their own safety. How many nobler designs have miscarried, how many Victories have been lost, how many Armies have been ruined by an indulgence of Soldiers in Plundering.

If Officers in the least connive at such practices, the Licensiousness of some Soldiers would soon be without Bounds, in the most Critical moment, instead of attending their Duty, they will be Scattered abroad indiscriminately plundering Friends and Foes, and if no worse Consequence ensue many of them must fall a prey to the Enemy. For these reasons the Comm^r in Chief requires that these Orders

be distinctly read to all the Troops, and that officers of every Rank take particular Care to Convince the men of the Baseness and fatal tendency of the practices Complain'd of that their Own safety depend on a Contrary Conduct, and an exact observance of orders and Discipline at the same Time the Comm^r in Chief solemnly assures all that he will have no mercy on offenders against these orders, their lives shall pay the Forfeit of their Crimes, Pity under such Circumstances would be the heighth of Cruelty.

D. O.

CAMP Sep^r 4—1777.

The two Brigades to furnish 250 men for a Fatigue Party in the morning to Parade at 7 o'clock to be Com-manded by a Field Officer and otherwise properly Officer'd.

N. GREEN M. G.

D. O.

CAMP Sep^r 5th 1777

A detachment of one Sub., 2 Serg^{ts}, 2 Corp^s, and 20 Privates from the Division to parade immediately at Gen^l Weedons' Brig^e parade, they will march to Newport, where they will receive orders from Col. Marshall, they will take one Days provision with them.

B. O.

Sept^r 5th, 1777

It has been observ'd for several days past that many Soldiers making a practice of getting drunk regularly once a Day and thereby render themselves unfit for duty, which practice at this Time especially must be of pernicious Con-sequences. The Officers Comm^s Reg^{ts} are therefore desired to be particularly attentive to the Conduct of their Men, and if they find any who are intoxicated, to have them punish'd immediately agreeable to the Articles of War, no Sutler shall permit a Soldier to sit down in his Booth or Tent to drink, but send him off immediately when he has receiv'd the Quantity of Liquor he came for, nor shall any Sutler presume to sell after Tattoo beating on pain of hav-ing his Licence taken from him.

P. M., B. G.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS WILMINGTON Sep^r 5, 1777

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	. . . . .	Green
Brigadier	. . . . .	Weedon
Field Officers Col. Mathews	. . . . .	Major Howell
Brigade Major	. . . . .	Peers

The Commissary Gen^l of Prisoners informs the Comm^s Officers of Reg^{ts} and other Corps that notwithstanding the orders heretofore Issued for that purpose he has receiv'd but one small return of Prisoners taken by the Enemy since his appointment. In consequence of which neglect it will be impossible for him in Case of an exchange. To pay proper attention to the Order of the different Captures as to Time, he further informs them that in Future the Prisoners will be exchang'd according to the Returns hereafter made to him. As Baggage Waggon^s are at all Times a great incumbrance to an Army and would be particularly so in a day of Battle, they are in the latter Case to be drawn off the Field, that the Army may not be in the least incommoded by them, it is besides a measure which common prudence dictates, and whenever an action is expected the Q. M. G. will immediately wait on the Comm^r in Chief to receive his Direction respecting them.

From every information of the Enemy's design and from their movement, it is manifest that their Aim is if possible to possess themselves of Philadelphia, this is their Capital Object, it is what they last year strove to affect but were happily disappointed.

They have made a Second Attempt at the Opening of this Campaign, but after vast preparations and expence for the purpose they abandoned their design and evacuated totally the Jersies, they are now making their last effort to come up the Delaware it seems it was their first intention, but from the measures taken to annoy them in the River, judged the Enterprize that way too hazardous, at length they have landed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and advanc'd some little way into the Country, but the Gen^l

trusts they will be again disappointed in their Views, should they put their designs against Philad^a on this Rout their all is at stake. They will put the Contest on the event of a single Battle, if they are overthrown they are utterly undone, the War is at one end, now then is the Time of our most strenuous exertions, one bold stroke will free the Land from Rapine, Devestation and burning and female innocence from brutal Lust and Violence. In every other Quarter the American Arms have of late been rapidly successful. Great numbers of the Enemy have fallen in Battle and still greater Numbers have been made Prisoners, the Militia to the Northward have fought with resolution that would have done Honour to old Soldiers, they bravely fought and Conquered, and Glory attends them. Who can forbear to emulate their noble Example. Who is either without ambition to share with them the applauses of their Countrymen and of all posterity as the Defenders of their Country and the procurers of Peace and Happiness to unborn Millions in the Present and Future Generations. Two years we have maintain'd the War and struggl'd with Difficulties innumerable, but the prospect has since brighten'd and our affairs put on a better face. Now is the time to reap the fruits of all our Toils and dangers, if we behave like Men, this third Campaign will be our last. Ours is the main Army to us our Country looks up for protection, for the Eyes of all America and all Europe are turn'd upon us, as upon those by whom the event of war is to be determin'd. And y^e Gen^l assures his Countrymen and Fellow Soldiers that he believes the Critical, the important moment is at hand, which demands their most Spirited exertions in the Field. Their Glory waits to Crown the Brave and Peace, freedom and Happiness will be the reward of Victory. Animated by motives like these Soldiers fighting in the Cause of innocence, Humanity and Justice, never will give way but with undaunted resolution press on to Conquest, and this the Gen^l assures himself is the part the American Forces are now in Arms will act, and thus acting he will

assure them success. Gen^l Irvins Brig^e of Militia will relieve the men of Gen^l Nash^s Brigade on the Cattle Guard on the east side of Brandywine as soon as possible and daily furnish it.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 6th 1777

Parole

C Sign

Major Gen ^l tomorrow	. . . . .	L ^d Sterling
Brigadier	. . . . .	Scott
Field Officers	Col. Josiah Parker, Major Force	
Brigade Major	. . . . .	Day

The Gen^l has no doubt but that every Man who has a due Sense of the importance of the Cause he has undertaken to defend, and who has any regard to his own Honour, and the reputation of a Soldier will if call'd to action behave like one Contending for everything valuable, but if Contrary to his expectation there shall be found any Officer or Soldier so far lost to all shame as basely to quit his post without orders, or shall sculk from danger or Offer to retreat before Orders is given for so doing from proper authority of a Superior Officer, they are to be instantly shot down as a just punishment to themselves and for examples to others. This order, those in the rear and the Corps of reserve are to see duly executed to prevent the Cowardly from making a sacrifice of the Brave, and by their ill examples and groundless Tales (calculated to cover their own shameful Conduct) spreading Terror as they go. That this order may be well known and strongly impress'd upon the Army the Gen^l positively orders the Comm^s Officer of every Reg^t to assemble his Men and have it read to them to prevent the plea of Ignorance.

The Gen^l begs the favour of the officers to be attentive to all strange faces and Suspicious Characters which may be discover'd in Camp, and if upon Examination of them no good account can be given why they are there to carry them to the Major Gen^l of the Day for further examination, this

as it is only a necessary precaution is to be done in a manner least offensive.

The officers are to meet at 5 o'clock this afternoon at the brick House by White Clay Creek and fix upon proper picquets for the security of the Camp.

John Lawrence and Peter Pressly Thornton Esq^{rs} are appoint^d extra Aid du Camps to the Comm^r in Chief, all orders therefore thro' them in writing or otherwise are to be regarded in the same light as if proceeding from any other of his Aid du Camps.

Notwithstanding the orders relative to Slaughter Houses, they are still often great nuisances to the Army, the Q^r Masters of Divisions therefore are to see that they are fixed at proper distances from the Camp and that all the offal be buried once a Day. The Comm^d in Chief will look to these Q^r Masters for the Execution of this Order, and no excuse can be admitted for the neglect of so necessary a Duty.

T. PICKERING A. G.

After Orders.

Information has been given that many Waggon horses are suffer'd to go loose in the Fields. The Comm^r in Chief strictly orders that every night all the Waggon horses be put to the Waggon and there kept, and if it be necessary at any Time for them to go to Grass, that it be only in the day Time, and then the Waggoners must stay by them constantly, that they may be ready at the shortest notice. The Waggon Masters are required to see this order Carefully executed.

The Enemy has disincumber'd themselves of all their Baggage that their movements may be quick and easy, it behoves us to be alike ready for marching at a moments warning, and for the same reason it is absolutely necessary, and the Comm^r in Chief absolutely requires that both Officers and Men remain Constantly at their Quarters.

Tattoo is no longer to be beat in Camp.

B.O.

Sep^r 7th 1777

A return is immediately to be given of the number of spare Cartridges wanting to fill up the Tin Boxes in each Reg^t.

P. M., B. G.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS New Port Sep^r 7, 1777.

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	Stephens
Brigadier	Wayne
Field Officers Col. Marshall and Major Ballard	
Brigade Major	Harper

The Gen^l has receiv'd a Confirmation of the Intelligence in the orders of last night, that the Enemy have disincumber'd themselves of all their Baggage even their Tents, reserving only Blankets and such part of their Cloathing as is absolutely necessary, this indicates a speedy and rapid movement and points out the necessity of following the example and ridding ourselves for a few days of everything we can possibly dispence with. As a very imperfect obedience has been paid to former orders on this subject, it is now once more strictly enjoin'd that all Baggage which can be spar'd, both of Officers and Men be immediately pack'd up and sent off this day to the other side of Brandywine.

This having heretofore attended by a too indulgent construction of the General Terms in which it has been couch'd, the Gen^l is oblig'd to be more explicit and to declare that it is his intention that the Officers should only retain their Blankets, great Coats and three or four shifts of under-Cloathes, and that the Men should, besides what they have on keep only a Blanket and Shirt apiece, and such as have it a Great Coat, all Chests, Trunks, Boxes and other bedding and Cloathes than those mention'd to be sent away till the elapsing of a few days. Whether the enemy Means an immediate attack or not it is hop'd that none will have so little sense of property as to deem a measure so obviously for the good of the Service a hardship.

It would be folly in the extream to hazard the Loss of our Baggage for the sake of a little present Convenience, a loss which at this time would be irreparable, the disadvantage of having that to take Care of, at the moment of attack when we should be preparing for defence is evident. The attention of both officers and men will then be wholly engross'd for its safety and the Enemy will have time to be upon us, before we will have time to receive them, the Confusion and Bustle must be Consequent, and perhaps Defeat and Disgrace, the loss of our Baggage and not impossible the ruin of our Army. The Comm^r in Chief in a particular manner look to the Gen^l Officers for the execution of this order in their respective Division's and Brigades.

The whole Army is to draw two Days' provisions exclusive of to-day and have it Cook'd and deposit it with the Reg^l Q^r Masters provided salt provisions can be drawn, otherwise one Days fresh provision to be Cook'd and deposited as a fores^d and two Days hard Bread if to be had. All the Horse except Cap^t Lewis's Troop is to take post on the right of the Army. The Tents of the whole Army is to be pack'd in the Waggons tomorrow morning an hour before day and the Horses tackled, all Corps of Horse are to be assembled at the same time and the whole Army drawn up in their respective line.

The Q. M. G. is to spare no pains immediately to provide Waggons to carry the Men's packs, that the men may be perfectly light and free for action. There is to be no more Sick sent to Concord but to Birhmingham.

D. O.

CAMP Sep^r 8th 1777

A party of one Hundred Men properly Officer'd to parade immediately from the Division, they are to take one days provision with them. The Commanding Officer will receive his orders at the Generals Quarters.

A Fatigue Party of One Hundred Men from the Division to Parade immediately to be Commanded by a Field Offi-

It being with Concern the Gen^l hear's the Complaints of the Farmers on account of the Destruction of their Fences &c, by which means their fields of Grain and Grass are destroy'd, he wishes that Officers of every Rank (for the sake of Justice and reputation of the American Arms) would exert themselves to Correct this Specie of Abuse, and this he is persuaded they will do when no stronger proof can be given of inattention or want of authority, than to suffer such practices to prevail in a Country abounding with Wood, and by Men with Hatchets in their hands besides this the injustice which individuals or the Public must sustain by such practices when there is no regularity for them, ought to strike every Officer in the most forcible manner.

No Baggage is to remain on this Ground that can be possibly dispenc'd with and what cannot is to be loaded an hour before day and in readiness to move. The Q. M. G. will have orders where to send it. The Commissary Gen^l will take care at least to have three Days Provisions always on hand, three or four miles in the rear of the Army and draw in what Biscuit he can and salt meat for occasional services.

The Q. M. G. must furnish waggons for these purposes, the men are to be provided with cook'd provisions for tomorrow at least for two Days would be still better if they can get such provisions as will keep the light Horse except those on Duty, may lay Quarter'd a little in the rear of head Quarters. A total stop is to be put to loose disorderly firing in Camp, as otherwise it will be impossible to distinguish Guns fired for an alarm. Two hundred and fifty of Gen^l Greens and 200 of each other Division and 100 of Gen^l Nashes Brigade of Continental Troops and 400 of Gen^l Armstrongs Division of Militia are to be drawn out daily as Picquets and to assemble those of Gen^l Green's, G^l Waynes, L^d Sterlings, G^l Stephens Division and Gen^l Nash's Brigade on the most convenient ground near the Artillery Park. Gen^l Sullivan's at the Center of his Division, G^l Armstrong at the Center of his Division, from these

Picquets all the necessary out guards are to be furnished and the Residue to remain on their respective places of assembling ready to reinforce the out Guards or to be detach'd on other duty untill reliev'd by other Picquets, at every new encampment these out Guards is to be posted by the Major Gen^l of the Day and Q. M. G. aided by the other officers of the Day. As soon as these Guards are posted a report is to be made to the Comm^or in Chief where they are. These Picquets are to be under the Command of the Major Gen^l of the Day and under him by the Brigadier of the Day. Each Division will furnish a field Officer and a proportion of their Officers, to take charge of its own Picquets, but Gen^l Armstrong's Division will furnish two such officers, these Picquets to Parade at 5 o'clock daily Gen^l Muhlenburg a field Officer for Picquet this Evening.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS Chester Sep^r 12, 1777

Parole

C. Sign

The Commanding Officers of each Brigade is immediately to send off as many Officers as he shall think necessary (on the Road leading to the Place of Action Yesterday and many other Roads where stragglers may be found, and particularly to Wilmington where it is said many is retired) to pick up all the Stragglers from the Army and bring them on, in doing this they will proceed as far towards the Enemy as shall be Consistent with their own safety, and examine every House, in the Mean Time the Troops are to march on in good order through Derby, to the Bridge over the Schukill, cross it and proceed up to their former ground near the falls of Schukill and German Town and there Pitch their Tents. Gen^l Green's Division will move last and cover the Baggage &c. Gen^l Maxwell's light Corps will remain at Chester to Collect all the Stragglers they can, and tomorrow follow the Army, the Directors of the Hospital will see that all the sick are sent to Philadelphia.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS near GERMAN TOWN Sep^r 13th 1777

Major Gen^l for tomorrow . . . Sullivan
Brigadier Weedon
Field Officers Col. Martin and Major Hay
Brigade Major Barber

The Honb^l Congress (in Consideration of the Gallant behaviour of the Troops on Thursday last, their Fatigue since, and from a full conviction that on every future Occasion they will manifest bravery worthy of the Cause they have undertaken to defend,) having been pleas'd to order thirty Hhds of Rum to be distributed among them in such Manner as the Comm^r in Chief shall direct, he orders the Commissary of Gen^l Issues to deliver to each Officer and Soldier one Gill p^r Day while it lasts. The Commanding Officers of each Brigade without delay is to send a number of native Officers into the City and its environs to pick up and bring to Camp all Straggling Soldiers which they may find, as well those belonging to other Brigades as their own, likewise a Serj^t from each Brigade to the Bridge to direct their Soldiers as they Cross where to find their respective Brigades.

At Roll calling this afternoon the Men are to be charg'd not to be out of Drum call of their respective parades under pain of Death, nor the Officers as they value the Service and dread Cashiering.

The Q^r M. G. is to have the Waggons of each Brigade immediately arranged so as move them in the proper Line at a moments warning. The order of the Encampment at this place need not be attended to, as our stay here will be short. Each Division is to encamp in as Compact order as possible tonight.

All Continental Troops are to be supplied immediately with 40 Rounds of Cartridges and the Officers will see that the Soldiers Carry their spare ammunition in such a manner as to avoid injury and Loss.

The Clothier Gen^l is order'd to send spare Shoes, Shirts,

&c to Camp to furnish such Men as are destitute. The Comm^s Officers therefore of Corps are to delay no time in supplying the absolute wants of their Men.

The Gen^l does most ardently exhort every Officer to attend to the due and speedy execution of these orders without a moments loss of Time.

The Gen^l with peculiar Satisfaction thanks those Gallant Officers and Soldiers who on the 11th ins bravely fought in their Country's Cause. If there are any whose Conduct reflect dishonor upon Soldiership and their names are not pointed out to him, he must for the present leave them to reflect how much they have dishonour'd their Country, how unfaithful they have proved to their fellow-Soldiers; but with this Exhortation that they embrace the first opportunity which may offer to do Justice to both and to the Profession of a Soldier.

Altho' the event of that day from some unfortunate Circumstances was not so favourable as could be wish'd, the Gen^l has the Satisfaction of Assuring the Troops that from every account he has been able to obtain, the Enemies loss greatly exceeded ours, and he has full confidence that in another Appeal to Heaven (with the blessing of Providence, which it becomes every Officer and Soldier humbly to Supplicate) we shall prove successful.

After Orders.

The following proportion of Tents is allowed the Army upon its next March. Viz^t

- 1 Soldiers Tent for the Field Officers of each Reg^t
- 1 D^o for every 4 Commission'd Officers
- 1 D^o for 8 Serg^{ts}, Drummers and Fifers
- 1 D^o for 8 Privates.

The Brigadiers to have Returns made out and the above proportion of Tents taken for their Brigades and one Waggon for every 50 Tents and no more. No Woman under any pretence whatsoever to go with the Army, but to follow the Baggage. The Soldiers are to Carry their Camp Kettles,

which if the Army should come to action are to be put into the Waggon with the Tents.

The Invalids under a good Subaltern are to guard the Tents of each Brigade. The Division Commissaries are directed to have a constant supply of Provisions for the Troops, and the Q. M. G. must without fail furnish the necessary Waggon for that purpose.

A Gill of Rum (or other Spirits) to be deliver'd every Day to every Officer and Soldier untill further Orders.

The Commissaries are to make provision accordingly.

The Army is to be ready to march precisely at 9 o'clock tomorrow mor^g, the Gen^l Officers commanding Divisions will receive the order of March from the Q. M. G. who will also direct the Rout of the Baggage.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS GERMAN TOWN Sep^r 14th 1777

The Troops are to march to Sweeds Ford in the foll^s Order by subdivisions from the right, the first two Thirds of the light Dragoons from which the Comm^s Officers will detach small parties to Reconnoitre in the Front on the Flanks to a Considerable distance 2^d A. Cap^{ts} Command from Gen^l Smallwoods Brigade 800 yards in the Rear 3^d 1 Reg^t from Smallwoods Brigade 200 yards in their Rear 4th the Residue of that Brigade 500 yds in their Rear, 5th 500 yards in the Rea^r of that Brigade, the main Body of the Army in the following order. Viz^t

1st The Remaining Brigade of Gen^l Sullivan's Division, 2^d L^d Sterling, 3^d Wayne, 4th Park of Artillery, 5th Nash's Brigade, 6th Stephen's Division, 7th Green's, 6th then the Waggon with Tents Hospital and Commissaries Stores, 7th then a rear Guard of 2 Reg^{ts} from Gen^l Weedon's Brigade, 8th then a Cap^{ts} Command from the Two Reg^{ts} at the distance of 200 yards, 9th then the remaining third of the Dragoons 500 yards from the Foot, 10th then a Subaltern's Comm^d from the Dragoons, the distance of 500 yards, the Guards in Front and Rear, and each Brigade to send out small Flanking parties on their left. The rear Guards of

Foot and Dragoons to pick up all Stragglers. An active Officer from each Brigade to go to the City and meet at the Conestagoe Waggon in order to agree upon a plan how they may Collect all the Straggling Soldiers together, those that are not able to march to be delivered to the Surgeon Gen^l, the rest the Officers to furnish with 40 Rounds of Cartridges and march tomorrow morning in good order and join the Army.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 16th 1777

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	L ^d Sterling
Brigadier	Wayne
Field Officers Col. Hendricks and Major Bruster	
Brigade Major	Fleury

The whole Line while it continues unseperated is to furnish 600 Men properly officer'd for Guards &c. each Brigade to give according to its Strength, the men to be under the immediate direction of the Major Gen^l and other Officers of the day, who with the assistance of the Q. M. G. agreeable to the Orders of the 10th Ins^t are to see that the out Guards are posted in such manner as most effectually to secure the Camp. If the different avenues to it should not require the above number, the overplus are to remain as a Piquet, near the Park of Artillery and be always ready to reinforce any Guard or answer any other Purpose that the Major Gen^l or other Officers of the Day shall think necessary.

Those Guards in Common are to parade at 8 o'clock in the morning near the artillery Park, but whenever the Troops are to march they are to assemble there at least half an hour before the Time appointed for the march of the Army, and from thence the Major Gen^l or other Officers of the Day will order so many of them as he or they shall think necessary to move on with the Q^r Masters to the place of destination and after the ground and all the avenues to the new Encampment are well reconnoitred the Guards are to be posted. Such Troops as have not been supplied with

their Compliments of Cartridges agreeable to the Orders of the 13th Ins^t are to be furnish'd instantly, the Troops are also to get provision cook'd for tomorrow at least the Clothier Gen^l is attending with shoes &c. The Officers commanding Reg^{ts} are to delay no time in getting their Men supplied. In future whenever the Men are form'd for action, the Serjt^s are to be placed in the Ranks on the Flanks of Subdivisions, that the Benefit of their Fire may not be lost. The Brigad^{rs} and Officers Comm^d Reg^{ts} are also to post some good Officers in the Rear, to keep the Men in Order, and if in Time of Action any Man who is not wounded whether he has arms or not, turns his back upon the Enemy and attempts to run away, or to retreat before Orders are given for it, those Officers are instantly to put him to death. The Man does not deserve to live who basely flies, breaks his Solemn engagements and betrays his Country.

Such Men belonging to Gen^l Maxwells light Corps as have return'd to their Reg^{ts} are Again to join Gen^l Maxwell's without delay, and the Officers Commanding Reg^t are to make diligent search after those Men and see that they are sent to join that Corps immediately.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 17th 1777

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	. . .	Sullivan
Brigadier	. . . . .	Muhlenburg
Field Officers	Col. Febiger	Major Lockart
Brigade Major	. . . . .	Peers

The Commanding Officers of Brigades immediately to dispatch two or three careful Officers who are best mounted into the rear of the Line of March Yesterday, as far back as Gen^l Maxwell's Quarters where the Army last drew up, to examine all Houses, Barnes and Hutts on the way and collect and bring on all Stragglers from the Army. The Brigadiers and other Officers are immediately to examine the Arms & ammunition of their Men & spare no pains to

preserve such Ammunition as is not already damaged, and to have the Arms put in the best Order possible. Such as are loaded to be drawn if practicable, if they cannot be drawn they are to be loaded for not one Gun is to be fired in order to Clean it. The Gen^l desires the officers to pay the most particular attention to these orders, as not only their own safety but the salvation of their County may depend thereon.

Such ammunition as is damaged is likewise to be carefully saved, to be return'd to the Park the first convenient Time, to this point the Officers will now and at all times pay attention as the lead is of vast importance to us.

The officers of the Day for the present day are Major Gen^l Stephen, Brigadier Conway, Field Officers L^t Col. Davis, Major Sterrit Brigade Major Day.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 18th 1777

The Rolls are to be called this evening & Officers and Men strictly charg'd not to stir from their Quarters, where their Corps are encamp'd, that they may be ready to march at a moments warning, Severe Punishment will be the Demerit of Offenders against this Order.

T. PICKERING A. G.

AFTER ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 20th 1777.

It is with the utmost Concern that the Gen^l observes a Continual straggling of the Soldiers, and that many Officers pay little or no attention to prevent a practice attended with such mischievous Consequences notwithstanding the Orders relative thereto; the officers are reminded that it is their duty and the Gen^l expects for the future that they know precisely the Number of Men in their Divisions or platoons and where the time will admit of it, take a list of their names previous to their marching that on a march they frequently look at their division to see if it be in order and no Man missing. The Gen^l has reason to think that

many officers neglect to Call the Rolls of their Companies daily agreeable to former Orders and that many cannot account for their absent Men, this is a neglect of a most dangerous nature and if Continued the Army will soon be greatly reduc'd. The Gen^l therefore Calls on all Officers in the most pressing manner as they regard their Duty and the Salvation of their Country to have the Rolls call'd night and morning, and pay the most unremitting attention to prevent a loss of their Men. The Gen^l is informed that vast numbers of Men are sent off as a Guard to the Baggage. The Brigadiers and officers Commanding Brigades are without delay to send proper Officers to Reading or wherever the Baggage may be, to reduce those Guards and bring with the greatest dispatch to the Army the greatest part of them and those the best Men with the best Arms, leaving only so many Officers and Men as are absolutely necessary to guard the Baggage.

Colonel Polk who Commands those Guards will see that few Officers and Men are left with the Baggage, some Officers also to Philad^a to bring all Soldiers which shall be found there, the Officers are also to see that all Soldiers who wait on Officers be armed and do the duty of Soldiers on every emergency, particularly that the Fire of so many Men be not lost in a Day of Action, the Waggon's are to be kept ready to move at the shortest notice.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS PERKIOMING Sep^r 21st 1777

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	. . .	Green
Brigadier	. . . . .	Nash
Field Officers	Col. Lawson L ^t Col. Bearly	
Brigade Major	. . . . .	Barber

The Honb^{le} Congress have been pleas'd to appoint the Count Poliske to the Chief Command of the American light Dragoons, with the Rank of Brigadier Gen^l. Some diligent Officers of each Brigade are to be sent to all the Houses within four or five miles of this Camp to find & bring all Stragglers to their respective Corps. The Brigad^{rs} will see

this done. The Major Gen^{ls} and Brigadiers will see that the Commissaries make Competent provisions for supplying the troops.

One person in the issuing Commissary's Department is without fail to call daily at Head Quarters to report the State of Provisions and receive orders.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 22^d 1777.

The Troops are to get ready to march exactly at one o'clock to draw and cook the provisions immediately.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 22^d 1777.

Parole

C. Sign

Major Gen^l for tomorrow Sullivan

Brigadier Muhlenburgh

Field Officers L^t Col. Woolford L^t Col. Sayres

Field Officer for Picquet . . L^t Col. Patten

The Clothier Gen^l is immediately to distribute all the Cloathing and Shoes in his Possession. The Army is to march by the Right in small Divisions or Plattoons in this order. First Gen^l Sullivan's Division then L^d Sterling's, then the Park of Artillery then Gen^l Nash's Brigas^e then Gen^l Stephens Division, then Gen^l Green's, the officers of all Rank's are to march in their proper Places & keep their Divisions, Brigades & plattoons in the most exact Order and especially not to suffer a man to quit his place without leave and that be granted only in case of absolute necessity and then a Serj^t is to be left with him to bring him on.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 22^d 1777.

Major Gen^l for tomorrow . . L^d Sterling

Brigadier Weedon

Field Officers Col. Buncomb & L^t Col. Innis

Brigade Major Fleury

The Gen^l expects returns of the Army tomorrow morning without fail, and enjoins it upon the Comm^s Officers of

Corps to see they are exactly made, each Reg^t is to proceed in making Cartridges for its own use that they may be held in Store, Gen^l Knox will furnish them with materials, it is expected as the Weather is now growing cool that the Troops will never have less than Two Days provisions by them, the necessity of it the Gen^l does in the strongest manner impress upon the Officers in hopes they will exert themselves in seeing it executed as the Soldiers or the Service must greatly suffer unless this is well attended to.

The Gen^l is inform'd that the Tin Canisters which was served out for the purpose of carrying ammunition, are in some instances applied to other uses, he therefore positively forbids such Practices.

James Lloyd Esq^r is appointed a Volunteer aid du Camp to Major Gen^l Green and is to be respected accordingly.

The sick in Camp are to be sent immediately to the Artillery Park or House or Barn nearest thereto, that the Surgeons may send them in Waggon to Reading. A careful Subaltern Officer from each Division is to go with them, if so many Officers are not necessary, the Surgeon Gen^l will dismiss a part of them, each man is to take one days provisions with him.

In Camp in the night between the 21st and 22nd ins^t the Baron Helzendorff lost a Silver Watch whoever will bring it to Gen^l Green's or Gen^l Muhlenburg's Quarters shall receive a reward of 12 Dollars.

Lost a Silver Mounted open work'd Sword on the Road from Wilmington where the Waggon pass'd the Day of the Action of the 11th Ins^t towards Philad^a whoever will bring the sword to Head Q^{rs} or to Monsieur D Radion L^t Col. of Engineers shall receive 6 Doll^s reward.

In the Action of the 11^t Ins^t a large Bay Horse with a blaze on his face and short dock'd fell into the hands of Major Taylor of Gen^l Sullivans Division, the Owner may have him by application to him.

A number of papers of great value were Stolen from a Countryman, whoever will deliver them to the Adj^t Gen^l

shall receive £5 Reward, among them were a Deed, some Bonds and Notes.

B. O.

Sep^r 24th 1777.

The Commanding Officers of Regt^s are to make out returns immediately for the Clothes wanting in each Regt and to apply to the Clothier General without loss of Time.

P. MUHLENBURG B. G.

HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 24th 1777

Major Gen^l for tomorrow Stephens
 Briagdier Scott
 Field Officers . . L^t Col. Ford & L^t Col. Farmer
 for Piquet Major Bell. Brigade Major Williams

HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 25th 1777.

Major Gen^l for tomorrow Sullivan
 Brigad^r Conway
 Field Officers Col. Grayson, L^t Col. Dehurt
 Brigade Major Cox
 Field Officer for Piquet . . L^t Col. Barber

A Gen^l Court Martial is to sit immediately at the House where Gen^l Conway Quarters for the trial of all prisoners which may be brought before them, Col. James Wood is appointed Presid^t of this Court. One careful Subaltern from each Regt is to be sent off immediately to Bethlehem with Col. Biddle to inspect the Baggage of the Army, to see if it suffers by Dampness and if it does to have it properly dried and put up again, and then to see that it be well secured and guarded against plunderers, these officers are to assemble this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Q. M. G's Quarters, the next house beyond Head Quarters. Henceforward all Brigade returns are to be made directly to the Adj^t Gen^l, the weekly returns are to be made every Monday at orderly Time.

G. O. Sep^r 26th 1777.

The Troops to be ready to march by 9 this morning with all Baggage pack'd and men paraded to march off by the left in the Order given the Day before Yesterday. All the Tent Waggon in the Rear in the Order the Troops march, then the rest of the Waggon. The Troops that lead to beat a march, and march to be followed by the Residue.

G. O. HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 27th 1777.

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow	. . . . .	L ^d Sterling
Brigadier	. . . . .	Muhlenburg
Field Officers Col. Ogden	one from 3 ^d Maryland Reg ^t	
Brigade Major	. . . . .	Barber
Field Officer Piquet	Major Lyne	

The G. C. Martial of which Col. Wood is president is to sit immediately at the House next above Head Quarters. As the Troops will rest to day, Divine Service is to be perform'd in all the Corps which have Chaplains.

One Orderly Serj^t from each Brigade is to attend forthwith at Head Quarters, and the Brigade Majors will see this done invariably every day when Orders have not been previously given for Marching. One Orderly Serj^t from each Brigade is likewise invariably to attend Gen^l Court Martials.

Such Reg^{ts} as have not already made up spare Ammunition so as to Compleat at least 40 Rounds a man are to do it without fail. The Commanding Officers of Reg^{ts} are to see this done, and all the Spare Ammunition is to be mark'd & to be put into an Ammunition Waggon for and to follow each Division. The Men are to carry only their Cartridge Boxes, and Tin Cannisters full. One of the Inhabitants where the Army lately encamp'd has had 15 pair of Buck skin unmade Breeches a Scarlet Serge Waist Coat, some Shifts, 2 Silver Dollars and Fifty pounds in paper Bills stolen from him by some Soldiers. The Comm^s Officers of

Regt^s is required to Cause the Mens packs to be searched immediately for those articles that the Villians on whom they are found may be brought to justice.

G. O.

HEAD QUARTERS Sep^r 28th 1777

Major Gen ^l for tomorrow . . .	Sullivan
Brigadier	Scott
Field Officers Col. Lamb	Major Morrell
Brigade Major	Peers
Field Officer for Picket	Major Dawson

The Commander in Chief has the Happiness to again Congratulate the Army in the Success of the American Arms at the Northward, on the 19th Inst. an Engagement took place between Gen^l Burgoyne's Army & 9 Regt^s of ours under Gen^l Gates, the Battle began at 10 o'clock & lasted till Night, our Troops fighting with the greatest Bravery, not giving an Inch of Ground, our loss is about 80 kill'd and 200 wounded and missing, the Enemy's is judged to exceed 1000 kill'd, wounded and taken Prisoners, both Prisoners and Deserters declare that Gen^l Burgoyne who Commanded in Person was wounded in the left should'r, that the 62^d Regiment was cut to pieces, and that the Enemy suffer'd extreamly in every Quarter where they were engaged, such was the ardour of our Troops that wounded Men after being dress'd renew'd the action. The Comm^{or} in chief has further occasion to Congratulate the Troops on the Success of a Detachment from the Northern Army under Col. Browne, who attack'd and Carried several of the Enemy's Posts and have got possession of the Old French Lines of Ticonderago Col. Browne in these several Attacks has taken 293 of the Enemy Prisoners with their Arms, retaken more than 100 of our Men, and taken 150 Batteaus below the falls in Lake Champlain and 50 above the Falls, including 17 Gun boats and one Arm'd Sloop, besides Cannon, Ammunition, &c. &c.

To Celebrate this Success the Gen^l Orders that at 4 o'clock

this afternoon, all the Troops be paraded and serv'd with a Gill of Rum for Men, And that at the same time there be a discharge of 13 pieces of Artillery at the Park.

All spare Ammunition in these Divisions who have not Close space Waggon to secure it in is to be return'd to the Park of Artillery.

B. O.

Sep^r 29th 1777.

The Brigade is to be ready to march precisely at 10 o'clock previous to the March the Men are to be laid off properly that every officer may know his Division or Platoon, every Soldier that has a Canteen is to fill it with water immediately as not a Man will be suffered to straggle from his Platoon. The Commanding Officers of Regt^s are requested to make a return to the Gen^l as soon as possible, of Officers belonging to their Regt^s who are absent without leave that they may be suspended and others put in their Place, that the Service may not suffer on their account. The Gen^l informs them that there have been great Complaints of late against the Soldiery for disobedience of G. O. & decrease of Military Discipline, and though he flatters himself that few instances can be produced where G. O. has been disobey'd in his Brigade yet he wishes the Colonels as well as other officers to guard against any well grounded Complaints in future, for as his Excell^y is determined to look to the Brigad^r for Compliance with his orders in the Brigade, the Brig^r will look to those who have the Command of the Soldiery more particularly.

(To be continued.)

PENNSYLVANIA GLEANINGS IN IRELAND.

BY LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

ADVERTISEMENT from *Dublin Gazette* No. 624. *Tuesday April 10th—Saturday April 14th, 1711.* “This is to give Notice, That the Ship *Caesar* of *Liverpool*, *Edward Pickering*, Commander, burthen 250 Tons, 16 Guns, and men answerable, will Sail (God willing) the first fair Wind after the 30th of this Instant April, for *Pensilvania* in *America*: if any Persons are willing to take their Passage in her for the Place aforesaid, they may have very good Accomodations, and may be treated well for their Passage, etc by *Edward Pickering* aforesaid who may be heard of at *Mr. Thomas Allanson’s* in *Water Street, Liverpool*, or at *Mr. Robert Wilson’s*, Merchant, in *Belfast*.

QUINTON DICK of *Mount Prospect*, county *Londonderry*. Will 22 December 1784. “Little Boy *John Dick* to be educated by wife *Mary Dick* and sent abroad.”

Derry Will Book 1796–9, folio 147.

ROBERT JACK of *Glencush*, Diocese of *Derry*, Parish of *Ardstraw*, county *Tyrone*. Will 26 March 1787. “to my three Brothers now abroad in some of the plantations in *America*.”

Derry Will Book 1786–1790, folio 183.

WILLIAM SCOTT of *Largy*. Will 4 April 1787 “To Brother *Samuel* now in *America*.”

Derry Will Book, 1786–1790, folio 303.

ALEXANDER MC CAUSLAND of *Sessaghbey* parish of *Cap-pagh*, county *Tyrone*. Will 5 November 1797. “Son

Andrew Mc Causland does not return from America within the space of ten years."

Derry Will Book 1796-9, folio 205.

JOHN RUDDLE of Lisnagnett, Parish of Tamlaght O'Crilly and County Londonderry. Will 16 December 1787 "To son Robert Rudle £75 in case he returns from America within 13 years from above date.

Derry Will Book 1786-1790, folio 129.

RICHARD WATSON of Glenkeen, Liberties of Londonderry. Will 25 January 1798. "Beloved sister Sarah Watson otherwise Hamilton now in America. Nephew William Hamilton."

Derry Will Book 1796-9, folio 157.

SKETCH OF COLONEL EPHRAIM MARTIN, OF THE
NEW JERSEY CONTINENTAL LINE.

COLONEL EPHRAIM MARTIN was born in Central New Jersey, probably in Somerset or Middlesex County in the year 1733, and died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, at the home of his son, Squire Martin, February 28, 1806, in his 73rd year. He was buried at Stelton, New Jersey, in the old Baptist Cemetery, where the tombstone is still standing with the date of his death and the year of his age inscribed on it.

Ephraim Martin was one of the early settlers in Sussex County, New Jersey, and was a landholder there in Newton township in the year 1761. He was appointed Coroner of Sussex County at the Council held at Burlington, New Jersey, February 21, 1774; he was a member of the Committee of Safety of Sussex County, organized at the outbreak of the Revolution, and was appointed leader of a company "to set right certain Tories" in that neighborhood.

At the outbreak of hostilities, he raised a regiment of militia in and about Sparta, which was known as the Second Establishment of State Militia.

He was chosen Member from Sussex County to the Provincial Congress at Trenton, October 20, 1775; also of the Congress which met in May, 1776. This was the Congress which changed the constitution of New Jersey from that of a colony to that of a state.

He was Colonel of a battalion of the State Militia ordered to reinforce the defences of New York early in 1776. Anthony Wayne's Orderly Book, under the date of April 6, 1776, headquarters New York, notes that Colonel Martin's regiment was assigned to the Brigade of Lord Sterling. (See PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.)

Ephraim Martin was commissioned by the State of New Jersey on June 14, 1776, as Colonel of a regiment of New

Jersey Militia in General Nathaniel Heard's Brigade. He was described as of Sparta, Sussex County, New Jersey.

He was wounded August 24, 1776, by a musket ball in the breast, at the outposts previous to the battle of Long Island, which occurred August 27, 1776; he doubtless accompanied Washington in his retreat from the Island across New Jersey in the autumn of 1776.

On November 28, 1776, he was appointed, by the State of New Jersey, Colonel of the Fourth Battalion in the Second Establishment of the New Jersey Continental Line. This establishment was not fully completed with its full quota of officers in General Maxwell's Brigade until February 17, 1777.

In the meantime, Colonel Martin's regiment continued as a part of General Nathaniel Heard's Brigade of New Jersey Militia. As such it took part in the operation around Trenton, December 25, 1776, though the Brigade failed to get across the Delaware in time to take part in the actual fighting, being stationed opposite Trenton in order to keep the Hessians from crossing the river into Pennsylvania.

His regiment took part in the Battle of Princeton, January 5, 1777, and followed Washington into camp at Morristown; and it also took part in the skirmish at Elizabethtown Farms, where his son Absalom, who was his paymaster, had his arm broken.

In the Orderly Book of Major William Heth (see Virginia Historical Collections, Vol. X, New Series, 1891, page 365) it is noted that Colonel Martin was field officer for the day on June 21, 1777, at Camp Middlebrook.

In Maxwell's Brigade Colonel Ephraim Martin's regiment followed Washington in his march to the Brandywine, where it was the first to meet the enemy at Iron Hill in Pencader Hundred, Delaware, and he was wounded at the battle of the Brandywine. "He wore a cocked hat and barely escaped death, having been struck in the forehead by a passing bullet which only grazed it but stunned him, cutting through the hat and making a furrow in his forehead." (See Martin Genealogy, p. 315.)

He was probably at the attack on the Chew House in the battle of Germantown, but he was certainly with Washington at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78. In the Valley Forge Orderly Book, of General George Weedon, it is noted that on the 16th of October, 1777, headquarters Worcester Township, Colonel Martin, of Jersey, is in the list of field officers for the day. A similar mention of Colonel Martin as field officer for the day occurs under the date of May 14, 1778.

The Muster Rolls of the Continental Army, by William Bradford Junior, preserved in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, show the name of Ephraim Martin as Colonel of the Fourth New Jersey Regiment in the abstracts for July, 1778, again for October, 1778, and still again for January, 1779.

The records of the New Jersey office show that Colonel Ephraim Martin's regiment accompanied Washington across Jersey in 1778. He was stationed in the reserve at Princeton on occasion of the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778. He was still in the service in November, 1779.

New Jersey asked in this year that the Continental Congress should reduce its quota from four regiments to three with a corresponding reduction in men and officers. The Congress agreed to this and appointed a committee to carry through this reduction. The Legislature of New Jersey on September 26, 1780, approved the arrangement made by Congress for this reduction and Ephraim Martin as the supernumerary Colonel resigned from the service after serving for nearly six years, if we count from his first raising of a militia regiment.

Ephraim Martin removed to Somerset County and entered the Upper House of the New Jersey Legislature as representative from that county, where with some interruptions he continued to sit until his death, in 1806. He had several brothers; three sons; and many nephews in the Revolutionary Army, and played in the field and in the cabinet an important part in the life of his state for a quarter of a century.

In Somerset County he lived in Bernardstown; was a member of the old Baptist church at Mount Bethel, in which he was elected deacon June 21, 1786.

His son Ephraim, Junior, was born in 1760, at Sparta, Sussex County, New Jersey; enlisted in his father's regiment in September, 1777, and served throughout the war. In 1789 he removed to Mecklinberg County, North Carolina, and later to Campbell County, Georgia, where he died, in 1840.

Martha Martin, daughter of Ephraim Martin, Junior, and Mercy Alward, was born May 18, 1779, and married Samuel Stites of Somerset County, New Jersey, September 14, 1794.

Their daughter, Anna Stites, was born December 10, 1796. She married Anthony Wayne Casad of Fairfield, Ohio, later of Lebanon, Illinois, February 6, 1811.

Their daughter, Amanda Keziah Casad, was born at Lebanon, Illinois, August 18, 1827, and married Colin D. James November 27, 1850.

Their living children are as follows:

1. Edmund Jones James, b. Jacksonville, Illinois, May 21, 1855; for thirteen years Professor in the University of Pennsylvania; for the past six years President of the University of Illinois.

2. Ella Amanda, b. Jacksonville, Illinois, April 10, 1857, m. (1) Edwin J. Bickell, (2) Temple R. Noel.

3. Benjamin Brown, b. July 4, 1860, at Island Grove, Illinois, now Professor of Physics, Milliken University, Decatur, Illinois.

4. John Nelson, b. April 15, 1865, Normal, Illinois. Teacher in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, Indiana, Pennsylvania.

5. George Francis, b. Aug. 18, 1867, Normal, Illinois; at one time lecturer in the University of Pennsylvania; now Dean of the College of Education, University of Minnesota.

6. Clara Belle, b. at Normal, Illinois, April 12, 1871, m. Cheeseman A. Herrick, President of Girard College, Philadelphia.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

ROHRER RECORDS, from a scrap book in possession of Howard O. Folker, 1343 West Somerset Street, Philadelphia, whose wife, Annie M. Folker, inherited it in 1890 from her cousin, Amos W. Rohrer Henning, of Niagara Falls, N. Y. On the fly-leaf of book, in the handwriting of Mrs. Jacob Henning, is the following:

“This scrap book was commenced about the year 1832 by
Mrs. Susan Henning, Suspension Bridge.”

BIRTHS.

John Rohrer; born March, 1696, in Alsace, previous to the Revolution a province of France.

Maria Souder, his wife; born February 24, 1716, in Manheim, Germany.

The children of John and Maria Rohrer were eight in number:

Jacob Rohrer, born June 26, 1734.

John Rohrer, born Feb. 2, 1738.

Christian Rohrer, born Oct. 23, 1741.

Elizabeth Rohrer, born Nov. 17, 1744.

John Rohrer, born March 18, 1746.

Maria Rohrer, born Jan. 18, 1749.

Susannah Rohrer, born March 16, 1756.

(But seven named.) All the above seven born in Lancaster County, Pa.

Maria Neff, born in Lancaster County, Pa., August 16, 1752.

The following are the children of John Rohrer and Maria Neff, nine in number, all born in Lancaster County:

Henry Rohrer, born Oct. 20, 1773.

Barbara Rohrer, born Sept. 28, 1775.

John Rohrer, born March 14, 1778.

Maria Rohrer, born Nov. 18, 1780.

Henry Rohrer, born Aug. 3, 1786.

Magdalena Rohrer, born Aug. 19, 1788.

Elizabeth Rohrer, born Feb. 20, 1791.

Ann Rohrer, born July 4, 1796.

(But eight named.)

Magdalena, the daughter of John Schenk, born the 24th of December, 1781, in Lancaster County, Pa.

The children of John Rohrer and Magdalena Schenk :

Barbara, born Oct. 3, 1802.

Mary Ann, born Oct. 15, 1804.

Magdalena, born Aug. 27, 1806.

John Schenk, born June 10, 1808.

Henry Neff, born Feb. 2, 1810.

Amos Kaufman, born May 14, 1812.

Susan Ann, born June 4, 1814.

Reuben Souder, born Feb. 12, 1816.

Samuel Franklin, born Oct. 15, 1817.

Martin Musser, born Feb. 16, 1819.

Felix Columbus, born May 7, 1821.

Ann Eliza, born July 18, 1824.

The above children all born in Lancaster County, Pa.

Rebecca Shin Eastlack; born in Philadelphia, May 6, 1815.

Earl Penn, son of John S. and Rebecca S. E. Rohrer; born June 5, 1838, in Lancaster City, Pa.

Helen Eliza; born May 11, 1840, daughter of John S. and Rebecca S. E. Rohrer.

Jacob Henning; born December 8, 1816, in Annville, Lebanon County, Pa.

Amos William Rohrer Henning, son of Jacob and Susan Ann Rohrer Henning; born May 5, 1842, in Annville, Lebanon County, Pa.

DEATHS.

Maria Rohrer, the wife of John Rohrer, died the 11th day of May, 1769, in her 54th year.

John Rohrer, died the 23d of November, 1771, aged 75 years.

Henry Rohrer, son of John Rohrer, died the 26th day of August, 1777, aged 4 years.

Barbara Rohrer, daughter of John Rohrer, died the 12th of September, 1777, aged 2 years.

Magdalena Rohrer, daughter of John Rohrer, died the 12th of April, 1790, aged 2 months.

Henry Rohrer, son of John Rohrer, died the 10th of May, 1798, aged 14.

Jacob Rohrer, died the 19th of April, 1803, aged 68 years.

Christian Rohrer, died the 27th of June, 1804, aged 8 years.

John Rohrer, died the 10th of January, 1814, aged 68 years.

Elizabeth Rohrer, died the 12th of July, 1818, aged 27 years.

Martin Musser Rohrer, son of John and Magdalena Schenk Rohrer, died June 19, 1820, aged 16 months 12 days.

Mary Ann Rohrer, daughter of John and Magdalena Schenk Rohrer, died the 6th of May, 1822, aged 17 years 6 months 21 days.

Mary Rohrer, wife of John Rohrer, died July 1, 1825, aged 72 years 10 months 16 days.

Barbara Harman, wife of Samuel Harman and daughter of John and Magdalena Schenk, died December 19, 1827, aged 25 years 2 months 16 days.

Ann Eliza Rohrer, daughter of John and Magdalena Schenk Rohrer, died August 17, 1829, aged 5 years 29 days.

Magdalena Rohrer, wife of John Rohrer, died January 30, 1837, aged 55 years 1 month 7 days.

Catharine S. Reigart, daughter of John Reigart, deceased, and Ann Rohrer, deceased, died January 25, 1839, aged 17 years.

John Rohrer, Esq., died on the 30th of January, 1840, aged 61 years 10 months 16 days.

Helen Eliza Rohrer, died on the 12th of September, 1842, aged 2 years 4 months 1 day.

Felix Columbus Rohrer, died on the 13th of December, 1842, in Philadelphia, aged 21 years 7 months 6 days.

Samuel F. Rohrer, died on the 19th day of January, 1888, at Marionville, Pa., aged 70 years 3 months 4 days.

Susan Ann Henning, wife of Jacob Henning, died December 9, 1877, at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Jacob Henning, died September 5, 1888, at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

Amos W. R. Henning, only son of foregoing, died June 10, 1890, at Suspension Bridge, N. Y. [Last of his line.]

Emma Edwards Henning, wife of Amos W. R. Henning, died at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., October 2, 1889.

Died at Annandale, the residence of her son, Col. S. C. Stambaugh, Mrs. Mary Stambaugh, in the 89th year of her age. She was a Miller on the paternal side and a Carpenter on the maternal, two of the oldest and largest families in the old County of Lancaster; and she was the last of the last generation.

Died April 3, Maria de Welden, wife of A. N. Brennaman. She was a daughter of the late Baron Xavier de Welden, of Wurtemberg, Germany, and a niece of the late Baron Lui de Welden, a Grand Marshal of the Austrian Empire.

Mrs. Martha, wife of Martin Miller, of Pine Grove Township, aged 46 years 9 months and 16 days.

In Lancaster, in the 27th year of his age, Reuben S. Rohrer.

On the 16th inst. [no year] in Lancaster, Mrs. Laura M. Carpenter, wife of Dr. Henry Carpenter, and daughter of Martin Miller, Esq., of Oil City, Venango County, in the 37th year of her age.

MARRIAGES.

John Rohrer was married to Maria Souder in the year 1732.

John Rohrer was joined in marriage with Maria Neff the 8th of December, 1772.

John Schenk married to Barbara Kaufman in the year 1779.

John Rohrer, Esq., married to Miss Magdalena Schenk, daughter of the Rev. John Schenk, the 14th of April, 1801.

Barbara Rohrer, daughter of John and Magdalena Rohrer, married to Samuel Harman, October 2, 1823.

Magdalena Rohrer, daughter of John and Magdalena Rohrer, married to Martin Mill, November 11, 182 [mutilated].

Married on Thursday evening, October 6, 1836, by the Rev. Mr. Clempon, at Philadelphia, John S. Rohrer, M.D., of Lancaster, Pa., to Miss Rebecca Eastlack, daughter of Thomas Eastlack, Esq., of Burlington, N. J.

Married June 3, 1885, Amos W. R. Henning, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., to Miss Emma, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Edwards, of East Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Samuel Franklin Rohrer, County Superintendent of Schools, Forest County, Pa., married at Clarion to Miss Clarine L. Blood, daughter of the Hon. Cyrus Blood, deceased, both of Marion, Forest County, Pa.

At the residence of Dr. A. J. Rohrer, in Mountville, Lancaster County, Henry Carpenter, an eminent physician of Lancaster City, was married by the Rev. Dr. Greenwald to Miss Laura Miller, formerly of Venango, Pa. There were present distinguished persons of Columbia, Lancaster and elsewhere; among the number, Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and Ex-President James Buchanan.

Earl Penn Rohrer, son of John S. and Rebecca S. E. Rohrer, married to Mary Louisa, daughter of Adaline and Alexander Hamilton.

PIRATES ON THE DELAWARE. From the Penn Papers.—

The Quen Most Excellant Maiesty Dr.

August y^e
2, 1699

To Journey to New Cassell	}	03.00.0
& Expences to Parsew y ^e		
Pirets & ther Money		

P me Henry Mallows.

y ^e 10 th Aprill 1700; y ^e account About y ^e priveteares for their	
Expences at phillip Hunings	£1: 2: 00
to y ^e pressing of men and horses and convaying them to	
New Castle	1: 10: 00
to my bringing y ^e horses and taking care of them	0: 10: 00
for taking of James Brown and carying him to Philladelphia	
and Expences there	2: 10: 00
	<hr/> £5: 12: 00

A True and Just account P me

W^M WILLSON, Sheriffe.

SHERIFF PAID TO RELEASE A PRISONER.—

PHILAD^A 4th x^{br} 1736

Recd of James Steel Seven Pounds it being for money paid by me for Releasing—Farmer out of Joppe Prison where he had been sent & Confined by means of Thomas Cressop.
£. 7.

SA. SMITH.
Shrf.

OLD MADEIRA WINE.—

“Sales of 36 pipes & 1 Hhd Madeira Wine rec'd June 6 1746 on Acct of y^e Hon^{ble} Jno., Tho^s & Rich^d Penn Esq^{rs}” were made to the following persons:

Aubrey Bevan,
Mrs. Lardner,
Samuel Grisley,
John Wister.

EXTRACTS FROM CASH BOOK OF JOHN PENN.—

1734. 1 mo. 2.	To Cash paid	
	Clement Plumsted for his	
	passage in y ^e Molly Gelby	£12. . .
1735. 6 mo 12.	To Cash paid	
	Hesselius y ^e painter	16. . .
1736. 4 mo 4.	To Cash paid	
	W ^m Parsons for Cop ^s J. Logans	
	Translation of Cicero	3. 16. —
1741. 3 mo. 22.	To Cash pd Hen ^r	
	Panemaker for resurvey ^s y ^e	
	Manor of Manatawny	3. — —

LETTER OF HENRY HOLLINGSWORTH TO HIS BROTHER LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, 1777. Original in the Manuscript Department of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

SQUABBLETOWN 25 March 1777.

DEAR LEVI,

I have just time to tell you that I yesterday had the pleasure of attacking the Enemy just on their Lines with about 120 men consisting of about 60 Coll. Battn. 30 Virginia Volunteers and as many of Capt. Oglevey's Co. of Coll. Rinsey's Battn. The action began thus—a party from the Enemy either came out to Exercise in the wood way or else to Draw us out; be it which it may they began to fire alone, when about 30 of Coll. Stretcher's men just relieved from Guard marched out to see the cause, attack them and were obliged to retreat till supported by our Division, and a second support from Coll. Stretcher who after a smart skirmish gave way with the loss of several Hatts, Blankets, Cartooch boxes and one Bloody Handcachief was left on the field (or rather wood of Action). In this little scrap I had the pleasure of the Command and also of seeing three of the Enemy carryed off Disabled. I discharged my Gun five times but can't say I killed any of the Enemy though met with a most unlucky accident. After the action was over in Reconnoitering the Enemy, I rode out to Examine some Light Horse I saw at a Distance and got unexpectedly within 50 yards of 150 of the Enemy who lay Concealed in a wood, who gave me a whole platoon as I sat on Horseback waving my Hatt for the Troops to come up However I came off without hurt, nor had I time to be scared. Our loss was one Riffle broke, one cock twist off, without spilling blood.

I am dear Levi,

H. HOLLINGSWORTH.

P. S. We expect to leave here the first of April or sooner or later as the Troops may come in, as we are the only troops that fill this post. We have lost Dickey Lewis in the Small Pox—Brother Jacob is Brave—Stephen is mending—our troops are mending—I am the only person of the whole who have not had a seasoning to the service. Coll. Kinsey Comp^{lts} acquaint Madam Kinsey that he is well. I am in haste as we are just going on a Scout.

UNION LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following is the form of Certificate issued by the Union Library Company on the absorption of the Association Library Company:



WHEREAS a CHARTER, under the great Seal of the Province of Pennsylvania, bearing Date the 6th Day of October, *Anno Domini*, 1759, was granted by the Honourable WILLIAM DENNEY, Esquire, to the UNION LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, incorporating them into one Body Politick; AND WHEREAS a *Law* was enacted by the said Company, the 30th Day of January, 1769, for the *Admission* of THE ASSOCIATION LIBRARY: THESE ARE THEREFORE TO CERTIFY, That Levi Hollingsworth of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant for and in Consideration of his *Share* and *Property* in the *Books* and *Effects* of the said ASSOCIATION LIBRARY, delivered unto the Directors of the said UNION LIBRARY COMPANY, and also the Sum of *Twenty Shillings*, paid into the Hands

of James Whiteall the said Company's TREASURER, as \P Receipt hereto appears, agreeable to the abovementioned Law Is HEREBY admitted a *Member* of THE UNION LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, and entitled for himself, his Heirs, and Assigns, to hold, possess, and enjoy, forever, *One equal Share* in the Estate, Books, and Effects of the said Company, *Under* the Restrictions and Reservations of the said Charter, and *Conformable* to the Laws and Ordinances of the said Company. IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said Directors have caused the *Seal* of the said Company to be hereunto affixed, this Seventeenth *Day* of February *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Nine*.

By Order of the DIRECTORS

JN^o KAIGHN, *Secretary*.

RECEIVED of Levi Hollingsworth the Sum of TWENTY SHILLINGS, agreeable to the above Certificate, this 17th *Day* of February 1769:
£1:—:— JAMES WHITEALL *Treasurer*.

LETTER FROM COL. STEPHEN HYLAND TO CAPT. ROBERT PORTER.—1781.

"Monday Evning 23 April 1781

"SIR

"I have Just Received Inteligence that there is 3 of the Enemy^s Ships with Some other Smaller Vessels on this Side pools Island and Appear,d to be Standing for the head of the bay. You are in Consequence Thereof Required to Immedeatly to Call together the Company under your Command and Act in Conjunction with the Other Companies of your Neibourhood as Occation may Require to prevent the Ravages of the Enemy.

"I Am Sir

"Your Obdt Servt

"STEPHEN HYLAND"

"CAPT

"ROBERT PORTER"

The original of this letter, is now in the possession of Mr. Robert F. Wright, of near Rowlandsville, Cecil Co., Maryland. Mr. Wright found it in the house of the old Porter farm, near said Rowlandsville, which farm Mr. Wright now owns. Besides the letter, he found a small metal seal, with a double-headed eagle engraved upon it, also a pair of green glass spectacles and a pair of steel knee-buckles, said to have belonged to Captain Porter, to whom the letter is written.

PHILIP S. P. CONNER

ROWLANDVILLE, MD.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES OF THE DARBY FAMILY, Found in an old book dated MDCLXII, and contributed by Rev. C. H. B. Turner, Lewes, Delaware.

Ephraim Darby was Born April 17. 1699.

Elizabeth His Wife was Born November the 8th 1706.

Sanders Darby Son of Ephraim Darby & Elizabeth his Wife was Born December ye 18. 1726.

William Darby son of Ephraim Darby and Elizabeth his wife was Born November ye 15th. 1728, and Dyed Janiuary ye 17th Insuing.

William Darby son of Ephraim Darby and Elizabeth his Wife was Born May ye 15th 1730—and Dyed July ye 5th 1742.

Ephraim Darby son of Ephraim Darby and Elizabeth hes wife was Born February ye 14th. 1733—and Dyed November 1769.

John Darby son of Ephraim Darby and Elizabeth his Wife was Born ye 3 Day of April anno 1742.

William Darby son of Ephraim Darby and Elizabeth his Wife was Born ye 13th of May 1744.

Andrew Wear Was born the 25 of September 1727.

Joseph Darby son of Sanders Darby and Elizabeth His wife was Born February the 12th 1752.

Joshua Hall his Book bought at the sail of Joseph Darby's Estate November 20. 1810.

Sanders Darby Son of Simon Darby and Jane His wife was Born August 15th 1766.

Oliver Darby son of Simon Darby and Jane His wife was Born December the 17th 1767.

Mary Darby Daughter of Simon Darby and Jane His wife was Born April the 25th 1770.

Elizabeth Darby Daughter of Ephraim Darby and Elizabeth His wife was Born April the 9th 1768.

MEMORIAL TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—On Thursday afternoon, July 7, 1910, a memorial tablet to Benjamin Franklin was unveiled in the Ecton Church, Northamptonshire, England, the parish church of his ancestors for many centuries, in the presence of a number of Americans, who came from London. On the tablet is a medallion portrait of Franklin, and the following inscription :—

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
BORN JANUARY 7, 1706; DIED APRIL 17, 1790.
HIS ANCESTORS WERE BORN IN
THIS VILLAGE, AND MANY OF
HIS RELATIONS ARE BURIED IN THIS CHURCHYARD.
“I HAVE LIVED FOR A LONG TIME
(81 YEARS), AND THE LONGER I
LIVE, THE MORE CONVINCING PROOF
I SEE OF THIS TRUTH THAT GOD
GOVERNS IN THE AFFAIRS OF MEN.”

Mr. R. Newton Crane, the donor of the tablet, made the presentation address, and Mr. John L. Griffiths, Consul General of the United States, in London, delivered the oration. Canon Jephson accepted the tablet, and also reminded his hearers, that the two gravestones of Thomas and Eleanor Franklin had been recut and replaced, and the chimes in the tower of the church had been secured through the efforts of Thomas Franklin, the uncle of the great American statesman.

The tablet is the work of Mr. Fritz Roselieb, who is now in Osborne executing Queen Alexandra's design for a memorial of Queen Victoria.

ROLL OF CAPTAIN DANIEL REIFF'S COMPANY IN THE REVOLUTION, FROM EAST OLEY, BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, MAY, 1777. Contributed by Rev. A. Stapleton, Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania.

Hitherto no roll of Captain Reiff's company has been found. That which appears in vol. V., 5th Series, Penna. Arch., p. 272, is a class roll and of later date. The present roll was found among the papers of Capt. Reiff in the possession of his great-grandson in 1909. By a reference to page 163, vol. V., 5th Series, Penna. Arch., it will be seen that all the company officers there given are in this list.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Alstadt, Nicholas | 38 Leinbach, Daniel |
| 2 Barr, Paul | 39 Langs, Mich |
| 3 Bast, Michael | 40 Mosser, Mathias |
| 4 Barker, Valentine | 41 Moone, Peter |
| 5 Bertolet, John | 42 Mannmiller, Daniel |
| 6 Bertolet, John (son) | 43 Mayerly, Frederick |
| 7 Bechtel, John | 44 Miller, Philip |
| 8 Bidding, Henry | 45 Nine, Daniel |
| 9 Boyer, Nicholas | 46 Path, Daniel |
| 10 Colley, John | 47 Peters, Daniel |
| 11 DeTurk, Abraham | 48 Reier, Daniel |
| 12 DeTurk, Philip | 49 Reiter, Lawrence |
| 13 Focht, George | 50 Reiter, Michael |
| 14 Frye, Jacob | 51 Reise, Henry |
| 15 Gelbach, Jacob | 52 Reise, David |
| 16 Guldin, Jacob | 53 Reiff, Daniel |
| 17 Gebhard, Michael | 54 Reiff, Philip |
| 18 Hoch, Daniel | 55 Schreader, Anthony |
| 19 Hoch, Samuel | 56 Sauerbeer, Conrad |
| 20 Herbein, David | 57 Scheffer, John |
| 21 Herbein, Jacob | 58 Scheffer, Peter |
| 22 Hoffman, Casper | 59 Scheffer, Yost |
| 23 Holder, George | 60 Schoemaker, William |
| 24 Hertziger, Andrew | 61 Schneider, Daniel |
| 25 Hollenbush, Peter | 62 Schneider, Jacob (weaver) |
| 26 Hunter, Daniel | 63 Schneider, Elias |
| 27 Hufnagel, John | 64 Schneider, Conrad |
| 28 Hollenbush, Christ | 65 Stitzel, John |
| 29 Hunter, Frederick | 66 Savage, William |
| 30 Iegh, Michael | 67 Schwartz, George |
| 31 Kelchner, John | 68 Truckenmiller, John |
| 32 Kelchner, Jacob | 69 Windbigler, William |
| 33 Krone, Henry | 70 Wagoner, George |
| 34 Knabb, Peter | 71 Wesner, Martin |
| 35 Keely, Martin | 72 Wiest, Jacob, Jr. |
| 36 Knabb, Nicholas | 73 Wensel, Daniel |
| 37 Kersten, Henry | 74 Wensel, Christopher |

CLASS LIST OF CAPT DANIEL REIFF'S COMPANY, EAST OLEY,
BERKS COUNTY, 1777.

No.		4	Lorah, George
3	Alstadt, John	6	Love, Jacob
6	Alstadt, Jacob	4	Laucks, Jacob
7	Barr, Paul	1	Miller, Philip
4	Barker, Val	3	Myerly, Fred
3	Bertolet, John	7	Mannmiller, Dan
6	Bertolet, John Fred.	4	Moone, Peter
1	Bechtel, John	1	Mellon, Samuel
3	Bitting, Henry	7	Nein, Daniel
5	Boyer, Nicholas	5	Ohnmacht, Fred
3	Bantzel, Charles	3	Othenheimer, Philip
6	Bantzel, George	6	Path, John
3	DeTurk, Abraham	7	Reiff, Daniel, Capt.
2	DeTurk, Philip	5	Reiff, Philip, 2 Lieut.
8	Fullerst, Christ	2	Reiss, David
2	Guldin, Daniel	8	Reppert, John
8	Gebhart, Mich	7	Reiss, Henry
5	Hollenbush, Peter	2	Rees, Mich
4	Hoch, Daniel	2	Reiger, Henry
5	Hoch, Samuel	4	Reider, Mich
7	Hollenbush, Christian	2	Spatz, Christian
8	Herbein, Jacob	5	Schiffer, John
2	Herbein, David	6	Schneider, Daniel
1	Hertziger, Andrew	2	Schneider, Jacob (weaver)
2	Hoofnagel, John	4	Schwartz, George
6	Hoofnagel, Peter	8	Savage, William
5	Hunter, Nicholas	5	Schneider, Conrad
3	Iegh, Michael	1	Schraeder, Engle
1	Knabb, Peter	5	Truckenmiller, John
8	Knabb, Nich	8	Truckenmiller, Char
8	Kelchner, John	4	Techer, Jacob
7	Kelchner, Jacob	1	Wiest, Jacob
5	Kepple, Martin	5	Windbigler, Christo
2	Kerston, Henry	8	Wagoner, George.
8	Leinback, Danl 1 Lieut		

68 names.

68 names.

LETTER OF ROBERT MORRIS TO GENERAL ANTHONY WAYNE.

The following letter from Robert Morris to Anthony Wayne, in my possession, seems to me of sufficient importance for a place in the magazine.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

PHILADA. 27th March 1795

DEAR SIR;—

When I have proved so bad a Correspondent to you, and others who ought to be more punctual in writing, are probably not more so, You have good reason for saying as you do in your letter of the 16th of December * * * "that you are apparently neglected & forgot." But altho your Friends may be chargeable with neglect in writing, You have taken care that they shall not forget you. The Campaigne has ended so much to your honor & the benefit of the Country that they think & speak of you with gratitude & pleasure. Whatever Gr. Simcoes views might have been, the check which you have given to the Savages and the Treaty which Mr Jay has negotiated with the Court of Great Britain,

will have put an end to them and I expect the Commanders in Canada will no longer attempt to support the Indians in Hostile Measures against the United States, wherefore it is expected that a Peace will be effected at the intended Treaty. You however will be too much on your Guard to admit a possibility of any after Game being played by the Savages to the discomfiture of your brave Legion. I have taken my leave of all Public Service and declined the offers of my Friends in the Legislature to re-elect me to the Senate, because I am arrived at that Period of Life when a man of business should settle his affairs, and mine are so extensive that the whole of my time is requisite to that object. I will not therefore write anything relative to Politicks, leaving that subject to the rulers for the time being. Whenever the Welfare of your Country will admit your return among your Friends You shall find as warm and welcome a reception from me as from any person whose esteem you value. I am Dear General your sincere Friend and obedient Servant

ROBT. MORRIS

To GENL. WAYNE, Commander in Chief.
Endorsed by WAYNE. "27th March 1795 / from / the HONBLE ROBT. MORRIS"

A VALLEY FORGE MUSTER ROLL. The Hon. P. C. Knox, Secretary of State, recently presented to the Commissioners of Valley Forge Park, the muster roll of Captain John Henry's Company of First Regiment of Continental Artillery, dated at Valley Forge June 5, 1778, about ten days before it started to intercept the retreating British army from Philadelphia.

Charles Harrison, of Virginia, was commissioned Nov. 30, 1776, Colonel of the Virginia regiment of Artillery, and on the organization of the First Regiment Continental Artillery, composed of batteries from Virginia and Maryland, its Colonel, to rank from Nov. 30, 1776. Batteries of this regiment participated in all principal battles of the war. He was mustered out of service in June of 1783. John Henry served in the Canada campaign and was taken prisoner at the assault on Quebec in December, 1775, and after his exchange was commissioned Cornet, First Continental Dragoons June 14, 1776, promoted Lieutenant, Dec. 24, 1776; resigned Feb. 20, 1777. He re-entered the army as Captain of the 10th Company, First Continental Artillery Regiment, to rank from Feb. 1, 1777; resigned from the service Aug. 27, 1778.

CORRECTIONS TO BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOSEPH FOX.—

The following was omitted by mistake from the Biographical Sketch of Joseph Fox, vol. xxxii., p. 197. These are the eldest two children of Samuel M. and Sarah Pleasants Fox. The rest of the list is correctly given.

Part way down the same page, the name of Joseph Mickle Fox is given as head of a family. The first paragraph should have been printed in larger type as is the rest of the matter concerning him.

Issue of Samuel Mickle and Sarah Pleasants Fox:

Samuel Mickle Fox, born October 25, 1799; died February 12, 1848; married Hannah Emilen.

Mary Pleasants Fox, born September 29, 1790; died January 16, 1872; married November 20, 1813, William Wharton Fisher, born October 1, 1786, son of James C. and Hannah (Wharton) Fisher.

LETTER OF JAMES MCHENRY TO ELIAS BOUDINOT, 1778.

HEAD QUARTERS NEAR BRUNSWICK
2 July 1778.

DEAR SIR.—I would beg leave to trouble you with the several inclosures—That for Edenton you will be pleased to put into the care of one of the Delegates from N. Carolina to be forwarded as soon as convenient, in a manner that may save postage, or by the first messenger sent that way—I hope those for Baltimore will not be neglected.

I sincerely congratulate you on the signal success of our arms on the fields of Monmouth the 28 ultimo—Had matters been conducted that morning agreeable to the system for attack, it is more than probable that their whole army would have been routed. Everything was in a fine temper for a total defeat—their men fatigued, murmuring, and in a state of uncertainty as to their destination—with their leaders much alarmed and discouraged by uncommon desertions—An inquiry is now on foot into the cause of the advanced corps recoiling. Gen. Lee who had the command is under arrest.

I am happy to have it in my power to mention the merit of your friend Haming.—He was incessant in his endeavours during the whole day—in reconnoitering the enemy, and in rallying and charging.—But whether he or Col. Laurens deserves most of our commendation is somewhat doubtful—both had their horses shot under them, and both exhibited singular proofs of bravery. They seemed to court death under our doubtful circumstances, and triumphed over it as the face of war changed in our favor.—Independent of any prejudice I may have conceived for Colonel Laurens in consequence of his virtues, I cannot but speak of him in terms of the highest military deserving.—Colonel Fitzgerald also, and Colonel Mead claim the greatest encomiums—The former received a slight contusion. Even the Secretaries caught the general contagion, and had the audacity to put themselves in places of danger, and to share some of the honors of the day.

I wish I could do justice to his Excellency; but you will hear of his conduct and the singular talents which he unfolded with the effects they produced in the complexional combat from other hands.

With much respect and esteem I am sir your most obt & very humble servant.

JAMES MCHENRY.

ELIAS BOUDINOT ESQUIRE.

LETTER OF HON. WILLIAM FINDLEY TO GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE.

March 30, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

Knowing that you see the trains of bussiness in the papers and that Mr. Gregg writes to you, I write seldomer than I would otherwise. You will have observed that after Congress had rejected the presidents recommendation for arming the Merchant ships last summer and postponed the decision on it, this session. The president has discovered that he can carry War into the Ocean by his own authority and has consequently authorized the Merchant ships to arm without even those restrictions designed by the friends of this measure in the House. Observing that we were to be led into War peice meal, and that it was understood by a party

that the power of declaring war vested in Congress was no more than the power of a Herald. We have endeavoured to procure an explanation by a negative Resolution declaring that it was not expedient in the present state of things to go to War. This has occasioned hot blood and puts many Members in a delicate situation. Many argue against the Resolution who say they will vote for it. A direct vote for War is a little unpopulour the question has been discussed three days and is likely to be debated much longer. In the course of this debate Harper has outdone all his former exertions in asserting falsehoods and in pouring out torrents of abuse. He asserted numerous and absolute falsehoods respecting our conduct in the winter of 1793, of this you come in for a share.

You will have observed that the president did not send us the communications he received from the Commissioners but his own deductions from them. We might have made other deductions. It is whispered that Tallyrand, who was taken by the hand in this country by Hamilton and his Junto for two years, and who not only knows the secret conduct and views of our Cabinet, but is said to have an alphabetical list of all the prominent persons in our country, with their character, it is said he has stated some disagreeable facts to our Commissioners from his own knowledge, and has distinguished them according his knowledge of their own characters. This is said to be the secret that it would be imprudent to divulge. This Man under the title of Bishop of Atun was an early Revolutionist and was the real Minister at London when Chawvelin was the ostensible one. He staid for sometime after Chawvelin was dismissed, came from there to this country during the tyranny of Rober-speir and associated with D—— &c, but was a Republican and never proscribed. The Senate have voted for the purchase of 12 additional Frigates, but they will probably restrain the president from taking those offered by Listan. If so it is probable that the bussiness with France and Britain may be settled before our fleet sets to sea. I believe the bill for arming the Merchant Vessells would have been rejected, but the president having so decidedly thrown his weight in the other scale. I suppose he will be supported. We will all agree to provide for internal defence, the contest is about carrying war into the Ocean to protect the produce and manufactures of Britain. It is the cause of the other neutral Nations as well as ours. If these expensive measures succeeds new taxes must follow. A direct tax must be raised when the means of paying it are cut off. A few weeks will determine these points.

I am with great respect,

Your obed^t Serv^t

WM. FINDLEY

GEN^L IRVINE

By every private as well as public [advice] a Convulsion if not a Revolution is not far off in Britain even if France should not invade it.

BENJAMIN WEST'S HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS.—

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has recently acquired Benjamin West's original holograph collections; original drawings and paintings by him, together with many Royal autographs and others of well known artists extra illustrating Galt's Life of West, in seven handsomely bound royal folio volumes.

There are no less than 313 letters or manuscripts in West's autograph, including original drafts of several of his letters to George III, the original drafts of his famous Presidential addresses to the Royal Academy, besides a mass of original and unpublished papers dealing with the Royal Academy, his numerous pictures painted for the English Royal Family, nobility and clergy, his payments to Bartolozzi, etc.

There are 17 original and important drawings by West, the majority of which bear his signature, besides 46 engravings after his greatest pictures, including a superb colored impression of the famous print "The West Family." There are no less than 31 portraits of West, engraved at different periods of his life, including the rare portrait published in 1768, and a fine impression of Lawrenson's famous mezzotint.

The majority of the 532 autograph letters are addressed by distinguished persons of the reigns of George II and George III to West himself. Commencing with Royalty, there are letters of George III and his consort Queen Charlotte, also of George II, George IV, William IV, and the Duke of Kent, James, the "Old Pretender," Catherine the Great, of Russia, Louis XIV, Louis XV, Louis XVI, and Napoleon I, Charles V (Emperor of the West), and Lorenzo de Medicis ("The Magnificent").

There are letters of Poussin and his great contemporary Salvator Rosa, and of more modern date of Reynolds, Harlow, Lawrence, Flaxmen, and fine autographs of Sir Christopher Wren, William Penn, Franklin, Washington, Burke, Lord Chatham, Lord Howe, John Wilkes, Hunter (the great surgeon), Fox, Pitt, Spencer, Percival, Wellington, etc.

West's original catalogue which contains full particulars of his 173 pictures and original drawings, which were offered to the United States after West's death.

Two framed oil portraits of George III and Queen Charlotte, by West, and the portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence of West. This wonderful collection, truly a monument to one of Pennsylvania's greatest sons, is being arranged for exhibition during the coming winter.

LETTER OF GEN. WASHINGTON TO GEN. SMALLWOOD DATED AT VALLEY FORGE IN MARCH OF 1778.

HEAD QUARTERS VALLEY FORGE 21st March 1778

DEAR SIR

I have your fav^r of the 20th. I think the steps you are taking in regard to removing what Forage can be carried off and destroying what cannot, are very proper As it is more than probable that the Enemy will attempt a stroke at you with a superior Force, nothing more ought to be kept at the post than is absolutely necessary. I would therefore have you immediately send four pieces of your Artillery with the Ammunition Waggons belonging to them to this Camp, reserving the four pieces that are lightest.

I desire you will write to Maryland to have the Recruits sent on to join their respective Reg. as fast as they are raised. The sooner they join the less is the loss from stragling and deserting. Added to this we are in great want of Men.

Be pleased to say whether you recd. the Swords and Pistols that were returned and what is the Cost of the Articles I retained. I am Dear Sir

Yr most ob^t. Ser^t.

GEN^l. SMALLWOOD.

G^o. WASHINGTON

LETTER FROM GEN. JOHN SULLIVAN, TO JOHN HANCOCK, October, 6th, 1777; defending his actions at the battle of Brandywine. The letter was written while the army was encamped around Pennypacker's Mills, on the Perkiomen creek.

CAMP PERKIOMEN Oct. 6, 1777.

DEAR SIR,

Since writing the letter which accompanies this, I have had no opportunity of forwarding my papers to Congress, and beg leave to trouble Congress with some remarks upon the severe, and I think very unjust censure cast upon me respecting the intelligence sent by me to Gen. Washington the day of the battle of Brandywine. I wish only to acquaint Congress with the facts. It was even my opinion that the enemy would come round on our right flank. This opinion I often gave the General. I wrote him that morning that it was clearly my opinion. I sent him two messages to the same purpose in the forenoon, and the very first intelligence that I received that they were actually coming that way, I instantly communicated to him. After which the General sent me word to cross the Brandywine with my division, and attack the enemy's left, while the army crossed below me to attack their right. This I was preparing to do, when Major Spear came to me, and informed me that he was from the upper country; that he had come in the road where the enemy must have passed to attack our right, and that there was not the least appearance of them in that quarter; and added that Gen. Washington had sent him out for the purpose of discovering whether the enemy were in that quarter. The account was confirmed by a Sergeant Tucker of the light horse, sent by me on purpose to make discoveries, and had passed on, as he said, to Lancaster Road. This intelligence did by no means alter my opinion, which was founded, not upon any knowledge I had of the facts, but upon an apprehension that Gen. Howe would take that advantage which any good officer in his situation would have done. I considered however that if my opinion or the intelligence I had sent the General had brought him into a plan of attacking the enemy on the advantageous heights, they were possessed of, and a defeat should follow, that I should be justly censured for withholding from him part of the intelligence I had received, and thereby brought on the defeat of our army. I therefore sat down and wrote Major Spear's account, from his own mouth, and forwarded it to His Excellency by a light horseman, and ordered the Major to follow himself. I never gave a comment, or gave my opinion upon the matter. Col. Harrison, a member from Virginia, is possessed of a copy of the letter, as the General's Aid-de-Camp informs me. I beg Congress to see it, and then judge whether I could have been excused for withholding that intelligence merely because my opinion did not coincide with the declaration. Had the General crossed over, left his own advantageous post, and found the whole British army well posted in his front, and his army put to the rout, having a river unfordable in rear, except in one or two places, and most of his troops pushed into it, which must inevitably been the case if he was defeated: I say if this had all happened (which was at least possible) and he had afterwards found out that I had received and withheld the intelligence which might have prevented this misfortune and demanded my reasons, I believe I never should have been able to give one which would be satisfactory to him or Congress, or to the world. I know it to be part

of my duty, to give him every intelligence I received without withholding any part of it because it does not coincide with my own opinion, and I as well know it is exceeding hard to be censured for doing my duty, which has been too much the case with me since I have been in the army.

I must beg leave to make an observation upon the latter part of Col. Price's testimony respecting the Staten Island expedition. He gave it as his opinion that one brigade should have recrossed when he crossed in the morning. When it is known that Gen. Smallwood had retreated two miles and a half from the fork of the road that leads there in order to form a junction with me; that part of the enemy kept even with him all the way, and the residue followed in his rear; that they were between him and the ferry, and on his flank if he had been sent back, it requires no great share of military knowledge to see the madness of separating my forces, and sending one part to be first sacrificed, that the others might afterward be cut to pieces with the greatest ease. I must add to this that a tender lay near to that place, which in ten minutes might have completely possessed the place we had crossed at, and have prevented all possibility of passing. What must have been the fate of this brigade if I had ordered them over in that place, and marched the other off at a distance of eight miles, may easily be conceived. I have ever conceived it dangerous when it remains doubtful, whether the whole force under an officer's command is capable to combat and vanquish the enemy, to divide his forces and send them by different routes and put it in the power of the enemy to follow either party, with an assurance of their own superiority of numbers, and the certainty of the inferiority of the party they wish to destroy. I have been thus particular because I know some of my officers have condemned my conduct, because I did not adopt the plan mentioned by Col. Price. I hope Congress will excuse the length of my letters, as they will not in future be troubled with many letters from,

Your Most Obed^t. Servant,

JOHN SULLIVAN.

HIS EXCELLENCY JOHN HANCOCK, ESQ.

Queries.

WHO WAS THE ARCHITECT OF THE STATE HOUSE, ANDREW HAMILTON or EDMUND WOOLLEY? The original of the following receipt is in the Penn Papers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

The Honourable John Penn Esquire Dr.

To drawing the Elivation of the Frount, one End the Roof Balconey, Chimneys and Torret of the State House, With the fronts and Plans of the Two offiscis and Piazzas allso the Plans of the first and second floors of the State House.

Edmund Woolley £5. 0. 0.

Recd the 22^d of July 1736 of James Steel the above mentioned five Pounds

ꝑ me EDMUND WOOLLEY.

A COMMITTEE OF THE ALUMNI OF ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA IS PREPARING A CATALOGUE to contain all 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.

1 8 2 1			Berkeley, Edmund	Va.
			Blanding, Shubel	S. C.
Banks, Richard	Ga.		Cabell, Landon Rose	Va.
Beattie, Francis Smith	N. Y.		Carthy, Thomas L.	N. C.
Branham, Horace William	Va.		Cooke, James	Va.
Brick, John	N. J.		Curtis, Francis Orlando	S. C.
Byrd, Charles Carter	Va.		Durkee, Robert Aloysius	Md.
Carter, Theodorick Archibald	Va.		Elkinton, John Abraham	N. J.
Christian, Jones Oliver	Va.		Ellis, Benjamin	Pa.
Christian, Wyatt	Va.		Faddis, Thomas J.	N. C.
Claiborne, George	Va.		Fennel, William W.	Va.
Coleman, Littleton Goodwin	Va.		Garrison, Charles	N. J.
Coleman, Littleton Hardy	N. C.		Green, Jonas	Mass.
Cook, Ezekiel Cooper	Pa.		Hahn, William Buskirk	Pa.
Costill, Okey Hoagland	N. J.		Haslett, John	S. C.
Cuthbert, Edward	S. C.		Jones, Alexander	Ga.
Dunn, Theophilus Colhoun	N. Y.		Jones, Samuel	Pa.
Freedley, Samuel	Pa.		Jordan, John	Ga.
Gray, William	Md.		Ker, John	Va.
Griffith, Joseph	Pa.		Lane, Levin Bryan	N. C.
Hendree, John	Va.		Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Va.
Jackson, John Skinner	N. C.		Lewis, Gilley Marion	Va.
Jones, Isaac Newton	N. C.		McCleane, Samuel	Pa.
Jones, William Lyttleton	Md.		Mathias, Amos Griffith	Pa.
Lea, William Wilson A. M.	Tenn.		May, Robert	Pa.
Lee, William Franklin	S. C.		Meigs, Ezra Stiles	Dist. Columbia
Lockett, Cullen	Ga.		Milnor, Robert	Pa.
Maxwell, William M.	Va.		Mordecai, Solomon	Va.
Old, Thomas	Va.		Morris, George W.	Va.
Page, Thomas	N. J.		Moyler, Benjamin Henry	Va.
Pipkin, Isaac	N. C.		Mulford, Isaac Skillman	N. J.
Plater, William	Md.		Nelson, Mann Page	Va.
Price, William Smith	S. C.		Oldmixon, George Augustus W.	Great Britain
Rhees, Benjamin Rush	Pa.		Patterson, Dugald	S. C.
Royster, Richard Watkins	Va.		Perry, Richard Baugh	Va.
Russell, John	Pa.		Pryor, Matthew	N. J.
Scott, Edward Pegram	Va.		Quarles, Moses	S. C.
Shorb, James A.	Md.		Rainey, William	Ga.
Shore, Henry Edwin	Va.		Ritchie, Thomas Henry	Pa.
Short, Richard	Va.			

Skinner, Josiah C.	N. C.	Sandford, Benjamin Jr.	Pa.
Smith, Thomas	S. C.	Satchell, Southey Stewart	Va.
Snyder, Samuel C.	Va.	Smith, George	Va.
Stewart, William Wardrop	N. C.	Spencer, James	Va.
Stith, William	Va.	Starke, Robert D.	Va.
Stoddert, Christopher	Md.	Stout, Thomas Middleton	Del.
Sturdivant, Charles	Va.	Swift, John Dean	Ga.
Taylor, Robert E.	Va.	Taliaferro, John Champe, Jr.	Va.
Todsen, George P.	Mo.	Thomas, Philip Hungerford	N. C.
Underwood, Jonas	N. H.	Tucker, Henry Merivale	Pa.
Van Meter, Thomas Jones	N. J.	Turner, Nathan	N. C.
White, Stephen N. C.	Md.	Uhler, John Jr.	Pa.
		Wagener, John O.	Pa.
		Watson, Fontaine	Va.
		Wilcox, Major Alston	N. C.
		Williams, William Perker or	
		Perkins	Md.
		Willson, Francis Albert	Va.

1 8 2 2

Abernethy, Augustine

Bacon, William

Barnwell, William

Barrington, Samuel

Book Notices.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM HENRY, OF LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, 1729-1786, PATRIOT, MILITARY OFFICER, INVENTOR OF THE STEAM-BOAT. By Francis Jordan, Jr., Lancaster, Pa. 1910. Pp. 185. Illustrated. Boulton Publishing Co., 128 North Front Street, Philadelphia.

It is a characteristic of this biography, that letters and documents, now for the first time given to the public, tell the story, and not the author, of the conspicuous activities of William Henry, who as a military officer served through the Revolution; of his abilities as a financier; of his fame as an inventor; his patriotism and devotion to the cause of the struggling colonists for their independence; and as the benefactor and first patron of Benjamin West. His correspondence with statesmen and officers of high rank, who figured prominently during the Revolution, has a unique historical value.

William Henry sailed for England in 1760, but the vessel was captured by a French privateer and he did not reach London for near a year, where he found the public mind agitated over the attempt of Watts to utilize steam as a motive power. He visited Watts and witnessed his steam engine in operation, and it was then that Henry conceived the idea, which he later perfected, of applying steam to marine navigation. His first tests were made on the Conestoga Creek, near his home; the first boat sunk after a trial, owing to structural weakness; the second boat was a success. His manifold duties during the Revolution, and after the war in Congress, and his early death, prevented his developing his invention for commercial purposes. John Fitch and the German traveler Schoepff, who visited him and inspected his drawings and models, both concede priority to him, and the late Professor Thurston, of Cornell, in his history of the steamboat, awards to William Henry the honor of the first builder; that Fitch improved on Henry, and Fulton on both. He also invented the screw auger. As a contribution to the history of the Revolution, and the development of the services of a distinguished citizen of the Commonwealth, the book is timely and acceptable.

THE SWEDISH SETTLEMENTS ON THE DELAWARE; THEIR HISTORY AND RELATION TO THE ENGLISH AND DUTCH, 1638-1664. WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE SOUTH, THE NEW SWEDEN, AND THE AMERICAN COMPANIES, AND THE EFFORTS OF SWEDEN TO REGAIN THE COLONY. In Two Volumes. By Amandus Johnson, A.M., Ph.D. Philadelphia.

This work is the result of five years of research in the archives and libraries of Sweden, Holland, England and America. For the first time the commercial activities that led up to the founding of the various trading companies and the colony and the preparation of the expeditions to the Delaware have been adequately treated. Much new light has been shed on the political history of the settlements and the relation of the Swedes to the English, Dutch and Indians, and the social life of the colonists, the houses they built, the clothes they wore, the food they ate, as well as other hitherto neglected subjects, have been extensively treated, largely from recently discovered sources. The introduction gives a very full account of Sweden, its political, commercial, social, religious and educational conditions during the first half of the 17th century and enables the reader to understand and appreciate the conditions in New Sweden. The work is published in two volumes of about 400 pages each, and illustrated by over one hundred reproductions of old maps, original sketches of forts, drawings of buildings, etc., and Indian deeds as well as other documents.

The price per volume, bound in green art vellum, gilt top, and gold stamped, is \$2.50. Only a limited edition will be published, of which nearly half is already subscribed for in advance.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, 1909-1910. Philadelphia, 1910. 8vo. pp. 95. Illustrated.

The Year Book of this patriotic hereditary Society, in addition to the lists of its officers and managers, and the proceedings of the twenty-second annual meeting, contains a historical sketch of Christ Church, by Charles Henry Jones, Esq., and the annual sermon by the Rev. Louis Cope Washburn, S. T.D., rector of that church, on "The Secret of Leadership and Its Challenge to Patriotism," based on Col. 1: 11. The Necrological Roll, prepared by the Secretary, Ethan Allan Weaver, C.E., M.Sc., is a valuable contribution to the records of the Society.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SENATOR JAMES ROSS. By James I. Brownson, Esq. Washington, Pa., 1910. 8vo. 52 pp. Illustrated.

Senator Ross, whose grandparents emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, prior to 1723, was born in York County, Penna., July 12, 1762. After graduating at Princeton, he settled in Washington County and was admitted to the bar. In 1795, he removed to Pittsburgh, where he quickly took high rank as a lawyer. In 1794, he succeeded Albert Gallatin in the Senate of the United States, where he became a prominent figure until 1803, when he resumed the practice of his profession until his death, November 27, 1847. The biographical sketch of this distinguished statesman was prepared for the Washington County Historical Society, and the author's tribute to his great talents, varied learning, high principles and keen sense of honor, is a valuable contribution to the history of the Commonwealth.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND WORKS OF JEAN ANTOINE HOUDON, LIFE SCULPTOR OF VOLTAIRE AND OF WASHINGTON. By Charles Henry Hart and Edward Biddle. Royal square octavo, buckram, uncut, 350 pages, with thirty photogravure illustrations. Edition 350 copies. Price \$10.00 net.

In offering to the public these Memoirs of the Life and Works of Jean Antoine Houdon, the greatest of French sculptors, who died in 1828, it seems strange that this tardy justice to his genius should come from this side of the ocean and that, while his art is fully appreciated in his own land, in Britain, and on the continent of Europe, no one of his own tongue should have devoted a volume to the extraordinary career of the author of the superb Diana in the Louvre and the wonderful seated Voltaire in the Théâtre Français. To the American people Houdon is very near, from his having visited this country and chiseled the famous statue of Washington in the Capitol at Richmond, Va., as also from his having sculptured busts of Franklin, Jefferson, Paul Jones, Lafayette, Robert Fulton, and Joel Barlow. It was this keen interest of the writers that has resulted in the present work, in which Houdon's life, both as an artist and as a man, is traced with a fullness that was felt very difficult of accomplishment when first undertaken. As the material used in this work was chiefly in French, and a large part unpublished manuscripts, all the translations have been made by Mr. Biddle, who has also prepared the chapters on the statues of Morphée and of Diana, on Voltaire and on Molière, Rousseau and Mirabeau, while Mr. Hart is responsible for those on Franklin, on the tomb of Montgomery, on John Paul Jones, on the lodge of the Nine Sisters, on Washington, and on Lafayette. The other chapters are composite and will also contain a catalogue of Houdon's known works and also a reprint of the Houdon sale catalogue of 1828, from the unique copy in the National Library of Paris.

The volume will be printed by the DeVinne Press and illustrated with thirty large photogravure plates by the F. A. Ringler Company, which is a certificate of their high quality. Address, 308 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA IN AMERICAN HISTORY. By Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL.D. 8vo, 504 pp. Limited edition of 750 copies, printed from type. William J. Campbell, 1623 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This volume consists of a series of papers treating of the part played by Pennsylvania in the wars of the country, and in the formation, development and preservation of the Union. All of the papers are the outcome of special studies, and are almost exclusively based upon original sources of information.

Writers of history have done scant justice to Pennsylvania. Many of her achievements have been ignored, and many of them have been placed in a false light. A notable example is found in the usual treatment of "The Revolt of the Pennsylvania Line" during the Revolution. Governor Pennypacker shows that the conduct of the Pennsylvania troops which were concerned in the so-called revolt, and which has been held up to censure by historians, was both heroic and patriotic. He

shows that Pennsylvania financed the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Civil War; that she had more generals in the Civil War, and lost more men killed, than any other state; that she has no debt and borrows no money; has always stood for religious liberty and was the first to oppose slavery; was the only state to have an entire army division in the Civil War; that she gave the Federal Government its home for ten years, for which she has never been reimbursed by Congress; and that she always was, and is still, the Keystone of the Union.

In his chapter on Anthony Wayne he shows how Washington turned to Wayne at critical times for support and advice, and never in vain; and he paints in vivid colors the portrait of this great soldier.

Among the subjects treated are: The Battle of Gettysburg as influenced by a Pennsylvania Regiment; Washington in Pennsylvania, where nearly all his official life was spent; The Louisiana Purchase; The Pennsylvania Dutchman; The University of Pennsylvania; The Quarrel between Conrad Beissel and Christopher Saur; The Capture of Stony Point; Congress Hall; The High Water Mark of the British Invasion of America; etc. Whatever the subject, Governor Pennypacker's keen analysis and illuminating comment add a charm to the narrative that holds the interest of the reader through every page.

Mechanically the book is perfect. The edition is strictly limited to 750 numbered copies, at \$4.00 net, per copy.

HISTORICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL GUIDE TO VALLEY FORGE. By W. Herbert Burk, B. I. Philadelphia, 1910. pp. 142. Illustrated.

This attractive little work is more than a guide to the camp site at Valley Forge, for in no other publication will be found so much of the history and incidents of a spot to which the eyes of all patriotic Americans turn. The Valley Forge Commission has marked all important sites, and as visitors follow the well defined lines of entrenchments and redoubts, Mr. Burk's narratives furnish the information that is naturally sought for. "No spot on earth," writes the Rev. Cyrus T. Brady, "not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastille, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England, are so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge." The patriotic work which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has undertaken for the protection and preservation of the camp has recently been recognized by Congress in appropriating a liberal sum of money for the erection of a handsome memorial arch, and a number of the States are preparing to erect memorials to mark the camps of their regiments and brigades. With one single exception, troops from all the original States were present at Valley Forge. The numerous illustrations and maps which Mr. Burk has added to his text are valuable and interesting. A broad distribution of the book is much to be desired.

WRITINGS ON AMERICAN HISTORY, 1908. A Bibliography of Books and Articles on United States and Canadian History published during the year 1908, with some Memoranda on other portions of America. Compiled by Grace Gardner Griffin, New York. The Macmillan Co., 8vo. pp. 174. Price \$2.50 net.

This volume includes the titles of all books and articles, with names of the authors, which contain anything of value to the history of the

United States and Canada. It has been compiled by Miss Griffin at the Library of Congress, who also prepared the volumes for 1906 and 1907. The very full index will be appreciated by all who may consult the work.

RECORD OF THE COURTS OF CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1681-1697. Philadelphia, 1910. 8vo. pp. 430. Published by the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.

In the year 1860 the Historical Society of Pennsylvania published the Upland Court Record, 1676-1681, from the original in the possession of the Society. "The Records of the Courts of Chester County Pennsylvania begun y^e 13th of September, 1681 ending the 10th Day^e of March 1696-7," in the office of the Prothonotary of Chester County, at West Chester, Pa., are now published by the Colonial Society. This recent publication supplies us with much historical data. An excellent index of names will be found helpful.

THE WAR, "Stonewall" Jackson, His Campaigns and Battles, The Regiment, as I saw them. By James H. Wood, Captain of Co. "D," 37 Va. Infy. Regiment. Eddy Press Corp., Cumberland, Md. pp. 181. Illustrated.

These brief personal recollections of the part in which the author participated in the war between the States, begin while he was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, at Lexington, and continue as captain in the 37th Virginia Infantry to his capture at Spottsylvania Court House in May of 1864, and release as a prisoner of war in June of 1865. The operations of his regiment, with the exception of the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns, were confined to Virginia. The book is neatly printed and bound.

TRAVELS IN THE CONFEDERATION, 1783-1784. From the German of Dr Johann D. Schoepf by Alfred J. Morrison, Ph. D. 2 vols. Cloth, \$5.

In 1777, Dr. Schoepf was appointed Chief Surgeon of the Ansbach troops serving in the British army during the Revolution, and was on hospital duty in New York, Philadelphia, and in Rhode Island. Peace having been declared, he left New York in July of 1783, to travel through the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, and extended to East Florida and the Bahama Islands. His book of travels was first published in two volumes at Erlangen in 1788. The greater part of the first volume is devoted to Pennsylvania, as far west as Pittsburgh.

Dr. Schoepf was a man of scientific training, a prominent geologist, and an observer of great good sense and judgment, and his American notes for the year after the Revolution are interesting throughout. This rare work, undoubtedly the most valuable of its kind for that period, has been overlooked to a great extent by historians, and its publication now is most acceptable.

AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS. By Charles A. Beard.
New York, 1810. pp. 772. The Macmillan Co.

The several excellent manuals on American Government now available are written primarily for high schools, but the volume under notice, not too elementary nor yet too technical, is designed for college students and for citizens wishing a general survey of our political system. It is divided into three parts: Historical Foundations; the Federal Government, and State Government, and supplemented by bibliographical notes that are assisting to the reader. Taken in conjunction with the author's Readings in American Government and Politics, the work will be valuable to students of American history.

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