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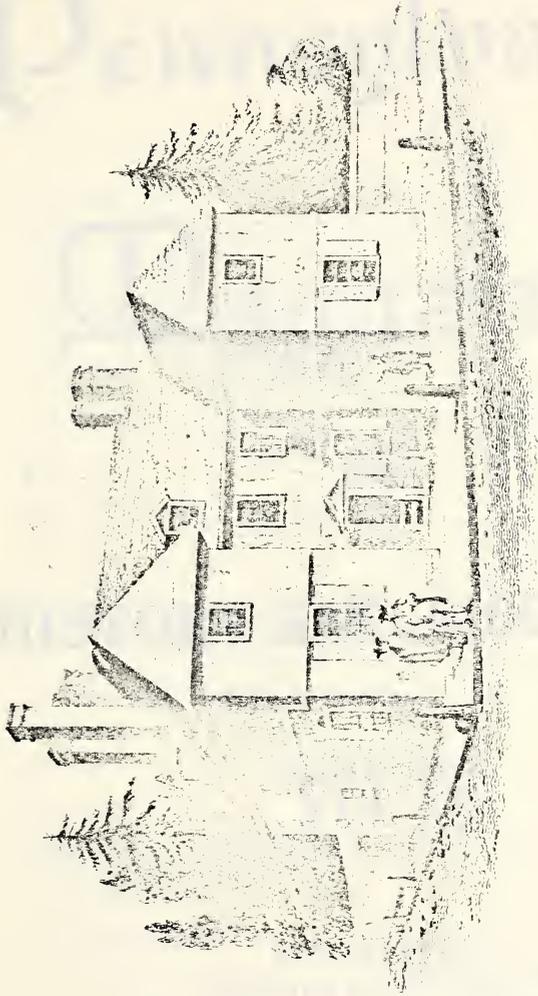
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THE SLATE ROOF HOUSE.

The
Pennsylvania
Magazine

OF

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Vol. IV.

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THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. IV.

1880.

No. 1.

THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMANTOWN, AND THE
CAUSES WHICH LED TO IT.

BY SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

(Read before the Historical Society October 20, 1879.)

Hail to posterity !
Hail, future men of Germanopolis !
Let the young generations yet to be
Look kindly upon this.
Think how your fathers left their native land,
Dear German land, O ! sacred hearths and homes !
And where the wild beast roams
In patience planned
New forest homes beyond the mighty sea,
There undisturbed and free
To live as brothers of one family.
What pains and cares befell,
What trials and what fears,
Remember, and wherein we have done well
Follow our footsteps, men of coming years ;
Where we have failed to do
Aright, or wisely live,
Be warned by us, the better way pursue.
And knowing we were human, even as you,
Pity us and forgive.
Farewell, Posterity ;
Farewell, dear Germany ;
Forever more farewell !—WHITTIER.¹

When the history of Pennsylvania comes to be thoroughly understood, it will be found that the Dutchman, as he is

¹ From the Latin of Francis Daniel Pastorius in the Germantown Records, 1688, first published by Prof. Oswald Seidensticker.

PENNYSYLVANIA MAGAZINE

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

 Vol. 11, No. 1, 1877.

THE HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1763 TO 1776. BY JOHN H. COOPER.

PART I. THE EARLY HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER II. THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

CHAPTER III. THE GROWTH OF THE COLONY.

CHAPTER IV. THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

CHAPTER V. THE CONSTITUTION OF 1776.

CHAPTER VI. THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

CHAPTER VII. THE END OF THE WAR.

THE HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1776 TO 1861. BY JOHN H. COOPER.

PART II. THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

generally called, occupies a position by no means so inconspicuous as that which the most of us are apt to assign to him. Every one is willing to admit that to him is due much of the material prosperity for which this State is so noted, that his hogs are fat, his butter is sweet, his lands are well tilled, and his barns are capacious; but the claim that there is anything distinguished in his origin, or brilliant in his career, is seldom made, and that he has approached his English associates in knowledge of politics, literature, or science those of us who get our Saxon blood by way of the Mersey and the Thames would quickly deny. The facts which tell in his favor, however, are many and striking. Pastorius possessed probably more literary attainments, and produced more literary work than any other of the early emigrants to this province, and he alone, of them all, through the appreciative delineation of a New England poet, has a permanent place in the literature of our own time. Willem Rittinghuysen, in 1690, built on a branch of the Wissahickon Creek the first paper-mill in the Colonies.¹ The Bible was printed in German in America thirty-nine years before it appeared in English, and in the preface to his third edition in 1776, Saur was still able to say, "to the honor of the German people—for no other nation can assert that it has ever been printed in their language in this part of the world."² No other known literary work undertaken in the Colonies equals in magnitude the Mennonite Martyrs' Mirror of Van Braght, printed at Ephrata in 1748, whose publication required the labors of fifteen men for three years. The Speaker of the first

¹ Jones's notes to Thomas's History of Printing, vol. i. p. 21.

² The lack of knowledge concerning the Germans amounts at times almost to obtuseness. Dr. William Smith wrote in 1753 a letter, recently printed, in which he said they were in danger "of sinking into barbarian ignorance," while in another sentence he complained with the utmost naiveté that "they import many foreign books, and in Penna. have their printing houses and their newspapers." The editor of the Magazine of American History lately gave space to a controversy as to whether Collin's Bible or Thomas's Bible, both printed in 1791, was the "First great Quarto Bible in America," apparently unaware that Saur was a half century earlier.

House of Representatives under the Federal Constitution and seven of the Governors of Pennsylvania were men of German descent. The statue selected to represent in the capitol at Washington the military reputation of Pennsylvania is that of a German. Said Thomas Jefferson of David Rittenhouse: "He has not indeed made a world, but he has by imitation approached nearer its maker than any man who has lived from the creation to this day."¹ There are no Pennsylvania names more cherished at home, and more deservedly known abroad, than those of Wister, Shoemaker, Muhlenberg, Weiser, Hiester, Keppele, and Keim, and there are few Pennsylvanians, not comparatively recent arrivals, who cannot be carried back along some of their ancestral lines to the country of the Rhine. An examination of the earliest settlement of the Germans in Pennsylvania, and a study of the causes which produced it may, therefore, well be of interest to all who appreciate the value of our State history. The first impulse followed by the first wave of emigration came from Crefeld, a city of the lower Rhine, within a few miles of the borders of Holland. On the 10th of March, 1682, William Penn conveyed to Jacob Telner, of Crefeld, doing business as a merchant in Amsterdam, Jan Streypers, a merchant of Kaldkirchen, a village in the vicinity, still nearer to Holland, and Direk Sipman, of Crefeld, each five thousand acres of land to be laid out in Pennsylvania. As the deeds were executed upon that day,² the design must have been in

¹ Jefferson's Notes on Virginia.

² Mr. Lawrence Lewis has suggested that under the system of double dating between Jan. 1 and March 25, which then prevailed, it is probable that the date was March 10, 1682-3. The evidence pro and con is strong and conflicting. The facts in favor of 1682-3 are mainly—

1. It is manifest from an examination of the patents that the custom was, whenever a single date, as 1682, was mentioned within those limits, the latter date, 1682-3, was meant.

2. A deed to Telner, dated June 2, 1683 (Ex. Rec. 8. p. 655), recites as follows: "Whereas the said William Penn by indentures of lease and release, bearing date the ninth and tenth days of the month called March for the consideration therein mentioned, etc." The presumption is that the March referred to is the one immediately preceding.

contemplation and the arrangements made some time before. Telner had been in America between the years 1678 and 1681, and we may safely infer that his acquaintance with the country had much influence in bringing about the purchase.¹

In November, 1682, we find the earliest reference to the enterprise which subsequently resulted in the formation of the Frankfort Company. At that date Pastorius heard of it

3. The lease and release to Telner March 9 and 10, 1682, and several deeds of June, 1683, are all recited to have been in the 35th year of the reign of Charles II. It is evident that March 10, 1681-2, and June, 1683, could not both have been within the same year.

This would be enough to decide the matter if the facts in favor of 1681-2 were not equally conclusive. They are—

1. It is probable, *a priori*, and from the German names of the witnesses that the deeds to the Crefelders, except that to Telner, were dated and delivered by Benj. Furly, Penn's agent at Rotterdam for the sale of lands. In both Holland and Germany the present system of dating had been in use for over a century.

2. A patent (Ex. Rec. vol. i. p. 462) recites as follows: "Whereas by my indentures of lease and release dated the 9 and 10 days of March Anno 1682 and whereas by my indentures dated the first day of April, and year aforesaid, I remised and released to the same Dirck Sipman the yearly rent. . ." The year aforesaid was 1682, and if the quit rent was released April 1, 1682, the conveyance to Sipman must have been earlier. If on the 25th of March another year, 1683, had intervened, the word *aforesaid* could not have been correctly used. This construction is strengthened by the fact that the release of quit rent to Streypers, which took place April 1, 1683, is recited in another patent (Ex. Rec. 1, p. 686) as follows: "Of which said sum or yearly rent by an indenture bearing date the first day of April for the consideration therein mentioned in the year 1683 I remised and released."

3. The lease and release to Telner on March 9 and 10, 1682, are signed by William Penn, witnessed by Herbert Springett, Thomas Coxe, and Seth Craske, and purport to have been executed in England. An Op den Graeff deed in the Germantown book recites that they were executed at London. Now in March, 1681-2, Penn was in England, but in March, 1682-3, he was in Philadelphia.

4. Pastorius says that Penn at first declined to give the Frankfort Co. city lots, because they had made their purchase after he (Penn) had left England and the books had been closed, and that a special arrangement was made to satisfy them. Penn left England Sept. 1, 1682. The deeds show that the Crefelders received their city lots.

¹ Hazard's Register, vol. vi. p. 183.

for the first time, and he, as agent, bought the lands when in London between the 8th of May and 6th of June, 1683.¹ The eight original purchasers were Jacob Van de Walle, Dr. Johann Jacob Schutz, Johann Wilhelm Ueberfeldt, Daniel Behagel, Caspar Merian, George Strauss, Abraham Hasevoet, and Jan Laurens, an intimate friend of Telner, apparently living at Rotterdam. Before Nov. 12, 1686, on which day, in the language of the Manatawny patent, they "formed themselves into a company," the last named four had withdrawn, and their interests had been taken by Francis Daniel Pastorius, the celebrated Johanna Eleanora Von Merlau, wife of Dr. Johann Wilhelm Peterson, Dr. Gerhard Von Maastricht, Dr. Thomas Von Wylich, Johannes Lebrun, Balthasar Jawert, and Dr. Johannes Kemler. That this was the date of the organization of the Company is also recited in the power of attorney which they executed in 1700.² Up to the 8th of June, 1683, they seem to have bought 15,000 acres of land, which were afterwards increased to 25,000 acres. Of the eleven members nearly all were followers of the pietist Spener, and five of them lived at Frankfort, two in Wesel, two in Lubeck, and one in Duisberg. Though to this company has generally been ascribed the settlement of Germantown, and with it the credit of being the originators of German emigration, no one of its members except Pastorius ever came to Pennsylvania, and of still more significance is the fact that, so far as known, no one of the early emigrants to Pennsylvania came from Frankfort.

On the 11th of June, 1683, Penn conveyed to Govert Remke, Lenart Arets, and Jacob Isaacs Van Bebber, a baker, all of Crefeld, one thousand acres of land each, and they, together with Telner, Streypers, and Sipman, constituted the original Crefeld purchasers. It is evident that their purpose was colonization, and not speculation. The arrangement be-

¹ Pastorius MS. in the Historical Society of Pa.

² The power of attorney says, "und desswegen in Krafft des den 12 Novembris, 1686, beliebten brieffes eine Societat geschlossen." Both the original agreement and the letter of attorney, with their autographs and seals, are in my possession.

tween Penn and Sipman provided that a certain number of families should go to Pennsylvania within a specified time, and probably the other purchasers entered into similar stipulations.¹ However that may be, ere long thirteen men with their families, comprising thirty-three persons, nearly all of whom were relatives, were ready to embark to seek new homes across the ocean. They were Lenart Arets, Abraham Op den Graeff, Dirck Op den Graeff, Hermann Op den Graeff, Willem Streypers, Thones Kunders, Reynier Tyson, Jan Seimens, Jan Lensen, Peter Keurlis, Johannes Bleikers, Jan Lucken, and Abraham Tunes. The three Op den Graeffs were brothers, Hermann was a son-in-law of Van Bebbber, they were accompanied by their sister Margaretha, and they were cousins of Jan and Willem Streypers, who were also brothers. The wives of Thones Kunders and Lenart Arets were sisters of the Streypers, and the wife of Jan was the sister of Reynier Tyson. Peter Keurlis was also a near relative, and the location of the signatures of Jan Lucken and Abraham Tunes on the certificate of the marriage of a son of Thones Kunders with a daughter of Willem Streypers in 1710 indicates that they too were connected with the group by family ties.² On the 7th of June, 1683, Jan Streypers and Jan Lensen entered into an agreement at Crefeld by the terms of which Streypers was to let Lensen have fifty acres of land at a rent of a rix dollar and half a stuyver, and to lend him fifty rix dollars for eight years at the interest of six rix dollars annually. Lensen was to transport himself and wife to Pennsylvania, to clear eight acres of Streyper's land, and to work for him twelve days in each year for eight years. The agreement proceeds, "I further promise to lend him a Linnen-weaving stool with 3 combs, and he shall have said weaving stool for two years . . . and for this Jan Lensen shall teach my son Leonard in one year the art of weaving, and Leonard shall be bound to weave faithfully

¹ Dutch deed from Sipman to Peter Schumacher in the Germantown Book in the Recorder's office.

² Streper MSS. in the Historical Society. The marriage certificate belongs to Dr. J. H. Conrad.

during said year." On the 18th of June the little colony were in Rotterdam, whither they were accompanied by Jacob Telner, Direk Sipman, and Jan Streypers, and there many of their business arrangements were completed. Telner conveyed 2000 acres of land to the brothers Op den Graeff, and Sipman made Herman Op den Graeff his attorney. Jan Streypers conveyed 100 acres to his brother Willem, and to Seimens and Keurlis each 200 acres. Bleikers and Lucken each bought 200 acres from Benjamin Furly, agent for the purchasers at Frankfort. At this time James Claypoole, a Quaker merchant in London, who had previously had business relations of some kind with Telner, was about to remove with his family to Pennsylvania, intending to sail in the Concord, Wm. Jeffries, master, a vessel of 500 tons burthen. Through him a passage from London was engaged for them in the same vessel, which expected to leave Gravesend on the 6th of July, and the money was paid in advance.¹ It is now ascertained definitely that eleven of these thirteen emigrants were from Crefeld, and the presumption that their two companions, Jan Lucken and Abraham Tunes, came from the same city is consequently strong. This presumption is increased by the indications of relationship, and the fact that the wife of Jan Seimens was Mercken Williamsen Lucken. Fortunately, however, we are not wanting in evidence of a general character. Pastorius,² after having an interview with

¹ Letter-book of James Claypoole in the Historical Society.

² Christian Pastorius, a citizen of Warburg, was the father of Martin Pastorius, assessor of the court at Erfurt, who married Brigitta, daughter of Christian Flinsberger of Muhlhausen. Their son, Melchior Adam, was born at Erfurt Sept. 21, 1624, and educated at the University of Würtzburg. He studied both law and theology, and having married Magdalena, daughter of Stephen Dietz and of Margaretha Fischer, and having been converted to the protestant faith, he settled at Windsheim, where he held several offices, and finally became elder burgomaster and judge. Francis Daniel Pastorius, the son of Melchior and Magdalena, was born at Somerhausen Sept. 26, 1651. When he was seven years old his father removed to Windsheim, and there he was sent to school. Later he spent two years at the University of Strasburg, in 1672 went to the high school at Basle, and afterward studied law at Jena. He was thoroughly familiar with the Greek,

Telner at Rotterdam a few weeks earlier, accompanied by four servants, who seem to have been Jacob Schumacher,

Latin, German, French, Dutch, English, and Italian tongues, and at the age of twenty-two publicly disputed in different languages upon law and philosophy. On the 24th of April, 1679, he went to Frankfort, and there began the practice of law; but in June, 1680, he started with Johan Bonaventura Von Rodeck, "a noble young spark," on a tour through Holland, England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, which occupied over two years. On his return to Frankfort in November, 1682, he heard from his friends the Pietists of the contemplated emigration to Pennsylvania, and with a sudden enthusiasm he determined to join them, or in his own words, "a strong desire came upon me to cross the seas with them, and there, after having seen and experienced too much of European idleness, to lead with them a quiet and Christian life." He immediately began his preparations by writing to his father to ask his consent and obtain some funds, and by sending his books to his brother. He sailed from London June 10, 1683, and arrived in Philadelphia August 20th. His great learning and social position at home made him the most conspicuous person at Germantown. He married Nov. 26, 1688, Ennecke Klosterman, and had two sons, John Samuel and Henry. He describes himself as "of a Melancholy Cholerick Complexion, and, therefore (juxta Culpepper, p. 194), gentle, given to Sobriety, Solitary, Studious, doubtful, Shamefaced, timorous, pensive, constant and true in actions, of a slow wit, with obliviousness, &c.,

If any does him wrong,
He can't remember't long."

From his father and other relations he received altogether 1263 Reichsthaler, of which he says, "Tot pereunt cum tempore Nunmi." He wrote punning poems in various languages, and a host of books, of which a few were printed, and many have been lost. The following letter is characteristic:—

"Dear Children John Samuel and Henry Pastorius: Though you are (*Germano sanguine nati*) of high Dutch Parents, yet remember that your Father was Naturalized, and y^e born in an English Colony, Consequently each of you *Anglus Natus* an Englishman by Birth. Therefore, it would be a shame for you if you should be ignorant of the English Tongue, the Tongue of your Countrymen; but that you may learn the better I have left a Book for you both, and commend the same to your reiterated perusal. If you should not get much of y^e Latin, nevertheless Read y^e the English part oftentimes OVER AND OVER AND OVER. And I assure you that *Semper aliquid hærebit*. For the Dripping of the house-caves in Time maketh a hole in an hard stone. *Non vi sed sæpe cadendo*, and it is very bad Cloath that by often dipping will take no Colour.

Lectio lecta placet, decies repetita placebit
Quod Natura negat vobis Industria præstet.—F. D. P."

Isaac Dilbeek, George Wertmuller, and Koenradt Rutters, had gone to America representing both the purchasers at Frankfort and Crefeld. In his references to the places at which he stopped on his journey down the Rhine he nowhere mentions emigrants except at Crefeld, where he says: "I talked with Tunes Kunders and his wife, Dirck, Hermann, and Abraham Op den Graeff and many others, who six weeks later followed me."¹ For some reason the emigrants were delayed between Rotterdam and London, and Claypoole was in great uneasiness for fear the vessel should be compelled to sail without them, and they should lose their passage money. He wrote several letters about them to Benjamin Furlly at Rotterdam. June 19th he says, "I am glad to hear the Crevill friends are coming." July 3d he says, "before I go away weh now is like to be longer than we expected by reason of the Crevill friends not coming we are fain to loyter and keep the ship still at Blackwall upon one pretence or another;" and July 10 he says, "It troubles me much that the friends from Crevillt are not yet come."² As he had the names of the thirty-three persons, this contemporary evidence is very strong, and it would seem safe to conclude that all of this pioneer band, which, with Pastorius, founded Germantown, came from Crefeld. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg says the first comers were platt-deutsch from the neighborhood of Cleves.³ Despite the forebodings of Claypoole the emigrants reached London in time for the Concord, and they set sail westward on the 24th of July. While they are for the first time experiencing the dangers and trials of a voyage across

Israel Pemberton, a pupil fourteen years old, on whom he had used the rod, wrote concerning him 13th of 6th mo. 1698: "The first time I saw him I told my father that I thought he would prove an angry master. He asked me why so; I told him I thought so by his nose, for which he called me a prating boy."

He died Sept. 27, 1719.

¹ Pastorius MS. cited by Seidensticker in the *Deutsche Pioneer*, vol. ii. p. 142.

² Letter Book of James Claypoole.

³ *Hallische Nachrichten*, p. 665.

the ocean, doubtless sometimes looking back with regret, but oftener wistfully and wonderingly forward, let us return to inquire who these people were who were willing to abandon forever the old homes and old friends along the Rhine, and commence new lives with the wolf and the savage in the forests upon the shores of the Delaware.

The origin of the sect of Mennonites is somewhat involved in obscurity. Their opponents, following Sleidanus and other writers of the 16th century, have reproached them with being an outgrowth of the Anabaptists of Munster. On the contrary, their own historians, Mehrning, Van Braght, Schym, Maatschoen, and Roosen, trace their theological and lineal descent from the Waldenses, some of whose communities are said to have existed from the earliest Christian times, and who were able to maintain themselves in obscure parts of Europe, against the power of Rome, in large numbers from the 12th century downward. The subject has of recent years received thorough and philosophical treatment at the hands of S. Blaupot Ten Cate, a Dutch historian.¹ The theory of the Waldensian origin is based mainly on a certain similarity in creed and church observances; the fact that the Waldenses are known to have been numerous in those portions of Holland and Flanders where the Mennonites arose and thrived, and to have afterward disappeared; the ascertained descent of some Mennonite families from Waldenses; and a marked similarity in habits and occupations. This last fact is especially interesting in our investigation, as will be hereafter seen. The Waldenses carried the art of weaving from Flan-

¹ *Geschiedkundig Onderzoek naar den Waldenzischen oorsprong van de Nederlandsche Doopsgezinden.* Amsterdam, 1844.

A nearly contemporary authority, which seems to have escaped the observation of European investigators, is "De vitis, sectis, et dogmatibus omnium Hæreticorum, &c., per Gabrielen Prateolum Marcossium," published at Cologne in 1583, which says, p. 25: "Est perniciosior etiam tertia quæ quoniam a Catholicis legitime baptizatos rebaptizat. Anabaptistorum secta vocatur. De quo genere videntur etiam fuisse fratres Vualdenses; quos et ipsos non ita pridem rebaptizasse constat, quamuis eorum nonnulli, nuper adeo, sicut ipsi in Apologia sua testantur, iterare Baptismum desierint; in multis tamen eos cum Anabaptistis conuenire certum est."

ders into Holland, and so generally followed that trade as in many localities to have gone by the name of *Tisserands*, or weavers.¹ It is not improbable that the truth lies between the two theories of friend and foe, and that the Baptist movement which swept through Germany and the Netherlands in the early part of the 16th century gathered into its embrace many of these communities of Waldenses. At the one extreme of this movement were Thomas Munzer, Bernhard Rothman, Jean Matthys, and John of Leyden; at the other were Menno Simons, and Dirck Philips. Between them stood Battenburg and David Joris of Delft. The common ground of them all, and about the only ground which they had in common, was opposition to the baptism of infants. The first party became entangled in the politics of the time, and ran into the wildest excesses. They preached to the peasantry of Europe, trodden beneath the despotic heels of Church and State, that the kingdom of Christ upon earth was at hand, that all human authority ought to be resisted and overthrown, and all property be divided. After fighting many battles and causing untold commotion, they took possession of the city of Munster, and made John of Leyden a king. The pseudo-kingdom endured for more than a year of siege and riot, and then was crushed by the power of the State, and John of Leyden was torn to pieces with red hot pincers, and his bones set aloft in an iron cage for a warning.²

Menno Simons was born at the village of Witmarsum in Friesland, in the year 1492, and was educated for the priesthood, upon whose duties early in life he entered. The beheading of Sicke Snyder for rebaptism in the year 1531 in his near neighborhood called his attention to the subject of infant baptism, and after a careful examination of the Bible and the writings of Luther and Zwinglius, he came to the conclusion there was no foundation for it in the Scriptures. At the request of a little community near him holding like views he began to preach to them, and in 1536 formally

¹ Ten Cate's *Onderzoek*, p. 42.

² Catron's *Histoire des Anabaptistes*, p. 462.

severed his connection with the Church of Rome. Ere long he began to be recognized as the leader of the *Doopsgezinde* or *Taufgesinnste*, and gradually the sect assumed from him the name of Mennonites. His first book was a dissertation against the errors and delusions in the teachings of John of Leyden, and after a convention held at Buckhold in Westphalia in 1538, at which Battenburg and David Joris were present, and Menno and Dirck Philips were represented, the influence of the fanatical Anabaptists seems to have waned.¹ His entire works, published at Amsterdam in 1681, make a folio volume of 642 pages. Luther and Calvin stayed their hands at a point where power and influence would have been lost, but the Dutch reformer, Menno, far in advance of his time, taught the complete severance of Church and State, and the principles of religious liberty which have been embodied in our own federal constitution were first worked out in Holland.² The Mennonites believed that no baptism was efficacious unless accompanied by repentance, and that the ceremony administered to infants was vain. They took not the sword and were entirely non-resistant.³ They swore not at all.⁴ They practised the washing of the feet of the brethren,⁵ and made use of the ban or the avoidance of those who were pertinaciously derelict.⁶ In dress and speech they were plain, and in manners simple. Their ecclesiastical enemies, even while burning them for their heresies, bore testimony to the purity of their lives, their thrift, frugality, and homely virtues.⁷ They were generally husbandmen and artisans, and so many of them were weavers that, we are told by Roosen,

¹ Nippold's Life of David Joris. Roosen's Menno Simons, p. 32.

² Barclay's Religious Societies of the Commonwealth, pp. 78, 676; Menno's "Exhortation to all in Authority," in his works. Funk's edition, vol. i. p. 75; vol. ii. p. 303.

³ Matthew xxvi. 52.

⁴ Matthew v. 32 to 37.

⁵ John xiii. 4, 17; I. Timothy v. 10.

⁶ Matthew xviii. 17; I. Corinthians v. 9, 11; II. Thes. iii. 14.

⁷ Says Catrou, p. 259, "On ne peut disconvenir que des sectes de la sorte n'ayent ete remplies d'assez bonnes gens et assez réglées pour les moeurs." And page 103, "Leurs invectives contre le luxe, contre l'vyrognerie, et contre incontinence avoient je ne scai quoi de pathetique."

certain woven and knit fabrics were known as Mennonite goods.¹ The shadow of John of Leyden, however, hung over them, the name of Anabaptist clung to them, and no sect, not even the early Christians, was ever more bitterly or persistently persecuted. In the year 1569, there were put to death for this cause at Rotterdam 7 persons, Haarlem 10, the Hague 13, Cortrijk 20, Brugge 23, Amsterdam 26, Ghent 103, and Antwerp 229, and in the last-named city there were 37 in 1571 and 37 in 1574, the last by fire.² It was usual to burn the men and drown the women. Occasionally some were buried alive, and the rack and like preliminary tortures were used to extort confessions, and get information concerning others of the sect. Ydse Gaukes gives, in a letter written to his brother from prison, a graphic description of his own treatment. After telling that his hands were tied behind his back, he continues: "Then they drew me up about a foot from the ground and let me hang. I was in great pain, but I tried to be quiet. Nevertheless, I cried out three times, and then was silent. They said *that is only child's play*, and letting me down again they put me on a stool, but asked me no questions, and said nothing to me. They fastened an iron bar to my feet with two chains, and hung on the bar three heavy weights. When they drew me up again a Spaniard tried to hit me in the face with a chain, but he could not reach; while I was hanging I struggled hard, and got one foot through the chain, but then all the weight was on one leg. They tried to fasten it again, but I fought with all my strength. That made them all laugh, but I was in great pain." He was afterward burned to death by a slow fire at Deventer, in May, 1571.³ Their meetings were held in secret places, often in the middle of the night, and in order to prevent possible exposure under the pressure of pain, they purposely avoided knowing the names of the brethren whom

¹ Life of Gerhard Roosen, p. 9.

² Geschiedenis der Doopsgezinden in Holland, etc., Ten Cate, p. 72.

³ Van Braght's Blutige Schauptatz oder Martyrer Spiegel.—Ephrata, 1743, vol. ii. p. 632.

they met, and of the preachers who baptized them.¹ A reward of 100 gold guilders was offered for Menno, malefactors were promised pardon if they should capture him,² Tjaert Ryndertz was put on the wheel in 1539 for having given him shelter, and a house in which his wife and children had rested, unknown to its owner, was confiscated. He was, as his followers fondly thought, miraculously protected however, died peacefully in 1559, and was buried in his own cabbage garden. The natural result of this persecution was much dispersion. The prosperous communities at Hamburg and Altona were founded by refugees, the first Mennonites in Prussia fled there from the Netherlands, and others found their way up the Rhine.³ Crefeld is chiefly noted for its manufactures of silk, linen, and other woven goods, and these manufactures were first established by persons fleeing from religious intolerance.

From the Mennonites sprang the general Baptist churches of England, the first of them having an ecclesiastical connection with the parent societies in Holland, and their organizers being Englishmen who, as has been discovered, were actual members of the Mennonite church at Amsterdam.⁴ It was for the benefit of these Englishmen that the well-known Confession of Faith of Hans de Ries and Lubbert Gerritz was written,⁵ and according to the late Robert Barclay, whose valuable work bears every evidence

¹ Van Braght, vol. ii. p. 468.

² A copy of the proclamation may be seen in Ten Cate's *Geschiedenis der Doopsgezinden in Friesland, etc.*, p. 63.

³ Life of Gerhard Roosen, p. 5. Reiswitz and Waldzeck, p. 19.

⁴ Barclay's *Religious Societies*, pp. 72, 73, 95.

⁵ The preface to that Confession, Amsterdam, 1686, says: "Ter cause, also daer eenige Engelsche uyt Engeland gevluht ware, om de vryheyd der Religie alhier te genieten, en alsoo sy een schriftelijcke confessie (van de voornoemde) hebben begeert, want veele van hare gheselschap inde Duytsche Tale onervaren zijnde, het selfde niet en konde verstaen, ende als dan konde de ghene die de Tale beyde verstonde de andere onderrechten, het welke oock niet onvruchtbaer en is ghebleven, want na overlegh der saecke zijn sy met de voornoemde Gemeente vereenight."

of the most thorough and careful research, it was from association with these early Baptist teachers that George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, imbibed his views. Says Barclay: "We are compelled to view him as the unconscious exponent of the doctrine, practice, and discipline of the ancient and stricter party of the Dutch Mennonites."¹ If this be correct, to the spread of Mennonite teachings we owe the origin of the Quakers, and the settlement of Pennsylvania. The doctrine of the inner light was by no means a new one in Holland and Germany, and the dead letter of the Scriptures is a thought common to David Joris, Caspar Schwenckfeldt, and the modern Quaker. The similarity between the two sects has been manifest to all observers, and recognized by themselves. William Penn, writing to James Logan of some emigrants in 1709, says: "Herewith comes the Palatines, whom use with tenderness and love, and fix them so that they may send over an agreeable character; for they are a sober people, divers Mennonists, and will neither swear nor fight. See that Guy has used them well."² Thomas Chalkley, writing from Holland the same year, says: "There is a great people which they call Mennonists who are very near to truth, and the fields are white unto harvest among that people spiritually speaking."³ When Ames,⁴ Caton, Stubbs, Penn, and others of the early Friends went to Holland and Germany, they were received with the utmost kindness by the Mennonites, which is in strong contrast with their treatment at the hands of the established churches.

The strongest testimony of this character, however, is given by Thomas Story, the recorder of deeds in Pennsylvania, who made a trip to Holland and Germany in 1715. There he preached in the Mennonite meeting houses at Hoorn, Holfert, Drachten, Goredyke, Heerveen, Jever, Oude-

¹ p. 77.

² Penn Logan Correspondence, vol. ii. p. 354.

³ Works of Thomas Chalkley, Phila. 1749, p. 70.

⁴ William Ames, an accession to Quakerism from the Baptists, was the first to go to Holland and Germany, and it was he who made the converts in Amsterdam and Krisheim.

boone, Grow, Leeuwarden, Dokkum, and Henleven, while at Malkwara no meeting was held because "a Person of note among the Menists being departed this life," and none at Saardam because of "the chief of the Menists being over at Amsterdam." These meetings were attended almost exclusively by Mennonites, and they entertained him at their houses. One of their preachers he describes as "convinced of truth," and of another he says that after a discourse of several hours about religion they "had no difference." Jacob Nordyke, of Harlingen, "a Menist and friendly man," accompanied the party on their journey, and when the wagon broke down near Oudeboone he went ahead on foot to prepare a meeting. The climax of this staid good fellowship was capped, however, at Grow. Says Story in his journal: "Hemine Gosses, their preacher, came to us, and taking me by the hand he embraced me and saluted me with several kisses, which I readily answered, for he expressed much satisfaction before the people, and received us gladly, inviting us to take a dish of tea with him. . . He showed us his garden, and gave us of his grapes of several kinds, but first of all a dram lest we should take cold after the exercise of the meeting," and "treated us as if he had been a Friend, from which he is not far, having been as tender as any at the meeting."

William Sewel, the historian, was a Mennonite, and it certainly was no accident that the first two Quaker histories were written in Holland.¹ It was among the Mennonites they made their converts.² In fact transition between the two sects both ways was easy. Quakers became members of the Mennonite church at Crefeld³ and at Haarlem,⁴ and in the reply which Peter Henrichs and Jacob Claus of Amsterdam made in 1679 to a pamphlet by Heinrich Kassel, a Mennonite preacher at Krisheim, they quote him as saying "that the so-called Quakers, especially here in the Palatinate, have fallen off and gone out from the Mennonites."⁵

¹ Sewel and Gerhard Croese.

² Sewel, Barclay, Seidensticker.

³ Life of Gerhard Roosen, p. 66.

⁴ Story's Journal, p. 490.

⁵ This rare and valuable pamphlet is in the library of A. H. Cassel.

These were the people who, some as Mennonites,¹ and others, perhaps, as recently converted Quakers, after being unresistingly driven up and down the Rhine for a century and a half, were ready to come to the wilds of America. Of the six original purchasers Jacob Telner and Jacob Isaacs Van Bebber are known to have been members of the Mennonite Church; Govert Remke, January 14, 1686, sold his land to Dirck Sipman, and had little to do with the emigration; Sipman selected as his attorneys here at various times Hermann Op den Graeff, Hendrick Sellen, and Van Bebber, all of whom were Mennonites; and Jan Streypers was represented also by Sellen, was a cousin of the Op den Graeffs, and was the uncle of Hermannus and Arnold Kuster, two of the most active of the early Pennsylvania members of that sect. Of the emigrants Dirck, Hermann, and Abraham Op den Graeff were Mennonites, and were grandsons of Hermann Op den Graeff, the delegate from Crefeld to the Council which met at Dordrecht in 1632, and adopted a Confession of Faith.² Many of the others, as we have seen, were connected with the Op den Graeffs by family ties. Jan Lensen was a member of the Mennonite church here. Jan Lucken bears the same name as the engraver who illustrated the edition of Van Braght published in 1685, and others of the books of that church, and the Dutch Bible which he brought with him is a copy of the third edition of Nicolaes Biestkens, the first

¹ In this connection the statement of Hortensius in his *Histoire des Anabaptistes*, Paris, 1695, is interesting. He says in the preface: "Car cette sorte de gens qu'on appelle aujourd'hui Mennonites ou Anabaptistes en Hollande et ceux qui sont connus en Angleterre sous le nom de Koakres ou Trembleurs, qui sont partagés en plus de cent sortes de Sectes, ne peuvent point conter d'autre origine que celle des Anabaptistes de Munster quoi qu'a present ils se tiennent beaucoup plus en repos, et qu'ils n'ayent aucune ambition pour le gouvernement ou l'administration des affaires temporelles, et mesme que le port ou l'usage de toute sortes d'armes soit entierement defendu parmi eux."

² Scheuten genealogy in the possession of Miss Elizabeth Muller, of Crefeld. I am indebted for extracts from this valuable MS., which begins with the year 1562, to Frederick Muller, the celebrated antiquary and bibliophile of Amsterdam.

Bible published by the Mennonites.¹ Lenart Arets, a follower of David Joris, was beheaded at Poeldyk in 1535. The name Tunes occurs frequently on the name lists of the Mennonite preachers about the time of this emigration, and Herman Tunes was a member of the first church in Pennsylvania. This evidence, good as far as it goes, but not complete, is strengthened by the statements of Mennonite writers and others upon both sides of the Atlantic. Roosen tells us "William Penn had in the year 1683 invited the Mennonites to settle in Pennsylvania. Soon many from the Netherlands went over and settled in and about Germantown."² Funk, in his account of the first church, says: "Upon an invitation from William Penn to our distressed forefathers in the faith it is said a number of them emigrated either from Holland or the Palatinate, and settled in Germantown in 1683, and there established the first church in America."³ Rupp asserts that, "In Europe they had been sorely persecuted, and on the invitation of the liberal-minded William Penn they transported themselves and families into the province of Pennsylvania as early as 1683. Those who came that year and in 1698 settled in and about Germantown."⁴ Says Haldeman: "Whether the first Taufgesinneten or Mennonites came from Holland or Switzerland I have no certain information, but they came in the year 1683."⁵ Richard Townsend, an eminent Quaker preacher, who came over in the *Welcome*, and settled a mile from Germantown, calls them a "religious good people," but he does not say they were Friends, as he probably would have done had the facts justified it.⁶ Abraham, Dirck and Hermann Op den Graeff, Lenart Arets, Abraham Tunes, and Jan Lensen were linen weavers, and in 1686 Jan Streypers wrote to his brother Willem inquiring "who has wove my yarns, how

¹ The Bible now belongs to Abel Lukens, of North Wales, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania.

² p. 60.

³ Mennonite Family Almanac for 1875.

⁴ History of Berks County, p. 423.

⁵ Geschichte der Gemeinde Gottes, p. 55.

⁶ Hazard's Register, vol. vi. 198.

many ells long, and how broad the cloth made from it, and through what fineness of comb it has been through."¹

The pioneers had a pleasant voyage, and reached Philadelphia on the 6th of October. In the language of Claypoole, "The blessing of the Lord did attend us so that we had a very comfortable passage, and had our health all the way."² Unto Johannes Bleikers a son Peter was born while at sea. Cold weather was approaching, and they had little time to waste in idleness or curiosity. On the 12th of the same month a warrant was issued to Pastorius for 6000 acres "on behalf of the German and Dutch purchasers," on the 24th Thomas Fairman measured off fourteen divisions of land, and the next day meeting together in the cave of Pastorius they drew lots for the choice of location. Under the warrant 5350 acres were laid out May 2, 1684, "having been allotted and shared out by the said Daniel Pastorius, as trustee for them, and by their own consent to the German and Dutch purchasers after named, as their respective several and distinct dividends, whose names and quantities of the said land they and the said Daniel Pastorius did desire might be herein inserted and set down, viz.: The first purchasers of Frankfort, Germany, Jacobus Van de Walle 535, Johan Jacob Schutz 428, Johan Wilhelm Uberfeld 107, Daniel Behagel 356½, George Strauss 178¼, Jan Laurens 535, Abraham Hasevoet 535, in all 2675 acres of land. The first purchasers of Crefeld, in Germany, Jacob Telner 989, Jan Streypers 275, Dirck Sipman 588, Govert Remke 161, Lenert Arets 501, Jacob Isaacs 161, in all 2675 acres." In addition 200 acres were laid out for Pastorius in his own right, and 150 acres to Jurian Hartsfelder, a stray Dutchman or German, who had been a deputy sheriff under Andross in 1676, and who now cast his lot in with the settlers at Germantown.³ Immediately after the division in the cave of Pastorius they began to dig the cellars, and build the huts in which, not without much hardship, they spent the following winter. Thus com-

¹ Deeds, Streper MSS.

² Claypoole letter-book.

³ Exemplification Record, vol. i. p. 51. It is also said that Heinrich Frey was here before the landing of Penn.

menced the settlement of Germantown. Pastorius tells us that some people making a pun upon the name called it *Armentown*, because of their lack of supplies, and adds, "it could not be described, nor would it be believed by coming generations in what want and need, and with what Christian contentment and persistent industry this Germantownship started."¹ Willem Streppers wrote over to his brother Jan on the 20th of 2 mo. 1684, that he was already on Jan's lot to clear and sow it, and make a dwelling, but that there was nothing in hand, and he must have a year's provision, to which in due time Jan replied by sending a "Box with 3 combs, and 3——, and 5 shirts and a small parcel with iron ware for a weaving stool," and telling him "to let Jan Lensen weave a piece of cloth to sell, and apply it to your use." In better spirits Willem wrote Oct. 22, 1684: "I have been busy and made a brave dwelling house, and under it a cellar fit to live in, and have so much grain, such as Indian Corn and Buckwheat that this winter I shall be better off than what I was last year."²

Other emigrants ere long began to appear in the little town. Cornelis Bom, a Dutch baker, whom Claypoole mentions in association with Telner, and who bears the same name as a delegate from Schiedam to the Mennonite convention at Dordrecht, arrived in Philadelphia before Pastorius. David Scherkes, perhaps from Muhlheim on the Ruhr, and Walter Seimens and Isaac Jacobs Van Bebber, both from Crefeld, were in Germantown Nov. 8, 1684. Van Bebber was a son of Jacob Isaacs Van Bebber, and was followed by his father and brother Matthias in 1687. Jacob Telner, the second of the six original Crefeld purchasers to cross the Atlantic, reached New York after a tedious voyage of twelve weeks' duration, and from there he wrote Dec. 12, 1684, to Jan Laurens of Rotterdam, that his wife and daughter were "in good health and fat," that he had made a trip to Pennsylvania, which "he found a beautiful land with a healthy atmosphere, excellent fountains and springs running through it, beautiful trees

¹ Seidensticker's Pastorius in the *Deutsche Pioneer*, vol. ii. p. 176.

² Streper MSS.

from which can be obtained better firewood than the turf of Holland," and that he intended to take his family there the following spring.¹ He seems to have been the central figure of the whole emigration. As a merchant in Amsterdam his business was extensive. He had transactions with the Quakers in London, and friendly relations with some of the people in New York. One of the earliest to buy lands here, we find him meeting Pastorius immediately prior to the latter's departure, doubtless to give instructions, and later personally superintending the emigration of the Colonists. During his thirteen years' residence in Germantown his relations both in a business and social way with the principal men in Philadelphia were apparently close and intimate. Penn wrote to Logan in 1703, "I have been much pressed by Jacob Telner concerning Rebecca Shippen's business in the town,"² and both Robert Turner and Samuel Carpenter acted as his attorneys. He and his daughter Susanna were present at the marriage of Francis Rawle and Martha Turner in 1689, and witnessed their certificate. The harmonious blending of the Mennonite and the Quaker is nowhere better shown than in the fact of his accompanying John Delavall on a preaching and proselyting tour to New England in 1692.³ He was the author of a "Treatise" in quarto mentioned by Pastorius, and extracts from his letters to Laurens were printed at Rotterdam in 1685.⁴ He was one of the first burgesses of Germantown, the most extensive landholder there, and promised to give ground enough for the erection of a market house, a promise which we will presume he fulfilled. In 1698 he went to London, where he was living as a merchant as late as

¹ Two letters in Dutch from Bom and Telner to Jan Laurens were printed in Rotterdam in 1685. The only known copy is in the Moravian Archives at Bethlehem.

² Penn Logan Correspondence, vol. i. p. 189.

³ Smith's History, Hazard's Register, vol. vi. p. 308. Smith adopts him as a Friend, but in his own letter of 1709, written while he was living among the Quakers in England, he calls himself a Mennonite.

⁴ The Treatise is described by Pastorius in the enumeration of his library. MS. Hist. Society.

1712, and from there in 1709 he wrote to Rotterdam concerning the miseries of some emigrants, six of whom were Mennonites from the Palatinate, who had gone that far on their journey, and were unable to proceed. "The English Friends who are called Quakers," he says had given material assistance.¹ Doubtless European research would throw much light on his career. He was baptized at the Mennonite church in Amsterdam March 29, 1665. His only child Susanna married Albertus Brandt, a merchant of Germantown and Philadelphia, and after the death of her first husband in 1701 she married David Williams.² After deducting the land laid out in Germantown, and the 2000 acres sold to the Op den Graeffs, the bulk of his 5000 acres was taken up on the Skip-pack, in a tract for many years known as "Telner's Township."³

In 1684 also came Jan Willemse Bockenogen, a Quaker cooper from Haarlem.⁴

Oct. 12, 1685, in the Francis and Dorothy arrived Hans Peter Umstat,¹ from Crefeld, with his wife Barbara, his son John, and his daughters Anna Margaretta, and Eve;⁵ Peter Schumacher with his son Peter, his daughters Mary, Frances, and Gertrude, and his cousin Sarah; Gerhard Hendricks with his wife Mary, his daughter Sarah, and his servant Heinrich Frey, the last named from Altheim in Alsace; and Heinrich Buchholtz and his wife Mary. Peter Schumacher, an early Quaker convert from the Mennonites, is the first person definitely ascertained to have come from Krisheim, the little village in the Palatinate to which so much prominence has been given. Fortunately we know under what auspices he arrived. By an agreement with Dirck Sipman,

¹ Dr. Scheffer's paper in the PENN'A MAGAZINE, vol. ii. p. 122.

² Exemp. Record, vol. vii. p. 208.

³ Exemp. Record, vol. viii. p. 360.

⁴ Among his descendants was Henry Armitt Brown, the orator. The Bockenogens were Mennonite weavers, who fled to Haarlem because of persecution about 1578.

⁵ He brought over with him the family Bible of his father, Nicholas Umstat, which I have inherited through his daughter Eve.

of Crefeld, dated August 16, 1685, he was to proceed with the first good wind to Pennsylvania, and there receive 200 acres from Hermann Op den Graeff, on which he should erect a dwelling, and for which he should pay a rent of two rix dollars a year.¹ Gerhard Hendricks also had bought 200 acres from Sipman.² He came from Krisheim, and I am inclined to believe that his identity may be merged in that of Gerhard Hendricks Dewees. If so, he was associated with the Op den Graeffs and Van Bebbers, and was the grandson of Adrian Hendricks Dewees, a Hollander, who seems to have lived in Amsterdam.³ This identification, however, needs further investigation. Dewees bought land of Sipman, which his widow, *Zytien*, sold in 1701. The wife of Gerhard Hendricks in the court records is called *Sytje*. On the tax list of 1693 there is a Gerhard Hendricks, but no Dewees, though the latter at that time was the owner of land. Hendricks after the Dutch manner called one son William Gerrits and another Lambert Gerrits, and both men, if they were two, died about the same time. Much confusion has resulted from a want of familiarity on the part of local historians with the Dutch habit of omitting the final or local appellation. Thus the Van Bebbers are frequently referred to in contemporaneous records as Jacob Isaacs, Isaac Jacobs, and Matthias Jacobs; the Op den Graeffs as Dirck Isaacs, Abraham Isaacs, and Hermann Isaacs; and Van Burklow as Reynier Hermanns. In 1685 also came Heivert Papen, and on the 20th of March, 1686, Johannes Kassel, a weaver, and another Quaker convert from the Mennonites, from Kriesheim, aged forty-seven years, with his children, Arnold, Peter, Elizabeth, Mary, and Sarah, both having purchased land from individual members of the Frankfort Company. About the same time Klas Tamsen arrived. In the vessel with Kassel was a widow, Sarah Shoemaker, from the Palatinate, and doubtless from Krisheim, with her children, George, Abraham, Barbara, Isaac,⁴ Susanna, Elizabeth, and Benjamin.

¹ See his deed in Dutch in the Germantown book.

² Deed book E 4, vol. 7, p. 180.

³ Rath-Buch.

⁴ He married Sarah, only daughter of Gerhard Hendricks. Their son

Among the Mennonite martyrs mentioned by Van Braght there are several bearing the name of Schoenmaker, and that there was a Dutch settlement in the neighborhood of Krisheim is certain. At Flomborn, a few miles distant, is a spring which the people of the vicinity still call the "Hollander's Spring."¹ The Pannebakkers went there at some remote date from North Brabant in Holland. I have a Dutch medical work published in 1622 which belonged to Johannes Kassel, many Dutch books from the same family are in the possession of that indefatigable antiquary, Abraham H. Cassel, and the deed of Peter Schumacher is in Dutch. The Kolbs, who came to Pennsylvania later, were grandsons of Peter Schumacher, and were all earnest Mennonites. The Kassels brought over with them many of the manuscripts of one of their family, Ylles Kassel, a Mennonite preacher at Krisheim, who was born before 1618, and died after 1681, and some of these papers are still preserved. The most interesting is a long poem in German rhyme, which describes vividly the condition of the country, and throws the strongest light upon the character of the people and the causes of the emigration. The writer says that it was copied off with much pain and bodily suffering Nov. 28, 1665. It begins: "O Lord! to Thee the thoughts of all hearts are known. Into thy hands I commend my body and soul. When Thou lookest upon me with thy mercy all things are well with me. Thou hast stricken me with severe illness, which is a rod for my correction. Give me patience and resignation. Forgive all my sins and wickednesses. Let not Thy mercy forsake me. Lay not on me more than I can bear," and continues, "O Lord God! Protect me in this time of war and danger, that evil men may not do with me as they wish. Take me to a place

Benjamin, and their grandson Samuel, were successively Mayors of Philadelphia, and a great-granddaughter was the wife of William Rawle. I am indebted for some of these facts to the kindness of W. Brooke Rawle, Esq.

¹ I am indebted for this and other information to Herr Johannes Pfannebecker, Geheimer Regierungs Rath (of Germany), living in Worms, who, at the request of Dr. Seidensticker and myself, made an investigation at Kriesheim.

where I may be concealed from them, free from such trials and cares. My wife and children, too, that they may not come to shame at their hands. Let all my dear friends find mercy from Thee." After noting a successful flight to Worms he goes on, "O dear God and Lord! to Thee be all thanks, honor, and praise for Thy mercy and pity, which Thou hast shown to me in this time. Thou hast protected me from evil men as from my heart I prayed Thee. Thou hast led me in the right way so that I came to a place where I was concealed from such sorrows and cares. Thou has kept the way clear till I reached the city, while other people about were much robbed and plundered. I have found a place among people who show me much love and kindness . . . Gather us into Heaven of which I am unworthy, but still I have a faith that God will not drive me into the Devil's kingdom with such a host as that which now in this land with murder and robbery destroys many people in many places, and never once thinks how it may stand before God . . . Well is it known what misery, suffering, and danger are about in this land with robbing, plundering, murdering, and burning. Many a man is brought into pain and need, and abused even unto death. Many a beautiful home is destroyed. The clothes are torn from the backs of many people. Cattle and herds are taken away. Much sorrow and complaint have been heard. The beehives are broken down, the wine spilled."¹

Occasionally we catch a glimpse of the home life of the early dwellers at Germantown. Pastorius had no glass, and, therefore, he made windows for his house of oiled paper, and over the door he wrote: "Parva domus, amica bonis, procul este profani," an inscription which much amused Penn. Willem Streypers in 1685 had two pair of leather breeches, two leather doublets, handkerchiefs, stockings, and a new hat. Bom wrote to Rotterdam Oct. 12, 1684, "I have here a shop of many kinds of goods, and edibles. Sometimes I ride out with merchandise, and sometimes bring something back,

¹ These papers also belong to A. H. Cassel, his descendant.

mostly from the Indians, and deal with them in many things. I have no regular servants except one negro, whom I bought. I have no rent or tax or excise to pay. I have a cow which gives plenty of milk, a horse to ride around, my pigs increase rapidly so that in the summer I had seventeen when at first I had only two. I have many chickens and geese, and a garden, and shall next year have an orchard if I remain well, so that my wife and I are in good spirits." The first to die was Jan Seimens, whose widow was again about to marry in October, 1685.¹ Bom died before 1689, and his daughter Agnes married Anthony Morris, the ancestor of the distinguished family of that name.² In 1685 Wigard and Gerhard Levering came from Muhlheim on the Ruhr,³ a town also far down the Rhine near Holland, which, next to Crefeld, seems to have sent the largest number of emigrants. The following year a fire caused considerable loss, and a little church was built at Germantown. According to Seidensticker it was a Quaker meeting house, and he shows conclusively that before 1692 all of the original thirteen, except Jan Lensen, had in one way or another been associated with the Quakers. In 1687 Areut Klincken arrived from Dalem in Holland, and Jan Streypers wrote: "I intend to come over myself," which intention he carried into effect before 1706, as at that date he signed a petition for naturalization.⁴ All of the original

¹ Pastorius' Beschreibung, Leipsic, 1700, p. 23, Streper MSS.

² Ashmead MSS.

³ Jones' Levering Family.

⁴ Jan Streypers and his son-in-law, H. J. Van Aaken, met Penn at Wesel in 1686, and brought him from that place to Crefeld. Van Aaken seems to have been a Quaker Sept. 30, 1699, on which day he wrote to Penn: "I understand that Derick Sypman uses for his Servis to you, our Magistrates at Meurs, which Magistrates offers their Service to you again. So it would be well that you Did Kyndly Desire them that they would Leave out of the high Dutch proclomation which is yearly published throughout y^e County of Meurs & at y^e Court House at Crevel, that y^e Quakers should have no meeting upon penalty, & in Case you finde freedom to Desire y^e sd Magistrates at Meurs that they may petition our King William (as under whose name the sd proclomation is given forth) to leave out y^e word Quackers & to grant Leberity of Counsience, & if they should not optaine y^e same from the said King, that then you would be Constrained for the truth's Sake to Request our King William for the annulling of y^e sd proclomation Concern-

Crefeld purchasers, therefore, came to Pennsylvania sooner or later, except Remke and Sipman. He, however, returned to Europe, where he and Willem had an undivided inheritance at Kaldkirchen, and it was agreed between them that Jan should keep the whole of it, and Willem take the lands here. The latter were 275 acres at Germantown, 50 at Chestnut Hill, 275 at the Trappe, 4448 in Bucks County, together with 50 acres of Liberty Lands and three city lots, the measurement thus considerably overrunning his purchase.

Another arrival of importance was that of Willem Rittinghuysen, a Mennonite minister, who with his two sons, Gerhard and Klaas, and a daughter, who later married Heivert Pape, came from Broich in Holland. His forefathers had long carried on the business of manufacturing paper at Arnheim, and in 1690 he built the first paper-mill in America on a branch of the Wissahickon Creek. There he made the paper used by William Bradford, the earliest printer in the middle colonies. It appears from a letter in the Mennonite Archives at Amsterdam that he endeavored to have the Confession of Faith translated into English and printed by Bradford, and that he died in 1708 aged sixty-four years.¹ The erection of the paper-mill is likely to keep his memory green for many generations to come, and its value was fully appreciated by his contemporaries. In a *Description of Pennsylvania* in verse by Richard Frame in 1692 we are told, "A paper-mill near Germantown does stand," and says the quaint

ing the quackers, yo^r answer to this p. next shall greatly oblige me, Especially if you would write to me in the Dutch or German tongue, god almayghty preserve you and yo^r wife In soule and body. I myself have some thoughts to Come to you but by heavy burden of 8 Children, &c., I can hardly move, as also that I want bodyly Capacity to Clear Lands and fall trees, as also money to undertake something Ells." An English translation of this letter in the handwriting of Matthias Van Bebbber is in the collection of Dr. W. Kent Gilbert.

¹ Jones's Notes to Thomas on Printing. Barton's Life of David Rittenhouse. PENN. MAGAZINE, vol. ii. p. 120. The Mennonites had their Confession of Faith printed in English in Amsterdam in 1712, and a reprint by Andrew Bradford in 1727, with an appendix, is the first book printed in Pennsylvania for the Germans.

Gabriel Thomas, six years later, "all sorts of very good paper are made in the German town."

About 1687 came Jan Duplouvys, a Dutch baker, who was married by Friends ceremony to Weyntie Van Sanen in the presence of Telner and Bom, on the 3 of 3 mo. of that year; and Dirck Keyser, a silk merchant of Amsterdam, and a Mennonite, connected by family ties with the leading Mennonites of that city, arrived in Germantown in 1688 by way of New York. If we can rely on tradition the latter was a descendant of that Leonard Keyser who was burned to death at Scharding in 1527, and who, according to Ten Cate, was one of the Waldenses.¹

There was a rustic murmur in the little burgh that year, which time has shown to have been the echo of the great wave that rolls around the world. The event probably at the time produced no commotion, and attracted little attention. It may well be that the consciousness of having won immortality never dawned upon any of the participants, and yet a mighty nation will ever recognize it in time to come as one of the brightest pages in the early history of Pennsylvania. On the 18th day of April, 1688, Gerhard Hendricks, Dirck Op den Graeff, Francis Daniel Pastorius, and Abraham Op den Graeff² sent to the Friends meeting the first public protest ever made on this continent against the holding of slaves. A little rill there started which further on became an immense torrent, and whenever hereafter men trace analytically the causes which led to Shiloh, Gettysburg, and Appomattox they will begin with the tender consciences of the linen weavers and husbandmen of Germantown.

The protest is as follows:—

This is to y^e Monthly Meeting held at Rigert Worrells.

These are the reasons why we are against the traffick of mens-body as followeth: Is there any that would be done or handled at this manner? viz. to be sold or made a slave for all the time of his life? How fearfull & fainthearted

¹ See Pennypacker Reunion, p. 13.

² For a full biographical sketch of the Op den Graeffs, see the Penn Monthly for September, 1875.

are many on sea when they see a strange vassel being afraid it should be a Turck, and they should be tacken and sold for Slaves in Turkey. Now what is this better done as Turcks doe? yea rather is it worse for them, wch say they are Christians for we hear, that y^e most part of such Negers are brought heither against their will & consent, and that many of them are stollen. Now tho' they are black, we cannot conceive there is more liberty to have them slaves, as it is to have other white ones. There is a saying, that we shall doe to all men, licke as we will be done our selves: macking no difference of what generation, descent, or Colour they are. And those who steal or robb men, and those who buy or purchase them, are they not all alike? Here is liberty of Conscience, wch is right & reasonable, here ought to be likewise liberty of y^e body, except of evildoers, wch is an other case. But to bring men hither, or to robb and sell them against their will, we stand against. In Europe there are many oppressed for Conscience sake; and here there are those oppressed wch are of a black Colour. And we, who know that men must not comitt adultery, some doe comitt adultery in others, separating wives from their housbands, and giving them to others and some sell the children of those poor Creatures to other men. Oh! doe consider well this things, you who doe it, if you would be done at this manner? and if it is done according Christianity? you surpass Holland & Germany in this thing. This mackes an ill report in all those Countries of Europe, where they hear off, that y^e Quackers doe here handel men, Licke they handel there y^e Cattel; and for that reason some have no mind or inclination to come hither. And who shall maintaine this your cause or plaid for it? Truly we can not do so except you shall inform us better hereoff, viz. that christians have liberty to practise this things. Pray! What thing in the world can be done worse towarts us then if men should robb or steal us away & sell us for slaves to strange Countries, separating housband from their wife & children. Being now this is not done at that manner we will be done at, therefore we contradict & are against this traffick of men body. And we who profess that it is not lawfull to steal, must likewise avoid to purchase such things as are stolen, but rather help to stop this robbing and stealing if possibel and such men ought to be delivred out of y^e hands of y^e Robbers and set free as well as in Europe. Then is Pensilvania to have a good report, in stead it hath now a bad one for this sake in other Countries. Especially whereas y^e Europeans are desirous to know in what

manner y^e Quackers doe rule in their Province & most of them doe loock upon us with an envious eye. But if this is done well, what shall we say, is don evil?

If once these slaves (wch they say are so wicked and stubborn men) should joint themselves, fight for their freedom and handel their masters & mastrisses, as they did handel them before; will these masters and mastrisses tacked the sword at hand & warr against these poor slaves, licke we are able to belive, some will not refuse to doe? Or have these negers not as much right to fight for their freedom, as you have to keep them slaves?

Now consider well this thing, if it is good or bad? and in case you find it to be good to handel these blacks at that manner, we desire & require you hereby lovingly that you may informe us herein, which at this time never was done, viz. that Christians have Liberty to do so, to the end we shall be satisfied in this point, & satisfie likewise our good friends & acquaintances in our natif Country, to whose it is a terrour or fairfull thing that men should be handeld so in Pensilvania.

This was is from our monthly meeting at Germantown hold y^e 18 of the 2 month 1688 to be delivred to the monthly meeting at Richard Warrels.

gerret hendericks
derick op de graeff
Francis daniell Pastorius
Abraham op den graef¹

¹ The Friends at Germantown, through William Kite, have recently had a fac-simile copy of this protest made. Care has been taken to give it here exactly as it is in the original, as to language, orthography, and punctuation. The disposition which was made of it appears from these notes from the Friends records: "At our monthly meeting at Dublin y^e 30 2 mo. 1688, we having inspected y^e matter above mentioned & considered it we finde it so weighty that we think it not Expedient for us to meddle with it here, but do Rather comitt it to y^e consideration of y^e Quarterly meeting, y^e tenor of it being nearly Related to y^e truth. on behalfe of y^e monthly meeting. signed, pr. Jo. HART."

"This above mentioned was Read in our Quarterly meeting at Philadelphia the 4 of y^e 4 mo. '88, and was from thence recommended to the Yearly Meeting, and the above-said Derick and the other two mentioned therein, to present the same to y^e above-said meeting, it being a thing of too great a weight for this meeting to determine.

Signed by order of y^e Meeting,
ANTHONY MORRIS."

At the yearly meeting held at Burlington the 5 day of 7 mo. 1688. "A paper being here presented by some German Friends Concerning the Lawfulness and Unlawfulness of buying and Keeping of Negroes. It was adjudged not to be so proper for this Meeting to give a Positive Judgment in

The residents in 1689 not heretofore mentioned were Paul Wolff, a weaver from Fendern in Holstein near Hamburg, Jacob Jansen Klumpges, Cornelis Siverts, Hans Millau, Johan Silans, Direk Van Kolk, Hermann Bom, Hendrick Sellen, Isaac Schaffier, Ennecke Klostermann from Muhlheim on the Ruhr, Jan Doeden, and Andries Souplis. Of these, Siverts was a native of Friesland, the home of Menno Simons.¹ Sellen, with his brother Direk, were Mennonites from Crefeld, and Souplis was admitted as a burgher and denizen of the city of New York Sept. 17, 1685, with a right to trade anywhere in his Majesty's dominions. The origin of the others I have not been able to ascertain. Hendrick Sellen was very active in affairs at Germantown, according to Funk gave the ground for the Mennonite Church there, was a trustee of the church on the Skippack, and in 1698 made a trip to Crefeld, carrying back to the old home many business communications, and we may well suppose many messages of friendship.

On the 14th of January, 1690, two thousand nine hundred and fifty acres north of Germantown were divided into three districts, and called Krisheim, Sommerhausen, from the birth-place of Pastorius, and Crefeld.

An effort at naturalization made in 1691 adds to our list of residents Reynier Hermanns Van Burklow, Peter Klever, Anthony Loof, Paul Kastner, Andris Kramer, Jan Williams, Hermann op de Trap, Hendrick Kasselberg, from Backersdorf in the county of Brugge, and Klas Jansen. The last two were Mennonites, Jansen being one of the earliest preachers. Op de Trap, or Trapman, as he is sometimes called, appears to have come from Muhlheim on the Ruhr, and was drowned at Philadelphia in 1693. Gisbert Wilhelms died the year before.

Pastorius served in the Assembly in the years 1687 and

the case, It having so General a Relation to many other Parts, and, therefore, at present they forbear it."

The handwriting of the original appears to be that of Pastorius. An effort has been made to take from the Quakers the credit of this important document, but the evidence that those who sent and those who received it regarded each other as being members of the same religious society seems to me conclusive.

¹ Rath's Buch.

1691, and Abraham Op den Graeff in the years 1689, 1690, and 1692, though they were both still aliens.

The village had now become populous enough to warrant a separate existence, and on May 31, 1691, a charter of incorporation was issued to Francis Daniel Pastorius, bailiff; Jacob Telner, Direk Op den Graeff, Hermann Op den Graeff, and Thones Kunders, burgesses; Abraham Op den Graeff, Jacob Isaacs Van Bebber, Johannes Kassel, Heivert Papen, Hermann Bom, and Direk Van Kolk, committeemen, with power to hold a court and a market, to admit citizens, to impose fines, and to make ordinances. The bailiff and first two burgesses were constituted justices of the peace.¹ The primitive Solons and Lyeurguses of Germantown did not want their laws to go unheeded. They were not keen enough to invent that convenient maxim, *Ignorantia legis neminem excusat*. It was, therefore, ordered that "On the 19 of 1 mo. in each year the people shall be called together, and the laws and ordinances read aloud to them."² Oh ye modern legislators! think how few must have been the statutes, and how plain the language in which they were written, in that happy community.

As we have seen, the greater number of the first Crefeld emigrants were weavers. This industry increased so that Frame describes Germantown as a place—

"Where lives High *German* people and Low *Dutch*,
Whose trade in weaving linnen cloth is much;
There grows the Flax as also you may know
That from the same they do divide the tow;"

and Thomas says they made "very fine German Linen such as no Person of Quality need be ashamed to wear." When, therefore, Pastorius was called upon to devise a town seal, he selected a clover on one of whose leaves was a vine, on another a stalk of flax, and on the third a weaver's spool, with the motto, "Vinum, Linum, et Textrinum." This seal happily suggests the relations of the town with the far past, and it is a curious instance of the permanence of causes that these

¹ Penna. Archives, vol. i. p. 111.

² Rath's Buch.

simple people, after the lapse of six centuries, and after being transplanted to a distance of thousands of miles, should still be pursuing the occupation of the Waldenses of Flanders. The corporation was maintained until January 11, 1707, but always with considerable difficulty in getting the offices filled. Says Löher, "They would do nothing but work and pray, and their mild consciences made them opposed to the swearing of oaths and courts, and would not suffer them to use harsh weapons against thieves and trespassers." Through conscientious scruples Arent Klincken declined to be burgess in 1695, Heivert Papen in 1701, Cornelis Siverts in 1702, and Paul Engle in 1703; Jan Lensen to be a committeeman in 1701, Arnold Kuster and Daniel Geissler in 1702; Mattheus Millan to be constable in 1703; and in 1695 Albertus Brandt was fined for a failure to act as juryman, "having no other escape but that in a court in Phila. he was wronged upon the account of a jury." New-comers were required to pay £1 for the right of citizenship, and the date of the conferment of this right doubtless approximates that of the arrival.¹

In 1692 culminated the dissensions among the Quakers caused by George Keith, and the commotion extended to the community at Germantown. At a public meeting Keith called Dirck Op den Graeff an "impudent rascal," and since, as we have seen, the latter was a justice of the peace in the right of his position as a burgess it was looked upon as a flagrant attack upon the majesty of the law. Among those who signed the testimony of the yearly meeting at Burlington 7 of 7 mo. 1692, against Keith were Paul Wolff, Paul Kastner, Francis Daniel Pastorius, Andries Kramer, Dirck Op den Graeff, and Arnold Kassel. The certificate from the Quarterly Meeting at Philadelphia, which Samuel Jennings bore with him to London in 1693, when he went to present the matter before the Yearly Meeting there, was signed by Dirck Op den Graeff, Reynier Tyson, Peter Schumacher, and Caspar Hoedt. Pastorius wrote two pamphlets in the con-

¹ Rath's Buch and Court Record.

troversy.¹ On the other hand Abraham Op den Graeff was one of five persons who, with Keith, issued the *Appeal*, for publishing which Wm. Bradford, the printer, was committed, and a testimony in favor of Keith was signed by Hermann Op den Graeff, Thomas Rutter, Cornelis Siverts, David Scherkes, and Jacob Isaacs Van Bebber.² The last named furnishes us with another instance of one known to have been a Mennonite acting with the Friends, and Sewel, the Quaker historian, says concerning Keith: "and seeing several Mennonites of the County of Meurs lived also in Penna. it was not much to be wondered that they who count it unlawful for a Christian to bear the sword of the magistracy did stick to him."

Caspar Hoedt, then a tailor in New York, married there 6 mo. 12, 1686, Susanna, eldest daughter of Nicolaes De la Plaine and Susanna Cresson, who were French Huguenots. James De la Plaine, a relative of Nicolaes, came to Germantown from New York prior to Aug. 28, 1692, on which day he was married by Friends ceremony to Hannah Cook. Susanna, a daughter of Nicolaes, became the wife of Arnold Kassel 9 mo. 2, 1693.³

A tax list made by order of the Assembly in 1693 names the following additional residents, viz.: Johannes Pettinger, John Van de Woestyne, and Paulus Kuster. Kuster, a Mennonite, came from Crefeld with his sons Arnold, Johannes, and Hermannus, and his wife Gertrude. She was a sister of Jan and Willem Streypers.

In 1662, twenty years before the landing of Penn, the city of Amsterdam sent a little colony of twenty-five Mennonites to New Netherlands under the leadership of Pieter Corne-

¹ The titles of these hitherto unknown pamphlets are:—

I. "Ein Send Brieff Offenhertziger Liebsbezeugung an die so genannte Pietisten in Hoch Teutschland.

Zu Amsterdam Gedruckt vor Jacob Claus buchhaendler, 1697."

II. "Henry Bernhard Koster, William Davis, Thomas Rutter, and Thomas Bowyer, four Boasting Disputers of this World, Rebuked and Answered according to their Folly, which they themselves have manifested in a late pamphlet, entitled *Advice for all Professors and Writers.*"—William Bradford, New York, 1697.

² Potts Memorial, p. 394.

³ Notes of Walter Cresson.

lisz Plockhoy, of Zierik Zee. They were to have power to make rules and laws for their own government, and were to be free from taxes and tenths for twenty years. Each man was loaned a hundred guilders to pay for his transportation. They settled at Horekill on the Delaware, and there lived on peaceful terms with the Indians. The hand of fate, however, which so kindly sheltered Telner and Pastorius, fell heavily upon their forerunner, Plockhoy. An evil day for his colony soon came. When Sir Robert Carr took possession of the Delaware on behalf of the English he sent a boat in 1664 to the Horekill, and his men utterly demolished the settlement, and destroyed and carried off all of the property, "even to a naile." What became of the people has always been a mystery. History throws no light on the subject, and contemporary documents there are none. In the year 1694 there came an old blind man and his wife to Germantown. His miserable condition awakened the tender sympathies of the Mennonites there. They gave him the citizenship free of charge. They set apart for him at the end street of the village by Peter Klever's corner a lot twelve rods long and one rod broad, whereon to build a little house and make a garden, which should be his as long as he and his wife should live. In front of it they planted a tree. Jan Doeden and Willem Rittinghuysen were appointed to take up "a free will offering," and to have the little house built. This is all we know, but it is surely a satisfaction to see a ray of sunlight thrown upon the brow of the helpless old man as he neared his grave. After thirty years of untracked wanderings on these wild shores, friends had come across the sea to give him a home at last. His name was Cornelis Plockhoy.¹

On the 24th of June of the same year Johannes Kelpius, Henry Bernhard Koster, Daniel Falkner, Daniel Lutke, Johannes Seelig, Ludwig Biderman, and about forty other Pietists and Chiliasts arrived in Germantown, and soon after settled on the Wissahickon, where they founded the Society of the "Woman in the Wilderness." The events in the

¹ Raths Buch. Brodhead's History of New York, vol. i. p. 698.

strange life of Kelpius, the Hermit of the Wissahickon, have been fully told by Seidensticker and Jones. Together with Johannes Jawert and Daniel Falkner he was appointed an attorney for the Frankfort Company in 1700, but he never acted. Falkner had more to do with affairs at Germantown, being bailiff in 1701, and in Montgomery County *Falkner's Swamp* still preserves the remembrance of his name. In 1700 he was in Holland, where he published a small volume in German, giving information concerning the province, to which he soon returned.

George Gottschalck from Lindau, Bodensee, Daniel Geissler, Christian Warner, and Martin Sell were in Germantown in 1694, Levin Harberdinck in 1696, and in 1698 Jan Linderman came from Muhlheim on the Ruhr. During the last year the right of citizenship was conferred upon Jan Neuss, a Mennonite and silversmith,¹ Willem Hendricks, Frank Houfer, Paul Engle, whose name is on the oldest marked stone in the Mennonite graveyard on the Skippack under date of 1723, and Reynier Jansen. Though Jansen has since become a man of note, absolutely nothing seems to have been known of his antecedents, and I will, therefore, give in detail such facts as I have been able to ascertain concerning him. On the 21st of May, 1698, Cornelis Siverts, of Germantown, wishing to make some arrangements about land he had inherited in Friesland, sent a power of attorney to Reynier Jansen, lace maker at Alkmaer in Holland. It is consequently manifest that Jansen had not then reached this country. On the 23d of April, 1700, Benjamin Furly, of Rotterdam, the agent of Penn at that city, gave a power of attorney to Daniel and Justus Falkner to act for him here. It was of no avail, however, because as appears from a confirmatory letter of July 28, 1701, a previous power "to my loving friend Reynier Jansen," lace maker, had not been revoked, though no intimation had ever been received that use had been made of it. It seems then that between the dates of the

¹ Penn bought from him in 1704 a half-dozen silver spoons, which he presented to the children of Isaac Norris, while on a visit to the latter.—See *Journal*.

Siverts and Furly powers Jansen had gone to America. On the 29th of November, 1698, Reynier Jansen, who afterward became the printer, bought of Thomas Tresse 20 acres of Liberty Lands here, and on the 7th of February, 1698-9, the right of citizenship, as has been said, was conferred by the Germantown Court upon Reynier Jansen, lace maker. These events fix with some definiteness the date of his arrival. He must soon afterward have removed to Philadelphia, though retaining his associations with Germantown, because ten months later, Dec. 23, 1699, he bought of Peter Klever 75 acres in the latter place by a deed in which he is described as a *merchant* of Philadelphia. This land he as a *printer* sold to Daniel Geissler Oct. 20, 1701. Since the book called "God's protecting providence, etc.," was printed in 1699 it must have been one of the earliest productions of his press, and the probabilities are that he began to print late in that year. Its appearance indicates an untrained printer, and a meagre font of type. He was the second printer in the middle colonies, and his books are so rare that a single specimen would probably bring at auction now more than the price for which he then sold his whole edition. He left a son, Stephen, in business in Amsterdam, whom he had apportioned there, and brought with him to this country two sons, Tiberius and Joseph, who after the Dutch manner assumed the name Reyniers, and two daughters, Imity, who married Matthias, son of Hans Millan, of Germantown, and Alice, who married John Piggot. His career as a printer was very brief. He died about March 1, 1706, leaving personal property valued at £226 1s. 8d., among which was included "a p'cell of Books from Wm. Bradford £4 2s. 0d."¹ We find among the residents in 1699 Heinrich Pannebecker, the first German surveyor in the province, and Evert In den Hoffen from Muhlheim on the Ruhr, with Hermann, Gerhard, Peter, and Annecke, who were doubtless his children, some of whom are buried in the Mennonite graveyard on the Skippack.

¹ Rath's Buch. Exemp. Record, vol. vi. p. 235. Deed Book E 7, p. 560. Germantown Book, pp. 187, 188. Will Book C, p. 22.

Four families, members of the Mennonite Church at Hamburg, Harmen Karsdorp and family, Claes Berends and family, including his father-in-law, Cornelius Claessen, Isaac Van Sintern and family, and Paul Roosen and wife, and two single persons, Heinrich Van Sintern and the widow Trientje Harmens started for Pennsylvania March 5, 1700, and a few months later at least four of them were here.¹ Isaac Van Sintern was a great-grandson of Jan de Voss, a burgomaster at Hanschooten, in Flanders, about 1550, a genealogy of whose descendants, including many American Mennonites, was prepared in Holland over a hundred years ago. In 1700 also came George Muller and Justus Falkner, a brother of Daniel, and the first Lutheran preacher in the province. Among the residents in 1700 were Isaac Karsdorp and Arnold Van Vossen, Mennonites, Richard Van der Werf, Dirck Jansen, who married Margaret Millan, and Sebastian Bartlesen; in 1701 Heinrich Lorentz and Christopher Schlegel; in 1702 Dirck Jansen, an unmarried man from Bergerland, working for Johannes Kuster, Ludwig Christian Sprogell, a bachelor from Holland, and brother of that John Henry Sprogell, who a few years later brought an ejection against Pastorius, and feed all the lawyers of the province, Marieke Speikerman, Johannes Rebenstock, Philip Christian Zimmerman, Michael Renberg with his sons Dirck and Wilhelm, from Muhlheim on the Ruhr, Peter Bun, Isaac Petersen and Jacob Gerritz Holtzhooven, both from Guelderland in Holland, Heinrich Tibben, Willem Hosters, a Mennonite weaver from Crefeld, Jacob Claessen Arents, from Amsterdam, Jan Krey, Johann Conrad Cotweis, who was an interpreter in New York in 1709, and Jacob Gaetschalek, a Mennonite preacher; and in 1703 Anthony Gerekes, Barnt Hendricks, Hans Heinrich Meels, Simon Andrews, Hermann Dors, and Cornelius Tyson. The last two appear to have come from Crefeld, and over Tyson, who died in 1716, Pastorius erected in Axe's graveyard at Germantown what is, so far as I know, the oldest existing tombstone to the memory of a German in Pennsylvania.

¹ Mennonitische Blatter, Hamburg.

On the 28th of June, 1701, a tax was laid for the building of a prison, erection of a market, and other objects for the public good. As in all communities, the prison preceded the school-house, but the interval was not long. Dec. 30 of that year "it was found good to start a school here in Germantown," and Arent Klincken, Paul Wolff, and Peter Schumacher, Jr., were appointed overseers to collect subscriptions and arrange with a school teacher. Pastorius was the first pedagogue. As early as January 25, 1694-5, it was ordered that stocks should be put up for the punishment of evildoers. We might, perhaps, infer that they were little used from the fact that, in June, 1702, James De la Plaine was ordered to remove the old iron from the rotten stocks and take care of it, but alas! Dec. 31, 1703, we find that "Peter Schumacher and Isaac Schumacher shall arrange with workmen that a prison house and stocks be put up as soon as possible."¹

Feb. 10, 1702-3, Arnold Van Vossen delivered to Jan Neuss on behalf of the Mennonites a deed for three square perches of land for a church, which, however, was not built until six years later.

In 1702 began the settlement on the Skippack. This first outgrowth of Germantown also had its origin at Crefeld, and the history of the Crefeld purchase would not be complete without some reference to it. As we have seen, of the 1000 acres bought by Govert Remke 161 acres were laid out at Germantown. The balance he sold in 1686 to Direk Sipman. Of Sipman's own purchase of 5000 acres, 588 acres were laid out at Germantown, and all that remained of the 6000 acres he sold in 1698 to Matthias Van Bebber, who, getting in addition, 500 acres allowance, and 415 acres by purchase, had the whole tract of 6166 acres located by patent Feb. 22, 1702, on the Skippack. It was in the present Perkiomen Township, Montgomery County, and adjoined Edward Lane and William Harmer, near what is now the village of Evansburg.² For the next half century at least it was known as

¹ Rath's Buch.

² Exemp. Record, vol. i. p. 470.

Bebber's Township, or Bebber's Town, and the name being often met with in the Germantown records has been a source of apparently hopeless confusion to our local historians. Van Bebber immediately began to colonize it, the most of the settlers being Mennonites. Among these settlers were Heinrich Pannebecker, Johannes Kuster, Johannes Umstat, Klas Jansen, and Jan Krey in 1702; John Jacobs in 1704; John Newberry, Thomas Wiseman, Edward Beer, Gerhard and Hermann In de Hoffen, Direk and William Renberg in 1706; William and Cornelius Dewees, Hermannus Kuster, Christopher Zimmerman, Johannes Scholl, and Daniel Desmond in 1708; Jacob, Johannes, and Martin Kolb, Mennonite weavers from Wolfsheim in the Palatinate, and Andrew Strayer in 1709; Solomon Dubois, from Ulster County, New York, in 1716; Paul Fried in 1727; and in the last year the unsold balance of the tract passed into the hands of Pannebecker. Van Bebber gave 100 acres for a Mennonite church, which was built about 1725, the trustees being Hendrick Sellen, Hermannus Kuster, Klas Jansen, Martin Kolb, Henry Kolb, Jacob Kolb, and Michael Ziegler.

The Van Bebbers were undoubtedly men of standing, ability, enterprise, and means. The father, Jacob Isaacs, moved into Philadelphia before 1698, being described as a merchant in High Street, and died there before 1711.¹ Matthias, who is frequently mentioned by James Logan, made a trip to Holland in 1701, witnessing there Benjamin Furly's power of attorney July 28, and had returned to Philadelphia before April 13, 1702. He remained in that city until 1704, when he and his elder brother, Isaac Jacobs, accompanied by Reynier Hermanns Van Burklow, a son-in-law of Peter Schumacher, and possibly others, removed to Bohemia Manor, Cecil County, Maryland. There he was a justice of the peace, and is described in the deeds as a merchant and a gentleman. Their descendants, like many others, soon fell

¹ He had three grandsons named Jacob, one of whom was doubtless the Jacob Van Bebber who became Judge of the Supreme Court of Delaware Nov. 27, 1764.

away from the simple habits and strict creed of their fathers; the Van Bebbers of Maryland have been distinguished in all the wars and at the bar; and at the Falls of the Kanawha, Van Bebber's rock, a crag jutting out at a great height over the river, still preserves the memory and recalls the exploits of one of the most daring Indian fighters in Western Virginia.

I have now gone over two decades of the earliest history of Germantown. It has been my effort to give the names of all those who arrived within that time, and as fully as could be ascertained the dates of their arrival and the places from which they came, believing that in this way the most satisfactory information will be conveyed to those interested in them as individuals, and the clearest light thrown on the character of the emigration. The facts so collected and grouped seem to me to warrant the conclusion I have formed that Germantown was substantially a settlement of people from the lower Rhine regions of Germany and from Holland, and that in the main they were the offspring of that Christian sect which, more than any other, has been a wanderer,¹ which, endeavoring to carry the injunctions of the New Testament into the affairs of daily life, had no defence against almost incredible persecution except flight, and which to-day is sending thousands of its followers to the Mississippi and the far West after they have in a vain quest traversed Europe from the Rhine to the Volga.²

¹ Says Löher in his *Geschichte und Zustände der Deutschen in Amerika*, p. 35, "As the true pilgrims upon earth going from place to place in the hope to find quiet and rest appear the Mennonites. They were the most important among the German pioneers in North America."

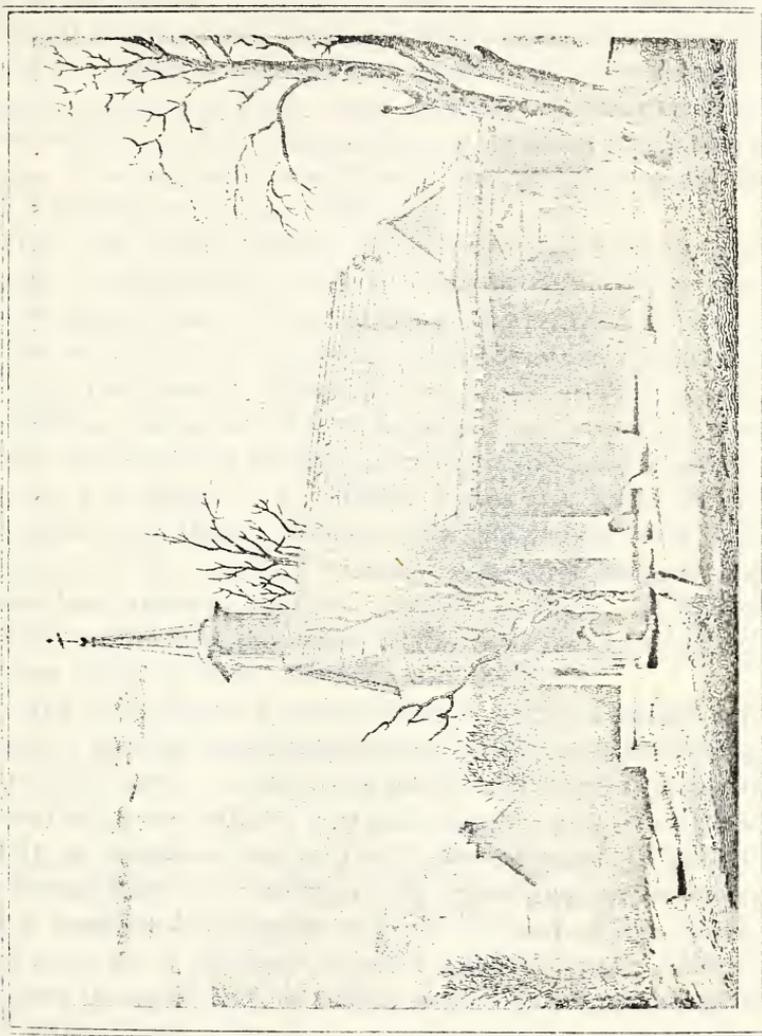
² In the compilation of this article I have been especially indebted to Dr. J. G. De Hoop Scheffer, of the College at Amsterdam, for European researches, to Prof. Oswald Seidensticker, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose careful investigations I have used freely, and to Abraham H. Cassel, of Harleysville, Pa., whose valuable library, it is, perhaps, not too much to say, is the only place in which the history of the Germans of Pennsylvania can be found. In giving the orthography of proper names I have, as far as practicable, followed autographs.

SOUTH SECOND STREET AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS.

BY TOWNSEND WARD.

It is not easy to say where Second Street really begins, for far down in "the Neck" it is one of the avenues over which truck wagons pass with their loads of vegetables, produced there for the supply of the city. The pavement, however, has a beginning, and it is at Wolf Street, near an ancient hipped-roof house, which is much the oldest building in the vicinity. George Shear was born in it, and for eighty-seven years lived there, until death, twenty-three years ago, removed him. His grandfather, before him, also lived there. The present tenant knew George Shear, and believes, from what he told her, that the house is more than one hundred and eighty years old. He was used to say that at the time of the Revolution there was a battery erected near by.

To the south of Cedar or South Street, the old city line, the Delaware River sweeps considerably to the eastward. At Cedar Street the river is but about seven hundred feet from Second Street, but at Shear's house it is more than three-fourths of a mile. To the east of Shear's house there is laid down on an early map the village of Martinsville, and it is continued on recent ones, though no village appears to be there. Almost as far north as Mifflin Street the land lies low, and still affords the gunner a fair supply of the Rice or Reed bird, and the Rail or Soarer, that fatten on the seeds of the reed that grows so abundantly along the river banks. On this ground, in September last, a number of men were rapidly shooting at the birds as they flew over. Teal are occasionally shot at the old Navy Yard; and in its vicinity, plover and snipe, by persons shooting from pavements across into the fields. An occasional woodcock is also brought down. The supply of birds is somewhat diminishing. Within twenty years rail and reed birds are less, by perhaps, one-third.



Engraved by J. G. Fisher.

Printed by Tho. Gully.

Further down the "Old King's Road," as old Second Street was formerly called, are Hollander's Creek and Float Creek. In early times they were in some degree navigable, for on that finely-executed manuscript map, made by Charles de Krafft in 1790, from surveys by John Hills, in 1788, of the region between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, south of Cedar Street, now in the Department of Surveys, it is laid down at the junction of the two creeks, that "two Swedes," vessels, wintered in 1710. Just north of the junction there were, according to the same authority, in 1740, a brig and a sloop. The best water was found there, as the ice gorge at the Horseshoe was thus avoided.

The "Old King's Road," from Greenwich Street southwardly, runs somewhat to the westward. On the city plan "East Second Street," from Mifflin southwardly, is laid down almost north and south, parallel with the other streets, but it is not yet opened. From Shear's house, at Wolf Street, to Mifflin, a distance of four squares, there are only a few houses, and the cross streets, Jackson, Snyder, and McKean, are not yet opened. At Mifflin Street the houses fairly commence, and thence to Greenwich Street, not more than one-third of the lots are vacant. About one-half of the houses have shops in the front portions of them. It is seen by their names that the streets in the southern part of the city are called after the Governors of the State.

North of Greenwich Street there is hardly a vacant lot, and after leaving Reed Street almost every house has a shop in its front part. As far north as Christian Street many of the buildings are but two stories in height: after that there is only an occasional one, and with the increased altitude of the houses there is a much greater appearance of business, and a considerable display of goods in front of the stores. And now, for a distance of some miles, to speak exactly, eighteen thousand feet, or within a fraction of three and a half miles, there is hardly a single building used for the purpose only of a dwelling house, and there are very few, indeed, used only for stores.

Before going further along Second Street it may be well

to pause awhile, and to pass in review a few places of note so near at hand as to naturally demand some mention. Only a few of the old places of interest can be noticed, and even at such merely a glance can be aimed, as anything further would swell this tale of a walk out of all proportion. We are now in the region called by the Indians Wicaco, a name fortunately preserved by our more immediate predecessors, the Swedes. Here it was that a blockhouse was erected in 1669, and here, too, the Svens, or Swansons, lived, and here more than two centuries ago, they with others erected the humble church building of logs, with loop-holes for defence, which only a few years afterwards, in 1700, was replaced by the venerable brick edifice still standing, and known as the Episcopal Church of Gloria Dei. This building, it is said, also had loop-holes. It will ever redound to the honour of the Swedish Crown that, although it lost its colonial possessions as early as 1655, yet the memory of Swedish brethren was held so dear, that for much more than a century afterwards, it continued to send to them, at its cost, most respectable ministers of the gospel. The last so sent was Nicholas Collin, just prior to our Revolution. He survived in venerable usefulness so late as 1831. He was personally known to some yet living, thus connecting with our own era the remote one of the great Gustavus Adolphus, and of his daughter, Queen Christina.

Just to the south of the church at Wicaco is the site of the old Navy Yard, a history of which has been written by Mr. Henry M. Vallette. The Swedes in their time had a fort there. When Penn and his followers came they endeavored to be peaceful, but it was a sore trial, for rumors of the coming of Spaniards, and of Frenchmen, and of Indians, if possible "more savage still than they," alarmed the people not a little, and so in 1748 it was determined to have a fine battery. An "Association" was formed to effect the purpose, and subscriptions were taken up, and a lottery was authorized to aid it, and a battery four hundred feet long was in due time constructed. The site possessed the great advantage of firm and high ground, and also a gravel bank at the water's

edge. At the cost of £1500, there was a purchase made in Boston of thirty-nine pieces of cannon of Spanish make. Prior to this work of the "Association" there was a "battery at Atwood's wharf" of thirteen guns. Its site is thought, and no doubt correctly, to have been under the bank of "Society Hill." Slightly in anticipation, it may be said here that the "Society of Free Traders" owned the land from the Delaware to the Schuylkill between Spruce and Pine Streets. This gave the name of "Society Hill" to the region along the river Delaware southwardly as far as to the Swedes church.

While the British were in possession of the city there was on the 18th of May, 1778, a regatta on the Delaware, and a fête on land, called the Meschianza, given in honor of Sir William Howe. The brilliant company embarked at Knight's wharf at the northern extremity of the city, and were conveyed down the river in richly decorated vessels, accompanied by martial bands. The transport ships, extending in a line the whole length of the town, appeared with colors flying, and crowded with spectators, as were also the openings of the several wharves on shore, exhibiting the most picturesque and enlivening scene the eye could desire. The company landed at the "Old Fort," where the late Navy Yard was, and proceeded thence to the country mansion house of Joseph Wharton, situated about seven hundred yards to the west. The site, now occupied by the Wharton school-house, is on the west side of Fifth, between Federal and Prime, or Washington Streets. An affair of the kind, more successful as a fête, has rarely been seen, and while our city stands, Sargent's life of André will continue to be constantly referred to for the spirited account of it written by the principal actor therein, the gallant and unfortunate young Englishman who suffered for his complicity in the treason of Arnold.

Subsequently to the war of the Revolution the Federal Government had a "U. S. Ship-yard," but in 1801 the property just south of it was purchased, and became the late Navy Yard. Joshua Humphreys was Naval Constructor at both places, and with what marvellous success is to be

gathered from the annals of the naval warfare with Tripoli in 1804, and with Great Britain in 1812. The Tripolitan war, waged mainly by men and vessels from the river Delaware, was the school of arms in which was bred the race of heroes of the later war, and the fact that the site of the "U. S. Ship-yard" is the spot where the American line of steamships of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company now land, is a happy augury that the effort of peace is to be as successful as was that of war.

Not far to the north, in Carpenter Street below Second, is the shot tower, belonging to Mr. Sparks. Its erection was the result of a conversation between two gunners in a boat, who were shooting, and who felt aggrieved at the great cost of shot. They sought and found a person who had formerly been a workman in a shot tower in London. He furnished a plan, but Mr. Sparks alone employed him, for his friend now shrank from the enterprise. The tower erected from the plan of this obscure man was greatly favored, for not a drop of rain fell until the night of its completion, when a severe storm arose. The tower has been measured in all its details more than once by the engineers of the Light-house Board—light-houses have been repeatedly constructed from the results of the measurements, and still the tower stands, still to be resorted to for instruction by scientific men, who recognize in it something of perfection so far as regards form and proportion. Back of the tower is ground formerly used for the burial of strangers. It belonged to the churches of Wicaco, Kingsessing, and Lower Merion, but about six years ago was sold by them to Mr. Sparks. Not far from the tower, near Front and Prime Streets, works for the production of porcelain were established in 1769.

The original log-house of Sven Sener (sons of Sven) stood in Swanson Street, about thirty feet north of Beck's Alley. Kalm, the Swedish traveller, in 1748-9, says: "In this house was heard the sound of the spinning wheel long before Philadelphia was thought of." At No. 7 Christian Street (old numbering), there stood, some forty years ago, a very low one-story log-house, the only one at that time in the city, as

one writer says. It was framed in Chester (now Delaware) County, and floated thence to its site by Joseph Wharton. When first built it was two-storied, the lower one being of stone seven feet in height. In time that part came to be under ground, so that it was necessary to descend two steps to reach what was originally the second story. In Second Street, west of the site of the old Navy Yard, in the name of Little Belt Place is preserved the memory of the naval action that heralded the war of 1812 with Great Britain. The hall erected by the District of Southwark stands on the east side of Second Street north of Christian, and is now used as a police station house.

On the west side of Front Street, above Christian, is the old house with a large garden at its side, where John Ord lived about the year 1770, and where his son George was born, and resided until his death. George Ord is known principally as the author of the charming life of Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, whose remains lie in the ground at Gloria Dei, but perhaps the day may come when a wider fame shall accompany the results of labors much more considerable. At the age of sixteen years he resolved to devote his life to reading English works of the best literary style, and to collect from them such words as were not in the dictionaries, with examples of their use. The first edition of Webster's Dictionary contained all the treasures he had gathered up to the time of its appearance. They were freely given, and Noah Webster said they formed the most valuable feature of his work. Mr. Ord pursued his labors for many years afterwards, and his collection of obsolete words became incredibly great. Near the close of his life he gave it to Mr. Latham, of England, who used it in the preparation of his edition of Johnson's dictionary of the English language. Penn Street is near the river, and extends from Cedar Street to Pine. Formerly it contained fine places of residence, as well as counting-houses of some of the principal merchants, that of Willing and Francis being of the number.

From Cedar or South Street to Pine, a greater width of Second Street affords room for two market-houses, which,

with their throng of attendants, give a much busier aspect to the scene. Sixteen stalls were erected in 1745 by Edward Shippen and Joseph Wharton, who were to be reimbursed should the city take them. In 1773 it was decided that additional stalls were necessary, and no doubt they were soon erected. John Stamper, living on the west side of the street on the south side of an alley, gave his name to it. One of the family, Mary Stamper, was given in marriage to William Bingham. In Front Street, not far distant, John C. Stocker and Lewis Clapier lived, and John Barclay, also, one of the early Presidents of the Bank of Pennsylvania. George B. Dawson's residence was at Front and Pine Streets, and "St. Peter's House" is the fruit of a pious feeling in his grandson. There is yet standing at the S. E. corner of the latter street and Second, a building of considerable size, where John Ross the merchant lived, whose daughter Jane married Samuel Breck. In 1806 the Marquis de Casa Yrujo, the Spanish Minister, lived in it—

"Three great Counts have come from Spain,
A courting of my daughter Jane"—

but the Marquis was not one of *them*, for he had found favor in the eyes of a maiden near there, a daughter of Governor McKean. Their descendants now live in Spain. A portrait of the Marquis, by Sharpless, is in the collection at the State House. In 1762-3 Archibald McCall, the India merchant, built a house still standing at the N. E. corner of Second and Union Streets. Its garden extended a considerable distance down the latter street, and was well stocked with various animals brought by his supercargoes from foreign parts, so that it was, in a manner, our first Zoölogical Garden. To the north of McCall's, but at no great distance, and to the west of Second Street, was the fine spring of the lovelorn damsel, Bathsheba Bowers, whose story is told in the third volume of this Magazine. Two generations had passed away, but the place no doubt retained its attractive features, for not long after 1770 Dr. Cadwalader's son, General John, elder brother of Colonel Lambert Cadwalader, according to

Graydon, erected there a very large double house. It stood on the west side of Second below Spruce, and opposite to Little Dock Street, surrounded by a fine garden that extended to Third Street. At this establishment, as Graydon says, the whole of the "Silk Stocking Company," raised by the gallant and chivalric Cadwalader, were often entertained with lavish hospitality. Upon the occupation of the city by the British, Sir William Howe made it his quarters, but soon removing to the well-known house in Market Street, where Washington resided while President, he was succeeded in the occupancy by General Knyphausen, who had been previously quartered at the house of Henry Lisle, on the east side of the street near Dock. Captain Loxley's house, on the east side, had a prominent balcony in front, and faced both Second and Little Dock Streets. It was there that Lydia Darrach lived. Front Street is so near at hand that we must turn to it again, and look at No. 199, of the old numbering, on the east side directly facing Union Street. It was Gurney & Smith's counting-house, where Commodore Decatur, a Marylander, was trained. Daniel Smith, the junior member of the firm, came here from Cape May County, New Jersey, and six of his sons have, with their wives, celebrated their golden weddings. Not far off a large house on the north side of Union Street above Front, was the residence of John B. Bordley, of Maryland. At a later time it was occupied by Joseph Bonaparte, under the title of Count Surveilliers.

Edward Shippen on coming here in 1693 erected his "great house" on the west side of Second Street north of Spruce. His garden, inclosing it on both sides, extended to Laurel or Levant Street, and two tall pine trees of the original forest stood, a mark for all the country round, until the beginning of this century. William Penn, on his second visit, passed a month at the house, and not long afterwards Lord Cornbury lodged and dined there. It was not an unruffled calm in that early time of the colony, for on the 25th of July, 1709, "Edward Shippen, Jr., prayed Council to remit a fine laid upon him for an assault and battery committed on the body of

Thomas Clark, Esq. One-half the fine was remitted ;” and it is, therefore, reasonable to infer that young Shippen was held to be half right. Sir William Keith lived in the house, and a later Governor also, Denny, so that “the Governor’s House” was for a long time its title. Still later the great house had come to be the residence of Ellis Lewis, and at the time of the occupation of the city by the British the widowed Mrs. Lewis and her family had Major Baurmeister, a Hessian officer, quartered on them. There is one authority who says the Earl Cornwallis was also there. The family retained their cow for some time by keeping it in the cellar, but its lowing revealed the widow’s secret to British ears, and gave to burly Britons a better supply of milk and butter, and no doubt at last an occasional steak. A son of Gen. Knyphausen, a Lieutenant thirteen years of age, frequently came to the large garden, and taking off his sword, would play with little David Lewis, then twelve years of age, and his sisters. The studies of David Lewis, conducted under the guidance of Robert Proud, were not interrupted by the state of war ; and the chirography of his translation of an Ode of Horace, still preserved, would put many a boy of our day to the blush. He grew to manhood, and about 1817 the house, or a new one occupying a portion of the same site, continued to be his residence. He survived until 1840. The old number of the house was 140, now represented by 244. No. 138 was the double house, covering the remainder of the lot, where his brother-in-law, Robert Waln, lived, and No. 136 was the residence of Charles Wharton. In 1785, No. 164, of course nearer Spruce Street, was the residence of George Hammond, the British Minister. Oliver Evans, inventor of a steam carriage, had his place of business in 1795 in Lowndes or Elmslie’s Alley. In 1795 the custom house was on the east side of Front Street, about the eighth house below Walnut. Before that time, in 1791, it was at the S. E. corner of Second and Walnut Streets. Later it was on the west side of Second below Dock, and was continued there until the purchase of the fine building that had been erected by the Bank of the United States. At the S. W. corner of Dock

and Second Streets was the office of the Philadelphia Insurance Company, of which Charles H. Baker was President. In 1844 the company wound up its business, for the rare cause that it had been more than ordinarily successful.

Our easy-going and deliberative forefathers happily knew no such phrase as "rapid transit." "The Dock," which separated that part of Second Street over which we have passed from the portion to the north of it, could not, therefore, have caused them the inconvenience that we would be apt to imagine. There was, however, some inconvenience, and so on the 11th of May, 1720, "two draughts of the intended bridge over the dock in Second Street were laid before Council." One was of the width of the street, but it was thought that one of twenty-five feet, one-half the width, would be most convenient. As there can be no doubt it was soon constructed, we may venture to pass over it.

A former building that stood on the triangular lot, to our left hand, bounded by Second, Dock, and Walnut Streets, is the birthplace of Edward Drinker, who is said to have been born in 1680. He died on the 17th of November, 1782, which would make his age over a hundred and two years. It may be assumed that an error exists as to the date of his birth, for examination has, in nearly every instance, disproved the claim of such great age. The same locality was occupied by the Public Ledger in its earlier years, about whose age, when its centennial shall be reached, there will rest no doubt.

In 1745, Joshua Fisher, on his coming here from Delaware, whither the family had gone shortly after their arrival with Penn, purchased for his residence a house near here. It was on the north side of Walnut Street above Front, old No. 37, and was taken down in 1848. At that time Front Street was equally or perhaps more important. As early as 1691 "Budd's Row" of frame houses was there, two of which, Nos. 126 and 128, old numbering, stood until less than forty years ago. No. 123, now 246, became Garrett's property. Mr. William E. Garrett, now numbering more than four score years, looks far back on a business commenced in Delaware by his grandfather in 1782. It was removed to this

city in 1796; and he distinctly remembers the appearance, in 1810, of the noted old "Blue Anchor Inn," for in that year his father erected on its site a building for his place of business. Its present number is 256. With a truly historical regard for ancient landmarks the great-grandsons of the first Mr. Garrett continue to state on their printed labels, that their establishment is "Near the Drawbridge." Mr. Garrett recalls the fact that, in that year, 1810, there were carriage stepping stones before nineteen houses in the square between Dock and Walnut Streets, and he thinks that carriages were owned by all the occupants of the houses. Three silversmiths and three watchmakers, all there were in the city at that time, were also in the same square. In the last century came John Welsh, also from Delaware. He established himself on the wharf below Walnut Street, and founded the house now so well known, one of whose partners was till recently the acceptable Minister to England.

Attracted to Front Street Joshua Fisher, in 1753, built for himself a residence there, No. 110, now No. 226, and on the rear of the lot, in Dock Street, he erected his warehouse. His son, Samuel Rowland Fisher, one of the last among us who retained the ancient costume, small clothes and a cocked hat, resided there until his death, at an advanced age, in 1834. No. 112, now No. 228, the adjoining house on the south, was occupied by Mordecai Lewis, in his earlier career, a partner of William Bingham. He, and afterwards Joseph S. Lewis, and then Samuel N. Lewis, and now Mr. John T. Lewis, in successive descent, have been for one century the Treasurers of the Pennsylvania Hospital. The house adjoining Fisher's on the north, No. 108, now No. 224, was the early residence of Chief-Justice Chew, who had come here from Delaware, but about 1763 he purchased and removed to John Penn's house in Third Street. Francis West, at a later time, lived in Chew's house, and now it is occupied by the Messrs. Garretts, as their place of business. A little to the south of Fisher's, in Front Street, Robert Morris, from Maryland, resided, and when the Americans held the city the house had an honoured inmate in General Washington.

In Graydon's Memoirs we find that Pike, the dancing master and swordsman, lived near there. A few years afterwards Graydon saw him a prisoner at Reading, among the exiled Friends on their way to Virginia, his red coat being in striking contrast with their plain attire. A frame building that once stood at the N. W. corner of Front and Walnut Streets was, in 1768, the Roman Catholic chapel. A little to the north of it, at the corner of Gray's Alley, Colonel Clement Biddle resided in 1785. The S. E. corner of Front and Walnut Streets was, in 1795, the office of the Insurance Company of North America. That important establishment, the post office, in 1791, had its quarters on the east side of Front Street below Market, the old number being 7. But in 1793 it was on the west side, old number 36, under the care of Robert Patton. But we must return to Second Street. At the southeast corner of Norris's Alley and Second Street, on the ground now occupied by the fine building of the Chamber of Commerce, Samuel Carpenter, about 1687, erected that noted building, the Slate-roof House, which stood there until 1867. Its huge lock is preserved in the Hall of the Chamber. As it was much the finest house in the new city, its use was secured in 1699 for William Penn, on the occasion of his second visit to Pennsylvania. In 1702 it was used by James Logan to entertain Lord Cornbury, Queen Anne's cousin, who said "he was dined equal to anything he had seen in America." Afterwards he and his suite, of near thirty persons, dined at "Edward Shippen's great house," near by. Governor James Hamilton once lived in the "Slate-roof House." Afterwards it was occupied as a boarding house by Mrs. Howell, and Colonel Dunbar, "the Tardy," was one of her guests. In 1759 the funeral procession in honor of General Forbes, of Petincrief, who was educated as a physician, and had been Quarter-Master General under the Duke of Cumberland, moved from it. His horse, richly caparisoned, was led in the advance, funeral dirges were sung, the military array, with arms reversed, passed along to Christ Church, under or near the chancel of which the remains of the victorious soldier were laid. For

some years prior to the Revolution, Mrs. Graydon had it for her boarding house, and it is surprising what a number of persons of note resorted to it. Duponceau joined the Baron Steuben at the Slate Roof House after the British evacuation, and wrote, "Such was the filth of the city that it was impossible for us to drink a comfortable dish of tea that evening. As fast as our cups were filled, myriads of flies took possession of them, and served us as the harpies did the poor Trojans in the *Æneid*. Some said they were Hessian Flies."

In that most charming volume by Mrs. Graydon's son, entitled the "Memoirs of a Life of Sixty Years chiefly passed in Pennsylvania," much of interest concerning both the house and the times may be obtained. An inaccuracy of Graydon with regard to a statement about the building may be pointed out. On page 53 of his original edition he says the Abbe Raynal, speaking of Philadelphia, "observes that the houses are covered with slate, a material amply supplied from quarries in the neighborhood. But, unfortunately for the source from which the Abbe derived his information, there were no such quarries near the city that I ever heard of, and certainly but a single house with this kind of roof." Captain Graydon must have obtained this erroneous view of the Abbe's statement at second hand; for what the Abbe really does say is something quite different. His language, speaking of the whole city, vol. vii. p. 306, is, "The present buildings have received an additional decoration from a kind of marble which is found about a mile (fifteen miles) out of town. Of this, tables, chimney pieces, and other household furniture are made." It is probable that Graydon, residing in Harrisburg in 1810, could not conveniently refer to Raynal's works. The late Cephias G. Childs, some forty years ago, commenced an engraving of the house, which, however, he did not complete. It has been finished by Mr. William G. Armstrong, and is used to illustrate this article.

On the west side of the street, but nearer to Walnut, was the City Tavern, afterwards "The Merchants' Coffee House." The keeper of the Tavern was Mr. Smith. General Washington arrived in the city on the 4th of September, 1774,

and supped at "the New Tavern." In his diary he makes repeated mention of the place. Bancroft says, "On Monday, the 5th of September, 1774, the members of Congress, meeting at Smith's Tavern, moved in a body to select the place for their deliberations." Christopher Marshall's Diary, Oct. 20, 1774, has, "This day the Assembly of this Province gave a grand entertainment unto all the delegates from the different Provinces at this time in the city, at what is called the New Tavern in Second Street." Edward Moyston was the keeper in 1795. In after years it became the "Coffee House," and gathering there in furtherance of their business affairs, everything of public interest was discussed by these leading men of the day, along with whom were those who had retired with fortune from their old pursuits. These, however, would also come, and with the disposition of the retired tallow-chandler of London, who found his leisure so irksome that he obtained his successor's consent to be present at the old stand on "melting days." So in the Coffee House these successful veterans, with a view to keep their hands in, would venture something in the way of underwriting, a business famous then, but now entirely confined to the incorporated offices for marine insurance. About the end of the last century the names, among others, of Logan and Pleasants, and of Walter and Thomas Franklin occur as inhabitants to the north of the City Tavern, and on the same side of the street. A white marble edifice appeared there not long afterwards. It was erected by that excellent architect, Latrobe, for the Bank of Pennsylvania, and was one of the most beautiful buildings in the country. Less than twenty years ago it was taken down, and now the Custom House stores occupy the whole of the spacious lot. Lodge Alley, on the north side of the building, is where the Free Masons met, and where entertainments were often given. The celebrated wit, Miss Rebecca Franks, lived in her father's house, at the northwest corner of Second Street and Lodge Alley. Sharp Delany, the druggist, at one time was there, William Lehman & William & Samuel Smith followed him, and their successors were, in later days, A. S. & E. Roberts & Co. Cap-

tain Anthony's house, situated at the N. E. corner of Gray's Alley and Second Street, obtained some note, for in 1728-9 the Assembly of Pennsylvania held its session there. We must not with thoughtless step pass by unheeding a most humble frame building, two-storied, and about eighteen feet in height, bearing the number 121. Robert Fulton was a workman there. Perhaps while at his daily task he was, along with John Fitch and Oliver Evans, all three of them residents of Second Street, revolving mental problems, now to the enduring glory of Philadelphia, solved by the huge steamships that are ferry-boats across oceans, and railroads that span continents. When Puck in *A Midsummer Night's Dream* said,

I'll put a girdle round the earth,

Shakspeare but foretold the mighty enterprise that controls the railroad from Philadelphia to San Francisco, at either end connected with steamship lines to Europe and to Asia.

From the frequent changes in the names of streets in Philadelphia one might suppose we here were afflicted with a perpetual French Revolution, the main feature of which, since the disuse of the guillotine, being an entire change in the names of streets. But if it be not owing to French influence, it may be that the movement in favor of woman's rights has disturbed us, since, for all the world, our streets are like a parcel of school-girls, who so frequently and so entirely change their names that their own mothers no longer know them. Gothic Street was first Norris's Lane, then Norris's Alley. Gatzmer Street was Hutton's Lane, then Gray's Alley. Inglis Street was Syke's Lane, then Abraham Taylor's Alley. Gold Street was first New Bank Alley, then Bank Alley. Lodge Alley is lost, as it is now considered a continuation of, and is called, Gothic Street. Carter, as a name, is preserved, notwithstanding a desperate attempt to change it. The Alley part is lost, but the fact that Carter had made a bequest to the poor of the city saved the name. All these changes are in one square.

A company formed in Barbadoes at an early date purchased land in Pennsylvania. Such purchasers became en-

titled to lots in the new city, and this company, therefore, came to be the owner of the lot at the N. W. corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, and about the year 1693 had a warehouse there. Some six or seven years afterwards it was in use as a place of worship by the Presbyterians and the Baptists. From the early ownership it came to be called "The Barbadoes Lot." In this century the mean-looking building on it, perhaps the original one, was occupied by a Mr. Jones as a stocking store, and holding it for many years without adverse claim being made for it, he at last by this undisputed possession acquired a legal title to the property. On the east side the present number 45 is a building on the site of the house of dressed stone which about the beginning of this century was erected by Thomas Dobson, who lived in it, and there conducted his publishing business, the considerable extent of which may be judged of from the magnitude of the Encyclopædia which he issued. William Young, the publisher, and his successor, Wm. W. Woodward, were near by. Nos. 47 and 49 are on the site of the house where, in 1754, Alderman William Plumsted lived. In time it became the Prince of Wales Inn, and afterwards the toy store of the humorous Billy Wigglesworth.

An interesting spot, near at hand, is next to be visited. But before entering Letitia Court I pause awhile, for

I do remember an apothecary,
And hereabouts he dwelt,
But not in tattered weeds, culling of simples,
Nor by sharp misery worn to the bones.

No; John Hart was no such man. In 1771 there came from England Thomas Speakman, who established himself as an apothecary here, some say the first one, at No. 8, now No. 24 South Second Street, four doors below Friends' Meeting House. In 1782 John Hart was indentured to him as an apprentice, and after the good and natural old custom, in 1794 he married his master's daughter. Possessed of considerable aptitude, Mr. Hart, at the suggestion of Dr. Physick, was the first person who manufactured artificial mineral waters. The apothecary shop is still continued, and its pre-

sent proprietor, E. H. Kaercross, looks with a proper pride upon an array of glass bottles, still preserved, which were on the erection of the store brought from England for it.

That noted place, Letitia Court, now Letitia Street, is where the house for the residence of William Penn was erected. It is probable that its construction was begun by his cousin, Governor Markham, whose arrival preceded by some months that of Penn. It is the first house on the west side of the court, south of Market Street. The number is 8, and now it bears upon it a sign—"Wool-pack Inn." As may be seen by the decree of the Quarter Sessions of December 21, 1855, Letitia Court was in that year opened through to Chestnut Street. The wisdom of that decree is made manifest by the vast warehouses that are gradually replacing here the humble buildings of the first years of the infant city. The magnitude of these structures makes it evident, more here than elsewhere, that the little town Penn laid out is rapidly becoming one of the mighty cities of the earth.

About twenty-three years ago the great-grandson of the founder was in America. He was the representative of the family in the male line, and the last one of the name of Penn, except his brother Thomas, also unmarried, and who soon followed him to the grave. In view of the old associations connected with the Letitia House, it was thought it would be agreeable to have a dinner there. For this purpose the place was thoroughly cleaned, and a good meal was served for the company, which consisted of Messrs. Granville John Penn, Dr. George W. Norris, Richard Penn Lardner, Lloyd P. Smith, Israel Pemberton, John Jordan, Jr., Edward Armstrong, Henry Wharton, and Townsend Ward. On the north side of the building is a passage-way, which formerly, no doubt, extended to Second Street, for there was a gate there through which the Proprietary and his household passed to cross the street over to the "Great Meeting House," which stood at the S. W. corner of Second and Market Streets. Letitia Court long continued to be a place convenient for residence or for business. In 1765 Dr. William Shippen gave his lectures there. The Society for Commemorating the Landing

of Penn, existing from 1825 to 1836, had its annual dinners in the William Penn Tavern, which stood at the head of the court, facing north, its front on a line with Ewer's or Black Horse Alley, and which was taken down when Letitia Court was opened. The late John Bacon, a member, piously preserved the minutes of the Society, which recently have been presented to the Historical Society by the members of his family.

Letitia Court was a good specimen of the style of the courts so noted as a feature of London, though far inferior to them. Perhaps the best specimens in Philadelphia were Franklin and Carpenter's Courts, before they were entirely built upon, or opened through to the next street. Those of London possibly had their origin from monastic or ecclesiastical establishments, while those here were probably due to the instinct of following what their constructors had been accustomed to see in London. In the old city about the only courts of the old style, now to be found, are those westward of Front Street, and north of Race. One may there see Augusta Place, formerly Brook's Court, clean and rather attractive, and still retaining quaint old characteristic houses. Quite near at hand is Plynlimmon, formerly McCullogh's Court, of which the same may be said. At its head is a large old house of considerable pretension, now used as a foundry. In 1795 John Stille, Jr., merchant, was a resident in the court. Hardly a stone's throw further to the north is a third one, Fearis's, or, as it is now legally called, Progheimer's Court. McKean's Court, south from Locust Street, and west of Sixth, is another example, though not a striking one.

About 1706 one of the fire engines from England was lodged at the corner of the "Great Meeting House Yard," the other at "Francis Jones's, Front and Walnut Streets." The two hundred and fifty buckets were hung up in the Court-house. It is but a step to Front and Market Streets, at the S. W. corner of which is the old building that in colonial days was the "London Coffee House." Here were daily gathered all the prominent citizens of the time; and once, during the Revolution, they were played a fine trick by the

loyal Dr. Chovet. This excellent physician had made a professional visit to the French Minister, and on its termination, the Minister, himself unable to use his coach, requested the doctor to return to his home in it. He did so, and passing the coffee house, all who were gathered there saluted with raised hats the Minister, as they supposed, of "their great and good ally." The doctor, who had been shrunk in a corner of the coach, now protruded his head from its window, and most politely thanked them for the courtesy in the name of His Majesty, George the Third. On the Market Street Hill, just in front of the coffee house, it was the custom in the last century, on the first of May, for the fishermen to have Maypoles, and to deck them with boughs of evergreen and gay colored ribands. Such poles were also placed in front of many of the blacksmith's shops, which, no doubt, may be explained by the following extract from Leigh Hunt's interesting volume on London, called "The Town," page 161: "In front of the spot now occupied by St. Mary-le-Strand, commonly called the New Church, anciently stood a cross, at which, says Stowe, 'in the year 1294, and other times, the justices itinerant sat without London.' In the place of this cross was set up a Maypole, by a blacksmith named John Clarges, whose daughter Ann became the wife of Monk, Duke of Albemarle." It was for a long time in a state of decay, and was taken down in 1713, so that London blacksmiths, coming here, would almost as a matter of course continue the custom.

CAPTURE OF MAJOR ANDRÉ.

BY MAJOR HENRY LEE.

(From the Gilmor Collection of Autographs now in the possession of Ferdinand J. Dreer, Esq., of Philadelphia.)

[This is a very interesting account of the treason of Arnold, and the capture of André and his execution, drawn up by Col. Henry Lee, the celebrated partisan officer of the Revolution, and addressed to his relative, Thomas Sim Lee, Esq., then Governor of Maryland. Given me by his son, John Lee, Esq., in 1825. ROBERT GILMOR.]

Last month has produced two events which will bear a distinguished luster in the annals of America. The infamy of Mr. Arnold, & the death of Major André, Ad.-Gen. to the British army. Mr. Arnold has been a villain on the small scale, as well as on the great. He had established lucrative connexions with sutlers & sutlers' wives, & had made them the instruments of converting into money, his embezzlements of public stores. He has deceived his wife, & has betrayed his friend Major André. This latter matter, perhaps, was unavoidable, tho' it is generally attributed to a pusillanimity inherent in the villain's breast. As if determined to exhibit to the world how deep in infamy human nature is capable of descending, he is now, by violating his confidential communications with the Commander-in-chief, pointing out to Sir Henry Clinton those characters in the city of New York, friendly to the American cause. He lives, but he lives to misery and anguish. The virtuous André is dead, but died with honor. Perhaps history does not afford an instance of an execution similar to that of André's. Just & unavoidable; without the least particle of criminality in the sufferer.

The many tales which have gone forth relative to these transactions must render you anxious to hear a special relation of the whole adventure.

It appears that Gen. Arnold was the proposer of his inten-

tions in a let to Sir Henry Clinton. The point of time is not ascertained, tho' we have some reason to believe it originated soon after Gen. Clinton return from South Carolina. The object in view was the betraying West Point into the hands of the enemy. Appearances were to be kept up, the place was to have been surrendered on terms of capitulation, and Mr. Arnold, a general in our service, on parole. In other words, the object was the subjugation of America. Sir Henry Clinton committed the management of this important business to Major André, a young gentleman equal in eminence to any the world ever produced. Major André came up the North river in an armed sloop, & lay near King's ferry, at which place we have two small posts. King's ferry is distant from West Point between 12 & 16 miles. Gen. Arnold, by means of a Mr. Joshua Smith, held a conference with Major André in the night on the shore of the river. From the shore they adjourned to this Mr. Smith's house, one mile into the country. Here matters were completely sined. The American Gibraltar betrayed, & the traitor secured, as to the reception of the bribe.

They prepared to return, Arnold to W. Point, André to the Vulture. Some embarrassments arose as to the getting on board again, the two peasants who had landed Major André having been up the night before, & most of that night, were loth to assist when called on. It was then proposed to spend the day in secret at Smith's house. André consented. Arnold left him. In the evening, André & his guide, Smith, set out, and by virtue of Gen. Arnold's pass they uninterruptedly crossed King's ferry. André left his regimental coat in Mr. Smith's house, & wore one borrowed from Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith conveyed his charge safe to a solitude without the line of our usual patrols, & left him pushing on for New York. Fortunately, when very near the enemy's advance post, he met with three young militia men, whom quest of plunder had carried thus far.¹ Major

¹ The conduct of the class of soldiery to which the captors of Major André belonged was not such as to raise its members very high in the

André accosted them, asking them from whence—they replied from below. Above & below are country terms on the lines for the American & B[ritish] armies. André, in his transport of joy, discovered to them that he was a B[ritish] officer. The lads instantly seized him. He made every attempt on the virtue of his captors. Ten thousand guineas were assured to them, & every necessary of life was lavishly proffered—all in vain. André was brought a prisoner to our advanced horse guards. Papers announcing the object of his mission was found about him. Arnold's villainy was also discovered. Yet, so blundering was the officer in his measures, that he contrived to give the first notice of the capture of the spy to Mr. Arnold, & consequently furnished Arnold with time to escape.¹ This was erroneous, not intentional. Arnold made the best use of this notice, & got to the Vulture in his barge under sanctity of a flag. The poor barge-men whom he made use of on this occasion were, at his

opinion of the Continental officers, hence the expression to which this note is appended.

Major Talmadge, who was second in command at the post to which André was first taken by Paulding, Van Wart, and Williams, formed so unfavorable an opinion of them from André's account of his arrest, that when in Congress in 1817, he successfully opposed the petition of Paulding, asking for an increase of the pension granted him by the government. On this occasion Major Talmadge expressed the opinion that André had been stopped and searched for motives of plunder only, and that had he had the means at his command he could have purchased his liberty. These views were opposed by the Hon. Egbert Benson in a pamphlet entitled, *Vindication of the Captors of Major André*, N. Y., 1817; which has been several times reprinted.

In view of all the arguments contained in it, we cannot but think that, although Paulding, Van Wart, and Williams may have associated with that lawless band known as the *Cow boys*, which Cooper pictures in his story of *The Spy*, and that their nicer feelings may have been so far blunted by the demoralization which surrounded them, as to have allowed them to rob a spring-house, or extort from a well-dressed traveller any superfluous cash he might have had about him, we see no reason to think that they were insensible to the duty which they owed their country, when the true character of their captive became evident.

¹ All that can be said in defence of Major Jameson, the officer alluded to, will be found on p. 321 of Sargent's *Life of André*.

instance, retained as prisoners of war.¹ André and Smith were brought to camp for trial. The former was condemned, the latter is still under trial.² The virtuous André, although conscious of his having become a spy without intention & by accident, yet in a le^t which he wrote to his General, he approves the propriety of his sentence. Time was given for propositions in behalf of the unfortunate André. Gen. Robertson came to our advanced post with some trifling request, & brought his civilians to prove to Gen. Washington that André was no spy, notwithstanding André's letter to the contrary. In consequence of this overture from Sr Henry, the execution of the sentence was postponed from Sunday, five O'clock, to Monday, twelve. Nothing farther was offered by the enemy, & the eminent youth died under

¹ "When they reached New York, Clinton at once gave them their parole, an unusual favor to private men. Two of them, English deserters, had wept bitterly on the ship at the prospect of going to New York to be identified and hanged; once there, they shipped on board a letter of Marque just ready to sail, and got away undiscovered. The remainder were released with a parting word and some money from Arnold, and were soon again with their friends."—Sargent's *André*, p. 330.

² Joshua Hett Smith was the brother of Chief-Justice William Smith of New York, and was a man of education and influence. Although living within the American lines, he was suspected of sympathizing with the British previous to the exposure of Arnold's treason. Notwithstanding this, however, the American General, Howe, had employed him to bring intelligence to West Point. It is likely that he was one of that class of weak men who in troubled times endeavor to "carry water on both shoulders," and the fate which overtook him was such as usually falls to their lot. Tried by the Americans for complicity with Arnold, he was suspected by the British of having betrayed André. Acquitted by a military court, he was arrested by the civil authorities, and escaped from prison, disguised as a woman, to the enemy, who appear by that time to have been convinced that he had not acted false to André. In England he published a narrative, the statements of which do not agree with the story he told when on trial. He returned to America, and died in New York, 1818. It is impossible to say to what extent he was cognizant of Arnold's treasonable intentions, or what his conduct would have been had they been known to him. It is hard to believe, from the important part entrusted to him, that his suspicions were not aroused, and that he did not act in accordance with his sympathies.

a gallows. This officer was the particular favorite of his General, & the most promising genius in the army.

How cold are the friendships of men high in power. André's death does honor to human nature. For my part, I declare, I would rather be André than be alike to nine-tenths of the sentimental world. We have not yet heard Sir Henry Clinton's declarations since the execution of his friend. I dare say he will be full of menaces.

Our army continues on their old ground at Tappan. No prospect of any action. A powerful embarkation is nearly compleat at New York. I believe they will pay a visit to your neighborhood. Wisdom and vigor, or Destruction, is the watchword for the southern states. It is said the fleet with troops sail to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, with every sentiment of respect & esteem, your affectionate relative and obt. h. Sert.

HENRY LEE, Junr.

LIGHT CAMP, near TAPPAN, Oct. 4, 1780.

His Exce. G. —

T. SIM LEE, Esq.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN READING, PA.

BY HENRY MAY KEIM.

John Penn, in his *Journal*, printed in the *PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE* (Vol. III., p. 292), says: "It [Carlisle] has an English Church (which is not the case at Reading)." It might be of interest to the readers of the *MAGAZINE* to know why this was not the case in Reading-town in 1788.

A short time after Berks County was formed, in 1752, and Reading became a county town, the Reverend Alexander Murray, as a missionary, visited these parts to spy out the land. He came and went, it has been said, on divers occasions, it is not known whether as a postulant or deacon, visiting the settlements of Maiden Creek, penetrating the Tulpehocken Valley, the home of the Palatine and the Indian, on the extreme edge of western civilization. We find in "Papers relating to the History of the Church in Pennsylvania, A. D. 1680-1778," Edited by William Stevens Perry, D.D., the present Bishop of Iowa, a number of interesting documents relating to the Reading Church.

In 1760, a petition was presented to the Society for the "Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," from the inhabitants of Berks, asking that a missionary be sent over to permanently reside in Reading. Berks county was represented as a growing one, situated on the frontiers of the province, "and hath never yet had any English Minister of any denomination settled in it." This the signers of the petition regretted, on account of their "children and families who live entirely destitute of those Instructions which we in our younger days had the happiness to be blest with in our native places." Possibly on the recommendation of Mr. Murray, the Rev. Dr. William Smith had been invited to preach among them, and they had received encouragement to appeal to the S. P. G. In conjunction with the Molatton Congregation they

said that they had entered into a subscription agreeing to pay a missionary, sixty pounds Pennsylvania money. They also suggest, "If the Society have no particular person in view for us as a Missionary, there is a young Gentleman, Mr. Joseph Mather, now in London, born of creditable parents in this province, and educated at College of Philadelphia, who we believe would do us good service if he could be prevailed upon to come to this place and undertake the fatigues to which a new Mission near the frontiers, must necessarily be subject."

In an account of the Missions in Pennsylvania drawn up for the Archbishop of Canterbury, May 2d, 1760, it is said—"In & about Reading the chief town of Berks, a Mission might be opened to great advantage; and the people are now about framing a Petition to the Society & making a Subscription, in order if possible to obtain an English Missionary in those places where there is at present scarce any Religious Worship, except what is kept among the Germans in their own Language."

In a letter to the Secretary of the Society in August of the same year the Rev. William Smith writes: "You will observe that in the transactions of our late Convention the whole Body of the Clergy of this province recommended Reading as a place fit to open a Mission in. There is an old Swedish Settlement about 15 miles lower towards Philadelphia that petitions along with the Town of Reading, and hath a Church ready built, and I do give it as my honest and most candid Judgment, that I know of no place, where a Mission is more wanted."

The following extract is from a letter of the Rev. Alexander Murray, dated Reading, 9th of April, 1763, to the Secretary of the S. P. G.:—

"After my arrival here I lost no time in visiting the families of our Communion throughout my Mission. In this district of it, where the County Town of Reading lies, there are seven families of these amounting to the number of 48 Souls, of which twelve are under 7 years of age. Besides these there are about 20 unbaptized Anabaptists who reside

in Town and now and then make up a part of our Congregation . . .

“The state of this part of the Mission is considerably altered since the year 1760, when the Society was addressed for a Missionary, by the removal of several and death of others besides. It was then expected that many of the Presbyterian families in Town, and in time all of them, would have united with the Church people, but no Missionary being appointed timeously enough for that purpose, they, towards the close of last Summer, employed a preacher of their own persuasion, and, to establish themselves the more firmly and respectably, are building a very neat Meeting-house in Town, and being none of the most bigotted sort, have raised a large sum to purchase an Organ for it. Thus this opportunity, which promised so fair for a Junction, being lost, it is hard to say when such another will offer again. However, at Molatton, the other District of the Mission, there are 36 families of our Church consisting of 232 Souls, whereof 65 are under 7 years of age; all of these are baptized to a very few, being chiefly of Swedish Extract. At Molatton there is a ruinous kind of Church built of Logs or rough Timber about 30 years ago by the Swedes, and as a great part of the Congregation there consists of these I have been hitherto allowed the use of it, but it matters very little whether I am or not for the future as it will cost as much to repair it as would build a new one of like materials & dimensions in a rather more convenient central place. In the County Town where I reside there is no Church at all, so that we meet in a Dwelling-house that is hired for holding the Civil Courts in. Nor is there any Glebe or parsonage-house in either of the two places, nor allowance made for the want of them above the £60 currency they engaged to the Society to pay the Missionary, and this sum only each for himself from year to year and for no longer time, and as they are people of contracted fortunes it is not in their power to furnish any of these different accommodations for a Minister, nor that liberal encouragement their inclinations, which I think are very good, would otherwise lead them to give.

“What the number of Inhabitants in this County is I have not yet been able to learn, only in this Town which was founded about 11 years ago.¹ There are 210 families, that is about 1300 persons young and old, 110 of these families are German Lutherans, who have a Minister of their own, and about half as many German Calvinists, the rest chiefly Quakers and a few Papists, with 6 or 7 families belonging to our Church. The County for miles around this Town is thick peopled, but what few else than Germans and Quakers the former being computed 12 to 1 of all other Nations together, and seem to be abundantly well provided in Teachers of one denomination or another, and as long as they are so Blindly attached to their Native Tongue as they are at present an English Minister can be of no great service to them. For tho’ they might be at no loss for English Schoolmasters, yet they choose to send their Children rather to German Schools, which they have everywhere in great plenty.”

The year following he wrote: “My congregation here has increased from 7 to 18 families consisting of 121 Souls, Young and Old. Of the New Members some were Presbyterians, some Baptists, some Quakers, and some of our Communion lately settled in Town. Of the Quakers and Baptists I christened 13 on last Christmas day, and 5 before then; of whom 10 were adult persons, particularly one gentleman, the principal attorney-at-Law in this place, whose example had a very good effect in disposing the rest to be admitted into the church by Baptism. These 18 with 7 Infants besides, are all I have Baptized in the district of Reading since last April. I dispensed the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper to 5 persons Christmas last, and with these I was obliged to retire to a private house on this occasion as we have no church like others, to assemble in. The congregation at Molatton, the other part of my Mission, has decreased by Removals to 29 families, making in all 185; of which I have baptized 2 adults and 12 Infants. I can no more prevail on that people

¹ The Parson is mistaken in this fact; Reading was laid out and the first house built in 1748. Therefore, 11 should be 15.

than these here in Town to engage heartily in any scheme for Building a church; so I despair of seeing one erected in either of the places for some time to come, as I do of a parsonage house and Glebe, without which it is no easy matter to live in a Town—and for voluntary subscriptions, they are so very precarious, trifling, and troublesome to collect, that little more can long be depended upon here, than the Society's Salary."

In this letter Mr. Murray speaks of the troubles existing in the congregations of other denominations, and of the fact that their ministers were "concerned in every branch of trade, and hold civil and military offices," and adds: "The Baptists are rather the least factious, therefore I performed Divine Service Sunday last in one of their meeting houses about 6 miles from here, and if I meet with any encouragement and success among them I shall advise the Society, that I may be allowed to attend them at stated times."

In his next letter (25th June, 1765) to the Secretary of S. P. G. Mr. Murray says:—

"Since 24th January, 1764, that my last *Notitia parochialis* was sent home, I baptized 39 children and three grown persons besides an Attorney-at-Law here with his children who were bred among the Baptists and Quakers. This Gentleman with the other Attorney I christened the year before, are among the fastest and ablest friends our Church has here. No communicants have offered since and I'm afraid will not till some decent places of public worship are prepared. With the last communicants I retired into a private room. We have presently the use of the Court house to assemble in for Divine service, and it is common to all the Sectaries that may occasionally convene there for the like purpose.

"My congregation here at Reading is now increased from seven families at first, to 22. The other in the country at Molatton has neither diminished nor increased much since the commencement of the Mission and consists presently of 30 families, and both places including the single persons residing in the other families, amount to the number of Three hundred and thirty-one young and old.

“The Baptists whom I mentioned in my last letter were, soon after I officiated in their Meeting, supplied by their former preacher, who thought it advisable to return to them, when he saw them generally disposed to conform to our Church, whose service I punctually observed at the different times they invited me. Some of them come to Church here now and then ever since. As the preacher is an old Man, it is more than probable that all the younger people among will unite very readily with us upon his death or removal again.”

He then speaks of the Roman Catholic Congregation in Reading—served by a Jesuit priest once a month—as having had on Trinity Sunday the considerable number of 200 communicants.

The parish founded in Reading by Rev. Mr. Murray was called “St. Mary’s” after the principal parish of Reading, Berkshire, England, the home of the Penns, and he ministered in it, in connection with St. Gabriel’s Parish, Molatton, Berks County, now Douglassville. As clerk of Christ Church, Reading, I received some years ago, a bundle of papers indorsed “Papers relating to St. Mary’s Mission of the Church of England in Reading. Received by R. U. Morgan, Rector Christ Church, from J. Pringle Jones, Esq., May 31, 1843. They were found by him among papers of Edward Biddle, Esq., ~~in one of~~ the county offices.” From these fragments of minutes, and from other sources, I glean the following: “May 27, 1765. This day the Vestry ordered the accounts of James Read and John Paton, Esqrs., Church Wardens, from 10th December, 1763, to 10th December, 1764, and were passed, they having paid in full the subscription for the benefit of the Revd. Mr. Alexr. Murray, Missionary, being 41 pounds, of which they and their successors in office and all concerned, are hereby declared to be discharged. The congregation next proceeded to an election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen, when the following gentlemen were chosen:—

Edward Biddle, esq.,	} Church Wardens.
James Deimer, esq.,	

James Read, John Paton, Jones Seely,
 James Whitehead, John Price, Mark Bird, } Vestrymen.
 Peter Witherington, George Hinton, }

Jasper Scull, James Scull, John Scull, Sidesmen, and Questmen.

Resolved—that the Missionary and Church Wardens apply to the Lieutenant-Governor to grant a certain lot in the Town of Reading, No. 396, for building an Episcopal Church upon, as the Honorable Proprietors have given orders for that purpose.” In this connection I have the following transcript from the Land Office of Pennsylvania:—

“A copy of a Book in y^e Secretary’s office, taken 6 Octo. 1763, & compared.

Reading—The following is an exact List of the Lots in Reading, and the names of those that built upon or are about building.

LAND OFFICE, 1 July, 1763,

WM. PETERS, *Secy.*

394. Church of England, by Francis Morgan and Evan Price.

395. Proprietor.

396. Church of England, if permitted by the Proprietor.”

So the parish had one lot in possession, with the prospect of a second. These lots were 60 by 230 feet. During the Revolution, a portion of the building material collected on lot No. 394, for the building of a church, was removed to lot No. 71, the property of James Diemer, one of the Vestrymen, on North Callowhill (now Fifth) Street above Penn. Probably one reason for this removal was on account of the distance of lot No. 394, at the corner of Prince and Margaret (now Sixth and Walnut) Streets, from the built-up portions of the town.

In all these minutes, I notice a continual change of officers of the parish. Almost each Vestryman, at some time or other, became a Warden, and a Sidesman became a Vestryman, and then back again to the ranks. This may have been a matter of good policy. I think, however, I see a want of agreement in the parish, for I found among the papers, the

scrap of a sermon preached by the good Missionary to his flock, upon the texts: Colossians, ii. 2; I. Thessalonians, v. 13; St. John, xiii. 34, 35; II. Corinthians, xiii. 11; Hebrews, xiii. 1; Romans, xii. 10; Ephesians, iv. 15, 16. "Let Brotherly love continue. Be kindly affectionate one to another, with Brotherly love. Being knit together in love. Be at peace among yourselves. That ye love one another. By this, all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another. Be of one mind, live in peace." The reverend gentleman took great pains to search the Scriptures in behalf of his suffering congregation.

At the meeting of 10th January, 1765, the following petition was authorized: "To the Honourable, y^e Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pens^a in Gen^l Ass^y met. The Petition of the Miss^y & Vestry of the English Church in the Town of Reading, in the County of Berks

Most humbly Sheweth—

That y^e ven^l soc^y in London for y^e Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, ever attentive to y^e Design of its Institution, & having the Interests of Rlyn in Am^a very much at heart, have lately, in Kind Condescension to our Sp^l wants, been pleased to open a Mission at Reading, on just expectation at the same time that a Decent House would be Provided for public worship, after the Form used in y^e Church of England, towards Erecting which House, the members of that Church here, after a most Liberal Subscription, are not capable of contributing more than £200. That our Brethren y^e Germans, have Erected Churches in this Town at a considerable expense, but are not able to give us any assistance at a time when y^e Town has just Recovered itself from y^e Heavy Misfortunes of a war at our Doors. That y^e ven^l Society have, in Great Regard to this Province, opened many Missions in it, & we are fully persuaded will Receive much satisfaction whenever they shall find the Hon^l Representatives of the Good People of Pensylv^a giving a Kind Countenance to the Church of England, whereof they are members: a Church which every Dissenting person considers as y^e Bulwark of the Protestant Religion & of liberty—and that your Petitioners have heard that a Petition is Exhibited to your

Hon' House by the Ministers and Vestries of the United Churches of Christ Church & St. Peter's Church in Phila^d, for a Bill granting a Lottery for the Benefit of these Churches.

Wherefore humbly pray, that if any such Bill should be presented to the Honourable y^o Gov^r to be passed into a Law, that Law may enable the members of the Church of England here, to Raise a Sum not exceeding £500 for Erecting a Church in Reading. And they shall ever pray, &c.

ALEXANDER MURRAY,

Missionary."

An Act was passed by the Assembly on the 15th of February, 1765, "For raising by way of Lottery, the sum of 3003 Lbs. 15 shillings, to be applied to payment of arrears of debt due for the finishing St. Peter's and St. Paul's Ep. Ch. in the City of Philadelphia, and towards finishing the Ep. Ch. at Carlisle, and the building an Ep. Ch. in each of the towns of York and Reading, and repairing the Ep. Ch. at Molattin, St. Gabriel's." This lottery business gave the parish excitement and recreation for some time, for in the proceedings of the 17th August, 1766, we find: "Letter dated 22 July last from Paul Fooks, Secretary of the Board of Directors of St. Peter's Lottery, &c. to the Rev. Mr. Murray, Missionary, and the Church Wardens of St. Mary's Episcopal Church of Reading, relative to the said lottery was produced and read, and the same being considered and ordered to be kept in retentis. It was unanimously Resolved: That the Church Wardens take two hundred tickets more in said Lottery, and that the Vestry will be assisting in disposing of them in case the drawing of the lottery is put off till the second week in October next, and the Missionary and Vestry hereby do appoint the Church Wardens to apply for said number and report accordingly at next Meeting."

On the 11 June, 1765, the parish presented the following petition: To the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

"The Petition of Church Wardens & Vestry of the Episcopal Congregation at Reading in the County of Berks and Province of Pennsylvania, most humbly Sheweth:—

“That your Petitioners Do w^h y^e Sincerest Gratitude acknowledge the Important Favor Shewed them in opening a Mission for the Relief of their Spiritual Wants in this Frontier Part of his Majesty’s Colonies, & in Return are disposed to do everything Incumbent on them to Settle it on a Respectable and Lasting Foundation (to the best of their abilities). W^h this view your Petitioners lately addressed the Gen^l Assembly of this Province for the Benefit of a Lottery to assist them in Building an Episcopal Church in the County Town of Reading, and accordingly an Act was readily passed Granting them (among others) £315 for that pious and Commendable purpose. To this Sum your Petitioners have bound themselves to add £200. We have Good Reason to Expect that when our Church is finished, many more will associate w^h us, & enable us Soon after to purchase a Glebe and Parsonage house, and we hope from the Growth of our Congregation to Raise our Minister’s Salary by Renting y^e Pews to more then y^e amount of what we have at this Time Concluded upon, which, tho’ much under what we could wish, is, in our present Situation, as much as we can Grant. We are Conscious that we have done & are still ready to Do as much for the support of our Mission as any people in Circumstances perhaps in Am^a, and which we are in a fair way of Increasing more & more, & are Struggling in our Infancy to provide a decent Place of Public Worship & a better Maintenance for our Pastors in time Coming, we would wish that the Society at this Critical Juncture will Generously enough come in to aid our Cheerful tho’ weak Endeavors & Grant the Present Incumbent on their part, £50 Str. of Annual Salary, which considering the Labours of this Extensive Mission, & the Growing Expenses of Living is, w^h all we can yet Contribute, but Moderate Encouragement for a Clergyman in it, & a narrow Subsistence for a Family.

“Reading, as it is confessedly the *Second* Inland Town in Am^a, & but of 17 years standing, has the most promising appearance of soon becoming the *First*, as the River Skuil-kill, on whose Banks it is pleasantly and commodiously Situated, is in a Great part already Cleared for Navigation and

Trade to as far as the flourishing Metropolis of Philad^a—and as it adds to its Honour and Happiness that it has so early attracted the affectionate notice of the Most Venerable Society—your Petitioners hope by their conduct on all Occasions to Shew themselves worthy of the Continuance of their Countenance & Patronage.

“To know the Success of our humble Petition, would not a little Contribute to forward our present Public Undertakings, & which we are confident will be totally marred in the Event of our worthy Missionary’s Removing before they are finished, which it is evident he will be reduced to the necessity of doing, under the present Circumstances. But this we would fain hope the Society in their abundant Care & Goodness, will timeously prevent by Complying, if possible, to our so necessary and earnest Request, which w^d all due deference we Submit to their most Serious Consideration, & your Petitioners as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.”¹

Whatever feelings of discord existed in the congregation at an early day appear to have been entirely conquered by the efforts of the good missionary, for on the 26th of March, 1772, he writes—

“I have hardly anything new to communicate concerning my Parishioners. They continue orderly and quiet amidst the clamor & noise, contention & evil speaking of the German Colonists, who are the body of the people in this Frontier County.”

He then alludes to the troubles existing in other congregations, and closes with—

“I expect we shall be in condition next Summer to build a church here, which is much wanted.”²

It has always been alleged that the “Hawk farm,” upon which the principal part of East Reading is now built, was the Parish Glebe, and the residence of the Missionary.

¹ In Bishop Perry’s book the following names are signed to this petition :—

James Dimer,	}	Church
E. Biddle,		Wardens.
John Patton,	}	Vestrymen.
F. Price,		
Jas. Whitehead,		

² Papers Relating to the History of the Church in Pennsylvania.

As the dark days of the Revolution approached, the relations between the Rev. Mr. Murray—who was a loyalist—and his flock—who were intensely patriotic—became seriously disturbed. One of his prominent laymen, Edward Biddle, was Chairman of a Town Meeting as early as the 2d of July, 1774, at which meeting several of the supporters of St. Mary's Parish figured. Resolutions were passed, which, while they breathed loyalty to King George, gave in no uncertain language the causes of what they considered the "bitter destruction of the liberties of America." A Committee of Vigilance was formed, and in the spring of 1775 the reverend gentleman was summoned to appear before it. By a special act of kindness, due to his modest zeal and Christian life, he was given some time to depart. On the parish minutes he made the following note: "The money paid the Rev. Mr. Murray since, to the 20th July, 1775, after which he could no longer officiate in this part of his Mission agreeably to his ordination oaths, and Commission from the Society." He shortly after sailed for England. He returned to this country after the Revolution, was well received in Reading, which place he visited for a short time, and died of yellow fever in Philadelphia in 1793. He is buried in Christ Church yard, Second Street, Philadelphia. The following is the inscription on his tombstone:—

Sacred

To the Memory of

The Reverend Doc^r Alexander Murray,

Born in North Britain,

Educated in Kings College,

Aberdeen.

Departed this Life

Septem^r the 14th, 1793, aged 66.

A truly honest Man,

Reader, whoe'er thou art,

Strive to attain his character.

A Wit's a feather, and a Chief's a rod,

An honest Man is the noblest work of God.

The parish was kept up during and after the Revolution, but had a sickly existence. There was no one to officiate. James Read represented St. Mary's Church at a meeting of clergy and laity held in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on the 25th May, 1784, to form a representative body, this movement ending in the formation of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, of which Berks County was then a part, on the 24th of May, 1785.

The lot of James Diemer, before mentioned, became, at a very early date, a burial ground for the parishioners. On the 30th of November, 1815, this lot, given it is said by Mrs. Rebecca Price, wife of John Price, who had been one of the Wardens of St. Mary's, was conveyed by James Diemer, also one of the Wardens, to James May, Marks John Biddle, and George Douglass, to be by them "held in trust for the erection of an Episcopal Church, whenever it should be found convenient, and as a burial place for the Episcopalians within the Town of Reading and vicinity, and for such other persons, not Episcopalians, as the Trustees shall permit to be buried therein, and for no other purpose whatever." The old name of St. Mary's was dropped, and the parish was named "Christ Church," after the venerable Church in Philadelphia where Washington had worshipped, and whose Rector, William White, had been Chaplain of the Continental Congress. A building committee was formed, in 1822, consisting of George de B. Keim, Nathaniel P. Hobart, and Benneville Keim, to which William Pendleton Orrick was afterwards added, and on the 10th of May, 1826, in the presence of the Diocesan Convention, the Church was consecrated by the Right Reverend Bishop White.

ROBERT SMITH.

BY JOSEPH S. HARRIS.

Robert Smith was of Scotch descent. Little is known of the history of his family prior to the emigration to Pennsylvania, except that the family name was originally Macdonald, and that the branch of it from which he was descended formed an important part of the earliest Scottish emigration across the North Channel into Ireland in the time of James I. of England. Near the end of the seventeenth century, Robert Smith's grandfather lived in the northeastern part of Ireland. Just before the Battle of the Boyne, as the soldier-king, William III., was personally reconnoitring the locality which was so soon to become famous, his horse cast a shoe. There was, of course, no farrier in attendance to replace it; but Macdonald, in whose neighborhood the accident occurred, and who like many other farmers in thinly-peopled districts was something of a blacksmith, volunteered to repair the injury, shod the horse, and so enabled the King to proceed.

His neighbors, who, like himself, were in sympathy with the cause of which William was the champion, dubbed Macdonald "the Smith." Such a change of name would not now be considered a compliment, as Smiths are so numerous that the name confers no special distinction; but in that district there was a surfeit of Macdonalds; all the possible changes had been rung on the name, and still there were hardly enough names to individualize the members of the clan. Smith was a novelty, and the branch of trade it represented has always been an honored one, especially in primitive society, and this particular Scotchman, proud to have his name linked with that of a great man, and a decisive battle, as that of Boynewater was soon known to be, accepted the cognomen, and handed it down to his posterity as the family name.

The Macdonalds held their lands in Ireland by tenant

right, and while they with the rest of their countrymen were subduing the savage land which they now called home, they lived in peaceful obscurity. But when the colonists had won for themselves prosperity, that prosperity invited the interference both of their landlords and of the English Government.

Being Presbyterians they resisted the legislation by which their rulers attempted to establish uniformity of ritual throughout the island, and when by the Sacrament Test, as it was called, they were required to pay tithes to the Established Church, when marriages by their own clergymen were declared null, and the issue of such marriages illegitimate; when they were forbidden to bury their dead by the rites of their own church, or to have teachers of their own faith; when they were debarred from all positions of power or trust, and heavily taxed on their productions and traffic; and when, in addition to these governmental oppressions, the absentee landlord took occasion as the leases expired greatly to increase the rents, these sturdy colonists, who had in one century turned the most desolate part of Ireland into a garden, and its most lawless district into an abode of peaceful and happy industry, decided again to abandon their homes, and to seek others beyond the seas; where, under Penn's mild and beneficent rule, permanent prosperity might be hoped for as the reward of honest toil, where they could build houses and reclaim land for the benefit of themselves and their children, and where they might worship God in the way that their customs and their consciences dictated.

Such were the causes that led to the Scotch-Irish emigration to Pennsylvania in the first half of the eighteenth century, which gave to that colony so many of its best citizens, and which has done almost as much to determine the character of the State, as the Puritan emigration did to decide the character of New England.

Among the first of these emigrants were the parents of Robert Smith—John and Susanna—who left their homes in 1720, one year after the enforcement of "The Test," and whose special grievance was, not the raising of the rent of

their homestead, but the absolute refusal of their landlord to renew their lease unless they would comply with the requirements of that hated Act. The company was composed, as the beginning of such an emigration is apt to be, of the best class of the Scotch settlers in Ireland, men of property and education, many of them being clergymen and fine scholars, who for years afterwards furnished the most eminent teachers of the classical and theological schools in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania.

Though the voyage was stormy and unusually long even for those days of dull sailors, tradition tells of no losses of life on the journey, while there was certainly one life gained, for Robert Smith was born at sea. Immediately after landing at Philadelphia, the emigrants pushed westward thirty miles into Chester County, and passing by the fertile Great Valley, already partly peopled by Welsh settlers, heavily wooded, and probably at that time not free from the malaria which the early emigrants had so much reason to dread, took up lands to the northward in the hilly country of Uwchlan township, in a locality long known as the Brandywine Settlement.

With her brother John came Mary Smith, who married Alexander Fulton, removed to Little Britain, Lancaster County, and to whom in due time was born a grandson, Robert Fulton, who has indissolubly linked his name with the history of steam navigation.

Nothing is remembered of the early life of Robert Smith. His father died in 1760, and his mother in 1767, and, his three older brothers having sought their fortunes elsewhere, the homestead fell to Robert, who prospered there as wise and diligent men did in those days. Sergeant Robert Smith is reported in the public records of the time as "going to Reading to be qualified," when in 1757 the war between the French and English made the Indians restless and aggressive on the whole Pennsylvania border, and called out large bodies of militia in that peaceful colony.

His next appearance is in the commencement of the Revolution in August, 1775. The government of the revolted

colony was at that time earnestly discussing means of protecting its chief city against an anticipated attack by a British fleet. The colony had but a small navy, and the chief reliance for the defence of Philadelphia was on obstructions to be placed in the channel of the Delaware River. Numerous plans were offered, and after discussing them thoroughly it was decided to place a line of Chevaux-de-Frise across the channel east of the upper end of Hog Island, one and a quarter miles below Red Bank, New Jersey. At the date last mentioned, Robert Smith was thanked by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania for a model of a machine for handling Chevaux-de-Frise, and was soon after directed by the same body to report on the merits of the rival plans of Govett and Guion for building them. There was but little progress made that year beyond adopting a plan, but when the spring freshet of the next year had subsided, the work was taken up in earnest, and in June, 1776, the Council instructed him to take charge of and sink the proposed defences. Immediately after receiving this appointment he proceeded with Captains Hazlewood and White of the fleet (the former being the Commodore of the Pennsylvania Navy) to make a cross section of the Delaware River on the line where the defences were to be sunk. A pen-and-ink profile recording the results of this survey is still in existence. He remained in charge of these works for nearly a year, during which time he was also engaged in planning the land fortifications which were included in the same line of defences, the Committee of Safety having ordered in January, 1777, that "the committee appointed to view Liberty Island repair as soon as the season will permit with Robert Smith, John McNeal, and David Rittenhouse, and lay out such works as they shall think sufficient, and that these gentlemen employ such persons as may be necessary to complete the works." While engaged in these military defences he was also called to aid in raising the civil bulwarks of the State, and sat in the Convention which, on the 28th of September, 1776, adopted the first State Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Robert Smith was at this time a man of considerable means, of great energy, and of extensive influence, and when, after the first flush of enthusiasm with which the colonists entered upon the Revolutionary War had passed away, the necessity of organizing and disciplining the forces who were to conquer freedom for a continent was recognized, he was considered the fittest man to do this work for his county, then the second in importance in the State, and was accordingly called on the 12th of March, 1777, by the Supreme Executive Council to the responsible post of Lieutenant of Chester County. This office, whose name and duties were analogous to those of the King's Lieutenants in the counties of the Mother Country, gave him, with the rank of Colonel, the charge of raising, arming, and provisioning the military contingent of his district, and in every way preparing the troops to take the field. They remained under his command till they were called into active service.

The selection proved a wise one. The Scotch-Irish were generally of good fighting material, and the circumstances under which they had left their old homes made them have no hesitation in taking up arms against the British Government. From them and the Welsh the military strength of the county had chiefly to come, and as Col. Smith's wife, Margaret Vaughan, was of a Welsh family, his influence extended among them also. He had had some experience in military affairs, and in administration, and would no doubt have taken the field, but that he was somewhat past the prime of life, and had grown too large to undergo the fatigues of service at the front. What service he could do his country could always command, and the sequel showed him to be a most capable and zealous officer.

He seems through this period of his life to have been somewhat of a pluralist, though it may have been to aid him in the discharge of his duties as County Lieutenant that he was elected Sheriff of Chester County, March 29, 1777, and appointed Justice of the Peace March 31, 1777. The latter office he held for a number of years, and he was re-elected to the former November 21, 1778, but after that time, as the

discharge of his duties necessitated some severity, and his popularity suffered in consequence, he was not again chosen for five years. In October, 1783, he was one of the two persons elected by the people, as the custom then was, for the office of Sheriff, but the Governor, in whom was vested the final choice, selected William Gibbon, the other candidate.

As illustrating the temper of the time, and especially the feeling of those who were his nearest neighbors, the following incident is worthy of note. When, in the spring of 1776, Pennsylvania was called on for her quota of the troops needed to defend New York against the advance of the British under Howe, the Rev. John Carmichael, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Brandywine Manor, preached one Sunday the country's claims to the services of her sons with such vigorous eloquence, that every man of his congregation enlisted, and that summer, while they fought the bloody battle of Long Island, women reaped the harvests at their homes in Uwchlan.

On assuming the Lieutenancy, one of Col. Smith's first duties was to ascertain the capabilities of his district, and on the 12th of April, 1777, he reported that it contained 5000 men capable of bearing arms, and promised to use his utmost exertions to get his contingent in the greatest possible state of forwardness. The raising, equipping, and provisioning of the large number of troops called from Chester County into the military service during the Revolutionary War, required the expenditure of large sums of money, and liberal appropriations passed through his hands. That they were all properly accounted for is proved by the report of the Comptroller-General of the State, who on the 25th of June, 1785, near the close of Col. Smith's career as County-Lieutenant, reported that there was a balance due him to April 1, 1785, of £106 4s. 10d. This report being approved by the Supreme Executive Council, an order was drawn in his favor for the amount. The onerous duties of his offices were discharged in an active, untiring, self-sacrificing spirit, and much of his property melted away during the war, partly from direct gifts to the army, and to the needy families of the soldiers,

and partly because his public duties gave him no time to attend to his private business. On one occasion when foragers were sent into Uwchlan to procure supplies for the famished army at Valley Forge, Col. Smith assisting to load corn from his own stores into the wagons was urged by his wife to keep enough to subsist his own family through the winter. He refused, saying that the soldiers' needs were greater than their own, and continued his work till the wagons were filled, and his granary was almost empty. He spoke with feeling in his later life of taking on another occasion unthreshed wheat to Valley Forge, and being met on his arrival at the edge of the encampment, by numbers of hungry men, who seized the sheaves, and mitigated the pangs of hunger by eating the grains which they rubbed out with their hands. He was, of course, but one of many such patriots. Uwchlan's love of country was not exhausted by the effort of sending all her men to fight in the summer of 1776, nor was their stout old pastor, John Carmichael, disposed to let them relax their efforts. On one occasion he announced from the pulpit that he had the day before returned from the headquarters of the army, and that he had found that there was a great scarcity of linen for bandages. "They must," said the plain-spoken preacher, "have this linen, and you women can each spare this much" (indicating on his hand the proper width) "from your shifts." On Monday little rolls of linen came in from all quarters to the parsonage, and on Tuesday Mr. Carmichael rode into Valley Forge with the much-needed supplies.

Colonel Smith's time as well as his substance may be said to have been given almost without pecuniary recompense, for so depreciated did the currency in which he was paid become, that on one occasion he gave, for a breakfast at the White Horse tavern, the whole of one year's pay; and for many years after the war there were stored away in his garret large packages of Continental currency, representing his salary, which were utterly worthless, and so common in those days as to be not even curiosities.

There are numerous notices scattered through the contem-

porary official records of his work during this period, but as he was engaged with dull preliminaries, and not with the stirring events of the field, there is not much of interest in the recital. Besides the duties directly belonging to his command, he was detailed for various services requiring tact and discretion, such as arresting persons disaffected to the government, including some who are described as "dangerous Quakers," and directing the removal of cattle on the approach of the enemy, a measure which, in the hands of a nervous commander, might have caused much unnecessary hardship to the owners; but doubtless one of his most difficult tasks was to raise with the necessary rapidity large bodies of volunteer troops, for a service in which they were often left to suffer for want of food, while their worthless pay would scarcely keep their families from beggary. All of this work was so well done that there seems to have been no thought of a change during the war, but when peace returned, those who in war time had found his hand heavy, began to call his actions in question, and on the 9th of January, 1786, he, with Thomas Cheyney and Thomas Lewis, was directed to appear before the Supreme Executive Council on the 1st of February, "respecting certain fines imposed on two classes of the Chester County Militia."

No specific charges seem to have been brought against these men, but there were persons of influence in Chester County with whom they had come into collision, who were now determined to revenge themselves. Many of the prominent people in the southern part of the county, whether for conscience' sake, or from disloyalty, habitually evaded their military service, and as Col. Smith's business was to see that every man did his duty, and to punish those who did not, he did not fail to make enemies, who were formidable from their numbers in time of peace. The Council removed Col. Smith from office March 6th, but reconsidering their action reinstated him March 15th. His enemies rallying for a final assault had his reappointment revoked March 21, 1786, at which time he finally retired from the position he had held for nine most eventful years, and from all public

offices except that of Trustee of the State Loan Office, which he retained for about a year after this time. He served for one term in the State Assembly in 1785. In the latter part of 1787, being then 67 years of age, and no longer in robust health, having become very heavy, his weight being over 250 lbs., he retired to his farm; twelve years of uninterrupted public life having led him to covet the quiet of home, and his private affairs, which had been so long neglected, requiring his attention.

His life was prolonged for sixteen years more, till 1803, and his death was caused by a paralytic stroke. He is remembered as a man of upright and decided character, but of winning manners, and from having so long been in official positions, so respected and confided in by his fellow-citizens as to be constantly called on as an adviser in difficulties, and an arbitrator in disputes. He was, in his later years, remarkable for the sweetness and evenness of his temper; was a great reader and lover of books, Young's *Night Thoughts* and Pope's translation of Homer's *Iliad*, then comparatively new books, being among his chief favorites; and was in many respects considered by his neighbors the foremost man in their community. He was a staunch Presbyterian, an elder and a pillar in the church of which the Rev. John Carmichael was pastor, and he brought up his family after the most approved Scotch fashion. Reading the Scriptures and prayer were an important part of the daily routine of the home life, and a large part of each Sunday was devoted to the study of the Bible and the Westminster Catechism. One of his sons, who always maintained that the most eloquent prayers to which he had ever listened were those of his father and his uncle Abraham, used laughingly to recall the terror of Bill, one of the family slaves, who, being sharply interrogated during one of the Sunday catechizings as to the future destiny of boys who lied and swore, exclaimed, without waiting for his master's "Thou art the man," "Oh, Marster, I won't never do them things any more."

He owned two very fine farms in Uwchlan on the Conestoga Road where it crosses Black Horse Creek near its con-

fluence with Marsh Creek, both streams being tributaries of the North Branch of the Brandywine.

He married, December 20, 1758, Margaret Vaughan, daughter of John Vaughan of Red Lion, Chester County, who survived him long, dying in Philadelphia in 1822, at the age of 87. Of their children, Jonathan was for many years honorably and prominently connected with the First and Second United States Banks, and with the Bank of Pennsylvania as their cashier; John was an iron master, owning Joanna Furnace, near the line between Chester and Berks Counties; and Joseph was an iron and shipping merchant of Philadelphia.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1776.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ITS MEMBERS.

BY WM. H. EGLE, M.D.

(Continued from page 446, Vol. III.)

LESHER, JOHN, of Berks County, a native of Germany, was born January 5, 1711, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1734, and was naturalized at Philadelphia in 1743; he located among "the Brethren" in Northampton County, but subsequently removed to Oley Township, Berks County, where he established, at an early day, an iron furnace. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, and served in the General Assembly from 1776 to 1782. On the 20th of January, 1778, Mr. Leshar was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council one of the Commissioners for purchasing provisions for the Continental army. He died in Oley Township on the 5th of April, 1794.

LOBENGIERE, CHRISTOPHER, of Westmoreland County, the son of Christopher Lobengiere, a native of Wittenburg, Germany, was born in Lancaster, now Dauphin County, Penna., in the year 1740. He removed in the spring of 1772 to Mt. Pleasant Township, Westmoreland County. He served on the Committee of Correspondence for the county 1775-6; and was chosen a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776; and under the Constitution of 1790 was a member of the House of Representatives from 1791 to 1793. He died on the 4th of July, 1798. Mr. Lobengiere married in 1766 Elizabeth, daughter of Rudolph Müller, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. She died at Stoystown, Somerset Co., Pa., Sept. 5, 1815, aged 71 years. *John*, the eldest son, was one of the associate judges of Westmoreland County, and served in the General Assembly. Col. Israel Painter and General C. P. Markle, of Westmoreland, are descendants of Christopher Lobengiere.

LOLLER, ROBERT, of the county of Philadelphia, was born in 1740 in what is now Montgomery County, then Philadelphia. Although brought up as a farmer, he received a classical education, and in 1772 he taught school at Chestnut Hill. How long he followed the profession is not known, but at the commencement of the Revolution he resided at Hatboro', then known as Crooked Billet. He was chosen a member of the Provincial Conference which met at Carpenters' Hall, June 18, 1776, and of the Convention of the 15th July following. He served as major of one of the battalions of associators, and participated in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, and Germantown. At the latter engagement he narrowly escaped death, being rendered senseless by a cannon ball which struck a fence near him. He was appointed one of the military surveyors of the Delaware and lands adjacent, June 24, 1777, and on the 21st of October, same year, one of the Commissioners to seize the personal effects of traitors. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1777, '78, and '79, from the county of Philadelphia, and from 1784 to 1789 represented Montgomery County in that body. He was appointed Register of Wills, etc., Sept. 25, 1789; and Associate Judge August 17, 1791. Major Loller did an extensive business as a surveyor and conveyancer. He died October 21, 1808, and was buried in the Abington Presbyterian graveyard. A portion of his estate was devised to build a Literary Institute, which was done at Hatboro' at an expense of \$11,000; and is endowed with an income of \$283 per annum. Major Loller married in 1774, Mary, daughter of Archibald McClean, of Horsham.

LOWREY, ALEXANDER, of Lancaster County, the son of Lazarus Lowrey, was born in the north of Ireland, in December, 1727. His parents, with several elder children, came to America in 1729, and settled in Donegal Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father became an Indian trader, which occupation Alexander entered about 1748, in partnership with Joseph Simon of the town of Lancaster, the fur trade with the Indians being at that period quite lucra-

tive. The connection with Mr. Simon, continuing for forty years, was finally closed and settled without a word of difference between them, with large gains resulting, over many and severe losses from Indian depredations on their trains and trading posts. Mr. Lowrey was from the first outspoken and ardent for separation from the mother country. In July, 1774, he was placed on the Committee of Correspondence for Lancaster, and was a member of the Provincial Conference held in Philadelphia on the 15th of that month; and of that convened in Carpenters' Hall, 18th of June, 1776; and of the Convention of the 15th of July following. He was chosen to the Assembly in 1775, and with the exception of two or three years served as a member of that body, almost uninterruptedly until 1789. In May, 1777, he was appointed one of the commissioners to procure blankets for the army. In 1776 he commanded the Third Battalion of the Lancaster County Associators, and was in active service in the Jerseys during that year. As senior colonel he commanded the Lancaster County Militia in the battle of Brandywine. At the close of the Revolution, Colonel Lowrey retired to his fine farm adjoining Marietta. Under the Constitution of 1789-90, he was commissioned by Governor Mifflin justice of the peace, an office he held until his death, which occurred on the 31st of January, 1806. His remains lie interred in Donegal Church graveyard. Colonel Lowrey was married three times: first to Mary Waters, in 1752; next to Mrs. Ann Alricks, widow of Hermanus Alricks, of Cumberland County; and lastly, to Mrs. Sarah Cochran, of York Springs, in 1793. He left two sons and three daughters by his first wife. The sons settled near Frankstown, leaving numerous descendants. His daughter *Elizabeth* married Daniel Elliott, of Cumberland County, who afterwards removed to Pittsburgh, and was engaged in Indian trade with his father-in-law. The daughter *Mary* married John Hay, who also went to Pittsburgh. *Margaret*, the youngest, married George Plumer, who settled in Westmoreland County, and represented that district in the Legislature and in Congress for many years. By his second wife he had one child, *Frances*,

who married Samuel Evans, of Chester County, but they lived and died on Colonel Lowrey's home-place. Mrs. Evans had sons and daughters, and was a woman of great force of character and intelligence. Colonel Lowrey was a remarkable man in many respects, and his life was an eventful one, whether considered in his long career in Indian trade, a patriot of the Revolution, or the many years in which he gave his time and means to the service of his country. He was greatly beloved by his neighbors, and during his long life shared with his associate and friend Colonel Galbraith, the confidence and leadership accorded to both in public, church, and local affairs.

MACKEY, JOHN, of Chester County, the son of Robert Mackey, a Lieutenant in the Provincial forces in 1747-8, was a native of Chester County and a representative farmer thereof. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776; of the Council of Safety from October 17, 1777, to December 4, 1777; of the Supreme Executive Council from November 21, 1777 to October 23, 1779; and in March 1777, appointed a justice of the peace. He resided in the township of New London, southwest of the village of that name, on a tract of land held under a Maryland patent. He died in September, 1787, leaving a wife Jane, and children David, Robert, John, Margaret, Rachel m. William Sherer, and Mary m. —Allison. His youngest son John inherited the land, about 240 acres.

MATLACK, TIMOTHY, of the city of Philadelphia, of Quaker parentage, was born at Haddonfield, New Jersey, in the year 1730. At what period young Matlack came to Philadelphia we are not informed, but after the Revolution we find him a prominent member of the Society of Free Quakers, and chiefly instrumental in building the meeting-house, southwest corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, in that city. He was a member of the Provincial Conference held at Carpenters' Hall, June 18, 1775; and of the Convention of July 15, 1776. Under the Constitution framed by the latter body, he was ap-

pointed Secretary of the State, which office he held most of the time until March 25, 1783. In 1776 he was in command of one of the Philadelphia Battalions of Associators, and in active service. He was a member of the Council of Safety from July 24, 1776, to March 13, 1777; and Secretary of the same during the close of the latter year. At the end of the Revolution, Colonel Matlack was presented with a silver urn, by the "Committee of Safety of the City," for his patriotic devotion to the cause of freedom. He was one of the commissioners appointed to form the Flying Camp, and in 1785, was directed to carry on the prosecution against the traitor Arnold; was a member of the Old Congress 1780-1, and on the 14th of April, 1800, appointed Master of the Rolls, an office he held until its abolishment by the Act of Assembly, March 29, 1809. He subsequently received the appointment of prothonotary of one of the courts of the city of Philadelphia. Colonel Matlack died near Holmesburg, on the 15th of April, 1829, at the very advanced age of ninety-nine years; and his remains are interred in the Free Quaker burial ground, on Fifth Street, north of Spruce, Philadelphia.

McCLELLAND, JOHN, of Westmoreland County, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1734. He emigrated to what is now Fayette County, prior to 1770, and took up a tract of land in Franklin Township. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, and of the General Assembly of 1778. He was in active service on the frontiers during the Revolution, and was captain in the First Battalion of Westmoreland militia at the close of the war. He figured with some prominence in the Whiskey Insurrection, during its closing scenes, as chairman of the committee appointed by the meeting at Redstone, to confer with the commissioners of the United States and State of Pennsylvania. He died on his farm in February, 1819. Gen. *Alexander McClelland* was his son.

McLENE, JAMES, of Cumberland County, the son of William McLene, was born in New London, Chester County, Penna., October 14, 1730; was educated at the classical

school of the Rev. Francis Alison; and as early as 1753 took up land in Antrim Township, Cumberland, now Franklin County, locating thereon the year following. He was a member of the Provincial Conference which met at Carpenters' Hall, June 18, 1776, and chosen to the Convention of the 15th of July following. He was elected to the Assembly in 1776, and again in 1777, was a member of the Supreme Executive Council from November 9, 1778, to December 28, 1779, when he took his seat in the Continental Congress serving during that and the year 1780. He was a member of the Council of Censors November 10, 1783; and upon the organization of the County of Franklin was chosen Councillor, serving from February 2, 1783, to October 23, 1787, and from 1787 to 1789 in the Assembly. He was a member of the Convention of 1789-90, and under this instrument was elected a member of the House of Representatives 1790-1 and again 1793-4. He was commissioned a justice of the peace March 18, 1800. He married July 5, 1753, Christina Brown; she died October 23, 1818, in her 91st year. Mr. McLene died at his residence near Green Castle, on the 13th of March, 1806, and lies interred in Brown's Mills graveyard.

McPHERSON, ROBERT, of York County, was the only son of Robert and Janet McPherson, who settled in the western portion of York County, in the fall of 1738. He was born about 1730, and was a youth of eight years on his parents becoming a part of the well-known Marsh Creek settlement. He was educated at Rev. Dr. Alison's school at New London. His father died December 25, 1749, and his mother on the 23d of September 1767. In 1751 he married Agnes the daughter of Robert Miller of the Cumberland Valley. In 1755 he was appointed treasurer of York County; and Commissioner in 1756. The latter office he resigned on accepting a commission as Captain in the Third Battalion of the Provincial forces, May 10, 1758, serving under Gen. Forbes on his expedition against Fort Duquesne. From 1762 to 1765 he was sheriff of the county, and from 1764 to the beginning of the Revolution, was a justice of the peace under the

Proprietary, and was re-commissioned under the first Constitution. From 1765 to 1767 he was a member of the Provincial Assembly, and in 1768 was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy. At the outset of the War of Independence, he was commissioned a colonel of one of the York County battalions of associators; was a member of the Provincial Conference which met at Carpenters' Hall, June 18, 1776; and represented the county in the Convention of July 15, following. During that and the following year he was in active duty in the Jerseys and in the subsequent campaign around Philadelphia. After his return from the field, he was employed as the purchasing commissary for the western end of York County. From 1781 to 1785 he served as a member of the Assembly. Col. McPherson was one of the charter members of the corporation of Dickinson College, and continued to act as a trustee until his death. He was an elder in the Upper Marsh Creek Presbyterian Church, which was organized in 1740 or within two years of the beginning of the settlement. His death, from paralysis, occurred on the 19th of February, 1789—his wife surviving him until September 12, 1802. He had a large family. Two of his sons, *William* and *Robert*, were officers in the service of the Revolution. Some of his descendants remain in Adams County, but the great majority are scattered over the various States of the Union. Edward McPherson, member of the 36th and 37th Congresses, clerk of the National House of Representatives twelve years, and author of the "Political History of the Rebellion," "History of Reconstruction," and the "Political Handbooks," for 1872, '74, '76, and '78, and late editor of "*The Press*," Philadelphia, is a grandson.

MARSTELLER, PHILIP, of Lancaster County, the son of Frederick Marsteller, was born in Montgomery County, Pa., in 1735. He located in what is now Mill Creek Township, Lebanon County, about 1760, but at the outset of the Revolution we find him residing in the town of Lebanon. He was one of the earliest associators, and assisted in raising the troops in 1775 and 1776 for the service. He was a member of the

Convention of July 15, 1776, and during that and the following year was chosen to the Assembly. He was appointed paymaster of the militia August 20, 1777; the agent to superintend the purchase of flour for the French fleet July 13, 1779; and assistant forage master, April 5, 1780. So well done was this latter service that Gen. Washington sent Major Marsteller a letter thanking him for the faithful and prompt performance of his duty. He removed to Virginia in 1803, not far from Alexandria, where he died about 1809. Some of his descendants reside in Fairfax and Prince William Counties.

MARTIN, ROBERT, of Northumberland County, was a native of New Jersey. He first settled at Wyoming under the Pennsylvania title, but being unable to live there in peace he abandoned his farm and removed to Northumberland. This was previous to the purchase of 1768. He became quite prominent during the Revolutionary struggle, and was paymaster of the militia in service during the campaign of 1776. He was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776; of the Convention of the 15th of July following; and of the Assembly in 1777 and 1778. He held the office of justice of the peace under the Constitution of 1790 for many years. He died at Northumberland about 1813, leaving a large estate mostly in unseated lands. One of his daughters married Dr. James Davidson, a distinguished surgeon in the army from New Jersey, and who subsequently was one of the associate judges of Lycoming County. Another married Capt. Thomas Grant of the Revolution, whose descendants embrace many of the best families on the Susquehanna.

MILLER, ABRAHAM, of Northampton County, was a native of the county, born about 1740. He was a non-commissioned officer in the frontier service during the French and Indian war, and was wounded in an engagement with the Indians. He was a member of the committee of Northampton County in December, 1774; and in June, 1775, was chosen recruiting

officer for raising half a company to go to Boston. Subsequently a full company was directed to be raised, and he was commissioned Captain, June 20, 1775, in Col. Thompson's battalion. He resigned in the fall of the same year, and was succeeded by Thomas Craig, who subsequently rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Line. Capt. Miller afterwards commanded a company of associators during the campaign around New York City in 1776. He was a member of the Convention of July 15th of that year. Until the close of the Revolution Capt. Miller was an active partisan. He died in 1821 at the age of fourscore.

MOORE, JOHN, of Westmoreland County, the son of William Moore and Jennett Wilson, was born in Lancaster County, Penna., in 1738. His father died when John was a small boy, and his mother, in company with her brothers Charles and John Wilson, removed to the district of Westmoreland County, as early as 1757. At the commencement of the Revolution John Moore was engaged in cleaning out and cultivating a large farm of four hundred acres on Crabtree run, a branch of the Loyalhanna, two miles south of New Alexandria. A comfortable stone dwelling, still in pretty good condition, marks the place of his residence, and indicates a man in advance of the rude civilization of that day. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, and appointed by that body on the Committee of Safety. In 1777 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and subsequently surveyor of the public lands in Westmoreland County. In 1779 he was commissioned one of the justices of the several courts of Westmoreland, and in 1785 was presiding judge. Under the Constitution of 1790, Judge Moore was retired from the bench, being succeeded by the celebrated Judge Addison. In 1792 he was chosen to the State Senate from the district of Alleghany and Westmoreland. He died in 1812, aged seventy-three years, and is buried at Congruity Church. Judge Moore married a daughter of Isaac Parr, of New Jersey, a woman of intelligence, vivacity, and fine personal appearance. She survived her husband many

years. In personal appearance Judge Moore was a man full six feet in height, straight and erect, had large brown eyes, brown hair, and nose rather aquiline. He had two sons and four daughters. One of his sons was County Surveyor of Westmoreland, the other, a civil engineer, died in Kentucky. His daughters were respectively married to Major John Kirkpatrick, a merchant of Greensburg; John M. Snowden, of Alleghany County, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and Associate Judge of the County; Rev. Francis Laird, D.D., father of Harrison P. Laird, of Greensburg; and the fourth, James McJunkin, a farmer of Westmoreland County.

MORGAN, JACOB, of Berks County, was a native of North Wales, born in 1716. He was one of the earliest settlers of Carnarvon Township, Berks County, residing near the present village of Morgantown. He was a captain in the Provincial service, December 5, 1755, and December 18, 1759, held the same commission in the Pennsylvania Regiment, in the pay of the Crown. He was one of the justices of the peace for Berks County in 1768 and 1769, and again from 1772 to 1777. He was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 28, 1776, and of the Convention of 15th July following. He was Colonel of one of the Berks County battalions of associators, and subsequently was in command of all the troops raised in the county. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council, May 20, 1777; and of the Council of Safety from Oct. 17, 1777, to December 4, 1777; was appointed assistant forage master, April 5, 1780; and one of the justices of the Courts, August 4, 1784. Col. Morgan died at Morgantown, November 11, 1792, at the age of seventy-six, and his remains lie in the graveyard of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church in that village. His son *Jacob*, who inherited his father's estate, was an ensign in Col. Burd's Battalion in 1758. He was quite prominent in public affairs, and has been frequently confounded with his father, both bearing the rank of Colonel during the Revolutionary War.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JÖRAN KYN, THE FOUNDER
OF UPLAND.

BY GREGORY B. KEEN.

(Continued from page 457, Vol. III.)

YEATES—TRENT—HERMAN—HORE—FRENCH—SHANNON—GORDON—
RIDGELY.

45. JOHN YEATES,⁴ son of Jasper and Catharine (Sandelands) Yeates, was born at Upland, March 1, 1705, and in his childhood accompanied his parents in their removal to New Castle. He inherited his father's "dwelling-house" at Chester, with the "boulting," wharf, gardens, and lots near the same town, "bought of Jonas Sandelands and Edward Henneston." He became a shipping-merchant, residing in 1741 in the island of Barbadoes, and afterwards for several years in Philadelphia, where he acquired his nephew Joshua Carpenter's interest in property inherited from his brother-in-law, Samuel Carpenter, between Front and King (now Water) Streets, and King Street and the river. He also bought other land in Philadelphia County, and in 1757 lived in Wicacoa. His letters indicate connection in trade with his brother-in-law, George McCall, and other respectable men of business, both British and American. At first he was successful in his ventures, and in 1748 indited a will in terms which intimate possession of wealth. Subsequently, however, he met with losses, both at sea and by the inadvertence of supercargoes, and found it necessary, in 1762, to apply for office to the English Government. His friends signed strong testimonials of his character and qualifications, and Chief-Justice William Allen* wrote a personal appeal to the Hon.

* For some account of this illustrious Pennsylvanian see THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, vol. i. pp. 202 *et seq.* The letter cited, as well as the Commission, with the Instructions accompanying it, are among the Yeates papers in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Penn for his appointment as a Comptroller of Customs in the Colony. "I beg leave to solicit your favour," says he, "in behalf of a very honest Man and old School Fellow of mine, Mr. John Yeates, who has been much reduced by misfortunes in Trade. He for a considerable time carried on business in the Mercantile way, both in Barbadoes and this his Native Country, with reputation." The office of Comptroller of Customs at Pocomoke (at the head of Vicomico River), in Maryland, was at length conferred on Mr. Yeates, his commission being dated July 24, 1764. During the following year he dwelt at Vienna, in Dorset County. The climate of this region was unhealthy, and Mr. Yeates soon fell a victim to its influence. He married Elizabeth Sidbotham, who was born October 16, 1704, and died September 16, 1753. Mr. Yeates died October 9, 1765. He had, at least, three children:

149. SARAH, b. April 2, 1731; m. John Ewing.

150. JOHN, b. August 17, 1743; d. unm. February 2, 1765.

151. JASPER, b. April 9, 1745; m. Sarah Burd.

47. ISABELLA TRENT,⁴ daughter of Maurice and Mary (Sandelands) Trent, was born in Pennsylvania, and, losing her father in early childhood, was brought up by her mother and stepfather, Robert French, at New Castle on the Delaware. Through the will of Mr. French she inherited, with her sister Eleanor Trent, and half-sister Catharine French, three lots of land in Upland, which they parted with, however, July 29, 1724. About 1712 she married Colonel Ephraim Augustine Herman, son of Casparus Herman,* and

* Bapt. in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam, January 2, 1656. He m., 1st, Susanna Huyberts; 2dly, in New York, August 23, 1682, Anna Reyniers; and 3dly, in Cecil County, August 31, 1696, Katharine Williams. In a valuable paper comprised in the volume of Penn MSS. relating to the Three Lower Counties, in the Library of our Historical Society, styled "Augustine Herrmans Right & Title to St. Augustines Mannor upon Delaware, Appoquinimi & Blackbird Creeks, Anciently all taken for, or called by, the Indian name Appoquinimin," it is stated that, in consequence of encroachments of certain settlers by virtue of patents from Gov. Lovelace, "upon Mature Deliberation, to keep a Continuant possession of St. Augustines Mannor, Augustine Herrman found himself constrained to take

grandson of Augustine Herman,* a native of Prague, in Bohemia, who settled in New Netherland, and subsequently

out a licence from Captaine John Carr, Deputy Govr. under New York in Delaware, by the consent of his officers, bearing Date the 16th December a^o 72 at Newcastle, & thereupon Caused his Sons Ephraim & Casparus Herrman to Seat on the River Side oposite reed Ile, in preservation of former possession taken on the head of St. Augustines mannor of Appoquinimin." For similar reasons, doubtless, after the restoration of English rule, interrupted by the Dutch in 1673, Casparus Herman solicited fresh grants of land "in New Castle County," and March 25, 1676, obtained from Gov. Andros confirmation of title to 330 acres on the west side of the Delaware and the northeast side of "Augustenus Creeke" (named in honour of his father), "called y^e good neighbourhood," where he resided at that time. In 1682, in conjunction with Edmund Cantwell, he received a grant of 200 acres lying on each side of Drawyers Creek "for the use of a water mill." (Address by the Rev. George Foot, delivered in Drawyers Church, Delaware, May 10, 1842.) He signed "The Humble request of y^e free holders of y^e Three Counteys of New Cassell, Jones & New Deale alias Wore Kill," "desyring that they may be faouered with an Act of Union by the Governour and Assembly for their Incorporation in & with the province of Pennsylvania," which was presented December 10, 1682. (The original petition is contained in the volume of Penn MSS. just referred to: it was produced in the suit of Penn v. Lord Baltimore, in 1740.) At his father's death he inherited land in Cecil County, Md., called "Little Bohemia," and in 1689 succeeded his brother as third Lord of Bohemia Manor. He represented the county of New Castle in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1683 to 1685, and was a Member of the Legislature of Maryland, from Cecil County, in 1694. His name is mentioned in connection with the rebuilding of the State House at Annapolis in 1704. During this year he died, and his widow married a second husband, John Jawert, of Dutch extraction, who held several public offices in Cecil County. (For an account of Casper Herman's sisters see *The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, vol. ix. pp. 61-2, 192-3. One of these, Anna Margareta, m. Matthias Vanderheyden, and became the ancestor of several families of distinction in Maryland, as well as of certain Shippens of Pennsylvania, and Jekylls of Boston, and of Edmund Randolph of Virginia. For some reference to Casper Herman's brother, Ephraim Herman, see the account of George Yeates, son of Jasper and Catharine (Sandelands) Yeates.)

* A gentleman, says the late Mr. Edwin R. Purple, in an excellent account of him in *The N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, vol. ix. pp. 57-60, "whose life and history fills no inconsiderable space in the early annals of New Netherland. He was a man of good education, a surveyor by profession, skilled in sketching and drawing, an adventurous and enterprising mer-

in Maryland, and his wife Januetje, daughter of Casper and

chant, 'the first beginner of the Virginia tobacco trade,'" "a curious man and a lover of the country," according to Van der Donck, making successful experiments in planting indigo seed near New Amsterdam. He was in the employ of the West India Company, and with Arent Corssen in 1633 at the time of the Dutch purchase from the Indians of the land on the Schuylkill on which Fort Beversrede was subsequently erected. He probably went back to Holland, and returned to this country as agent of the prominent mercantile house of Gabry, of Amsterdam, and "afterwards made several voyages to Holland in the prosecution of his commercial enterprises." He also became interested in privateering, and was "one of the owners, in 1649, of the frigate *La Garce*, engaged in depredations on the Spanish commerce." In 1659 he made a voyage to Curaçoa. He opposed Governor Stuyvesant in some of his measures of self-aggrandizement at the expense of the settlers in New Netherland, and "in his public positions rendered useful and important service to the colony. He was one of the Board of Nine Men, organized September 25, 1647, and held that office in 1649 and 1650; one of the Ambassadors to Rhode Island in April, 1652; and in the same capacity, in company with Resolved Waldron, was sent to Maryland in September, 1659. Herman kept a journal of their travels and proceedings while on this service, and with his associate urged, with great ability, before the Maryland Governor and his Council, the rights of the New Netherland Government in opposition to Lord Baltimore's claim to the South River." To the arguments of Herman and Waldron, employed eighty years later in the interest of Penn, the existence of the present State of Delaware, as independent of Maryland, is mainly to be attributed. In 1660 Herman visited Virginia, and the authorities at New Amsterdam, not unmindful of his influence, on despatching Nicholas Varleth and Brian Newton as Ambassadors to that Province in February of this year, instructed them "to inquire in Maryland if danger threatened the South River, and to avail themselves of" the former envoy's "aid and tongue." In the same year, "with great cost and charge," Herman transported his people from New Amsterdam to Maryland, and obtained January 24, 1661, a charter from Lord Baltimore for the founding of Cecil Town and County, and June 19, 1662 (in consideration of his services in making a valuable map of Maryland and Virginia), patents for "a tract of land called Bohemia Manor," and one known as "Little Bohemia," situated at the junction of Elk and Bohemia Rivers at the head of Chesapeake Bay; to which was added in 1671 "St. Augustine's Manor," including the territory east of the former, between St. George's and Appoquinimink Creeks, to the shores of the Delaware. These liberal concessions from the Proprietor were accompanied with manorial privileges, and the title of "Lord" applied to the grantee, and, in accordance with the will of the latter, were commemorated on a monumental slab of oolite, still to be seen

Judith Varleth,* of Holland, afterwards of New Netherland. Mr. Herman was born on St. Augustine's Manor, in New Cas-

(though broken in pieces) on the chief plantation of the Manor. On the 14th of August, 1682, patents confirmatory of title were issued to Herman, and an estate was also granted him called "Misfortune" (in allusion, probably, to troubles about his land), and the "Three Bohemia Sisters" (because intended for his three daughters), containing over thirteen hundred acres, "north of Bohemia Back Creek, and bounded on the west by Long Creek," including the site of the old Bradcreek Church, and the northern part of the present Chesapeake City. On the 11th of August, 1684, he conveyed "to Peter Sluyter, *alias* Vorsman, Jasper Danckaerts, *alias* Schilders, of Friesland, Petrus Bayard, of New York, and John Moll and Arnoldus de la Grange, of Delaware, in company," 3750 acres of land, "embracing the four necks eastwardly from the first creek that empties into the Bohemia River from the north, east of the Bohemia bridge, and extending north or northeast to near the old St. Augustine or Manor Church." Immediately after the company received the deed, Moll and La Grange parted with their interest in the land in favour of Sluyter and Danckaerts, who established a community of Labadists upon the tract. Herman was a Member of the Governor's Council, and a Justice of Baltimore County, and on one occasion (in 1678) was appointed a Commissioner to treat with the Indians. He died in 1686. (Besides the article above referred to, and the many sources of information cited in it, consult an interesting series of papers upon the Hermans and Bohemia Manor, written for *The Cecil Whig* by Mr. George Johnston, to be published, it is promised, in the form of a history of Cecil County. For a letter from William Penn to Herman and others, dated "London, 16th of 7th month, 1681," on the subject of his right to territory seated by them and claimed by Lord Baltimore, see Hazard's *Annals*, p. 575. The map alluded to in this note was the only one, says Neill (*Founders of Maryland*, p. 156) "engraved by Faithorne, distinguished for crayon portraits, and delicate copper-plate engraving. At the bottom it has a portrait of Herman." The latter speaks of it rather drolly as "slobbered over by the ingrapher faithorn, Defiling the prints with many Errours," some of which he specifies. A copy of the map is in the British Museum.)

* Early residents of the Dutch settlement of Fort Good Hope, at Hartford, Connecticut. Casper Varleth is mentioned by Savage (*Genealogical Dictionary*, vol. iv. p. 365) as a Dutchman of some consequence at Hartford in 1656, "who may have lived there near thirty years," and died there in September, 1662. For an account of him see the *The N. Y. Gen. and Biog. Record*, vol. ix. p. 54 *et seq.* "The first members of the family in New Netherland," says Mr. Purple, the writer of the article, "were natives of Utrecht and Amsterdam, and, though not to be deemed unprolific, their

tle County, near the Delaware, but during his youth removed with his father to Bohemia Manor, in Cecil County, Maryland, where the family occupied the mansion close to the old ferry (now replaced by a bridge), a few miles from the mouth of Bohemia River.* Here Ephraim Augustine Herman continued to dwell after the death of Casparus Herman, whom he succeeded as fourth Lord of Bohemia Manor. His estate comprised about thirty thousand acres of land, including the best in the peninsula. He retained the ownership of St. Augustine's Manor (connected with his more stately resi-

name, for nearly two centuries, has disappeared from the annals of our colonial and State history. It appears to have died out in the male line in the third generation from the emigrant ancestor, Casper Varleth, but, as if to make amends for the swift decay of its male stem, we find the maternal branches of the family blooming and fruitful with the historic names of Bayard, Schrick, Philipse, Brockholst, Schuyler, Livingston, Jay, Clarkson, French, Morris, Robinson, Van Horne, and others, who, if perchance of equal worth, are of lesser note among the ancient families of New York." Mrs. Herman's brother, Nicholas Varleth, was Commissary of Imports and Exports, and Searcher, Inspector, and Gauger at New Amsterdam, and Collector of Duties on Exports and Imports to and from New England and Virginia. He was one of the Commissioners who signed the articles of capitulation on the surrender of New Netherland to the English. On his removal to Bergen, N. J., he "was appointed Captain of the Militia in Bergen, Gamoenepau [Communipaw], Ahasimus and Hooboocken, October 6, 1665; on the same day a Member of the Court at Bergen; and on the first of November following a Member of Carteret's Council. These positions he continued to hold for several years." He was brother-in-law to Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, having married Anna Stuyvesant, widow of Samuel Bayard, the emigrant and progenitor of the distinguished family frequently mentioned in this genealogy.

* The mansion, which commanded a fine view of Bohemia River to Chesapeake Bay, was occupied in 1815 by Governor Bassett, but was burned down soon after his death (in September of that year). Lednum (*History of the Rise of Methodism in America*, p. 277) says, "many old and valuable paintings" were consumed with this house. "One of its large halls was lined with them. Many of them had belonged to Augustine Herman, the founder of Bohemia Manor. His likeness and that of his lady perished; also the painting representing the flight from the Dutch in New York by means of his famous war charger," an exploit which is related by Lednum and Foot. The walls of what is supposed to have been Herman's deer park continue to stand.

dence by a good road, twenty-two miles in length, constructed by his grandfather) till 1714, when he sold the plantations to Matthias van Bebber,* paying the customary alienation fee to Lord Baltimore. On the 13th of April, of this year, he relinquished all claims against his father's widow, Katharine (Williams) Herman, his stepmother, and her second husband, John Jawert,† and agreed to build them a house, they abandoning their right to the Manor Brick House. His wife Isabella joined him in the latter covenant. This is the first business transacted by him mentioned in the records of Cecil County. In 1715 he and Mrs. Herman conveyed away their interest in eight hundred and eighty-three acres of the land called "Little Bohemia," or "Bohemia Middle Neck," lying between Great and Little Bohemia Rivers, extending eastward probably as far as Bohemia Manor, specially devised by Augustine Herman to Casparus Herman; and in 1724 he induced the Legislature of Maryland to pass an Act breaking the entail of that estate, and sold the whole of it to Joseph George. The survey of the land then made by order of the Provincial Court embraced all of St. Xaverius, the site of a Jesuit Mission, and of the excellent school patronized by the chief Catholic families of Maryland, which was the germ of Georgetown College.‡

* The person frequently referred to in Mr. Pennypacker's article on *The Settlement of Germantown* in this number of the *MAGAZINE*.

† May he have been the well-known attorney for the Frankfort Company of Pennsylvania? Mr. Pennypacker considers this not improbable.

‡ His Grace Archbishop Carroll, the noted prelate who founded the College, was, indeed, partly educated at Bohemia. "Every vestige of the school-house," says Mr. Johnston, "has disappeared, but it is well known that the building stood in the lawn, a few feet south of the manse, and that the bricks, of which its walls were composed, were used in the walls of the dwelling-house, built about 1825." The chapel is in a good state of preservation. The mission is a few miles southeast of the junction of the Great and Little Bohemia Rivers, about half a mile west of the boundary line of the State of Delaware, and the same distance from the village of Warwick. The spot is marked by a wrought-iron cross, five feet high, said to have been brought to St. Mary's by the first settlers from England. Possessed of an entirely different interest is the fact, mentioned in Foot's *Address* already quoted, that just beyond the site of the mission, and on the portion

Colonel Herman was a member of the Legislature of Maryland, from Cecil County, in 1715, 1716, 1728, and 1731. Isabella Herman died before her husband, who married a second time,* and died in 1735. She left two children:

152. MARY, bapt. in infancy (Register of Immanuel Church in New Castle) November 27, 1714, who assumed also her great-grandfather's name, AUGUSTINE. After her father's death she m. John Lawson, son of David Lawson, of Cecil County, Md., a shrewd lawyer, who, it is affirmed, had some designs upon her land. Her husband added to his Christian name that of Augustine, in accordance with the will of her ancestor, the founder of Bohemia Manor, and jointly with his wife's brother-in-law, Peter Bouchell, rented several plantations on the estate.† Her husband d. in September, or the beginning of October, 1755, devising so much property to his brother that his widow declined to abide by the will. Nevertheless, on the 4th of the following December Mrs. Lawson leased her share of the Manor to the same Peter Lawson "for twenty-one years, or during the lives of Judith Bassett, and Michael and Richard Bassett‡, her sons," and the day after gave him a special

of Bohemia Manor included in the State of Delaware, on a farm belonging in 1842 to "Henry Cazier, encamped," in the days of the Revolution, "one division of Howe's army, under the command of Baron Knyphausen;" while on a farm, surveyed in 1686 to Johannes Haes and Ephraim Herman, "Brigadier-General Cæsar Rodney encamped for a season, with his corps of Delaware militia, at the period when General Howe landed at the head of the Elk River."

* Araminta (her surname not known). She survived Mr. Herman, and m., 2dly, a Mr. Young; 3dly, William Alexander, who resided at the head of Elk, as Elkton was then called; and 4thly, George Catto, an Englishman, who lived at Elkton. By his second wife Ephraim Augustine Herman had one son, Ephraim, who survived his father, but d. before attaining manhood, to the extinction of the family name. Mrs. Catto d. before 1766.

† "The Manor was then divided," says Mr. Johnston, "into upwards of fifty plantations, most of which had been leased by former proprietors, for long terms of years, for what would now be considered very low rents. These were generally made payable at the Manor House, semi-annually, at Christmas and Whitsuntide. All, or a large number of them, were payable in grain or tobacco, and frequently a pair of good fat capons were added as part of the rent, so that the table of the Lord of the Manor might be well supplied with poultry."

‡ Richard Bassett became a prominent lawyer, was a Member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and United States Senator, Governor of Delaware, and Judge of the United States

power of attorney to act for her in matters pertaining to the management of it. Instigated, no doubt, by him, she afterwards suffered a recovery as to her interest in the Manor, and in 1766 gave Michael and Richard Bassett a deed for a thousand acres of land to each, for the small consideration of "five shillings, and on account of the love and natural affection" she bore them, "the sons of her loving cousin, Judith Bassett," and on the 9th of December, of that year, she executed another deed, in favor of Peter Lawson, for the remainder of her undivided half of the Manor, receiving an annuity of £100 Maryland currency. This is the last mention of her met with. She d. s. p.

153. CATHARINE, m. Peter Bouchell.

48. ELEANOR TRENT,⁴ daughter of Maurice and Mary (Sandelands) Trent, was born in Pennsylvania, and brought up by her mother and stepfather, Robert French, at New Castle. About 1714 she married John Hore, possibly at this time a resident of that place, where he owned land, at least, in 1722, and was engaged as a merchant in 1724. He was one of the persons who represented the Territories in signing the "Proclamation of King George the Second at New Castle," September 4, 1727, and is described as "of the Town of New Castle, Gentleman," in 1728. During the following year he purchased eighty-four acres of land near Christina Creek, and had surveyed to him four hundred and forty acres "near the Church Neck on the branches of Appoquinemy." In 1734 he also obtained from the Proprietors a patent for a hundred and fifty acres, surveyed to him the previous year, "on the north side of the main branch of Duck Creek," in New Castle County. He was appointed "Surveyor for the County of New Castle," and December 24, 1736, received a warrant from Gov. Thomas Penn to survey to himself seventy-five acres of land in New Castle Hundred, which afterwards became the property of his wife's brother-in-law, Dr. John Finney. He succeeded his wife's stepfather, Robert Gordon, in 1735, as Collector of the Duties

District Court for the same State. His grandson, James Ashton Bayard, late United States Senator from Delaware, m. Anne, daughter of Thomas Willing Francis by his wife Dorothy Willing, a descendant of the sixth generation from Jöran Kyn.

imposed on convicts and servants imported into New Castle County. Mr. Hore died intestate about 1739. The administration of his estate was entrusted to Dr. Finney. He had at least one child:

154. MARY, bapt. (an infant) (Register of Immanuel Church in New Castle) February 8, 1715-6.

50. CATHARINE FRENCH,⁴ daughter of Robert and Mary (Sandelands) French, was born near the river Delaware, and brought up by her parents at New Castle. About 1724-5 she was married to John Shannon, who survived her. In 1746 Mr. Shannon is described as "of New Castle County, gentleman," and June 25, of that year, received a commission from Lieut.-Governor Thomas as Captain of a Company of Foot to be recruited on the Delaware, as portion of the colonial troops to be employed, in concert with the regular forces from Great Britain, "for the immediate reduction of Canada." The men were obtained within a month, and marched to Albany, where they went into winter quarters, and passed the summer idly, awaiting orders, and were finally discharged Oct. 31, 1747, "the late intended expedition against Canada having been by his Majesty laid aside for the present."* On the 24th of July, 1747, Mr. Shannon was "married, according to the rites of the Church of England, at the Fort in Albany," to Catharine Ramsay, the ceremony being performed "by the Reverend John Miln, who had been

* The proclamation of Gov. Thomas, calling for soldiers from our Province, is given in the *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania*, June 9, 1746. The Commission and "Instructions to John Shannon, Esq.," appear in *Pa. Archives*, vol. i. pp. 688-9. The Lieutenant of the Company was Jacob Kollock, Jr., of Sussex County, whose sister Magdalen m., 1st, Jasper McCall, and, 2dly, John Swift, of Philadelphia, as elsewhere stated. For the muster-roll of the Company see *Pa. Archives*, Second Series, vol. ii. pp. 496-8. A letter addressed to Gov. Thomas by Capt. Shannon and his fellow-captains, William Trent, John Deimer, and Samuel Perry, dated "Albany, the 12th November, 1746," requesting a further supply of provisions for the winter, may be seen *ibid.*, pp. 681-2. See, also, *Votes of Assembly*, vol. iv. pp. 50 and 71; and *Minutes of the Provincial Council*, vol. v. pp. 127 *et seq.*, and 175 *et seq.*

an Officiating Minister of the Gospel at Albany, but then acted as a Surgeon to the Regiment or Corps to which Captain Shannon's Company belonged." A year or so after his return to New Castle Captain Shannon went on a voyage to the West Indies; "the vessel he went in was supposed to have foundered at sea," and Captain Shannon, "and all the crew," it is believed, were lost, nothing having been heard of them since.* Letters of administration on Mr. Shannon's estate were granted to his widow and his son-in-law, James Sykes, July 5, 1751,† and in 1764 Mrs. Shannon made application to the British Government, through an attorney in London, for her share of the Royal bounty bestowed on widows of officers who "died in his Majesty's service." By his wife, Catharine French, Captain Shannon had two children:

155. ANNE, m., 1st, — Patten; 2dly, John Maxwell.

156. MARY, m. James Sykes.

51. ANNE FRENCH,⁴ daughter of Robert and Mary (Sandelands) French, was born at New Castle on the Delaware, November 20, 1702. She was married, at the youthful age of fifteen years (Register of Immanuel Church at New Castle), November 28, 1717, to James Gordon, a merchant, who resided on Patapsco River, in Baltimore County, Maryland. Mr. Gordon died January 6, 1722-3, and Mrs. Gordon was married, the 5th of the following December, by the Rev. Richard Sewel, at her house on Elk River, in Cecil County, Maryland, to Colonel Nicholas Ridgely, son of Henry Ridgely, by his wife Catharine, daughter of Colonel Nicholas and Ann Greenberry, of Greenberry's Point, near Annapolis, Maryland, and grandson of Colonel Henry Ridgely, of Maryland, de-

* The attestation of these facts by Gov. John Penn, accompanied by a copy of Mrs. Shannon's marriage certificate, and the letter of attorney presently spoken of, are all contained in the volume of Penn MSS. in the Library of the Historical Society before referred to.

† On the 25th of the preceding January there was admitted to probate in New Castle a will of "John Shannon, late of the County of New Castle," possibly the same person, dated September 27, 1745. The testator mentions no wife, but bequeaths his property, embracing an estate in the Island of Jamaica, cultivated by negroes, to his "daughter Mary Shannon."

scended from a family of Devonshire, England. Her second husband was born at the home of his parents in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, February 12, 1693-4, and had survived a former wife, Sarah,* daughter of Colonel John Worthington, of Anne Arundel County (to whom he was married at seventeen years of age), who died March 16, 1721-2. At the time of his marriage to Mrs. Gordon Mr. Ridgely lived in Cecil County, Maryland, where they remained till August, 1733, when they removed to Duck Creek Town, in Kent County on Delaware, where they occupied a house belonging to Mr. Joseph Rawle, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Ridgely died soon after their change of residence, on a visit to her mother, then the wife of the Hon. Robert Gordon, in New Castle, November 21, 1733, and was buried the 23d "under her mother's pew in the Presbyterian Meeting-house" in that place, a funeral sermon being delivered by the Rev. Benjamin Campbell. Mr. Ridgely continued to live in Kent County, and May 20, 1735, as foreman of the Grand Jury, signed a petition to King George II. against granting a charter to Lord Baltimore in abrogation of the rights of the Penn family in the Three Lower Counties.† December 23, 1736, Mr. Ridgely was married by the Rev. Peter Tranberg, Pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Congregations in New Jersey, to Mary, daughter of Judge Hugh Middleton, of Salem County, N. J., and widow of Captain Benjamin Vining,‡ of Salem. Near this

* Born in 1696; m. Mr. Ridgely in December, 1711, at the age of fifteen years; buried on Mr. Ridgely's plantation in Anne Arundel County. She left five daughters, one of whom, Rachel, m. Col. John Vining, Trustee of the General Loan Office of Kent County, and Speaker of the Assembly, and Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Lower Counties on Delaware, son of Captain Benjamin Vining, whose widow became Nicholas Ridgely's third wife.

† The original of this petition is contained in the volume of Penn MSS. so frequently mentioned.

‡ Mentioned in the account of Maons Keen. He was the son of William Vining, of Portsmouth, N. H., and was at one time "Collector of Salem and Marblehead, in New England," from whence he emigrated to Philadelphia, where he served as Justice of the Peace from 1715 to 1717, afterwards removing to Salem, N. J. For notices of his descendants see *Life and*

town they took up their abode during the winter, on an estate of Mrs. Ridgely's, where they dwelt for two or three years,* but by the spring of 1740 removed to a large farm about half a mile from Dover, in Kent County on Delaware, occupying a house now owned by their great-grandson. On his return to the western shore of the river Mr. Ridgely assumed an active part in civil affairs, and was elected to several offices of dignity and trust under the Government. He was appointed Treasurer of Kent County immediately on his arrival at Dover, and not long afterwards Clerk of the Peace, Prothonotary, and Register in Chancery. He was also commissioned a Justice of the Peace, and about 1746 Associate-Judge of the Supreme Court of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, an honor he enjoyed till the close of his life.† His concern for the local interests of his neighborhood is shown by his nomination by Act of Assembly, in 1751, to lay out a market-square and supervise the building of the first market-house in Dover.‡ Judge Ridgely died at Dover, February 16, 1755, and was buried in Christ Churchyard, where his tombstone may yet be seen. In an obituary notice of him, written a short time after his death, he is spoken of as "punctual to his word, strictly just in all his dealings," and, "as a magistrate, mild but firm. . . . His country cele-

Correspondence of George Read, by William Thompson Read (pp. 501-7), and *Reminiscences of Wilmington*, by Elizabeth Montgomery (chap. xi). Mr. Ridgely's stepchildren accompanied him to Dover, where Mary Vining eventually married the Rev. Charles Inglis, English Missionary in Kent County, afterwards Rector of Trinity Church in New York City, and finally Bishop, and Member of the Provincial Council, of Nova Scotia.

* "In 1738," says Thomas W. Griffith (*Annals of Baltimore*), "Colonel Nicholas Ridgely was Sheriff" of Baltimore County. Whether this was the husband of Anne French, or, as is possible, a near relative of the same name, I have not been able to learn.

† The distinction subsequently attained by Cæsar Rodney, as Speaker of the Assembly of the Lower Counties, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and President of Delaware, lends interest to the fact, that his youth was passed under the tutelage of Judge Ridgely, a friend whom he selected to be his guardian after his father's premature death.

‡ *Laws of Delaware*, vol. i. chap. 124, a. 25 Geo. II. (New Castle, 1797).

brated his obsequies with tears, and embalmed his memory with praise and applause."* Nicholas Ridgely's third wife survived her husband, dying December 11, 1761: she lies buried in Christ Churchyard, Dover.† Anne French left no children by her first husband. By Mr. Ridgely she had:

157. A daughter, stillborn, December 23, 1729.
158. MARY, b. January 26, 1730-1; m. Patrick Martin.
159. ELIZABETH, b. in St. Stephen's Parish, Cecil County, Maryland, November 22, 1732; d. January 27, 1732-3.
160. ROBERT, b. and d. at the home of his grandmother Mrs. Gordon, in New Castle, November 7, 1733.

* For much of this information with respect to Nicholas Ridgely I am indebted to the courtesy of Mrs. Charles I. du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., a descendant of Mr. Ridgely by his third wife.

† Her son, Charles Greenberry Ridgely, practised physic with success in Dover, and held the office of Presiding Judge in the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Kent County, and was a Member of the Convention which formed the Constitution of "the Delaware State" in 1776. For notices of Dr. Ridgely and his son Nicholas Ridgely, the eminent Attorney-General and Chancellor of Delaware, see *Huffington's short-lived Delaware Register*.

(To be continued.)

RECORDS OF CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.

BURIALS, 1709-1760.

CONTRIBUTED BY CHARLES R. HILDEBURN.

(Continued from Vol. III., page 460.)

June 16, 1733.	Harrison,	Sarah, dau. of Daniel.
Nov. 13, 1734.	"	Daniel, son of Daniel.
Mar. 27, 1735-6.	"	Judith, wife of Daniel.
Mar. 30, 1738-9.	"	Rachel, wife of John.
May 29, 1741.	"	Susannah, dau. of John.
June 16, 1743.	"	Ann, wife of Daniel.
July 14, 1744.	"	John, son of John.
Sept. 11, 1745.	"	Martha, dau. of Daniel.
Aug. 15, 1747.	"	George, son of George.
April 25, 1748.	"	Mary.
Sept. 18, 1748.	"	George.
Oct. 30, 1748.	"	John.
Mar. 23, 1748-9.	"	John, son of John.
April 13, 1749.	"	Hannah, wife of John.
April 28, 1749.	"	Benjamin, son of John.
Aug. 10, 1750.	"	Deborough.
Mar. 11, 1750-1.	"	Sarah, dau. of John.
Oct. 23, 1751.	"	John.
June 4, 1752.	"	Mary, dau. of John.
Mar. 14, 1754.	"	Christiana, wife of Daniel.
Nov. 2, 1756.	"	—— dau. of John.
Nov. 5, 1756.	"	—— son of Henry.
Nov. 9, 1756.	"	John.
July 23, 1757.	"	David, son of John.
July 30, 1758.	"	Martha, dau. of Daniel.
Feb. 22, 1759.	"	—— dau. of John.
June 17, 1743.	Harriss,	Sarah, wife of William.
Sept. 28, 1743.	"	William.
Oct. 15, 1739.	Harrisson,	John. [torn.
Aug. 8, 1710.	Harry,	Richard, son of Evan and Cat-
Dec. 25, 1721.	"	James, son of William.
Dec. 6, 1723.	"	William, Junior.
Dec. 17, 1723.	"	William.
Dec. 24, 1731.	"	Hannah, wife of David.
Aug. 23, 1756.	"	Elizabeth.

Oct. 1, 1759.	Harry,	Evan, son of Evan.
Oct. 11, 1759.	"	Wilmot, dau. of William.
June 25, 1732.	Hartley,	Anthony.
Dec. 11, 1744.	"	Charles, son of Charles.
July 10, 1747.	"	William, son of Charles.
Oct. 6, 1726.	Hartman,	John, of St. Christopher's, Gent.
Dec. 20, 1736.	Harvey,	Mourning Willis, dau. of John.
Oct. 17, 1732.	Harwood,	Joseph.
July 28, 1734.	"	Anne, wife of John.
Sept. 27, 1739.	"	John.
Aug. 18, 1742.	"	Hannah, dau. of Daniel.
Oct. 28, 1726.	Hasel,	Thomas, of Barbadoes, Gent.
Dec. 15, 1726.	"	Thomas.
Oct. 6, 1731.	"	Mary, dau. of Samuel, Esq.
June 9, 1732.	"	Mary, dau. of Samuel, Esq.
July 25, 1712.	Haselhurst,	Mary, wife of Joshua.
Dec. 15, 1754.	Haselton,	James.
July 11, 1722.	Haste,	Ann.
Oct. 18, 1729.	"	Appolonia, dau. of James.
Oct. 12, 1722.	Hatfield,	George.
Nov. 26, 1744.	"	Thomas, son of George.
Aug. 10, 1746.	"	Mary, dau. of George.
Aug. 14, 1747.	"	Mary, wife of George.
June 24, 1753.	"	Mary, wife of George.
June 15, 1759.	"	Sarah, dau. of Elizabeth.
June 28, 1759.	"	Elizabeth.
July 15, 1741.	Hatten,	Edward.
Feb. 12, 1726-7.	Hatton,	Margaret, wife of Edward.
May 14, 1751.	Hause,	Mary, dau. of Francis.
Oct. 12, 1715.	Hawkins,	John, son of John and Eliza- beth.
Aug. 31, 1718.	"	Ann, dau. of John and Eliza- beth.
Mar. 19, 1722-3.	"	Mary.
April 9, 1728.	"	Rebecca, dau. of John.
Oct. 12, 1734.	"	Mary.
July 12, 1738.	"	William, son of William.
Aug. 15, 1743.	Hawkins,	Mary, wife of William.
July 5, 1745.	"	Elizabeth, dau. of William.
Sept. 18, 1749.	"	William.
June 18, 1759.	"	Sampson, son of Sampson.
Nov. 7, 1735.	Hawksworth,	Henry. Poor.
Oct. 16, 1733.	Hayes,	Isaac, son of William.
Dec. 11, 1738.	"	Farmer Yarberry, son of Wil- liam.

Oct. 25, 1742.	Hayes,	Elizabeth, wife of William.
June 3, 1735.	Hays,	Elizabeth, wife of William.
Dec. 8, 1736.	"	Martha, dau. of William.
June 17, 1752.	"	Anne, wife of George.
June 22, 1756.	"	William.
June 13, 1751.	Hazel,	Samuel, Esq.
Mar. 17, 1757.	"	Jane.
Sept. 7, 1758.	"	Ann.
Nov. 5, 1745.	Hazelton,	James, son of James, deceased.
July 9, 1748.	"	John, son of James.
Oct. 21, 1755.	Hazlet,	Sarah, wife of William.
Nov. 21, 1759.	Hazleborough,	Thomas. [Ellis.
Sept. 15, 1721.	Hazleton,	Charles. Servant to Robert
Nov. 20, 1756.	Hazlewood,	—— dau. of John.
Sept. 8, 1758.	Head,	Thomas Arthur.
July 11, 1759.	"	—— wife of Arthur.
Dec. 21, 1726.	Heap,	John.
Sept. 16, 1728.	"	John, son of John.
Mar. 22, 1741-2.	"	John, son of George.
May 30, 1744.	"	William, son of George.
May 8, 1745.	"	Mary, wife of George.
Dec. 26, 1752.	"	George.
Aug. 14, 1753.	"	Thomas, son of George, dec'd.
Aug. 16, 1715.	Heape,	John, son of John and Ann.
Dec. 5, 1753.	Heaton,	Nehemiah, son of John.
July 22, 1748.	Heep,	Elizabeth, dau. of George.
July 16, 1754.	Heghes,	Hugh.
Nov. 1, 1749.	Helegas,	Michael.
June 15, 1737.	Hellam,	James, son of George.
Aug. 2, 1757.	Helligas,	—— son of Michael.
Oct. 11, 1759.	"	William, son of Michael.
July 25, 1759.	Helmes,	Samuel.
Aug. 7, 1723.	Henderson,	Robert.
April 22, 1749.	Henseley,	Joshua.
Aug. 2, 1729.	Hensley,	Elizabeth.
Sept. 23, 1734.	"	Pleasant, dau. of Charles.
Nov. 11, 1747.	"	John, son of Joshua.
Sept. 10, 1732.	Henton,	Richard.
Dec. 9, 1722.	Henvis,	Alice.
Dec. 30, 1723.	"	John.
Sept. 21, 1731.	Herbert,	Thomas, son of Thomas.
June 30, 1734.	"	Appolonia, dau. of Thomas.
Nov. 8, 1744.	"	Appolonia, wife of Thomas.
Dec. 10, 1753.	"	Thomas.
July 16, 1741.	Herbertson,	Alexander.

Aug. 14, 1749.	Hetherington,	Walter.	[Widow.
Sept. 29, 1751.	"	William, son of Martha,	
Jan. 5, 1749-50.	Heuston,	Samuel, son of Alexander.	
Sept. 18, 1742.	Hewlin,	Michael, son of Michael.	
Jan. 9, 1744-5.	"	Eloner, dau. of Michael.	
Oct. 22, 1746.	"	Samuel, son of Michael.	
Aug. 21, 1742.	Hewling,	Peter, son of Michael.	
May 7, 1751.	Heyder,	Rebecca, dau. of John.	
Oct. 3, 1751.	"	Mary.	
Sept. 13, 1739.	Hickinbottom,	William, son of Alexander.	
Aug. 22, 1759.	"	——— dau. of Thomas.	
Sept. 19, 1749.	Hickman,	Naomi.	
Dec. 25, 1741.	Hicks,	Eloner, wife of Thomas.	
Dec. 24, 1747.	"	Violetta, wife of Edward.	
April 14, 1731.	Hide,	James.	
Oct. 2, 1722.	Hill,	George.	
Mar. 27, 1726-7.	"	William.	
June 26, 1728.	"	Thomas.	
Sept. 2, 1728.	"	Anne, dau. of Thomas.	
Oct. 25, 1732.	"	William.	
Mar. 21, 1733-4.	"	Mary, wife of William.	
Aug. 16, 1735.	"	Lovey.	
Aug. 19, 1738.	"	John.	
Feb. 15, 1747-8.	"	Grace, dau. of John.	
July 20, 1748.	"	John.	
June 9, 1759.	"	William.	
July 9, 1742.	Hillhouse	John, son of Robert.	
Mar. 28, 1743-4.	"	Sarah, wife of Robert.	
Dec. 2, 1755.	"	Joyce.	
Aug. 24, 1718.	Hilliard,	Philip, son of Philip and	
Aug. 11, 1738.	"	Richard.	[Mary.
June 17, 1745.	"	Sarah, wife of Richard.	
Aug. 5, 1742.	Hillingrass,	Frederick, son of Michael.	
Mar. 4, 1716-7.	Hillyard,	——— child of Philip.	
Mar. 3, 1726-7.	"	Mary, wife of Philip.	
Sept. 9, 1744.	Hilyard,	Philip.	
July 15, 1758.	Hinchman,	Ann, wife of Joseph.	
Mar. 24, 1742-3.	Hines,	Thomas.	
Jan. 19, 1728-9.	Hinton,	Thomas, son of Thomas.	
Aug. 2, 1749.	"	Catharine, dau. of John.	
Oct. 20, 1748.	Hitchcock,	Joseph.	
Aug. 18, 1743.	Hives,	John. Strangers' Ground.	
Mar. 8, 1749-50.	Hoar,	Anne.	
Sept. 8, 1731.	Hobard,	Robard. Strangers' Ground.	
Oct. 6, 1734.	Hobart,	Thomas.	

(To be continued.)

MEETINGS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

A stated meeting of the Society was held in the Hall on the evening of Nov. 10, 1879, the President in the chair.

A very large number of members and others attended.

The President introduced His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Honorable Henry M. Hoyt, who delivered an address entitled: "A Brief of Title in the Seventeen Townships in the County of Luzerne. A Syllabus of the Controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania."

Upon the conclusion of the reading, George W. Biddle, Esq., with a few preliminary remarks offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Historical Society of Pennsylvania deems the delivery of a discourse before it, by the Governor of the Commonwealth upon an important historical subject connected with the honor of the same—the first occasion in the history of the Society that its members have been thus gratified—an event of such importance as to demand from it a special expression of its satisfaction.

Resolved, That the Society sees in this Act of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth an assurance, most welcome to it, that the objects of the Society are appreciated in their full value by the Government of the State, and sees also an augury of the happiest kind for the stability and future usefulness of the Institution.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due in an eminent degree, and are here given to his Excellency, the Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania, for his discourse pronounced this evening—a discourse distinguished alike for research and ability.

The Resolutions were seconded by Hon. Peter McCall, with some eloquent remarks, and were, thereupon, unanimously adopted.

A special meeting of the Society was held on the evening of Dec. 15th, the President in the chair.

The meeting was called to take action upon the presentation to the Society, by the Hon. Olof Wijk, of Gothenberg, Sweden, through Mr. Richard S. Smith, of painted portraits of Gustavus Adolphus and his Chancellor, Oxenstierna. Mr. Smith was introduced and spoke of the circumstances which led to the presentation.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. Wijk, after which the President introduced Mr. Provost Stillé, LL.D., who read an interesting historical address commemorative of the subjects of the portraits.

After having passed appropriate resolutions of thanks the meeting adjourned.

A stated meeting was held on the evening of January 12, 1880.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved the President introduced General W. W. H. Davis, who read an interesting paper entitled, "Washington on the West Bank of the Delaware in 1776," which was listened to with marked attention.

On motion of Mr. Charles M. Morris the thanks of the Society were tendered Gen. Davis for his valuable address. There being no other business before the Society the meeting adjourned.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

GEORGE ROSS.—Drake, in his Biographical Dictionary, asserts that George Ross, the signer of the Declaration, died at Lancaster, and this assertion is elsewhere supplemented with the statement that he was buried in the grounds of Christ Church, Lancaster. This was not the case, however. Mr. Ross died at his country seat near Philadelphia, and was buried from his house in this city, in North Alley above Fifth Street, in the burial-ground of Christ Church, at Fifth and Arch Streets. These facts are derived from several contemporaneous sources, which are here printed.

I. Registers of Christ Church—Burials.

“July 15, 1779, George Ross.”

II. Pennsylvania Evening Post, Friday, July 16, 1779.

“Philadelphia, July 16. . . . Deaths. Last Wednesday died, at his seat near this city, the hon. George Ross, esq.; judge of the admiralty of this state, who justly merited the character of a firm and impartial judge: And yesterday his remains were interred in Christ's [*sic*] Church burying ground, attended by a number of the most respectable inhabitants.”

III. Pennsylvania Archives VII. p. 554.

Officers of the Court of Admiralty to President Reed.

“SIR:—

“We are sorry to inform your Excellency of the death of the hon^l George Ross, Esquire, Judge of the Court of Admiralty of this State. His remains will be interred to-morrow morning at nine o'clock, from his late Dwelling in North Street (Hudson's Square) opposite Christ Church Burial Ground Gate.

“We beg leave to request your Excellency and the Honorable the Council will be pleased to attend the Funeral.

“We have the Honor to be

“Your Excellency's

“most obed. humb. Servts.,

“MATH. CLARKSON,

“Marshall.

“ANDREW ROBESON,

“Reg'r.

“Philadelphia, July 14, 1779.

“Directed,

“His Excellency Joseph Reed, Esquire, President of the State of Pennsylvania.”

IV. “Shippen Papers,” p. 278.

Major Edward Burd, writing to his father from Philadelphia, July 25, 1779, gives a quaint account of Ross's last words. He writes: “George Ross you find is dead. He was very cheerful on his death-bed; he said he was going a long journey, and that he was almost tired before he set off, but the place was cool, and there were most excellent wives there, and he should fare deliciously. That Mrs. Ross did not expect to see him so soon after her.”

C. R. H.

THE FARM OF THE CONESTOGA INDIANS.—An interesting letter, from the Rev. Thomas Barton, regarding it.

LANCASTER, December 18, 1770.

DEAR SIR: The very kind and friendly treatment which I received from you when I was last in Philadelphia encourages me to trouble you with the inclosed letter, and to request your care in forwarding it by the first conveyance or as soon as you write to the Proprietor. You will see by an Extract of this letter, which I herewith send you, in what manner I have promised the Remittance of the money in Mr. Hockley's hands, and how I have represented that poor gentleman's situation. As you were so obliging to me as to promise that you would send the Proprietor such an account of the Indian Town as would be favourable to me, permit me to furnish you with a few particulars relating to it which may be necessary to mention, and with which you might not be fully acquainted. You will be pleased, then, to observe that, after the murder of the Conestoga Indians, several of the Paxton people took possession of this Farm—built Cabbins and settled upon it under the ridiculous notion of a *right by Conquest*. After some time (I believe by the Governor's orders) these people were dispossessed and removed off. The Agents then, in order to prevent future encroachments, and to preserve the place from the waste which was daily committed upon it, appointed one Jacob Whisler, a neighbouring Dutchman, to take care of and observe it, and allowed him for his trouble Permission to plant or sow part of the clear land.

In consequence hereof the said Whisler had the care of it 5 years. Some of my friends, however, considering that as the place lay near and convenient to Lancaster, and as I had it by that means in my power to take proper care of it, whatever little advantages might be derived from the cultivation of some part of the clear land might as well be put into my hands as continue in the hands of the former Overseer. And the thing being mentioned to the Governor, he was pleased to consent to my occupying it as Whisler had done. This farm has about 50 acres of clear land (but without any meadows), a great part of which has been cleared about 30 years—when it came into my hands it was much out of order. The fences were mostly gone to decay. It had neither house, Barn, nor Stable, except *two Cabbins erected by the Paxton People*. I have built a commodious frame Barn, lined with Boards. Planted a small orchard of 50 grafted Apple trees of the choicest kind, fenced in a garden, built by a small spring house, and repaired the fences. And I can truly say that no kind of waste hath been committed upon it since the care of it devolved upon me. These things I only mention as *hints*, that you might not only be acquainted with the former state of this place, but also with what I have done upon it. I fully confide in your friendship, and therefore can have no doubt but you will represent this matter in such a manner as will be advantageous to me. I beg to present my best compliments to good Mrs. Physick and to my afflicted friend, Mr. Hockley, and to assure you that I am sincerely,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate
humble Servant,

THO. BARTON.

TO EDMUND PHYSICK.

The farm to which this letter refers contained 500 acres, and was an Indian Reservation upon which the Conestoga Indians built a town, and where several of the Indians were murdered and the town burned, a few days previous to the murder of the remaining Indians who belonged to that place, and were removed to the work-house in Lancaster borough for safety. It was a curious feature in the beliefs of some of those who partici-

pated in these murders, that they stood in the same position of a nation who conquered its neighbors and enemies by force of arms. A few years later this idea was carried out to a successful conclusion by our patriotic forefathers.

The farm to which Mr. Barton alludes is now one of the richest and most beautiful in Lancaster County. It was sold last year by the heirs of Mr. J. Hershey to Mr. Mann.

In a letter to Thomas Penn, dated Dec. 8, 1770, Mr. Barton says that Dr. Physick examined the place in the month of March, 1769.

Columbia, Pa., Feb. 5, 1880.

SAMUEL EVANS.

EPHRATA PRINTING PRESS.—An article in Niles' Register for Nov. 20, 1830, p. 204, has the following, headed "*An old press.*"—In a note by the editors of the United States Gazette, referring to the ancient village of *Ephrata*, situated in Lancaster County, in this State, the fact is noted that 'one of the first printing presses introduced into the State' was located in that village. As a small item of history connected with our profession, we have to add that the identical press in question became the property of the editor of this paper in 1804. He caused the wood-work to be renewed, and removed it to Meadville in the fall of that year. It was the *first* printing press introduced into this State, northwest of the Alleghany River, and from which the *first* sheet issued in this region. All the *Continental money* issued by Congress, while in session at *Lancaster* and *York*, during the Revolutionary War, was struck upon it. This relique of antiquity is now, we believe, the property of Mr. Purviance, of the neighboring county of Warren, and from which the *Union*, a very respectable sheet, is issued. Long may it continue to administer to the welfare, prosperity, and happiness of the *Union*.—*Crawford Messenger*.

[The editor of the Register for many months worked at a press (then belonging to himself) said to have been the first, or one of the first, that *Franklin* owned, which was likely enough from its appearance. He parted with it many years ago, and often regretted it since.]

As the press is now in the possession of the Historical Society, possibly this item regarding its history may be worthy of preservation.

Camden, New Jersey.

WM. JOHN POTTS.

LIEUT. HEZEKIAH DAVIS.—The inclosed was copied from a document sworn to and on file in the pension office in this city. The list of prisoners which he refers to having made and exhibited in Court in 1832, if it exists now, ought to be of great interest, and find a lodgment in your library. If you have had no previous knowledge of such a document this may lay the foundation for an inquiry that may lead to its discovery and preservation.

Yours truly,

J. M. TONER.

Lieut. Hezekiah Davis, 1832, born on Nov. 22, 1747, in Charleston, Chester Co., Pennsylvania, and residing there in 1832. Enlisted early in 1776 in 5th Pennsylvania, Col. Magraw, which was afterwards captured at Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776. Davis was appointed Lieut. in Capt. Culbertson's Company, belonging to the Flying Camp, Sept. 7, 1776, which commission was signed by Benjamin Franklin, President of Council of Pennsylvania, and joined his regiment, Col. Wm. Montgomery, but as he did not take the command, it was organized, etc., by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bull. The regiment was raised in Chester County and went to Fort Lee, which was being, or was, built by the corps of the Flying Camp, the troops laying around in huts and tents. From there they were ordered to Fort Washington, where the Flying Camp were taken prisoners, the engagement continuing from early morn till late in the P. M. The prisoners were taken

to New York City, and Davis confined with others on board the prison ship, but in a few weeks went to Long Island, and exchanged Dec. 7, 1780.

During his captivity he made a list of officers who were prisoners of war and detained in New York City and on Long Island, from official documents showing the rank, dates of commission, the corps to which they belonged, the time when captured, and place where taken, as well as those who had died as prisoners of war; WHICH DOCUMENT HE EXHIBITED TO COURT IN 1832, when making his affidavit for his pension. Col. Bull was living in 1832 in Chester County, but very aged. The Legislature of Pennsylvania by Act of April 2, 1822, granted him a pension. He names Dr. Wm. Darlington as one to whom he is well known. He always resided in Charleston.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH ARMY AT BRANDYWINE.—The following is copied from a memorandum once in the possession of Col. Thomas Forrest. It was presented to John F. Watson by the late Dr. Thos. F. Betton:—

“State of British forces and disposition Sept. 11, 1777. At the upper Fords under the command of Lt. Cornwallis.

2d Regt. British Guards . . .	} 1740	killed and wounded 612
2d “ Light Infantry . . .		
2d Brigade British . . .	2240	“ “ 360
1st “ Hessians . . .	800	“ “ 60
Fargarson’s Riflemen . . .	80	“ “ 46
	— 4860	— 1078

Middle Ford under Major-Gen. Gray.

2 Battalions of Guards . . .	500
2 do. and 42d Regt. Highlanders	700
2 do. and 71st Regt. Highlanders	700
	— 1900

Lower Chads Ford under the command of Knyphausen.

2 Brigades British, consisting	} 2240	killed and wounded 580
4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 23d, 27th,		
28th, 40th, 49th, and 55th.		
1 Brigade Hessians . . .		
Queen Rangers . . .	480	“ “ 290
	— 3520	— 898

Total	10280	Total	1976
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Lost at Brandywine Sept. 11, 1777—1976.

The above is a true copy of a return found in one of the British officer’s Marquet at the time of the engagement at Germantown Oct. 4, 1777.”

THE COAT OF ARMS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—In 1874, the Legislature of the State passed a resolution authorizing the Governor, Attorney-General, and Secretary of the Commonwealth to have “the arms of the State corrected of such errors and anomalies as may thereon be discovered,” in fact to *restore the arms* of the Commonwealth as originally adopted and engraved, and which in the lapse of almost a hundred years had been changed to suit the whim of every engraver or designer. It was proposed to the commission by certain gentlemen to include in the coat of arms that of the Pens with a keystone as a part of the crest. This, of course, was not to be entertained for a moment, as the commission would have transcended their powers. Their duty was to *restore the coat of arms*, not to patch up a new one. Diligent search was made by the writer of this note, and a copy of the

original arms was found as engraved by Caleb Lownes in 1779. This was reported upon, and an engraving thereof made and framed for preservation in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. A description of the same is as follows:—

Crest.—An eagle rousant, proper, on a wreath of its colors.

Escutcheon.—Party per fesse, azure and vert. On a chief of the first, a ship under sail; on a fesse or., a plough; on a base of the second three garbs or.

Supporters.—Two horses saddled, caparisoned for draught, rearing, expectant.

Motto.—Virtue, Liberty, and Independence.

Now this was all proper, and it is to be supposed and expected that the State itself in its paintings, engravings, and designs of the arms of the Commonwealth will not vary in the least from that prescribed and adopted as the authorized coat of arms. The first innovation was in the crest—where a bundle of arrows was engraved for “a wreath of its colors.” Recently, however, such a flagrant innovation has been made, that we have taken this occasion to call attention thereto. The new issue of State bonds contain very good portraits of Governor Hoyt and State Treasurer Noyes, between which is the coat of arms, but instead of the authorized crest, the eagle is mounted *on a keystone*. Such innovations ought not to be allowed, and we believe it is the duty of the State authorities to discountenance every attempt to change, alter, or modify the arms thereof. PAXTANG.

FORT WILSON.—In our last issue we neglected to acknowledge that we were indebted to the “Book of the Signers,” edited by William Brotherhead, for the drawing from which the etching of the residence of James Wilson was made. The original sketch was one from recollection, by the late Charles A. Poulson, and was considered correct by those who remembered the building, with the exception of the fact that it was made to face on Third Street instead of Walnut. In this particular we have departed from the picture as published by Mr. Brotherhead.

PAINE FAMILY RECORDS.—As a means of preserving a large amount of valuable information and of collecting material for a family history, Dr. Paine has again begun a quarterly publication devoted to the Paine family throughout the United States. It is an expensive, but perhaps the best way of securing the latter object. The five numbers already issued contain a vast quantity of data, and we hope the project will meet with the liberal support which it deserves. C. R. H.

PITTSBURGH MEMORIAL.—The following letter from the Rev. George Upfold, late Bishop of Indiana, is in the miscellaneous correspondence of the Historical Society:—

MOUNT HOBART, PITTSBURGH, July 7, 1846.

TO JOHN JORDAN, JR., ESQ.,

Dom. Cor. Sec. of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th ultimo, informing me of my election as a Corresponding Member of your Society, reached me a few days ago, with the accompanying Transactions, by the hand of Mr. Conrad; and I embrace the earliest opportunity to signify, through you, to the gentlemen of the Association my acceptance of the membership, with the grateful sense I entertain of the honor they have conferred upon me.

The Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, which, in connection with a few antiquarians of this city, I had a share in instituting some three or four years since, is not dissolved, and I hope in the course of the approach-

ing autumn and winter we may succeed in giving it life and vigor. But we are a working population, with little leisure for literary pursuits of any kind, and I am not very sanguine of success. There is a large field of operation for historical research opened in this part of the Commonwealth—many precious documents relating to the early settlement of the country known to be in existence—and many aged citizens who would be able, if inquired of, to give much interesting information of the occurrences of their early residence. I hope to be able to collect some of the papers referred to, soon, and shall take pleasure in transmitting to you the result of such investigations as it may be in my power to make. In the mean while, I send a few epitaphs of some interest, which I have discovered in the graveyard of my parish, and which, from observing in the minutes of the Proceedings of the Society the appointment of a committee to collect such memorials in Philadelphia, I am emboldened in supposing may not be unacceptable. Together with these, I send you two copies of a discourse which I delivered about a year ago before a Literary Society of our University, which may be perhaps valuable from the statistics annexed, in relation to some of our public works in this city. One of these, I beg your acceptance of for yourself, and the other be pleased to present to the Society.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

GEORGE UPFOLD.

Trinity Churchyard, in which the following epitaphs are to be found, is one of the oldest cemeteries in or near Pittsburgh. The ground was the gift of the Penn family, the then Proprietors of Pennsylvania, and has been occupied as a place of interment from a very early period, almost, it is believed, from the very first settlement of the town. The present church edifice was erected in 1825-6, previous to which there was no building on the premises, the former church edifice having been at some distance from the burial ground. This is mentioned in reference to a remarkable circumstance connected with the subject of the first epitaph, viz.—that the body of this Indian chief reposes in what is deemed the most honorable and sacred place of interment among Christians, immediately beneath the chancel of the church, containing the communion table, or altar. The tombstone was directed to be erected by order of the then Secretary of War of the United States, in consideration of the eminent services of the deceased, as the friend of the whites, in effecting the pacification of certain of the Indian Tribes. The commission was given to and executed by Major Craig, the father of Neville B. Craig, Esq., of this city, then Indian Agent and Commissary. Red Pole, the chief, died of an inflammation of the lungs, on an island in the Allegheny River, now entirely washed away, near the junction of that river with the Monongahela, where the two uniting form the Ohio. He was on a visit of business to Pittsburgh, accompanied by several of his tribe.

No. 1.

“Mio-qua-coo-na-caw

or

Red Pole,

Principal Village Chief of the Shawnee Nation,

died at Pittsburgh, 28th of January,

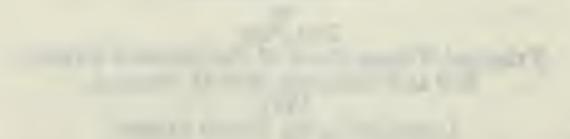
1797.

Lamented by the United States.”

Of the subjects of the two following epitaphs, nothing is known beyond what the inscriptions themselves afford. The tombstones are of the sandstone of the vicinity, but of a far more durable kind than is now ordinarily found; for the letters are now almost as legible as they must have been at first, and the stones have suffered very little from the decomposition so common with this material.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of the universe. It is shown that the question of the origin of the universe is a question of the origin of the material world. The author shows that the material world is not eternal, but that it has a beginning. He shows that the material world is not self-sufficient, but that it depends on something else for its existence. He shows that the material world is not independent, but that it is dependent on something else for its existence. He shows that the material world is not self-sufficient, but that it depends on something else for its existence. He shows that the material world is not independent, but that it is dependent on something else for its existence.

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The third part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of the universe. It is shown that the question of the origin of the universe is a question of the origin of the material world. The author shows that the material world is not eternal, but that it has a beginning. He shows that the material world is not self-sufficient, but that it depends on something else for its existence. He shows that the material world is not independent, but that it is dependent on something else for its existence. He shows that the material world is not self-sufficient, but that it depends on something else for its existence. He shows that the material world is not independent, but that it is dependent on something else for its existence.

No. 2.

“ Here lies the body of
Richard Mather, Esquire,
late Captain of Grenadiers in the Royal American
Regiment.

He was born at Westchester in England,
and died at Fort Pitt y^e 16th of March, 1762; and left
behind him the character of
A brave Soldier,
A sincere Friend,
and
An honest Man.”

No. 3.

“ Captain Samuel Dawson
Of the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot.
From his youth enured to arms in British service,
but from principle took an early part
in defence of American Liberty;
in which he distinguished
himself as a
Gentleman
and Brave Officer.
Deceased September 6, 1779.

The descendants of the subjects of the two following epitaphs are members of the parish of Trinity Church. They have inherited a large and valuable landed estate from their ancestors, situated on the banks of the Monongahela, and embracing the site of the flourishing manufacturing borough of Birmingham.

No. 4.

In memory of Jane Ormsby,
late wife of John Ormsby, who departed this
life the 13th day of June, A. D. 1799, aged 52 years.
Mrs. Ormsby was a virtuous wife, a fond
mother, and an agreeable and
affectionate neighbor,
whose loss is greatly lamented by her family and friends.”

“ On the 19th day of December, A. D. 1805,
the remains of the venerable John Ormsby, aged 85 years, was
interred, agreeably to his desire, with the ashes of his beloved
Wife.

Mr. Ormsby may truly be styled the Patriarch
of the Western Ormsbys; he migrated to Fort Du Quesne
about the time the British took possession of it;
at which time he was Commissary of Provisions,
and Paymaster of Disbursements for the
erection of Fort Pitt; subsequently he entered largely into
the Indian trade; and in the year 1763 was plundered
of all his property, his people murdered, and
himself shut up in Fort Pitt during the
Siege.

Mr. Ormsby was a large stockholder in the Indian Grant, which
would have remunerated him for all his losses by
the Indians, had not the Revolution taken
place; notwithstanding, he was a
Staunch Whig, and gloried in our Independence.”

The descendants of the subject of the last epitaph are also numerous,
are members of the parish of Trinity Church, and rank among our most

respectable citizens. The Hon. Charles Shaler, the late Dr. Lewis, and the late Christopher Cowan, Esq., each married daughters of the deceased. He is represented to have been a man of great eccentricity of character, and was remarkable for his perfect fearlessness, evincing on many trying occasions the most cool and undaunted courage, particularly during the famous Whiskey Insurrection, in which he was a conspicuous actor on the side of government, and exposed, in consequence, to eminent perils from the rage of the insurgents.

No. 5.

"This monument is erected to
the memory of
Major Abraham Kirkpatrick,
who departed this life November 17th, A. D. 1817,
in the 68th year of his age.
(He was a Patriot of the Revolution,
a Gallant Soldier, and an
Honest Man.

When retired to the vale of private life, he
carried with him that republican
simplicity of manners, and that
unbending decision of character which had
distinguished his military career.
Sincere in his friendships, and
inflexible in his principles, his death was a source
of regret, not to those alone to whom
he was connected by the ties of consanguinity,
but to such as had felt the beneficence
of a hand as open as the day to melting charity
Stranger tread lightly on the
ashes of the Soldier."

COLLECTIONS OF CAYUGA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Number One. 8vo. 94 pp. Auburn, N. Y., 1879. The first number of the publications of the Cayuga Historical Society contains the Journal of Lieut. John L. Hardenbergh, of the Second New York Continental Regiment, from May 1st to October 3d, 1779, in General Sullivan's Campaign against the Western Indians. The introduction, maps, and notes are by Gen. John S. Clark, the biographical sketch of the author by the Rev. Charles Hawley, D.D., the President of the Society. In our last issue we printed a brief announcement of this work, and are now happy to call the attention of our readers to it once again. The Journal itself is full of interest, while the notes and maps with which it is accompanied greatly increase its value. We know of no publication containing more accurate information regarding the names and localities of the Indian towns in central New York than this, and have no doubt but that the small edition of two hundred and fifty copies will be speedily disposed of. The price we believe is \$2.

CORRECTIONS IN "THE FOUNDING OF NEW SWEDEN."—Vol. iii. p. 272, lines 9 and 10 from the foot, for "of swift war-chariots," read from the swift war-chariot; p. 273, lines 13 and 16, for "query . . . seeking," read memoir . . . giving; p. 276, line 5 from the foot, for "Dutch," read German; p. 283, line 10, for "author," read writer; line 13, for "true," read real; line 4 from the foot, for "author," read writer; line 3 from the foot, for "writer," read author; p. 399, lines 25 and 26, for "because . . . reason," substitute in relation to the expeditions to America or otherwise; p. 403, line 16 from the foot, before "born," insert possibly; p. 404, line 4, for "The new chief therefore," read Besides, the new chief; p. 405, line 4, for "The Swedes hastened to buy once more," read On this account the Swedes hastened to buy.
G. B. K.

THE ENGRAVED PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON, WITH NOTICES OF THE ORIGINALS AND BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE PAINTERS. By WILLIAM S. BAKER. Lindsay & Baker, Philadelphia. 4to. pp. 212. Price \$4.

This volume is the first systematic attempt that has been made to give a list of the engraved portraits of Washington, and we very much doubt if it could have been prepared by a more competent person. Mr. Baker's knowledge of the art of engraving and of those who have followed it, especially in this country, is well known through his former works, "The Antiquity of Engraving and the Utility and Pleasure of Prints," "William Sharp, Engraver, and his Works," and "American Engravers and their Works."

A thoroughly careful and painstaking writer, Mr. Baker has spared no trouble to make his new book as complete as possible. The largest collections of Washington Portraits in the country have been visited and examined with great care, and, while it is not to be expected that in an initiatory work of this kind there will not be some omissions, we are convinced the words "not mentioned in Baker" will hereafter be a guarantee for a degree of variety in a Washington print that will cause it to be especially prized.

The plan of the book is to treat the works of each artist under a separate head; in this way a notice of all the pictures by Stuart, an account of the painter, and a list of the engravings in which he has been followed are brought together. The order in which the headings are arranged is decided by the time that the artists had their first sittings.

While Mr. Baker's volume is an interesting addition to what we already have regarding Washington and will be frequently consulted by the general reader, it is from the collectors of Washington Portraits that he will receive the warmest thanks. They have now for the first time the means of giving an intelligible arrangement to their prints which will add greatly to the value and interest of their collections.

The volume is beautifully printed by the Collins Printing House, on handsome laid paper.

ATLAS OF DELAWARE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, Containing Nineteen Maps exhibiting the Early Grants and Patents, compiled from Official Records; together with a History of the Land Titles in the County. By BENJAMIN H. SMITH. Philadelphia, 1880.

It affords us great pleasure to announce the appearance of the book, the publication of which was heralded on the cover of the last number of the *MAGAZINE*. Mr. Smith's Atlas forms the first attempt accurately to locate the lands of the primitive settlers of a whole county in Pennsylvania, and must, therefore, constitute an era in the works of historians and geographers of our State. It is, also, a worthy companion to the well-known, most excellent *History of Delaware County*, written by Mr. Smith's honored father, Dr. George Smith. Indeed, the little "Map of Early Settlements," at the end of the latter, is but a prelude and promise of this exceedingly complete and valuable work. Peculiar interest pertains to the Atlas from the fact that it embraces the portion of our Commonwealth first occupied by Europeans, and displays the sites, not only of the very numerous tracts of land taken up by English and Welsh settlers under grants of William Penn, but also of those of the earlier colonists and residents on the Delaware, the ancient Dutch and Swedes. The Map of Tinicum, with its adjacent islands and creeks, merits special attention; and no part of the book attests more truly the competency of the author, or exhibits greater proof of his exhaustive and laborious research than the maps of Upland and Chester Township. The "History of the Land Titles," which precedes the charts, is very instructive, and contains new and important information. It is followed by a "Synopsis of the Land Grants in Delaware County," which begins with that of Tini-

cum from Queen Christina to Governor Printz, Nov. 6, 1643, and comprises many patents from Governors Nicolls, Lovelace, and Andros, acting for the Duke of York (including a list of surveys made by order of Upland Court); gives a full list of deeds of lease and release from William Penn, and one of patents from William Penn and his heirs; and concludes with nine patents granted between 1750 and 1856 by authority of our Commonwealth. These are all carefully indexed, as well as the names upon the maps. One feature of the latter, which adds materially to the value of the Atlas, is the delineation of the modern roads, railroads, streets, and water-courses; this will enable the merest tyro in topography to compare present property lines with the first surveys, and will aid the genealogist to determine the bounds of ancestral lands with considerable accuracy. The advantages lawyers and conveyancers will derive from the Atlas we need not indicate. The work is finely printed, and the engraving of the maps artistically executed, a delicate coloring marking the tracts, which assists the eye and pleases the taste. The mounting of the sheets by attachment at the middle renders the book more durable, and convenient to hold. K.

Queries.

PORTRAITS OF OFFICERS OF THE REVOLUTION FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The editors of the Penna. Archives, second series, have ready for immediate publication, the two volumes relative to the officers and men from Pennsylvania, who served in the war of the Revolution. It is desirable to illustrate the volumes with as many portraits of the officers of the line as can be obtained. Portraits are accessible of St. Clair, Wayne, Miles, Hand, Harmer, Irwin, Mifflin, John Cadwalader, and a few others, but it is not known if any exist of Generals John Armstrong, James Potter, James Irvine, Daniel Roberdeau, and Wm. Thompson; of Colonels John Shee, Robert Magaw, Samuel Y. Atlee, James Chambers, John Philip De Haas, Walter Stewart, Francis Johnston, Thomas Proctor, Richard Humpton, William Butler, Richard Butler, Thomas Craig, Caleb North, Thomas Hartley, Stephen Moylan, and others. The descendants of these brave officers will confer a favor if they make a rigid search for portraits of them, and send forward photograph copies of such to Mr. F. D. Stone, Librarian of the Penna. Hist. Society, 820 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MARTIN.—What is known by the readers of "The Penna. Mag." concerning the life, parentage, education, and nationality of Captain William Martin, who commanded the Pennsylvania Artillery during the Revolutionary War? see Saffell's Records, p. 484. J. H. M.

EARLY EDITION OF THE PRAYER BOOK.—Have any of the readers of the Magazine ever met with the following? "The Family Prayer Book—Containing Morning and Evening Prayers—For families and private persons—To which are annexed directions for a devout and decent behaviour in the public worship of God, more particularly in the use of the Common Prayers appointed by the Church of England together with the Church Catechism. Collected and published chiefly of the Episcopal Congregation of Lancaster and Pequea and Carnarvan. Ephrata (Printed for T. Barton) 1767." F. D. S.

COLONEL THOMAS BUTLER.—Can any one inform me of the existence of a portrait of Colonel Thomas Butler, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1754, and was the Major commanding a battalion from Carlisle in Gibson's Regiment of Maj.-Gen. Butler's division, and twice wounded while under Gen. St. Clair, in battle with the Miami Indians in 1791? He was afterwards appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the 4th U. S. Infantry, and died in 1805. He was brother of Maj.-Gen. Richard Butler, who was killed by the Miami in 1791. I would also like to know of a picture of Robert Purdy, born in Pennsylvania, Col. of 4th U. S. Infantry 1812, and from 1820 to 1828 U. S. Marshall of West Tennessee. Also one of Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, who was Colonel of the 4th U. S. Infantry in 1839, and died in N. Y. City, 31st of January, 1842.

Fort Fetterman, Wyoming.

W. H. P.

JOURNAL OF AARON WRIGHT.—In the *Historical Magazine* for July, 1862, a correspondent, J. B. R. of Washington City, D. C., furnishes certain extracts from a MS. journal of Aaron Wright, June 29, 1775, to July 4, 1776. As Aaron Wright was a member of Captain Lowdin's company, one of the first enlisted for the War of the Revolution, everything connected with its history is extremely valuable. In whose possession is this diary, and can it be obtained for publication and connection with a History of Colonel Wm. Thompson's Battalion?

W. H. EGLE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION TO RATIFY THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.—This body which assembled at Philadelphia on the 20th of November, 1787, kept full minutes of its proceedings. As these are not to be found among the archives of the State, it may be possible they are in possession of the descendants of the officers of that body, or of some association. Who can furnish any information which may lead to their discovery?

W. H. E.

RANKIN.—When and where did Colonel William R. Rankin, of York County, die? I am under the impression he died in England, but every inquiry has failed to elicit information thereof.

W. H. E.

ROBERT CLARK, SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MARYLAND.—What is known of the family and descendants of Robert Clark, "his lordship's Surveyor-General of the Province" in 1652?

T. H. M.

Replies.

MONUMENT TO GEN. MONTGOMERY (vol. iii. 234, 473).—The information desired by your correspondent, T. H. M., is contained in the following memoranda.

I. On motion of Charles De Witt a delegate from New York, the following preamble and resolution were passed by the United States Congress, June 1st, 1784. "Whereas, on the 25th day of January, 1776, Congress did resolve, that a monument be procured at Paris, or any other place in France, with an inscription sacred to the memory of General Montgomery; which in consequence thereof, was procured and sent to the care of Mr. Hewes, in North Carolina, and is now supposed to be in the care of his executors: Resolved, that the executors of Joseph Hewes, Esq., or the per-

son in whose hands the monument is, be requested to deliver the same to the order of the Superintendent of Finance, to be transported to the city of New York, to be erected in such part of the State of New York, as the Legislature thereof may judge proper; and that the expense accruing thereon, be paid by the United States of America.

II. November 26th, 1784, the Legislature of New York *Resolved*, that the monument by the United States in Congress assembled, ordered to be erected to the memory of Major-General Montgomery, be erected in the city of New York, and at such particular place as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city, in Common Council convened, shall appoint, and that his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit to Timothy Pickering, Esq., who is charged with the superintendance thereof, a copy of this resolution.

III. Extract of a letter from Richard Dobbs Spaight, member of Congress from North Carolina, dated New York, March 10, 1785, to James Iredell at Edenton, N. C. Mrs. Montgomery, the widow of the late General of that name, requested me to write to some of my acquaintances in Edenton, to know what had become of the statute (I believe it is) that was ordered by Congress to be erected to his memory; it was sent from France to Edenton, and lodged in the hands of Messrs. Hewes, Smith, and Allen; an order from Congress passed at Annapolis for its being sent thence to this city. Shall I take the liberty of requesting you to make the inquiry, and to inform me of the result?

IV. The New York City records has the following entry under date of April 3, 1787. Mr. Mayor laid before the Board a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly dated the 26th November, 1784, which was read, purporting "that the monument by the United States in Congress assembled ordered to be erected to the memory of Major-General Montgomery, be erected in the city of New York at such particular place as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the said city, in Common Council convened, shall appoint," and Mr. Mayor observed to the Board that the respect due to the memory of that great soldier and patriot, demanded the first attention of the Board to the fixing on a suitable place in this city for the erecting of the said monument, and that the same be put up without delay. The Board thereupon proceeded to the consideration of a place for erecting the monument, and the front of St. Paul's Church in this city was unanimously agreed to be the most proper place.

And thereupon it was ordered that a committee be appointed to consult with the church wardens and vestrymen of the Episcopal Church on the subject, and if approved of by them, that the committee take, order, and direct the said monument to be properly erected accordingly. Ordered that Aldermen Gilbert, Bayard, and Hazard, and Messrs. Van Zandt, and Van Dyck, be the committee, and that the Mayor be requested to advise and assist the committee in the business.

New York City.

W. K.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL MONTGOMERY (vol. iii. pp. 234, 473).—I now have one of the French engravings referred to by Franklin in his letters to John Jay of 4th of October, 1779, and to Robert R. Livingston, Montgomery's brother-in-law, of 12th of August, 1782, and one of which he inclosed in each of those letters. Franklin in the latter says "it was intended to be fixed against a wall in the State House of Philadelphia." And this intention the engraver has expressed at the foot of the plate in the following lines:—

"Ce Monument a été ordonné par les Treize Etats unis Americaines et dirigé par Benjamin Franklin pour servir de Tombeau à Richard de Montgomery, Major Général tué au Siege de Quebec le 31 Dec^r 1775, Agé de

38 ans, pour être placé dans la grande salle on se tiennent les Etats Généraux à Philadelphie."

Franklin says "the inscription in the engraving is not on the monument, it was merely the fancy of the engraver." This reads as follows:—

A LA GLOIRE DE

*Richard de Montgomery Major General des
Armées des Etats unis Americains tué au Siege
de Quebec le 31 Decembre 1775, agé de 38 ans.*

It was doubtless Franklin's suggestion that the plinth was left blank "to receive such inscription as the Congress should think proper." The engraver was A. de St. Aubin.

Gen. Montgomery's age is here stated to be 38 years, while the inscription on the monument itself gives it 37 years, while in fact he had just completed his 39th year, his birth being on 2d of December, 1736. (N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record, vol. ii. p. 129.) T. H. M.

MAJOR JOHN WHITE (vol. ii. p. 236, 359).—In Humphrey's Pennsylvania Ledger, Nov. 19, 1777, I find the following: "From a rebel paper published at Baltimore, we learn that Colonel John White, late of this city, and Colonel Edward Sherburne, Aids-de-camp to General Sullivan, are both dead of the wounds they received in the battle of Germantown. C. R. H.

TOWNSEND WHITE (vol. iii. p. 235, 360).—T. H. M. is mistaken regarding the Ann White, daughter of Townsend White, who married William Constable. The one he mentions died young. It was a third daughter, also Ann, born 1762, who married Constable. E. B.

EARLY RECORDS OF PITTSBURGH. HUGH McSWINE (vol. ii. p. 303).—We have received from Mr. Isaac Craig the following letter regarding one of the persons mentioned in the list of inhabitants of Pittsburgh in 1760.

ALLEGHENY, PA., Feb. 24, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I send herewith a story of Hugh McSwine, who is mentioned in Pa. Magazine, vol. ii. 303. I am informed that it is from the pen of Rev. Joseph Doddridge.

"About this time [1757] Captain Jacobs, an Indian chief, and forty warriors, made their appearance in the Cove, near Raystown, or Bedford, on their way to attack Fort Cumberland, expecting to be joined by others to a number sufficient to enable them to carry out their project. They killed and captured all the people at the little settlement of the Cove, and burned the houses. Hugh McSwine, one of the settlers, was absent from his home, and on his return, finding the ruin that had been wrought, started in pursuit and overtook the Indians. Jacobs declared him a spy and made him prisoner. With the Indians was a white man named Jackson, who was more blood-thirsty and villainous than his red comrades. McSwine and another prisoner were put in charge of Jackson and an Indian, while the rest of the party went in search of other settlers. Jackson and the Indian, with the prisoners, travelled all day, and in the evening stopped at a deserted cabin, where McSwine was given an axe, and sent to cut wood for a fire. As soon as he got the axe, McSwine struck the Indian in the head with it and killed him, after which he turned upon Jackson, but that individual was too quick for him, and the result was a hand to hand encounter. Both were powerful men, and the struggle was long and fierce, the other prisoner being so badly frightened that he gave no aid. McSwine finally got hold of the dead Indian's gun, and succeeded in dispatching Jackson, after which he scalped him and the Indian, and started at once for Fort Cumberland, where he arrived the fol-

lowing evening, and warned Washington of the intended attack. Jacobs afterwards discovered the dead bodies of his friends, and finding the trail of the prisoners to lead towards Fort Cumberland, abandoned his intention of attacking it. McSwine was sent by Washington to Winchester, where he received a lieutenant's commission.

"McSwine had numerous adventures with the savages afterwards, and was finally killed in a battle with them near Ligonier."

The date, 1757, is certainly erroneous, as Captain Jacobs was killed at Kittanning, in September, 1756, when Colonel Armstrong destroyed that place. There was an Indian raid in the spring of 1756, when they committed several murders in the Little Cove, and in the region of Fort Cumberland. McCord's Fort in Conococheagua, was burned, and twenty-seven persons were killed or captured; they were pursued and overtaken at Sidling Hill on the 12th of April, where an engagement took place in which a severe loss was sustained by the whites. From this it is probable that Mr. Swine's adventure occurred in April, 1756.

Very respectfully,

ISAAC CRAIG.

ADHERENTS TO GEORGE KEITH (vol. ii. p. 472).—Morgan Edwards in his "Materials toward a History of the American Baptists" gives numerous extracts from Baptist Records near Philadelphia.

He says:—John Hart joined Keith's separation in 1691 and in 1697, afterward becoming a preacher among them.

Thomas Budd in 1691 signed a Confession of Faith of Keith's followers, but afterwards joined the Baptists, and was a preacher among them.

Gough, in his History of the Quakers, vol. iii. p. 506, says in 1696 George Hutchinson, with some others of the [George Keith's] party attempted to disturb a meeting for worship at Burlington, during the yearly meeting held there.

Smith in his Province of Pennsylvania, printed in Hazard's Register, vol. vi. p. 301, says Robert Turner signed a paper with Keith in 1693, on behalf of Keith's yearly meeting.

Charles Read I have not traced. See Hazard's Reg. vol. vi. p. 242, as to Francis Rawle giving judgment against Keith for denying words spoken by him. In Gwyned Monthly Meeting Book under date of 1st mo. 29. 1715, there is a minute which states that Plymouth Township was originally purchased and settled about 1685 by James Fox, Richard Gove, Francis Rawle, John Chelson, and some other Friends from Plymouth, Old England, who kept a meeting for worship there for a time, but afterward removed to Philadelphia, selling to other settlers. See 4th vol. of The Friend, p. 286.

W. K.

NATIONALITY OF ROBERT FULTON (vol. iii. pp. 356-474).—I made another search among the records in Lancaster with the hope of finding some data which might throw a little light upon the family of Robert Fulton the father of the inventor

I find the name of Robert Fulton among the freeholders and carried upon the assessment list for Little Brittain Township, up to, and including the year 1771. He was taxed for 350 acres. I presume from subsequent data that Mr. Fulton returned to Lancaster Borough during the year 1771 or early part of the year 1772, and resumed his trade of Tailoring. The only paper now on file in the Register's Office is a letter from Mary Fulton renouncing letters of Administration on the Estate of Robert Fulton, deceased, dated September 16. 1774, in favor of Henry Helm of Lancaster Borough.

Charles Hall, the commissioner for the sale of confiscated lands, and Samuel Boyd went on Helm's Bond.

In the same year Mr. Helm came into court and represented that by indenture dated July 6, 1772, Alexander Scott and Isaac Sidwell, the then overseers of the poor of Little Brittain Township, did put Samuel Chapman, a poor boy aged 9 years, of said township, apprentice to Robert Fulton of Lancaster Borough, to learn the art and mystery of the tailor trade. He was to teach him to read and write and the first five rules of arithmetic.

The administrator in his petition alleged that he had made an effort to get Chapman bound to other parties, and failed to find a master. That the estate had no funds to keep said apprentice, and the court ordered his discharge. I infer that Robert Fulton became stranded among the then barren hills of Little Brittain Township and returned to Lancaster, and resumed his trade with the hope of building up a competency again.

Mary Fulton, the widow, very likely bound her sons to trades, but it is a very difficult thing to find the indentures, as they are not on file or on record. Like the mother of Gen. Simon Cameron, who was left with a large family of boys to provide for and educate, she was no doubt equal to the situation and gave them an education and provided them with places, and a master who was as kind to them as a father.

SAMUEL EVANS.

Columbia, Pa., Dec. 9, 1879.

POEMS OF AQUILA ROSE (vol. iii. p. 114).—The following is from the Pennsylvania Gazette of August 27th, 1741.

JUST PUBLISHED.

POEMS on several OCCASIONS, by AQUILA ROSE: To which is prefixed, Some other Pieces writ to him, and to his Memory after his Decease. Collected and published by his Son *Joseph Rose*, of Philadelphia. Philadelphia: Printed and Sold at the New Printing-Office, near the Market. Price *One Shilling*.

W. K. G.

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No. 2.

WASHINGTON ON THE WEST BANK OF THE
DELAWARE, 1776.¹

Read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, January 12, 1880.

BY GENERAL W. W. H. DAVIS.

The story of the American Revolution cannot be too often told. Its repetition calls to mind the great struggle for constitutional liberty in America, and teaches us to venerate the men who led the revolt, and fought the battles of the colonies.

Every great cause has its season of depression, when hope almost leaves the breast of its most ardent supporter. Our revolutionary struggle was not an exception to this rule. The cause of the colonies, which had such a brilliant opening at Lexington and Bunker Hill, well nigh came to its end with the closing days of 1776. The defeat on Long Island and the loss of New York, followed by the fall of Forts Washington and Lee, almost crushed out resistance. To these disasters in the field may be added the near approach

¹ I am indebted to the family of the late Judge Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, for the Washington letters published with this paper. Their interest is increased by the fact that they are now made public for the first time. I take this occasion to return my thanks to Judge Cadwalader's family for their great courtesy in allowing me to make use of the letters in question.

of the time when the enlistments of the great bulk of the Continental army would expire. Confronted by a powerful, and victorious, enemy, Washington turned toward the Delaware, as to the Mecca of his hopes. With the British at his heels he left New Brunswick as the enemy was entering it, the fleeing Continentals firing a few parting shots from Alexander Hamilton's battery, across the Raritan. Washington now made a night march to Princeton, where he left 1200 men under Lord Stirling, and hastened on to the Delaware. Lee lay on the east bank of the Hudson with a considerable force, unemployed, but he was deaf to Washington's oft-repeated request to join him. The country was flooded with Howe's proclamation offering pardon to all who should come in; and the people of New Jersey, instead of turning out to defend their country, were flocking in crowds to make their submission. On all sides this period was considered the most critical. In Europe the cause of the Colonies was thought to be lost. In England Franklin was said to be a fugitive, or had come to offer terms. The English Government believed that Cornwallis would sweep the American army from the field in the spring, and thus end the quarrel. At New York all was gayety, and wine and dance and song went round in exultant glory over the anticipated defeat of the patriots. The haughty Britains seemed to forget that there was a Providence, on this side of the Atlantic, and that in a just cause, He was not always on the side of the strongest battalions.

Circumstances combined to make this the most trying period of the Revolution. Several prominent men, among the most ardent patriots at the beginning of the struggle, were growing lukewarm, or had already made their peace with the King. Samuel Tucker, President of the Convention which framed the new Constitution for New Jersey, had made his submission under Howe's proclamation. On this side of the Delaware Joseph Galloway, the three Allens, and others had followed his example. John Dickinson, so zealous and patriotic at the breaking out of the war, feeling that the Declaration of Independence was premature, refused a seat in

Congress from Delaware. And even Maryland "was willing to renounce the declaration of the 4th of July for the sake of an accommodation with Great Britain."¹ But Washington and a compact body of patriots did not grow faint-hearted in the darkest hour. He wrote to William Livingston, the 30th of November, at the time nearly one-third of his little army claimed their discharge on expiration of their enlistment, "I will not despair." No man was ever surrounded by greater difficulties than those which beset Washington, and his triumph over them made him illustrious. The historian, Bancroft, says of him at this period: "Hope and zeal illuminated his grief. His emotions come to us across the century like strains from that eternity which repairs all losses and rights all wrongs; in his untold sorrows his trust in Providence kept up in his heart an under-song of wonderful sweetness."

No section of the thirteen Colonies occupied a more important geographical position, in relation to the movements of the Revolutionary armies, than the peninsula between the Delaware and the Schuylkill. Within the embrace of these rivers were enacted some of the most memorable events of the war. Here, and in this very city, the Revolution had its birth, and from the walls of your venerable State-house was proclaimed the remarkable declaration that "all men are created equal, and are endowed with certain inalienable rights;" upon this peninsula was fought Germantown, one of the decisive battles of the war; three times the Continental army, with Washington at its head, marched across this narrow territory to meet the enemy upon the ensanguined fields of Brandywine, Monmouth, and Yorktown. Just across the Delaware, on the eastern confine of this historic region, lies Trenton, where Independence was upheld by the most brilliant stroke of the war; while on the opposite border, over the Schuylkill, is Valley Forge, where the great cause was sanctified by one of the grandest examples of forbearance, and devotion to duty, recorded in history. When the war was

¹ Bancroft.

over, and it became necessary to construct a government for the new State, delegates from all the colonies flocked to this section, and here, in Philadelphia, formed our Magna Charta. It was toward this peninsula that Washington was hastening at the close of November, 1776, to place his army behind the friendly Delaware. He knew the campaign could not close, with any hope for the future, unless the river was placed between him and the enemy, and took every precaution to make this defence effectual. While on the march he sent forward Colonel Humpton, a quartermaster in the Continental service, to collect boats to cross the river; and requested Congress, at the same time, to cause all the boats and other craft to be collected, and secured, on the west bank. To assist in crossing the army, General Putnam had rafts made of the boards at Trenton landing, and a party was sent up the river to collect all the boards and scantling found on, or near, the banks.

The near approach of the enemy caused intense alarm in Philadelphia and the surrounding country. Many of the inhabitants fled from their homes with such valuables as they could carry. The Congress was in panic, and voted to adjourn to Baltimore, but not before calling upon the States to fix a day for fasting, humiliation, and prayer, and throwing all the responsibilities of the war upon Washington. Stout-hearted John Adams, very far from being despondent, wrote, "Let America exert her own strength, let her depend on God's blessing." The fright almost demoralized society in this city, and General Putnam, who was sent down in the early days of December to take command and fashion the defences, had a hard time of it. He was obliged to take severe measures, but promised not to burn the city in any event. He had to deal with an enemy at his own doors in the large disaffected class. Some of the Quakers were not neutral; and as a body, at their late meeting held in this city for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, they refused, "in person or by other assistance, to join in carrying on the war." The arms of non-associators were seized to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy, and being used against the Americans.

The militia of Bucks county were ordered out to reinforce Washington's army, but there was not a cheerful compliance; and the owners of cattle, and other live stock, living near the river were directed to be ready to remove them at least five miles into the interior, at short notice.

Washington reached Trenton, with the main body of his army, the morning of December 3d, and immediately commenced the removal of the stores and baggage to the west bank of the river. He returned to Princeton on the 6th, but, learning that the enemy was manœuvring to get in his rear, fell back to Trenton. The passage of the river was immediately begun, a short distance below the present railroad bridge, and Washington crossed with the rear-guard on Sunday morning the 8th. He took up his quarters at the country house of Mr. Berkeley, while the troops were stationed opposite the crossing. We have not been able to locate, positively, this house, nor is the name of Mr. Berkeley borne on the county records, but I am satisfied it is the fine old country seat, called "Summer Side," owned and occupied by John H. Osborne, situated on the edge of Morrisville, half a mile from the river. The dwelling, built about 1750, and in fine state of preservation, occupies a commanding situation, with a farm of 162 acres belonging to it, and is within the site once selected by Congress for the Capital of the United States. In this house, George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, lived and died, and it afterwards belonged to the Waddells. Local tradition, seldom at fault in such cases, points this house out as Washington's quarters immediately after he crossed the river, and mementoes of the troops have been found in the adjacent fields.

About 11 o'clock, the same morning, the British came marching down to the river, "in all the pomp and pride of war," expecting to cross, but there were no boats within reach. They were much disappointed, and made demonstrations to cross above and below, including a night march to Coryell's ferry, now New Hope. The two armies now faced each other across the Delaware, but Washington was master of the situation, for he had secured all the boats from tide-

water to Easton. The British took post along the east bank of the river, until such time as they might be able to cross on the ice and meet the Continentals on the western shore.

Cornwallis, believing the rebellion crushed, hastened to New York to embark for England, leaving General Grant in command of New Jersey, while Count Donop, with two Hessian brigades, a regiment of Highlanders, and a few cavalry and artillery, was to hold the line from Trenton to Burlington. Colonel Rahl had command at Trenton with a force of some twelve hundred men. Donop thought Trenton should be protected on the flanks by garrisoned redoubts, but the Hessian commander did not heed this suggestion, because no one believed there was any necessity for the precaution. When Grant wrote Rahl that the story of Washington crossing the Delaware at that season of the year was not to be believed, Rahl exclaimed, "What need have we of entrenchments? We'll at them with the bayonet." His vain-glory was his ruin!

Washington, fearing some of the boats on the river might fall into the enemy's hands, directed General Greene to look to their safety. On the 10th of December, he was at Bogarts' tavern, now Centreville, Buckingham township, Bucks county, whence he wrote to General Ewing, at Sherrerd's ferry, above New Hope, to send sixteen Durham boats and four flats down to McKonkey's ferry, as soon as possible. General Maxwell was instructed to collect the boats as high up as there was danger of their being seized by the enemy, and to put them under a strong guard. The boats which could not be secured were to be destroyed. Boats were also to be collected at the ferries opposite Tinicum township, a few miles above New Hope, for the passage of Lee's troops.

Washington's next care, after securing the boats, was to guard the fords of the river. The morning of the 9th of December he sent four brigades up the river, under Lord Stirling, Mercer, Stephen, and De Fermoy, which took post at the crossings from Yardleyville to New Hope. Stirling was at Beaumont's, called "Blue Mounts" in the official dispatches, near Brownsburg, with three regiments, which he

had under board cover by the 12th; and De Fermoy was at New Hope. Stirling took possession of Robert Thompson's mill, where grain was ground into flour for the soldiers, and the old mill books show an interregnum, in the owner's management, from the arrival of the army to its departure for Trenton, on the 25th. Stirling was quartered at Thompson's house, in the west room up-stairs. The house is still standing, and belongs to the estate of the late John T. Neely. The family say that Stirling came back to Thompson's, from Trenton, with his feet badly frosted, and he put them into a spring near the house with his boots on, and that when his stockings were pulled off, the skin came off with them. However this may be, we know the exposure, consequent on the attack on Trenton, disabled Stirling so much that he was not able to recross the river on the 29th. General Ewing's brigade, composed of the flying camp of Pennsylvania militia, and a few New Jersey troops under General Dickinson, guarded the river from the Bordentown Ferry to within two miles of Yardleyville. General Cadwalader, with his brigade of Pennsylvania militia, was ordered, on the 12th, to take post near Bristol, Washington having directed him, the day before, to send Lieut.-Col. Nixon down to Dunk's Ferry with the Third Battalion and two pieces of artillery.¹ In the letter with these instructions, the Commander-in-chief says, that

¹ HEAD QUARTERS, FALLS OF DELAWARE,
11th December, 1776.

SIR: From the movement of the enemy downwards, I think it highly necessary that the Post at Dunk's Ferry should be guarded. I therefore desire that one of the Battalions of your Brigade may immediately march, and take post at that place. If it is agreeable to you I would chuse the 3d Battalion under the command of Lt. Colonel Nixon. The other two Battalions should be under order to march at a moments warning. I expect the pleasure of your Company at dinner, but if you cannot come, as soon after as is convenient.

I am Sir,

Yr. most obt. Svt.

COL. CADWALADER.

(Signed)

G^o. WASHINGTON.

(The following was endorsed on the above letter.)

The Battalion that goes down should be provided with two field pieces, with artillery men & ammunition in proportion.

he expects the pleasure of General Cadwalader's company at dinner. Washington laid great stress on holding the passes and fords of the Neshaminy, which he thought should be protected by redoubts. Small redoubts were thrown up along the river, at various points, and each detachment was supplied with artillery. On the 10th of December, Washington rode up the river to Lord Stirling's command at Beaumont's, and returned the same day. On the 12th he wrote elaborate instructions for General Cadwalader.¹

¹ HEAD QUARTERS, TRENTON FALLS,
Decemb. 12, 1776.

Orders for Col. Cadwalader.

You are to post your Brigade at and near Bristol. Col. Nixon's Regiment to continue where it is at Dunk's Ferry—but if you find from reconnoitering the ground, or from any movements of the enemy, that any other disposition is necessary, you'll make it accordingly without waiting to hear from me, but to acquaint me of the alterations, and the reasons for it as soon as possible. You'll establish the necessary guards—and throw up some little Redoubts at Dunk's Ferry and the different passes in the Meshaname.

Pay particular attention to Dunk's Ferry, as it's not improbable something may be attempted there. Spare no pains or expense to get intelligence of the enemy's motions and intentions. Any promises made, or sums advanced, shall be fully complied with & discharged. Keep proper Patrols going from guard to guard. Every piece of intelligence you obtain worthy notice, send it forward by express. If the enemy attempt a landing on this side, you'll give them all the opposition in your power. Should they land between Trenton Falls and Bordentown Ferry, or any where above Bristol, and you find your force quite unequal to their force, give them what opposition you can at Meshaname ferry & fords. In a word you are to give them all the opposition you can without hazarding the loss of your Brigade. Keep a good guard over such boats as are not scuttled or rendered unfit for use. Keep a good lookout for spies, and endeavor to magnify your numbers as much as possible. Let the troops always have three days' provision cooht before hand. Endeavor to keep your Troops as much together as possible, night and day, that they may be ever in readiness to march upon the shortest notice. You'll consult with the Commodore of the Gallies, and endeavor to form such an arrangement as will most effectually guard the river. To your discretion and prudence I submit any further regulations, and recommend the greatest degree of vigilance.

If you should find yourself unable to defend the passes of the Meshaname, or the enemy should rout you from your post, you are to repair to the strong

Many of the officers were quartered at farm-houses in the vicinity of their camps, and we learn that Captain Washington, said to have been a fine-looking man, James Monroe, then a lieutenant of artillery, subsequently President of the United States, a slender youth, and Dr. Ryker, were at the house of William Neely, in Solebury. Captain James Moore, of the New York artillery, a young man of twenty-four, died of camp fever, at the house of Robert Thompson, the day the army marched to attack the Hessians at Trenton, and was buried just below the mouth of Pidecock's creek, in the edge of a piece of timber. His grave is still marked by sculptured stones, and gentle and patriotic hands of the neighborhood have enclosed it with an iron railing. Marinus Willett, Jr., a young officer of another New York regiment, died at the house of Matthias Hutchinson, of Buckingham, and was buried near the dwelling, whence his remains were removed, at the close of the war, to the family vault at his home. He was a young man of very superior intelligence and refinement, and was nursed by the Hutchinsons with the greatest tenderness and care, and at his death it seemed like parting with a son and brother. A few years after the war his parents visited the Hutchinsons, and subsequently many interesting letters passed between the families.

In case of being driven by the enemy from the Delaware, Washington looked to a line of defence near the Schuylkill. He instructed his troops at the various points on the river, that if forced from their positions they should retreat to the strong ground near Germantown—near the scene of his assault on the British army a year later. He doubtless reconnoitred that section soon after he crossed the river, and made himself acquainted with its defensive positions. Local family tradition sustains this theory. Thomas Betts, son

ground, near Germantown, unless you have orders from me or some other general officer to the contrary.

Be particularly attentive to the roads & vessels, and suffer no person to pass over to the Jerseys without a permit.

Given at Head Quarters, Trenton Falls, the 12 day of December, 1776.

(Signed) G^o. WASHINGTON.

of Zachariah Betts, who spent his life near the historical McKonkey's ferry, in Bucks county, and died in 1878, at the age of 95, in possession of all his faculties, often heard his father relate how he had piloted Washington and several officers across the country to the Crooked Billet. This was on the most direct way to Germantown, and probably he was going thither at that time. Mr. Betts, Sr., said that Washington rode by his side and talked with as much confidence about the roads, crops, farming, size of farms, and the price of produce, as if he were a farmer on his way to market in time of peace, but made no allusion, whatever, to the war. Mr. Betts used to relate a simple little incident, connected with this occasion, which made a strong impression upon the family, and portrayed Washington's sensibilities in a favorable light. Just before starting upon the ride, Mr. B. had a pitcher of cider brought in, and glasses filled and handed round to his distinguished guests. As Washington raised the glass to his lips, a little son of Mr. Betts began to cry; and Washington, being the only one who noticed it, understood the cause at a glance, and held his own glass to the child's lips. As he was about drinking what was left of the cider, an officer handed him another glass, but Washington thanked him, and said, "I can drink after a child like that." This display of tenderness of feeling, and sympathy, at the sight of tears in the eyes of a three-year old child crying for cider, on the part of Washington, when the cares and responsibilities of a nation were resting upon him, was considered remarkable by Mr. Betts and family.

While the victorious enemy, on the east bank of the Delaware, was well-housed, well-fed, and well-clad, and only waited for the river to freeze to cross over, the Continentals, on the west bank, were shivering in the cold, and in great need of clothing and other necessaries. The first regiment of rifles, Major Ennion Williams, stationed at Thompson's mill, in Solebury, was almost naked, and the authorities refused to clothe them because they were not enlisted for the war. Major Williams wrote, on the 13th, that his men were barefooted; and, a week later, Washington thanked the

County Committee of Safety for the "old clothes" collected to cover the nakedness of his troops. At the request of Washington, one man was appointed, in each township in the county, to collect blankets for the shivering Continentals, by which means three hundred and thirteen were collected. They were not the gift of a generous people to their defenders, but were got at the cost of £678 12s. 6d., including the expense of cleansing them at Jenks's fulling mill, near Newtown. They were collected in twenty-six townships, and the name of every man who sold a blanket to keep Washington's soldiers from freezing, with the price paid, is found in the records. The greatest number got in any one township was collected in Quaker Buckingham.

While his battalions were enduring their hardships with Roman firmness, Washington tried to impress the situation upon Congress. He wrote to that body, on the 12th of December, "Our little handful is daily decreasing by sickness and other causes; and without considerable exertion on the part of the people, what can we reasonably look for? The subject is a disagreeable one; but yet it is true." Eight days later he again wrote to Congress; "Ten days more will put an end to the existence of this army." While this season of gloom moved the heart of the great chief to the deepest anguish, it brought out some of Washington's noblest traits of character, and sublimest evidence of patriotism. In asking Congress for additional powers, to enable him to grapple with the stupendous emergency he was called upon to meet, he wrote: "I have no lust for power. I wish, with as much fervency as any man upon this wide extended Continent, for an opportunity of turning the sword into the plowshare. A character to lose, an estate to forfeit, the inestimable blessings of Liberty at stake, and a life devoted must be my excuse."

General Sullivan, with Lee's division in a destitute condition, joined Washington on the 20th of December; and the same day Gates came in with the remnant of four New England regiments, 500 strong. The former crossed the Delaware at Alexandria, now Frenchtown, while the latter marched

from Esopus, on the Hudson, to the Minnesinks on the Delaware, and crossed at Easton, where boats had been collected. This reinforcement raised the strength of Washington's army to near 6000 men, but a large portion of the men was unfit for service. During the month, the Reverend John Rosebrough, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Lower Mount Bethel and Allen townships, Northampton county, raised a battalion, largely from his congregations, and marched at its head to join the Continental army. He requested that a military man might be given the command, as he wished to serve as chaplain. A few days after the battle of Trenton he was surprised at a house near Pennington, and cruelly murdered. The depot of supplies, while the Continental army lay on the west bank of the Delaware, was fixed at Newtown, the then county-seat, because the situation was central, removed from the river, and accessible by good roads from all points. The head-quarters of the army, and the quarters of the Commander-in-chief's most reliable lieutenants, were at farm-houses in the same neighborhood, in Upper Makefield township, where they could always be within easy communication. Washington occupied the dwelling of William Keith, on the road from Brownsburg to the Eagle tavern; Greene was at Robert Merrick's, a few hundred yards away across the fields and meadows; Sullivan was at John Hayhurst's; and Knox and Hamilton were at Dr. Chapman's, over Jericho hill. The troops, in the vicinity, were encamped in sheltered places along the creeks, and not far removed from the river. We have no doubt the position for head-quarters was selected because of its sheltered situation, its nearness to the river, and its proximity to Jericho mountain, from the top of which, when the leaves are off the trees, signals may be seen a long way up and down the river. Here Washington was near the upper fords of the river, at which it was supposed the enemy would attempt to cross, and within a half hour's ride of Newtown, the depot of supplies.

The three old mansions, in which Washington, Greene, and Knox quartered, are still standing in a good state of preservation, and their occupancy is too well-attested to be dis-

puted. I visited these dwellings a few years ago, accompanied by a friend familiar with the locality. The Keith mansion, which we first visited, has undergone no material change, except from the tooth of time. Then, as now, the main building was a two-story, pointed-stone house, 24 by 28 feet, built by William Keith in 1763. The pine door, in two folds, set in a solid oaken frame, was garnished with a wooden lock, 14 by 8 inches, the same which locked out intruders when Washington occupied the house. The interior, finished in yellow pine, remains unchanged, and one room has never been disfigured by the painter's brush. Washington probably occupied the main front room down-stairs for an office, and the one over it for his chamber. How often he ascended and descended the stairway, between the two rooms, with a heavy heart, especially while making ready for Trenton! The same roof, now covered with tin, is on the house. At that time the front yard was enclosed by a stone wall. The property, containing 240 acres, and purchased by William Keith, of the London Company, nearly a century and a half ago, has never been out of the family. The situation, on the south side of Jericho mountain, is retired, and pleasantly exposed to the southern sun. The Merrick house, quarter of a mile away to the east, on the road from Newtown to Neely's mill, a pointed-stone dwelling, 20 by 20 feet, and kitchen adjoining, was bought by Samuel Merrick in 1773, and now belongs to Edward, a descendant. When Greene occupied it the first floor was divided into three rooms, now all thrown into one, and the family lived in the log end on the west. As the house was not then finished, the General had the walls of the rooms down-stairs painted in a tasteful manner, with a picture of the rising sun over the fireplace. At that time Samuel Merrick had a family of half-grown children, who were deeply impressed with passing events, and their descendants are full of traditions of the times. Greene purchased the confidence of Hannah, a young daughter, by the gift of a small tea canister, which was kept many years in the family. They tell how the Rhode Island blacksmith lived on the fat of the land, while quartered at the house of

their ancestor, devouring his flock of turkeys, and monopolizing his only fresh milk cow, besides eating her calf. At the last supper which Washington took with Greene at the Merrick house, at which she was present, the daughter Hannah waited upon the table, and kept the plate from which the Commander-in-chief ate, as a memento of the great occasion. The Hayhurst house, where Sullivan quartered, was on the adjoining farm to Keith's, where this plain member of the Wrightstown meeting lived with his family of five small children. The Chapman mansion, the quarters of General Knox, and now owned by Edward Johnson, is on the north side of Jericho mountain, a mile from Brownsburg. It is in excellent condition, and is the best house of the Revolutionary period I have seen in the county. Knox occupied the first floor of the east end, then divided into two rooms, but now one, 25 by 17 feet. Alexander Hamilton, a youthful captain of artillery, lay sick in the back room. The late Peter Cattell, who lived and died on an adjoining farm, then a boy of twelve, used to speak of seeing Washington at Knox's quarters. Lossing states that the Keith house was the quarters of General Mercer; and he relates, that, on the morning of the day the army marched for Trenton, Mercer told Mrs. Keith that he dreamed, the night before, of being overpowered by a huge black bear. If positive testimony that Washington quartered at Keith's be not sufficient to refute the assertion of Lossing, the facts that Mrs. Keith died in 1772, and that her husband did not remarry, ought to settle the question, at least as far as the "huge black bear" is concerned.

The question of the whereabouts of Washington's headquarters, while his army lay on the west bank of the Delaware, has excited some local interest. It has been claimed that he quartered at Newtown from first to last, and it is thus recorded in our histories: even Bancroft falls into this error. There is no evidence to sustain this assumption, but much to the contrary. It does not appear that his headquarters were at Newtown at any time, until after the battle of Trenton, nor did he write a single official letter from that

place previous to it. This is easily proved by tracing his whereabouts from the time he crossed the Delaware. On the 8th and 9th of December, his head-quarters were at Trenton falls. He was still there on the 13th, which day he wrote to Congress: "I shall remove further up the river, to be near the main body of my small army." He probably went to Keith's, near where Greene and Knox were already quartered, on the 14th, for he had his head-quarters there on the 15th and 16th, which latter day he wrote to the President of Congress that many of his troops "are entirely naked, and most so thinly clad as to be unfit for service." The same day he and Greene rode up to Coryell's ferry. The 20th he was down again at Trenton falls, whence he wrote to Congress upon the subject of re-organizing the army. He was back at head-quarters, at Keith's, on the 22d; at "Camp, above Trenton Falls," on the 24th; and home again at head-quarters, at Keith's, the 25th, the day preceding the attack on Trenton. His head-quarters do not appear to have traveled about with him, for when he writes official letters from other points, he addresses them from "Camp," etc. When Washington was at camp, above Trenton falls, December 24th, Deputy-Paymaster General Dallam wrote to him from Newtown on public business. Now, if head-quarters had been at Newtown, General Dallam would have waited for Washington's return in the evening, when he could have had a personal interview. Washington returned from camp, above Trenton falls, that evening; but it was to head-quarters at Keith's, and not to Newtown. When he removed from the Falls, on the 14th, to be near the main body of his small army, had he gone to Newtown, he would have been going into the interior, instead of "up the river," as he advised Congress he intended to do.

While the enemy was enjoying his comfortable quarters at Trenton, Washington was planning his capture. The reinforcements brought by Gates and Sullivan increased his force sufficiently to make the attempt, but even with this addition he could find but 2400 men strong enough for the march and the assault. Washington now made active pre-

parations; his troops were selected and got in readiness. For this dangerous work he took his most trusted battalions, fitted for the hard service, from New England, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and among the officers were Greene, Mercer, Stirling, Stark, Stephen, Sullivan, St. Clair, Knox, Hand, Monroe, and Alexander Hamilton. The men were provided with three days' cooked rations, and were to carry 40 rounds of ammunition. Six days before the battle of Trenton, the first number of Paine's "American Crisis" was read at the head of every regiment of Washington's army, and it aroused the drooping spirits of the soldiers and the people. The plan of attack was comprehensive, and if successful would doubtless have driven the enemy from the Jerseys; but the inclemency of the weather and the state of the river prevented the instructions being carried out, except by the column commanded by Washington in person. A few days before Christmas boats were collected at Knowles' cove, a well-sheltered point in the river, above McKonkey's ferry, now Taylorsville.

When Washington first conceived the idea of recrossing the Delaware is not known, but probably soon after he had encamped on its west bank. Dr. Benjamin Rush tells us, in his diary, that he saw Washington write the watchwords, "Victory or Death," on the 23d of December; and about the same time he wrote to Colonel Reed: "Christmas day, at night, one hour before day, is the time fixed upon for the attempt upon Trenton. For Heaven's sake keep this to yourself, as the discovery of it may prove fatal to us." He likewise made Gates acquainted with his project, and wished him to go to Bristol, take command there, and operate from that quarter; but this jealous subordinate pleaded ill-health, and requested leave to proceed to Philadelphia. He left camp Christmas morning, a few hours before the troops marched for their rendezvous on the bank of the Delaware, *en route* for Trenton. Gates forgot to halt at Philadelphia, whither his leave allowed him to go, but hastened on to Baltimore, to intrigue with Congress and make interest

among the members against the plans of the Commander-in-chief.

As Greene enjoyed Washington's full confidence, there is no doubt he was among the first to whom was unfolded the plan of crossing the Delaware. On the 24th Greene wrote to Colonel Biddle, "If your business at Newtown will permit, I should be glad to see you here. There is some business of importance to communicate to you, which I wish to do to-day." As the contemplated attack upon the Hessians was fully matured, that was evidently the "business of importance" Greene wished to tell Biddle. But listen to what follows in the same letter, and written, too, at the most trying period of the war: "No butter, no cheese, no cider—this is not for the honor of Pennsylvania." This sturdy soldier could not divest his mind of "creature comforts" in the midst of preparations for the bold venture of the morrow.

On the evening of the 24th, after Washington had returned from his inspection of affairs at the camp above Trenton falls, and had turned his glass for the last time on the enemy across the river, he rode over from Keith's to Merrick's to take supper with Greene, and no doubt other trusted ones were invited to seats at the table on that memorable night. The family were sent across the fields to spend the night at a neighbor's, so there should be no one to overhear the council of war which destroyed British empire in America. We are told by family tradition, that on the eve of the attack on Trenton, a young man from down the river came to head-quarters with a message for Washington, but he was placed under guard until the truth should be known. He was badly frightened, and kept repeating to himself, "they may keep me here, but they will find it just as I told them." What the startling piece of information was we are left to conjecture.

Meanwhile everything was pleasant and serene within the enemy's lines. The Hessian officers and men had a very merry Christmas at Trenton; and in the evening Rahl and his boon companions were invited to supper at the house of Abraham Hunt, a suspected tory, where cards, and wine, and

hilarity occupied the night. As a surprise by the patriots had never been thought of, the enemy had made no provision against it. General Grant, at Princeton, had received some warnings of an intended attack, and advised Rahl, but the infatuated Hessian commander treated it with indifference. About dusk, on the evening of the 24th, a small body of men came out of the woods near Trenton and fired on the picket; when Rahl, with two companies and a field piece marched forth to meet them, but not discovering an enemy returned to town. This was supposed to be the attack Grant had warned him against, and he now felt secure from further molestation. A single circumstance shows upon what a slender thread hung the brilliant venture of Trenton, and how narrow the span which divided victory from defeat. In spite of all Washington's precautions the disaffected, on the west bank of the river, learned of the contemplated attack on Trenton. On the evening of Christmas day, a Buck's county tory, at the risk of his life, was sent across the river with a note for the Hessian commander. The messenger called at Rahl's quarters, but found him out, when a sergeant wanted him to leave the note with him to be delivered on the Colonel's return. This the tory refused to do; he said the note was of great importance, and that he had positive orders to deliver it in person. The sergeant now agreed to accompany the bearer of the note in search of Rahl, and at a late hour found him at the card party already referred to, in the house which stood upon the N. E. corner of Greene and Hanover Streets. The faithful messenger was refused admission to the Hessian commander, but, insisting upon a personal delivery of the note, it was at length granted him. But Rahl, probably annoyed at the untimely interruption of the game, hastily thrust the unopened note into his vest pocket, where it was found the next morning after his death.

The troops, selected for the assault on Trenton, about 2400 strong, with twenty small pieces of cannon, left their camps about three o'clock Christmas afternoon, and before night-fall had reached the place of rendezvous, the cove at the mouth of Knowles' creek. Here the boats had been collected

and the crossing was to be made. A house is still standing, near the site of the old ferry, whose charred wood-work shows the effect of the great fire the soldiers kindled upon its broad hearth. The morning was clear and cold, but the night was stormy, with sleet, and about 11 o'clock it commenced to snow a little. The river was full of ice. At 6 o'clock P. M., Washington wrote to Genl. Cadwalader, from McKonkey's: "Notwithstanding the discouraging accounts I have received from Col. Reed, of what might be expected from the operations below, I am determined, as the night is favorable, to cross the river, and make the attack upon Trenton in the morning." Wilkinson, who had been sent to Philadelphia in the morning, joined the troops on the bank of the river. He had tracked the men by the blood from their feet, and their bloody tracks, when not covered with snow, were still to be seen the next morning. He brought a letter from Gates to Washington, and upon inquiry for the Commander-in-chief, found him with his whip in his hand prepared to mount. Wilkinson says in his memoirs: "When I presented the letter of General Gates to him, before receiving it he exclaimed with solemnity: 'What a time is this to hand me letters!' I answered that I had been charged with it by General Gates. 'By General Gates! where is he?' 'I left him this morning in Philadelphia.' 'What was he doing there?' 'I understood him that he was on his way to Congress. He earnestly repeated, "On his way to Congress!" then broke the seal, and I made my bow, and joined General St. Clair on the bank of the river." Washington was deeply interested in the promised support from the troops down the river, for on that hung the complete success of the enterprise. One of his last acts, before embarking upon the wintry Delaware, was to write the following note to his trusted friend and subordinate, General Cadwalader. With or without support from below he had determined to cross the river:—

McKONKEY'S FERRY, 25th Decem. 1776,
Six o'clock P. M.

DEAR SIR: Notwithstanding the discouraging accounts I have received from Col. Reed of what might be expected from the operations below, I am determined, as the night is favorable to cross the River, and make the attack upon Trenton in the morning. If you can do nothing real, at least create as great a diversion as possible. I am sir,

Yr. most obt. servt.,

COL. CADWALADER.

(Signed)

G^o WASHINGTON.

The troops commenced to cross about sunset. Colonel Glover, with his regiment of Marblehead fishermen, led the advance. Washington called Captain Blount to take the helm of the first boat that crossed. James Slack, a young man of about twenty, son of Abraham, who lived a mile above Yardleyville, William Green and David Lanning, all acquainted with boats, assisted to ferry the army over. It was a most difficult task. Men were stationed in the bows of the boats, with boat-hooks to keep off the cakes of ice; and the roar of the waters and the crash of the ice almost drowned the words of command. Washington was one of the first to cross, and he stood on the bank of the river—one account says seated on a bee-hive—wrapped in his cloak, a deeply interested spectator of what was going on. Washington expected to have all his force, with the artillery, across by twelve o'clock, so as to reach Trenton by five; but it was three before the guns were all over, and four before the troops took up the line of march.

Permit me to leave the thread of my narrative, at this point, and relate an incident in the life of President Monroe, connected with these operations. The late Lewis S. Coryell, of New Hope, Bucks county, Pa., used to take pleasure in relating that on one occasion, after dining with Mr. Monroe at the White House, the conversation turned on the passage of the Delaware and the battle of Trenton, the President knowing that Mr. Coryell was from that section of country. Mr. Monroe said:—

“After crossing the river I was sent with my command (a piece of artillery) to the intersection of the Pennytown (now

Pennington) and Maiden Head (now Lawrenceville) roads, with strict orders to let no one pass until I was ordered forward. Whilst occupying the position, the resident of a dwelling, some distance up a lane, had his attention directed to some unusual commotion by the barking of dogs. He came out in the dark to learn the cause, and encountered my command, and supposing we were from the British camp ordered us off. He was violent and determined in his manner, and very profane, and wanted to know what we were doing there such a stormy night. I advised him to go to his home and be quiet, or I would arrest him. When he discovered that we were American soldiers, he insisted that we should go to his house, and not stay out in the storm, and he would give us something to eat. I told him my orders were strict and we could not leave, when he returned to the house and brought us some victuals. He said to me, 'I know something is to be done, and I am going with you. I am a doctor, and I may help some poor fellow.' When orders came for us to hasten to Trenton, the doctor went with us. In the attack I received a ball in my shoulder, and would have bled to death if this doctor had not been near and promptly taken up an artery." The President requested Mr. Coryell to go into that neighborhood and make proper search and inquiry for the doctor's descendants, and if he found any one fitted for, and deserving of, an office, to inform him, but no trace of the family could be found.

It was three o'clock when all the men, guns, and material were landed on the Jersey shore, on the ever-memorable morning of December 26th. What a momentous occasion! These shivering battalions were the last hope of the great cause in which they had embarked. I dare not attempt to portray Washington's feelings, but we can imagine with what earnestness he enjoined upon all profound silence during their march to Trenton, and said "*I hope you will all fight like men.*" The troops were hastily formed into two divisions, one to be led by Washington in person, the other by General Sullivan. Washington, accompanied by Lord Stirling, Greene, Mercer, and Stephen, turned to the left, marched up the

cross-road to the Bear Tavern, a mile from the river, turned into the Scotch, and then into the Pennington, road; while Sullivan's column marched by the river road. The latter was to halt a few minutes at the cross-roads leading to Howland's ferry, so as to allow Washington's column to make the circuit, that the attack might be simultaneous. Each division had guides. Among those with Washington were David Lanning, of near Trenton, and John Muirhead and John Guild, of Hopewell. Lanning, who had helped to ferry the army over, was a blacksmith, living at the corner of the road near the Trenton Asylum, and did smithwork for wagoners employed in the army.

The morning was bitter cold, and it began to hail as the troops were put in march. The snow and hail on the ground deadened the foot-falls of the men and the noise of the artillery wheels. It was feared the storm had rendered many of the muskets useless, and when Sullivan sent his aide to report it to Washington, and to ask what was to be done, the Commander-in-chief replied, "Tell your general to use the bayonet, and penetrate into the town; for the town must be taken, and I have resolved to take it." The answer shows the spirit of determination which animated Washington. All accounts agree in stating that the march was made in silence, and that both officers and men seemed impressed with the importance of the venture. Hardly a word was spoken except between the officers and guides. Washington's column reached the enemy's outposts exactly at 8 o'clock, and within three minutes he heard the firing of Sullivan's division. "Which way is the Hessian picket?" inquired Washington of a man chopping wood at his door, and the surly reply came back, "I don't know." "You may tell," said Captain Forrest, of the artillery, "for that is General Washington." The aspect of the man changed in a moment. Dropping his axe and raising his hands to heaven, he exclaimed, "God bless and prosper your Excellency! The picket is in that house, and the sentry stands near that tree there." An account, published in the *Trenton Gazette* forty years ago, states that the march of the troops was so silent

that they were not discovered until near the enemy's outpost on the outskirts of the town. One of the sentries called out to Lanning, who was some little in advance of Washington's column, and asked, "Who is there?" Lanning replied, "A friend." "A friend to whom?" queried the sentry; "A friend to General Washington," responded the guide, when the sentry fired and retreated. Lanning had been captured a few days before, taken to Trenton and confined, but he managed to escape, and was concealed overnight at the house of Stacy Potts. The next morning, with an axe under his arm, and disguised as a wood-chopper, he limped out of town, and passed the sentries in safety. As soon as the alarm was given, both divisions of the American army rushed into the town. The enemy made but a feeble resistance, and the fruit of the morning's work was nearly a thousand prisoners, the same number of arms, and several cannon. The moral effect of this victory can hardly be told after an hundred years. It was simply tremendous. It infused new life into the cause and the country; and its quickening influence was felt from Massachusetts Bay to Georgia. It was really the turning-point in the Revolution.

All accounts agree, that, when Washington had gathered up the spoils of victory, which consisted only of prisoners and their arms, he set out on his return across the river. The accepted account states that he recrossed the Delaware at McKonkey's ferry, where the boats awaited his return. An officer of the army, who is said to have been "an officer of distinction," writes to the "*Connecticut Journal*," from Newtown, December 27th: "I was immediately sent off with the prisoners to McKonkey's ferry, and have got about 750 safe in town, and a few miles from here on this side of the ferry," etc. The *Trenton Gazette* account states that, "Immediately after the victory, Washington commenced marching his prisoners up to McKonkey's ferry; and before night all were safely landed on the western shore of the Delaware." Mr. Muirhead, one of Washington's guides already mentioned, said that the General would not suffer a man more to cross than was necessary until all the prisoners were over.

Another account, published in the *Pennsylvania Journal* of 1781, states that the army returned the same way it had come, but that they did not start with the prisoners until they had "refreshed themselves and rested a few hours in Trenton." These authorities are quite conclusive as to the place of crossing by the army on its return with the prisoners, and with little discrepancy as to time. It is to be supposed that Washington was about as anxious to place the Delaware between himself and the enemy, as when he first crossed it at Trenton, the 8th of December. Another authority upon the subject, Washington Irving, in his "Life of Washington," states that the prisoners were crossed over at Johnson's ferry, the location of which cannot be fixed, but was probably between McKonkey and Trenton; that the Hessian officers remained in the small room of the ferry house all night, and were escorted to Newtown the next morning by Colonel Weedon. Nevertheless the weight of evidence is in favor of McKonkey's ferry, independent of the difficulty of moving boats up or down the river full of floating ice. The long flank march to McKonkey's was rather hazardous, under the circumstances, for the enemy had a considerable force within a few hours' march. Had General Ewing been able to cross at Trenton ferry, that would have been the safest and best point for the prisoners to be passed over. There can hardly be a doubt that the army returned by McKonkey's ferry, where we find Captain Forrest's artillery on the 29th "unable to move for want of shoes and watch coats." Lieut. Monroe returned to his old quarters, at William Neely's, where he staid some time, and then went to Judge Wynkoop's, about three miles southeast of Newtown, to recover from his wound. At Newtown the Hessian officers were quartered in the taverns and private houses, and the rank and file in the Presbyterian church and jail. The following verse was found on the wall of the church, several years afterwards, written with red chalk, which tradition credits to a Hessian captive, but as it was in English, its German parentage is extremely doubtful:—

“In times of war and not before,
God and the soldier men adore;
When the war is over and all things righted,
The Lord’s forgot and the soldier slighted.”

The couplet sounds very like a grumbler in our own ranks. While at Newtown the Hessian officers paid a visit to Lord Stirling, whom some of them had known while a prisoner on Long Island, and by whom they were now treated with great kindness. Stirling took them to visit Washington, with whom four were invited to dine. They signed their parole on the 30th, and were conducted by Colonel Weedon to Philadelphia. The rank and file were taken under guard to Lancaster, being marched through Philadelphia to cheer up the patriots. Among the prisoners were a Hessian surgeon, of middle age, and a young British officer who quartered at Dr. Jonathan Ingham’s, near New Hope. The latter died of pleurisy, contracted from a cold, and was buried by the doctor, but his body was afterwards removed to England. The doctor communicated the death of this officer to Washington, in poetry, in the style of an elegy, beginning—

“Ah, gentle reader! as thou drawest near
To read the inscription on this humble stone
Drop o’er the grave a sympathizing tear,
And make a stranger’s hapless case thy own.

* * * * *

“Flushed with ambition’s animating fires,
My youthful bosom glow’d with thirst for fame,
Which oft, alas! but vanity inspires.
To these inclement, hostile, shores I came.”

From Trenton Washington went to Newtown, where he arrived the evening of the 26th or the morning of the 27th. He probably crossed with the troops. At Newtown he fixed his head-quarters, for the short time he remained, in the old yellow house, then the property of John Harris, but torn down several years ago by the present owner. Greene quartered at the Brick hotel. From Newtown Washington reported the result of his attack upon Trenton to Congress. He also wrote a long private letter to his friend General

Cadwalader, giving some account of the Trenton affair, and also advising him that he had "called a meeting of the general officers to consult of what measures shall be next pursued," and recommended that he and General Putnam defer their intended operations until they should hear from him. At this council of war it was resolved to recross the river. In his letter to Cadwalader, Washington gives the number of prisoners 919, killed about 25 or 30, 6 pieces of brass artillery, and from 900 to 1000 stand of arms.¹

¹ HEAD QUARTERS, NEWTOWN,
Decr. 27th, 1776.

DEAR SIR: I was just now favored with your two letters of the 25th and 26th instant, and regret much the cause that prevented your passing the river; had it not been for this accident I am persuaded our plans would have been accomplished to our utmost wishes. The same obstacle hindered Genl. Ewin from giving his aid and co-operating in the attack on Trenton. Could we have had his force to have secured the pass over the bridges, the whole of the enemy must have fallen into our hands; but availing themselves of this circumstance, all that could, retreated with the greatest precipitation without making the least opposition. Those that remained, drew up, but in such confusion and disorder that they were incapable of making a successful resistance. You have the number of officers, &c. below. The damage we sustained was very inconsiderable, not more than a private or two killed, one or two wounded, and Captn. Washington, of the Third Virginia Regiment. I should have most certainly pursued those that retreated had it not been for the distressed situation of my Troops (about Three or four & twenty hundred in number) who had experienced the greatest fatigue in breaking a passage thro the ice, and all the severities of rain & storm. This with the apprehension that we could receive no succours, and that the difficulty of passing & repassing the River might become greater, led us to conclude our return eligible. The officers & men who were engaged in the enterprize behaved with great firmness, perseverance, and bravery, and such as did them the highest honour.

I shall be extremely ready, and it is my most earnest wish to pursue every means that shall seem probable to distress the enemy and to promise success on our part. If we could happily beat up the rest of their Quarters, bordering on and near the River, it would be attended with the most valuable consequences. I have called a meeting of the General Officers to consult of what measures shall be next pursued, & would recommend that you & Genl. Putnam should defer your intended operations till you hear from me. Perhaps it may be judged prudent for us to pass here with the force we have, if it is practicable, or if it is not that I may come down to you & afford every

Washington remained at Newtown until the 29th of December, when he set out to recross the Delaware, with the same troops he had on the 26th in the attack on Trenton, and inaugurated the skilful campaign which nearly relieved New Jersey of the enemy. Before leaving, Washington presented to Mrs. Harris, the hostess of the house in which he quartered, a silver teapot. It was kept in the family many years, but was at last melted and made into spoons, which are still preserved by the descendants in Kentucky. Lord Stirling was left in command at Newtown, the exposure on the 26th having so aggravated his rheumatism that he was unable to take the field. In after years the name of General Putnam, cut by a diamond, was found on a window-pane of the old yellow house in which Washington quartered, but no one will accuse the old Connecticut general of this kind of levity. It may have been the work of a young staff officer, who had no better employment.

The question where Washington crossed the Delaware the second time, the 29th of December, to take possession of Trenton, does not seem to have been mooted. In fact it has never been questioned that he crossed in boats, and at the

assistance in my power. We will try to concert a plan, & upon such principles as shall appear to promise success. Please to give me frequent information of the state of the River, & whether it is to be passed in Boats or whether the Ice will admit of a passage.

I am in haste, Dr. Sir,

With much esteem,

Yr. most obedt. servt.,

G^o. WASHINGTON.

(Signed)

Prisoners.

1 Col.
2 Lieut. Cols.
3 Majors
4 Captains
8 Lieuts.
12 Ensigns
2 Surgeons Mates

Prisoners.

92 Sergeants
20 Drummers
9 Musicians
25 Servants
740 Rank & file

Total 919, about 25 or 30 killed, 6 pieces of Brass Artillery, from 900 to 1000 stand arms, &c.

To COL. JOHN CADWALADER.

same place as at first, McKonkey's ferry. This is doubtful, yet we have only a single witness to gainsay it. An eye-witness of these transactions, whose statement was published in the *Princeton Whig*, 1842, says that he was not with the army when it captured the Hessians, but that he "helped to establish the troops and the prisoners on the Pennsylvania shore in the midst of a December storm. The weather cleared cold, and in a few days we crossed on the ice to Trenton." As the place is not mentioned, we are left to conjecture, whether it was at McKonkey's or the nearest possible point to Trenton.

During this memorable period the militia of Bucks County were repeatedly called out, but did not always respond cheerfully. At the last call, toward the close of December, 1776, there was great reluctance to turn out at all. Of Captain John Jamison's company, of Warwick township, forty-nine men refused to march; twenty-two of Thomas Wier's company, of Warrington; sixty-seven of William McCalla's, of Plumstead; thirty-nine of Robert Sample's, of Buckingham; and thirty-two of Captain Lott's company, of Solebury. General Putnam relates, that after the battle of Princeton some militia companies deserted almost bodily, and he mentions one case in which the whole company ran away except "a lieutenant and a lame man."

While the two armies lay facing each other across the Delaware, at Trenton, a number of interesting episodes occurred, one of which is worth relating. In the American army was a quaint character, named Cobe Scout, of Warminster township, Bucks county, armed with a rifle of unusual length, of his own make. The Hessians were in the habit of coming down to the river for water, and upon such occasions would make insulting demonstrations to the Americans on the opposite side. One day this thing was repeated when Cobe Scout was near the shore. He could not brook the insult, but seized his rifle and let drive at the saucy German across the river. His aim was unerring, and at the next roll call one of King George's mercenary soldiers was missing. The Legislature of New Jersey left the State with

Washington's army in December—a fact which seems to be generally unknown—and the speaker summoned them to meet the last Thursday in December at “Four Lanes End,” lately Attleborough, but now Langhorne, in Middletown township, Bucks county, “to take action on the future.” The celebrated John Fitch, to whom belongs the honor of having first propelled a boat by steam, established himself as a silversmith at Trenton about 1770. At the breaking out of the war he turned his talent to gunsmithing; and when the British took possession of Trenton, in the fall of 1776, they destroyed his tools and other property valued at £3000. He left Trenton with Washington, and afterward made his home in Bucks county. Fitch was a patriot; was an officer of the first company raised at Trenton, also a company officer in the army at Valley Forge, and afterward a sutler in the army in the west. The near approach of the enemy, and the excitement incident to the war, so greatly unsettled affairs in Bucks county that no term of the Quarter Session court was held from June, 1776, to June, 1777.

In conclusion, it is meet and proper that a word be said as to the course Bucks county took in the Revolution, as well as to the part played by her large Quaker population. While Bucks, as a county, was faithful to the cause of Independence, a large minority of her population remained loyal to the crown. She was one of the first counties in the province to act when war became inevitable. As early as the 9th of July, 1774, a meeting, held at Newtown, appointed a committee of seven, headed by Joseph Hart, to represent Bucks at a convention of all the county committees to be held at Philadelphia. At this latter meeting Mr. Hart was chairman of the committee which reported in favor of “a Congress of Deputies from all the Colonies.” A county Committee of Safety, of twenty-four persons, with Joseph Hart, chairman, and John Chapman, an Orthodox Quaker, for clerk, was organized January 16, 1775, and in it was reposed the legislative authority of the county until superseded by the Constitution of 1776. During the winter of 1775, this Commit-

tee collected in the county £252, 19s. 18d. for the relief of the people of Boston.

The first to raise troops in the county for the Continental army was John Lacey, a Wrightstown Quaker, who enlisted a company for Wayne's regiment in January, 1776. He served with credit on the Canada frontier that year, and afterward rendered valuable service as brigadier-general of militia. The county furnished, likewise, both officers and men for the regiments of Hubley, Bull, Shee, and Magaw; a battalion of 400 men for the "Flying Camp," and levies of militia on several occasions. She lost heavily in killed and wounded at the battle of Long Island and at the fall of Fort Washington; and a number of her sons suffered long imprisonment by capture in these battles. Alexander Graydon—whose "Memoirs of a Life chiefly passed in Pennsylvania" is still read with interest—a captain in Colonel Shee's Regiment, was a native of, and recruited his company in, Bucks county. When Commodore Barney was preparing to fight "The General Monk," he recruited his marines from the riflemen of Bucks county, and their coolness and skill in the use of the rifle won the admiration of the Commodore. Every man of the enemy, who was killed by the small-arms, was shot in the breast or head, so true and deadly was their aim.

While the Quakers of Bucks county, as a religious body, opposed the war from the beginning, neither the authority of the Meeting, nor the stern commands of their fathers, could restrain the sons from espousing the cause of their country. Numbers of the young men were in open sympathy with, while others entered the military service of, the Colonies. Among the young Quakers who joined the volunteer companies of the period, and afterward enlisted in the Continental army, or accepted office under the Revolutionary government, we find the well-known names of Janney, Linton, Hutchinson, Taylor, Bunting, Stackhouse, Lovett, Canby, Lacey, *et al.* These young men were "dealt with" according to the discipline of the Meeting, for encouraging war and bloodshed, but it did not have the desired effect. This patriotic impulse was not confined to the young men alone,

for we learn from the records, that the elders of Richland Meeting were visited with ecclesiastical wrath for turning a cold shoulder upon poor old King George, at a time he so sorely stood in need of friends. But the Society could not hide the broad charity its creed inculcated under the banner of peace, and the members were not backward in relieving the sufferers by the war. Down to April, 1776, Friends had raised in the county £3900 for this purpose, distributed principally in New England; and while the British held Philadelphia, Falls Monthly Meeting authorized subscriptions to be taken up for the relief of her suffering inhabitants.

More than an hundred years have rolled away since these events passed into history. Washington and the Continental army are entitled to the gratitude of every American, through all generations. When our people forget the heroic courage, forbearance, and suffering our free institutions cost, they will no longer be fit to enjoy them. Let us, therefore, I pray you, fondly remember the deeds of our Revolutionary fathers, and cherish their work as the apple of our eye.

NORTH SECOND STREET AND ITS ASSOCIATIONS.

BY TOWNSEND WARD.

The story of North Second Street necessarily begins at Market, where that of South Second Street ended. In connection, however, with the former article it may be said that since this went into the printer's hands, the City Councils have provided that the northern end of Letitia Street may be opened to an equal width with the southern portion.

William Bradford was the first person in America to issue proposals to print the Bible, which he did so early as 1687, but it is not known where his office was situated. Two years afterwards he printed some matter reflecting on public affairs, for which he was arrested. It was on his trial for this alleged offence, which probably took place at the Court House, that the liberty of the press was asserted for the first time in the history of the world. His son Andrew, also a printer, held the place of postmaster, and had his office on the west side of Second Street below Market; and in 1736, he advertised in his Mercury as follows:—"All persons who are indebted to Andrew Bradford, Post Master, for Postage of Letters, are desired forthwith to come and Pay the same: some having been above four years standing. And all Persons are desired to take notice, That whereas the giving Credits, and keeping Accounts of Postage of letters is found to be very troublesome (and has been a great Loss to the Postmaster, who has lost some Pounds by it), so, for the Future, he desires all Persons whatsoever to send Pay for their Letters, there being small running Cash enough in this Province. And for the Future there will be no Accounts kept for Postage, nor any Letters delivered without Postage paid."

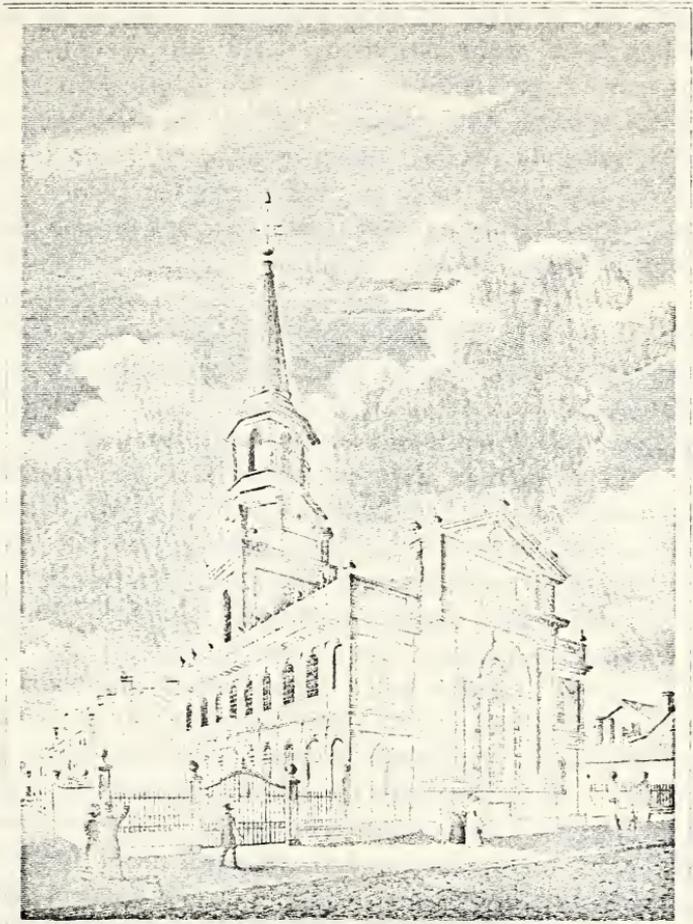
Gabriel Thomas, in 1698, says: "There is lately built a *Noble Towne House* or *Guild Hall*, also a handsom *Market House*, and a convenient *Prison*." These, along with the

whipping-post and pillory, stood in the middle of Market Street on the west side of Second. The "Noble Towne House," probably did not stand many years, as there seems to be good reason to suppose that a later structure, built on arches, was erected in 1707, and is the same that was taken down in 1837. It was an important place. Monarchs on their accession were there proclaimed; wars were thence declared; and peace, when it came to bless the people, there found a voice to utter it. New Governors addressed the people over whom they were appointed to rule, from its balcony; the emblem of sovereignty, the royal arms of England, was there displayed. This quaint old painting with the initials and motto of Queen Anne, is preserved in the gallery of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The Hall was the central point from which all distances were measured. It attracted to itself everything: in 1730, the vendue room, in the north-west corner, was rented to Patrick Baird, Chirurgeon. His name is on the First Dancing Assembly List, and there exists a portrait of him, both tending to prove that he was a person of some importance.

The essential elements of government that had been gathered around the old court house, were provided none too soon. Forecast, no doubt, detected the rising troubles which culminated in 1706, when, in a panic, two constables were directed to be set upon the watch till further orders, and the market bell was arranged to be rung in case the "suspected french vessels" appeared. Rumors of them came, but *they* came not. The equanimity of solid Friends was, however, greatly disturbed by the young Governor Evans, wildly rushing along the streets with a drawn sword held aloft, as if in search of a hidden foe. As no foe was found, Friends were satisfied in their minds that the governor was indiscreet. Years rolled on, yet the dreaded French came not; and a whole generation passed away in peace. On the 17th of August, 1741, it appearing to Council that "many disorderly persons meet every evening about the Court House, and great numbers of negroes and others sit there with milk-pails and other things late at night, it is ordered by Council that all

persons depart thence in half an hour after sunset." And thus it would seem that corruption had been bred among the lower orders, and in a degree that can hardly now be credited. On the 21st of July, 1768, Council "agreed that chains be made and put up across Market Street and Second Street, about sixty feet from the intersection of the streets, so as to prevent carts and other carriages passing thro' the market on market days, to be taken down at nine o'clock in the morning in Summer and ten in Winter." It was perhaps from this example, that afterwards some of the churches resorted to the same mode of blockading travel, to sanction which, an Act of Assembly was passed about the year 1799, though the measure was opposed by so considerable a person as Robert Ralston. The practice was continued until less than half a century ago, when it was prohibited by another Act of Assembly, brought about in this wise. On a Sunday morning Mr. George L. Harrison drove into town to obtain a physician for some dying member of his father's family. In attempting to return home, street after street was found to be closed against them, and much precious time was consequently lost. A narration of the occurrence was written by a friend, and sent to the late Jesse R. Burden, then in the Senate, who immediately secured the act of prohibition. That this was obtained upon its intrinsic merit is proved by the fact that Mr. Burden was unable to decipher the name of the writer, so he cut the signature off, and pasted it on the outside of his letter of reply. At Seventh and Locust Streets, and elsewhere I believe, may yet be seen in the curbstones, iron sockets in which were inserted the iron posts to sustain the chains that were stretched across the streets.

In the old court-house, near the site of which we still linger, the admiring audiences of the day listened to the eloquence of Francis, and Hamilton, and Chew, and Ross, and of Gallo-way and Dickinson, and later, though hardly by a generation, came Wilson and Lewis, and Rawle, and Jared Ingersoll still to delight them. Their fees were in doubloons, and half-joes, and Spanish pistoles, and no doubt at times, in pieces-of-eight, for our commerce with the islands that supplied such coins,



Drawn by Geo. S. S. and

Engraved by C. G. Childs.

CHRIST CHURCH.

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was at that time great. It may be that the long-continued attempt to do without lawyers, resulted in the necessity, with such abounding wealth as was here, for that legal ability which, thus bred, has made the acumen of the Philadelphia Bar so proverbial. Separated from the laity by the garb of their profession, the black gown, the white band, and the wig, the members of the bar were in striking contrast with other gentlemen of the day. Those were arrayed in garments of every hue,—blue, green, yellow, blossom, purple, scarlet, violet, and not a few, in those early days, in that delicate neutral tint, the drab. Perhaps being thus set apart, as it were, the eloquence of these noted advocates seemed to be that of creatures more than mortal.

In 1695 there were about two thousand houses in the city, and the first building for Christ Church had been erected. Gabriel Thomas pronounced it to be “a very fine church.” With enlarged views the eastern end of the present building was commenced in 1727, the western portion in 1731, and the completion of the whole was effected in 1744; the steeple, however, not being added until 1753–4, when also the bells were obtained in London, and brought over in the *Myrilla* by Captain Budden. They were always rung on his return to port. At the time of the Revolution they were saved by being removed to Allentown. The effigy of George III., torn down by the wily promoters of the Revolution, is preserved in the muniment-room of the vestry, where also may be seen a hatchment, the last one used among us. When it is considered that this stately edifice was designed by an amateur, Dr. John Kearsley, and erected when Philadelphia was but a small town, it seems truly surprising that our boasted improvement and vastly increased means have yet left it the proud cathedral building of the city. It has always been admired, and it so impressed the architect Strickland, that he executed an excellent large painting of it for the late Judge Kane, from whom it went to its present possessor, Mr. Strickland Kneass.

An edifice of the magnitude of Christ Church, prosecuted to completion at so early a time, must have seemed to the

simple-minded people of the day a work of magic. Could ordinary minds comprehend the grand unselfishness of a man possessed of the compelling power of a majestic will, they would at once cease to be ordinary. As this is impossible, we are not to be surprised that in 1743 Dr. John Kearsley presented a petition to the vestry, representing that since 1727 he had served as Trustee and overseer in carrying on and rebuilding the church; that he had greatly neglected his private affairs; had undergone much fatigue; and had always been in advance large sums of money, some part of which he conceived had not been discharged to that day; for all of which he had not received any consideration, or the least acknowledgment; but instead thereof had been frequently loaded with calumny and ill-treated by members of the congregation. At his request a committee was appointed to audit his accounts. In due time they reported the balance due him, and after speaking of his effective labors, they say, "And we are of opinion that the uniformity and beauty of the structure, so far as it appears now finished, is greatly owing to the assiduity, care, pains, and labor of him the said Doctor John Kearsley;" and they recommended "that he should be entreated to continue his further care and circumspection henceforth, for the completion thereof." He did so, for he loved the church of which he had become a vestryman so early as 1719. In 1772 he died, in his eighty-eighth year, and by his will he bequeathed in trust to the United Churches of Christ's and St. Peter's the greater part of his estate for the establishment of a hospital for widows. His nephew, also a Dr. Kearsley, was a victim to the mob spirit of the time of the Revolution, and leaving the city the name was no longer known here. In 1789 Joseph Dobbins, of South Carolina, proposed to give to the hospital his entire estate, and confirmed his intention by his will which took effect on his death in 1804. As his estate included the lot of ground bounded by Spruce and Pine Streets between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, it can readily be understood how there came into existence so fine an establishment as that of Christ Church Hospital, situated on the west of the Park about a mile

north of George's Hill. Measures that promise to be successful were taken some years ago to secure a sufficient endowment that Christ Church may be preserved, not alone as a monument, but for a continuance in the future of its career of usefulness. The chime of fine-toned bells bid the faithful to their prayers on Sunday and also on Wednesday and Friday of each week. And until 1871, on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday, to gladly listening ears they pealed out in joyous chime—

“Market-day to-morrow.”

In my early childhood a story ran, that on a bleak November evening, as two lads, both now living, passed Christ Church, they heard a weird, unearthly voice exclaiming, as they supposed, “I am in the bells, smothering.” Its reiteration arrested their attention, and seeking the sexton of the church, with him they entered it, and searched the steeple as well as the whole of the edifice, but without success. As they emerged from the building, after their fruitless effort, still the voice was heard, though feebler now, until in the course of about an hour it ceased. A month or more afterwards they heard, but never knew whether it was true or not, that for an entombment, the iron door of one of the ancient places of sepulchre, on the north side of the church, had then been recently opened, and that there, upon the steps, lay the body of a young lady in her shroud, who had been buried as dead, but reviving, had ascended them, alas! there to meet her fate. This is the story, as clear and distinct to my mind now as it was when first I heard it. One of the persons who heard the voice and made the search has recently again related the event to me. Mr. Bringham, the undertaker, assured me, some years ago, that no such incident could have occurred without his knowledge, and that none such had occurred. The story, however, has always haunted me, and is indelibly associated with my early recollections of the church.

Pewter-Platter Alley is opposite the church, and extends to Front Street. It took its name from Enoch Story's inn, situ-

ated there, which displayed that useful, and at the time almost universal, household article as its sign. With an energetic spirit of progress, almost amounting to restlessness, the power of the city government was invoked some years ago, and with all the forms of law, and by its authority, the name of the alley was duly changed, and great honor was conferred thereby upon that noted citizen, Mr. Jones. A few years of his name was, however, considered sufficient, for in this country each one must have his share, and now it is again changed, this time to Church Street. It rarely happens that the tendency to confer these cheap and empty honors can be checked. One instance, however, can be recalled. When the bill to change the name of Elbow Lane, in Third Street north of Chestnut, to Leland Place, had passed one chamber of Councils, it was defeated in the other by the proposal of a compromise—to combine the old and the proposed name, and to call it “Leland’s Elbow Lane.”

It was shortly after Gabriel Thomas wrote of Pennsylvania that John Evans became its Governor. He was in the exuberance of youth, and of a spirit not easily to be repressed, so he flogged a constable. Not only was the peace of the king thus invaded, and from a most unwonted quarter, but a worthy subject was abused, for the constables of that day were selected from the men of property and of good repute. The affair was therefore a serious one; but as the Governor deemed himself also to be a person of some importance, the matter proved of no easy solution. At another time Evans and young William Penn were engaged in a frolic at the Pewter-Platter, and again the watch was beaten by the Governor, and again Friends were scandalized. No doubt had the career of the Governor been continued much longer a pewter-mug would aptly have been added to the platter that designated the inn.

Further to the east, in King, or Water Street as it is now styled, at the corner of the first alley north of High or Market Street, Chief-Justice Allen lived, about or after the middle of the last century. He had been a great merchant, and took a deep interest in the two expeditions fitted out by

the arch over the gully in that street at Front, which was removed in 1721, leaving its legacy in the new name.

On the west side of Second Street above Arch, at No. 136, was Morris's brewery, old No. 86; at a later time the Newlins had it. It was a place of favorite resort for the British soldiers while they occupied the city. There is, or was, affixed to the house, as is said, Franklin's first lightning rod, still inviting the subtle fluid to gently leave or descend to the earth. No. 90 of the old numbering, about two-thirds of the distance to Race Street, was a two-storied double house of brick that stood some six or eight feet back from the line, the garden extending to Moravian Alley or Bread Street, about two hundred feet. Previous to 1740 it had been occupied, as is related, by a governor of the Province. In 1742 it became the residence of John Stephen Benezet, father of that Anthony whose good deeds done in the flesh have kept his memory green. To the north of this house the old No. 104 was the printing office of Charles Cist, a Russian by birth, the ancestor of persons well known here, and in Wilkes-Barré and Cincinnati. Conrad Zentler was Cist's successor, and for many successive years published the German Almanac. He also issued a German newspaper, entitled the *American Observer*. Coombe's Alley, just south of Arch Street, and Elfreth's Alley, north of it, both extending from Second Street to Front, should not be overlooked. The latter is unusually cleanly. They both contain many houses erected at an early time, and they present much the appearance of some of the narrow streets of London.

Out of Second Street, but near at hand, on the north side of Race Street near Third, at the old No. 87, Godfrey Haga, about 1778, established himself as a grocer. His success in business was considerable, and he became an importer of German goods. He afterwards lived, first at the southeast corner of Sixth and Market Streets, and subsequently in the "Gothic Mansion," built by John Dorsey, on the north side of Chestnut Street, east of Thirteenth. West of Third Street, the house No. 117, now No. 313, was, in the last century, the inn of Henry Epply. A party, the

Assembly, it is said, was once given there, and was patronized by Mrs. William Bingham, Washington, and Cornplanter, and Louis Philippe, according to the Chronieler Abraham Ritter, also indulged in festivities in that house. About the year 1806 it became the place of residence of John Warder, and in 1830 of his son-in-law John Bacon, spoken of in connection with Letitia Court, who continued to live there until a year or two before his death, in the year 1859. A red frame building of but one story, or as some more correctly held but about two-thirds of a story, in height, on the west side of Third Street below Race, No. 94, now No. 148, was the place of business of Frederick Beates from Lancaster County, until his death, in 1841. In a career of many years as a scrivener, he was justly distinguished for remarkable proficiency, and was not less noted for his almost absurdly moderate charges, which however, with his economy, resulted in the accumulation of a competent fortune. To the south of the hut where Beates labored, on the east side of Third Street, below Arch, there was in former days Hieskell's City Hotel. It was at that house, 'tis said, that the humorous Dr. Chapman was introduced to some Indian warriors then on a visit to the cities of the palefaces. As he took the hand of the celebrated Black Hawk, he said, "I am glad to meet so famous a chieftain." Then turning to an Indian boy alongside, he continued, "This, I suppose, is your son, Tommy Hawk." The story no doubt arose from an occurrence at Nicholas Biddle's dinner table. Dr. Chapman being asked what was the name of Black Hawk's son, at once replied "Tommy Hawk." General Jackson, while President, was entertained at the City Hotel; and John Randolph of Roanoke died there. Opposite to its site, but perhaps a little to the southward, in the rear of Nos. 46 and 48 North Third Street, inclosed by walls, and now inaccessible, is a burial place, not yet desecrated. The story connected with it, as I heard it in my youth, was that a successful carpenter, whose shop was on the lot, directed "that he should be buried there, and just at the head of his carpenter's bench, so that

the shavings as they fell might make sweet music to his soul."

Sassafras Street led directly to the Race-course, and was used for speeding horses, and so it lost its name, and now is known to us as Race Street. At the southeast corner of it and Second Street, there was, about the beginning of the century, the *Pension Française*, with its forty windows all filled with refugees from the bloody massacres in the French Islands. Guillermin's history of that revolution, in St. Domingo, was published, in 1810, by P. M. Lafourcade, who lived at the northwest corner. The great double house that stood on the west side of Front Street, below Race, was the mansion of John Swift, Collector of the Port in Colonial times, and afterwards of Isaac Wharton, who in the year 1796 sold it to Henry Pratt. Its amplitude of front-door steps has been perpetuated by the race of its later owners at their mansions in Walnut Street at Twentieth. Alexander James Dallas, at one time Secretary of the Treasury of the Federal Government, had his residence also on the west side of Front Street, but nearer to Arch, the number being 80, now 110. When the British occupied the city Colonel Abercrombie, a brother of the English general who was killed in Egypt, was quartered in Whitehead's house, in Valley or Vine Street, the second house west of Cable Lane or New Market Street.

We return again to Second Street, but by way of Valley Street, as Vine once was called; nothing but shops, and these with such an endless variety of goods as would have sadly puzzled the Sultan, who in the story of the Arabian Nights confined each business to its respective quarter. Along this street all seem mixed up—apothecary shops, and stove and crockery stores, blacksmiths and whitesmiths, snuff shops and coppersmiths, ironmongers, and the needful stores of grocery are lost among the vastly more numerous displays of drygoods. Tea stores, with the brilliant color which of late that trade has assumed, stand out sufficiently marked in the southern portion of the street, but as we go northward some enterprising tobacconist, or even some other dealer, assumes

what for a while was thought to be an appropriated color, and at last all is dire confusion—there seems to be one endless variety store, miles in length.

New Street, just to the south of Vine, now extends from Front Street to Fourth. It is not, however, in an unbroken line, nor is it of equal width. From Front to Second Street it was formerly called Key's Alley; from Second Street to Third, Elm Street; and from Third Street to Fourth, Story Street. This latter name was lost at an early day, for Duponceau, after speaking of the experience of Baron Steuben and himself at the Slate-Roof House, says: "The next day a house was provided for us in New Street, where we staid but a few days, being anxious to join the army. That quarter of the city was then inhabited almost entirely by Germans; hardly any other language than the German was heard in the streets, or seen on the signs in front of the shops, so that Baron Steuben fancied himself again in his native country." This feature of that part of Philadelphia has been continued, and has extended over a vastly greater area. Some twenty years ago, in a long walk of a summer evening along Second Street, and Cable Lane or New Market Street, and Ann, as part of St. John Street once was called, near to and parallel with Second, I heard nothing but German spoken, and found it difficult to realize that I was in America. That part of New Street between Front and Second was formerly called Key's Alley, and at that time the "North Meeting-House of Friends," now at Sixth and Noble Streets, was situated there. The alley took its name from John Key, who was born in 1682, in a cave at the northwest corner of Vine and King, or Water Street, where afterwards stood the "Penny-Pot House," that in after years came to be called the "Jolly-Tar Inn." As Key was the first born of the colonists settled at Philadelphia, under the grant by Charles II., William Penn signalized the event by issuing to him a warrant for a lot of ground, 49½ feet by 306 feet, on the south side of Race Street, opposite to Penington's Alley, now Crown Street. Swarthmore Place, opening from the east side of Second Street, and to the south of Key's Alley, when one is

fairly in it, appears to be quite open and clean. There are within view, however, rows of smaller houses, in narrower courts, that seem to promise a less agreeable sight. A greater width of Vine and Dock Streets, at the river front, may be accounted for by the fact that between these points the river bank was higher, while at them the low land afforded good landing places. Consequently, in 1701, William Penn ordained, "that the landing-places, now and heretofore at the Penny-Pot House and Blue Anchor, shall be kept open and common for the use of the city." A fire that occurred on the 9th of July, 1850, extended along Second Street from New northward, and eastwardly to the river, and destroyed three hundred and sixty-seven houses. On some of the lots in Front Street near Vine no houses have, since then, been erected. The ancient District of the Northern Liberties is now at hand. Dr. John Goodson, "Practitioner of Physic," and perhaps the first one here, came to Upland (Chester), in 1680, but when Penn arrived, he immediately moved hither. His marriage, from the Northern Liberties, is recorded in 1711.

We are again in Front Street, and near Callowhill, named after William Penn's second wife, and not after the "Gallows Hill," as many have supposed, and not without some reason. An Indian who had committed a murder was hung at Pegg's Run, at the junction of Cable Lane. The crowd that assembled to witness the execution stood upon the hill which afterwards took the name of "Gallows Hill." From the river Delaware to Fourth Street Callowhill was formerly called New Street. As early as 1785 Captain Charles Biddle lived in Front Street somewhere between Callowhill Street and Poole's Bridge over the Cohocksink, as the Indians styled the little stream that afterwards our people called Pegg's Run. He removed some years later to a house in Chestnut Street below Fifth, that stood where the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., now has its office. Highly esteemed in Berks County, where at one time he had lived, its sturdy people made him their representative in the Supreme Executive Council. There he was made Vice-President,

Dr. Franklin being President. The infirmities of age were upon this veteran, so that there devolved on Biddle most of the duties of the office. In 1793, when "Terror" held its sway in France, the French frigate *Ambuscade*, citizen Bompard commanding, came up the river and anchored off Callowhill Street wharf. Her crew riotously took to the streets, threatening the English who were here. This made her stay brief, for our people liked not such doings, and so she sailed away. On the first of August, off Long Branch, she met the British frigate *Boston*, Captain Courtenay, a nephew of the Earl of Bute, and a relative of Viscount Courtenay, commanding. They fought for two hours or more, when they drew off, both having received great damage, and both commanders being killed. Captain Biddle, at that time passing the summer at Long Branch, witnessed the action from the porch of his boarding-house.

As Cable Lane, or New Market Street, crosses Callowhill, openings appear at each corner, and on them the "Greenwich Markets" were formerly held. Adjoining the northeast corner of the "Diamond" was Hare's ancient brewery, afterwards Gaul's, and now belonging to Mr. John F. Betz. The southwest corner revives an early recollection. In my boyhood, as I walked in Second Street, I have seen striding along with majestic tread a grave and sombre-looking man clad entirely in white. His coat and trowsers, if my memory serves, were of duck, and of the same material were the shoes he wore, as also was the formally shaped hat upon his head. He carried in his hand a small tin case. He was a barber; so as he led the people by the nose, perhaps he was in some degree justified in his fancy that he was the King of Spain, and that the people he thus led were his subjects. His "Castle in Spain" consisted of a small frame house, on wheels, that stood upon the southwest corner of the "Diamond."

In 1709, Penn, contemplating a return to this country, wrote: "Pray get Daniel Pegg's, or some such remote place, in good order for me and family." Long afterwards the place continued to be "remote," for Butler kept the kennel of hounds for the Fox-Hunting Club near by. The kennel

was on the brow of the hill, north of Callowhill Street and about sixty feet west of Second. To the northeast of this is Glenwood Court, extending from Pegg Street to Bloody Lane, or Noble Street. No man who ever had anything to do with the painfully rectangular system of Philadelphia streets, could have had a hand in devising a place with so many and such narrow approaches, and yet with so much accommodation in its interior. Westmore Place, somewhat to the north, is reached through a three-foot alley-way alongside of No. 515 North Second Street. It contains six houses of brick, three stories in height, the walls of the upper stories projecting some three feet and supported by iron columns. The open view, the quietude and cleanliness of the place, and the satisfaction of the occupants in having so agreeable a place of residence, are calculated to disabuse the mind of a visitor of much of his preconceived notions as to courts being necessarily undesirable as places of residence. A little to the north of Westmore Place is Buttonwood Street, the eastern end of which, from Second to Third, was formerly called Tamany, after a most justly honored king of the Indians. Oliver Evans and John Fitch, whose names are so indelibly connected with transportation by means of steam—the one on the water and the other on the land—both lived in North Second Street. Owing, however, to the change in numbering, it would not perhaps be easy to determine the exact places. In 1791, "John Fitch, owner of the steamboat," was at No. 462. In 1793, Oliver Evans was at No. 437, and in 1796 he was at No. 215. At that time No. 201 was just to the south of Vine Street.

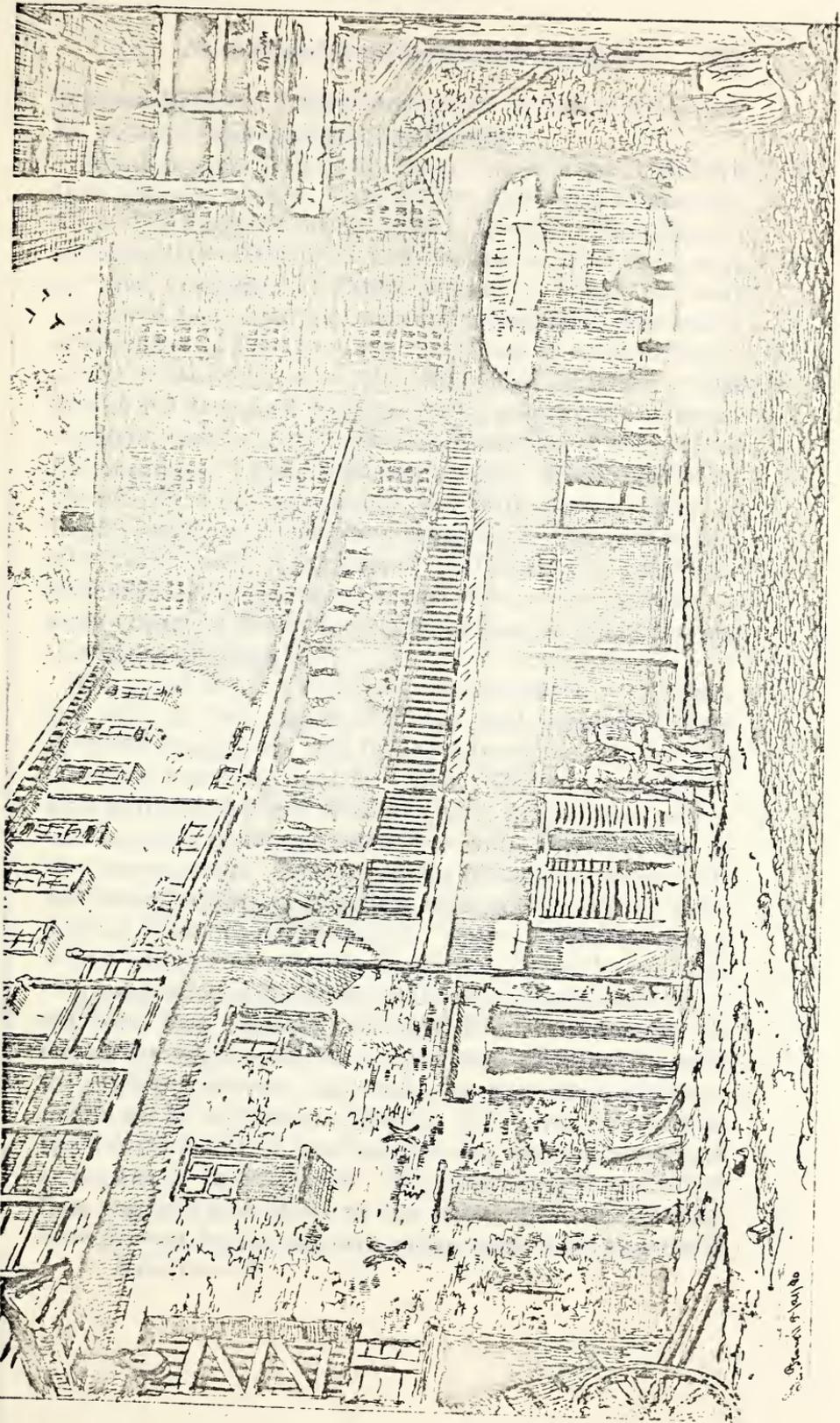
Artillery Lane, afterwards Duke Street, and now Dana, heralds the region known more than a century ago as "Campington." The war of 1756, that raged over the four quarters of the earth, with results that made Pitt so famous, was begun in Pennsylvania, and at the place where his name is perpetuated, where Pittsburgh now is, at the forks of the Ohio. That important place being an objective point, British regiments were quickly gathered in this city, and barracks extending from Tamany to Green, and from Second to Third

Streets, were erected for them. The hall afterwards used by the Commissioners of the late District of the Northern Liberties, situated on the east side of Third Street below Green, was built for the officers. In 1765, not long after the barracks were erected, there was an attempt to make, in the region hereabouts, "The town of Bath in the Northern Liberties." The site was south of George Street, and extended westward to Sixth, but it seems not certain how near it came to Second Street. It was a short-lived bantling, but that it was a reality may be seen from the ticket preserved in the collections of the Historical Society, which sets forth that "The Possessor of this Ticket, having paid One Pistole, is entitled to the Privilege of using the Cold Bath during the Season." The sign was "The Rose of Bath," and it would seem that Dr. Kearsley was one of the projectors.

Among those who came here in the early times were the family of Coats. For a while they lived in a cave which was situated at the southwest corner of Green and Front Streets. After no great length of time they erected a building there, and with some degree of pride they preserved their cave in the cellar of the house. In 1831 it was spoken of as remaining until about that time. William Coats, Sr., of this family, died on the first of April, 1749, and bequeathed a lot of ground at the corner of Third and Brown Streets to his family for their burial-place. It remained until about 1848. He also left an adjoining lot on which a church was to be erected. The family gave its name to a street that has now lost it, while the name of Brown Street was taken from a son-in-law of William Coats, Sr. In the case of Coates Street the letter "e" is incorrect, while in Brown Street it is just as incorrectly omitted. Fairmount Avenue is composed of Coates Street from the Delaware to Old York Road; Hickory Lane from Old York Road to Ridge Avenue; Vineyard Lane, Plumsted Lane, afterwards Francis Lane, and then New Hickory Lane, from Ridge Avenue to the Schuylkill River; the whole being subsequently known as Coates Street and now as Fairmount Avenue. Poplar Street from the Delaware to Front Street was formerly Marsh Street. It was perhaps near here, and to the eastward—but the site seems

to be unknown—that “Bachelor’s Hall,” a club-house of the Colonial era, was situated.

Second Street, from Fairmount Avenue to Poplar Street, is again of increased width, affording room for two market houses. In earlier days the farmers themselves almost exclusively supplied the markets, a custom fortunately not altogether abandoned. The market houses of North and South Second Street, whose united length is about half a mile, important as they may seem, sink into an insignificance that can hardly be estimated by one who has not seen the sight, some twenty years ago, of a “Market Day” on Wednesday or Saturday, particularly that one preceding Christmas. On such a day the entire street for its whole three miles was lined with waggons, without horses and close to each other, and all would be so loaded with provisions as to impress the beholder with the fact that he was in the centre of one of the most bountiful regions of the earth. Full supplies in the early days of poor roads, were, however, in a great degree dependent on good weather. For the accommodation of the farmers and their horses numerous hostelries were required, and these were constructed after the fashion our forefathers used in England. An unpretending front had—and as some remain, it may be said has—alongside of it an arched passage-way for horses and waggons into a most spacious court-yard, back of which is extensive stabling. The numerous rooms of the ample rear buildings open on the long galleries that surround and overlook the court-yard. Such, almost identical in its features, was “The Tabard,” where the poet Chaucer met the Canterbury pilgrims, or the hostel from the portals of which, in a later day, issued the humorous Samuel Weller. Looking upon such a place the entire significance of the word “Inn” may be fully realized. In such court-yards, in the time of Shakspeare, plays were acted before audiences, the richer part of the spectators occupying the galleries. Supported on a stout pole in front of the inn would be a sign-board, and painted thereon by a West, a Rutter, or a Woodside, would be a “Camel,” a “Bull’s Head,” a “Rising Sun,” or the favorite “King of Prussia,” as fancy might suggest.



1840

Between Race and Laurel Streets, and in some of those near by, such inns and signs may yet be seen.

We turn again into Front Street, and at a point of more than ordinary interest. Just prior to the battle of Brandywine Washington's army passed through Philadelphia, marching down Front Street to Chestnut and out that street to "The Common," at Centre Square. Though not well uniformed it presented a creditable appearance. The result of the defeat at Brandywine is to be found in what the newspapers of the day have to say. September 26, 1778. "The British and Hessian Grenadiers, with a detachment of Royal Artillery, marched into and took possession of the city of Philadelphia. They passed down Second Street, headed by Colonel Harcourt (afterwards the Earl), with a party of Light Dragoons, under the command of Earl Cornwallis, who was attended at the head of the Grenadiers by Sir William Erskine, Commissary-General Wier, and a number of other officers of distinction, with the band of music playing 'God Save the King.'"

The proud array of armed hosts came, and it went away; and with it there departed of the civil population three thousand loyal people, who fearing to meet the wrath of the incoming Americans went into exile. This was much in the style of the republics of Greece in ancient days, which shows that lust after power and property remains about the same in the human breast. Recently, by the liberality of some of its members, the Historical Society secured the "Plans of the English Lines near Philadelphia," drawn by Colonel Lewis Nicola immediately after the evacuation. They have proved of great service in furnishing material that otherwise could not have been obtained. Colonel Nicola denotes by red crosses the twenty-nine houses that were destroyed in order to properly construct the works, or that their efficiency might not be obstructed. Redoubt No. 1 was on the river bank at the mouth of the Conoquonoke, which is now about at the foot of Laurel Street. The entrance into the British lines was by Front Street, at the point where the German-town Avenue begins, and the works there were apparently

formidable. A little outside of that point barriers were erected across both the road to Germantown and that to Kensington or Frankford, with a crémaillère work between them, cut out of the bank that extended from one road to the other. Redoubt No. 2 was on the west side of Front Street; and Redoubt No. 3 on the west side of Third, while a little further to westward there was a lunette. The works extended along Poplar Lane, abatis running from redoubt to redoubt. Redoubt No. 10 was on Fairmount, where the basin now is, two and a-half miles from the first redoubt; and the last redoubt, guarding the Schuylkill, at the Middle Ferry, was just where the intersection of Twenty-second Street and Chestnut now is; and one mile south of Redoubt No. 10. An "Advanced Redoubt" was on the high ground not far to the northwest of where now Girard Avenue crosses Broad Street. Dr. William A. Irvine remembers playing, when a boy, among the ruins of Redoubt No. 10, and from that point he could see, about the year 1815, the beautiful bridge that then had recently spanned the Schuylkill at the Upper Ferry. This marvellous structure was four hundred feet long, the chord of the arch three hundred and forty feet, ninety-eight feet longer than any other bridge then known. It was constructed on a novel principle, and was designed and executed by Lewis Wernwag, who in the course of his work conceived, it is said, the plan of the present Water Works. By preserving the charming natural scenery of the place, he has ultimately had much to do with bringing about the great Park at Fairmount.

At Otter Street, in Second, is the double house of the Fidler family, recently vacated, and near by are two or three other houses used only as dwellings, but with these exceptions the long array of shops is continued, and even still further to the north, for between the avenues of Germantown and Girard, there are again but two or three so used. On the east side, at the corner of Jefferson Street, stands the large Roman Catholic Church of St. Michael. Above this the buildings are mostly dwelling houses. At Berks Street factories begin to appear, and lumber yards, and an occasional vacant lot;

and for the distance of half a mile only about one-third of the lots are built upon. In this vicinity is a small German church, erected in 1874. Above Susquehanna Avenue there are numerous houses, nearly all exclusively used as dwellings. These are on a part of the Norris estate, which fronts on Germantown Avenue. Above Huntingdon Street there are but few buildings, and still fewer above Lehigh Avenue, where the end of the pavement is reached. It will be observed that the streets in the northern part of the city are named, to a great extent, after the counties of the State. To the west of this upper part of Second Street, at some little distance, is the Kensington Reservoir, and to the east, on Lehigh Avenue, are the fine grounds and stately buildings of the Episcopal Hospital, a charity founded by Bishop Potter, and owing much to the liberality of the late Miss Leamy and to Mr. John Welsh.

The region to the east and to the west of this upper part of Second Street, from Brown Street northwardly, is so filled with factories as to arrest the attention of a visitor. It may be that this is, in a considerable degree, the result of a successful business long pursued by one family, and thus John Harrison demands some notice. He was a son of Thomas Harrison, a Friend, who came from London in 1763, and married Sarah Richards, of Chester County. She was a Quaker preacher who visited Europe, and who, while there, had an interview with George III. John Harrison was an apprentice in the apothecary shop of Speakman, at No. 24 South Second Street. He also had the advantage of having studied in England and under the eminent Joseph Priestley, who discovered oxygen and who left England on account of his political principles, and came to Northumberland, in Pennsylvania. In 1793, John Harrison was the first one in this country to manufacture oil of vitriol, and in 1801 he was for a while of the firm of Betton & Harrison. The early works were on the north side of Green Street, east of Fourth. The business, not being sufficiently remunerative, was for a time closed, but in 1804 it was resumed, however, at a new place. This was near the Frankford Road, at the first toll-gate, where

Huntingdon Street crosses Second, where it was continued for many years, and where are now the works of the "Western White Lead Company," under the same proprietorship. Harrison's mansion-house, long the residence of his son-in-law, Benjamin P. Hunt, stands on the Frankford Avenue, in this vicinity. Sulphuric acid is the most important chemical of the arts, but being an article that cannot easily bear transportation, on account of the necessity to pack it in glass and the consequent danger of breakage, other industries requiring it must gather around the works where the needful article is made. Towards them, therefore, are drawn the textile fabric manufacturer, who needs to have his yarns bleached or dyed; the paper manufacturer; the iron worker; the button manufacturer; the galvanizer; the calico printer; the manufacturer of colors; of white lead, who uses vinegar distilled from wood; as well as a host of others. So diversified a manufacturing population attracts to itself other industries not so intimately dependent on the acid, but which require the skilled workmen who abound in such a region. The works for the manufacture of the acid, on a vastly enlarged scale, have now been transferred to Gray's Ferry, whence transportation by rail or water is readily effected to all points. We can now easily understand Liebig when he says, "The quantity of sulphuric acid made in a country is a sure index to its wealth and prosperity," and also appreciate the value of the labour of John Harrison when it is considered that he saw this article sold at seventy-five cents the pound, while his sons have seen it sold for one and a-half cents the pound.

Second Street continued is for near a mile the turnpike, when begins the Newtown Railroad. Gunner's Run, passing through Lippincott's woods, is just half a mile north of Lehigh Avenue, and the Richmond branch of the Reading Railroad not quite that distance. In going northward from Fairmount Avenue, or Coates Street, the course of the river Delaware is again to the eastward, and much more so than is the case below the old Navy Yard. The Richmond coal wharves, to the southeast, are more than one and a half

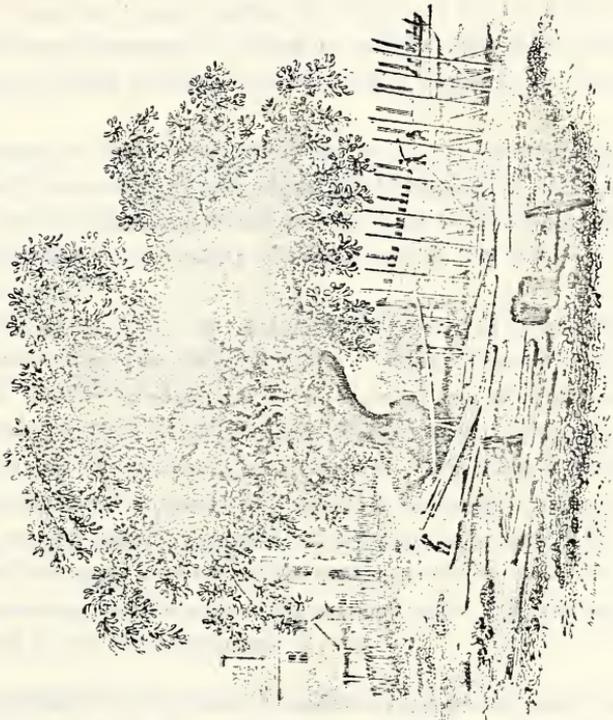
miles distant from Second Street at Lehigh Avenue. Due east, the river is about two and three-quarter miles from Second Street; the distance along the river bank between the two points being about one and a half miles.

The entire length of pavement in Second Street is twenty-seven thousand feet, or rather more than five miles. The street is compactly built for the distance of three and a half miles, and most of the buildings contain goods for sale. Computing the average width of houses to be twenty feet, which, however, is too much, there are more than two thousand shops, and in all not less than two thousand five hundred buildings, nearly all of which are occupied by families. The number of inhabitants of the street can therefore be but little, if any, short of seventeen thousand. A striking feature of the street is the small number of churches, there being but four, and of these two are quite small. What most distinctly stamps the street as a great thoroughfare, is the fact that very nearly all the buildings are occupied. Throughout its great length there were in 1869 twelve houses for sale and fourteen houses and seven rooms to rent. Some of the houses had been quite recently erected. In September, 1879, there were six houses for sale and sixty houses and eleven rooms to rent.

The great Indian King, Tamany, lived, it is said, at Shackamaxon, not far from the course of our walk. And Fairman, too, that early pioneer, lived there also, who, the year before Penn's arrival, went to Burlington to be married, as the records of the Quaker Meeting at that place show. He speaks, in 1682-3, of "The leaving of my house in the winter season for the Proprietor's use," so that William Penn also once lived there. In this antiquarian pilgrimage one would therefore naturally be led to seek the site of Penn's Treaty with the Indians at this same place, Shackamaxon. It is situated on the margin of the Lenape-Wihittuck of the Indians; or the Swenska River of the West Indies, according to the Swedes; or the river Delaware, named after Lord De la Warr, of England, far to the east of the northern part of Second Street, and to reach it we leave Second Street at

Laurel, and pass by Disston's great works, northeastwardly for the distance of a mile or more, to near Cramp's Dry Dock. There, on the east side of Beach Street, north of Hanover, stands a mean-looking and ill-cared-for monument, near the site of the "Treaty Elm Tree." The exact spot was marked by a post in the ground at the distance of about fifty feet in a line S.S.E. from the monument. An Act of the Legislature of 1852 authorized the purchase of the ground around the site, but it has not yet been carried into effect.

It has been urged that there was no treaty made at Shackamaxon, because there is no record of the words spoken there. No such record is needed, for the treaty was one of friendship, and not one of purchase, as was for a long time usually stated in historical works. The Indian title to the land along the river Delaware had been extinguished many years before Penn's arrival here. There are in existence letters of Penn to the Indians, telling them of his intention to meet them and to live with them in amity. It is known that he did so meet them and did so live with them. If, therefore, everything concerning the Treaty under the Elm Tree be swept away but the bare fact that Penn and the Indians clasped their hands in friendship, and that that friendship remained unbroken, yet the treaty so made must stand, perhaps alone, but ever to be held as one of the greatest moral events in the history of the world. There where the Elm Tree stood, held sacred by British soldiers in 1778, the monument stands, and there may it stand until there is a more fitting recognition of the spot which the lapse of time only makes more remarkable as the locality where a treaty was made "which was not sworn to, and never broken."



THE ELN TREE KENSINGTON.

Under which William Pitt made his Treaty with the Indians in 1763.

SOME LETTERS AND AN ABSTRACT OF LETTERS
FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

CONTAINING THE STATE AND IMPROVEMENT OF THAT PROVINCE.

Published to Prevent Mis-Reports, London, 1691.

[During the next two years we purpose to reprint in the Magazine a series of tracts which were issued during the infancy of Penn's colony, setting forth the many advantages it offered to persons desirous of coming to America, and which might properly be termed Pennsylvania Emigration Tracts.

The originals of these are all excessively scarce, and as they contain the most reliable information we have regarding the planting of the colony, and but few have been reprinted, we are sure that, in view of the near approach of the Bi-Centennial Anniversary of Penn's landing, they will be of interest to our readers.

The series, as far as we at present know, will consist of seven pamphlets, printed between the years 1681 and 1691. It will not, however, be possible to publish them in chronological order, as transcripts of several of them have not been obtained, and of the others it is proper that preference should be given to such as have never been reprinted. It is to be regretted that these precious memorials cannot be produced in fac-simile, but some of them are of a size that makes it impossible to do so and have them in the Magazine. The title pages, however, will be copied exactly by one of the photographic processes, and the sizes of the original noted. The following is a list of what it is at present proposed to print:—

Some Account of the Province of Pennsylvania in America; Lately Granted under the Great Seal of England to William Penn, etc. Together with Priviledges and Powers necessary to the well-governing thereof. Made publick for the Information of such as are or may be disposed to Transport themselves as Servants into those Parts. *London, 1681.*

The Articles, Settlement, and Officers of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania: Agreed upon by divers Merchants And Others for the better

Improvement and Government of Trade in that Province. *Fol. London, 1682.*

Information and Direction to Such Persons as are inclined to America, more Especially Those related to the Province of Pennsylvania. *Fol. London, 1682?*

A Letter from William Penn Proprietary and Governour of Pennsylvania In America, To the Committee of the Free Society of Traders of that Province, residing in London. *Fol. London, 1683.*

A Further Account of the Province of Pennsylvania and its Improvements. For the Satisfaction of those that are Adventurers, and enclined to be so. *4to. London, 1685.*

A Letter from Doctor More, with passages out of several Letters from persons of good credit, relating to the state of improvement of the Province of Pennsylvania. Published to prevent false reports. Printed in the year 1687. *4to., 11 pp.*

Some Letters and an Abstract of Letters from Pennsylvania, Containing The State and Improvement of that Province. *Published to prevent Mis-Reports. 4to. London, 1691.*

This list may be revised if other publications of a similar character and of greater interest are met with, or if it is thought better to substitute selections from unpublished manuscripts in place of some of the works named. We will be greatly obliged to any one who will assist us by furnishing the titles of such as are not in our list.

The tract with which we begin the series has not, we believe, been reprinted. A copy came into the possession of the Historical Society with the *Penn Papers*, and, with the exception of one in the library of the late John Carter Brown, of Providence, is the only one we know of. The title page is the same size as the fac-simile. The work itself is a small 4to. of 12 pages.]

Some

LETTERS

AND AN

Abstract of Letters

FROM

PENNSYLVANIA,

Containing

The State and Improvement of that
Province.

Published to prevent Mis-Reports.



Printed, and Sold by *Andrew Sower*, at the *Crooked-Billot* in *Hollo-
way-Lane*, in *Shoreditch*, 1691.

2018
LETTERS
AND A
Abstract of Letters
FROM
PENNSYLVANIA
Concerning
The State and Improvement of the
Country

Philadelphia: Printed by J. B. Franklin, 1792.



Printed and sold by J. B. Franklin, at the Pennsylvania State House, in Philadelphia, 1792.

SOME LETTERS, AND ABSTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM
PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

DEAR FRIEND,

Many have been the earnest Desires of my Heart to see thee, thy dear Wife and tender Children, whom I truly love in the Lord; and I know here is a People in this Land that love thee, and are in longing expectation for thee: and if the Lord is pleased to give thee a safe arrival here, we should be greatly comforted in thee. So the Lord God of *Israel* be your Keeper and Preserver, and safe Conductor to this Land; which I hope will be the Glory of many Lands: for *Truth prospers and Righteousness Reigns, and gets Dominion, Glory to the Lord for ever; whose sweet, heavenly, consolating Power and Presence is with us*, and the shout of a King is amongst us.

Dear Friend, I bless the Lord, matters relating to Truth and the Government *are well amongst us, and we are in great Love and Unity peace and Quietness in this Province*; but it hath not been so here-away in other places. And as to this Country, *It is in a prosperous Condition beyond what many of our Friends can imagin*: And wert thou and thy dear Wife and Children here in this Land, which God in his mercy and kindness hath given thee, surely your Hearts would be greatly comforted to behold this Wilderness-Land, *how it is becoming a fruitful Field and pleasant Garden*. Dear Friends, we may say, many have been the abounding Mercies of the Lord unto us, since we came into this place, that it is *beyond what ever our Hearts could have thought of*, so that we have no cause to murmur or complain; but rather we have cause to bless and magnifie the Name of the Lord for his goodness to us; for his Love hath been large, and his Compassion hath not failed us.

Dear Friends, methinks the hearing of these things should be a great motive to give you Incouragement (for the Truth's

sake and ours) to come and settle with us ; as we your dear Brethren gave up all to come and settle with you ; so that we may say, this is matter of Sorrow, and an Exercise to us, that we have not your Company with us. My *Dear Friends*, I do most sincerely desire your Happiness every way, as well in outward things, as in matters relating to an Eternal Felicity. And this I may say as to outward things, *It might a been many Hundreds better for thee* then it is ; for the Hearts of many were inclined to this Land for Thy sake, which would and might have come, if thou hadst settled here, but now will never come, if thou comest not. Some thing of this kind was related to me within these few days by a Merchant now here, to see a Sister of his, and our Country ; who tells me, *That there are several Responsible Friends and others inclinable to come to Pennsylvania ; but will not come*, sayes he, *Except Governour Penn comes*. Now Dear Friend, this is that, we are in Expectation of, viz. *The coming of Thee and Family*. So with Love unfained to Thee and thy Wife and Children, I truly am Thy real Loving Friend

John Goodson.

Dear Governour, I have many things to write, but fear I have been too large already, be pleased to bear with all weaknesses. I am Thy Real Friend.

*Philadelphia the 20th of }
the 6th Month, 1690. }*

J. G.

Nathaniel Wilmer,

Friend, my Love to thee, This comes Cover to the inclosed, for my Friend *W. P.* I know not but by his writing he may before this comes to hand, be on his Voyage toward us ; if so, then I desire, by the first opportunity presenting to send it back to me here, to be delivered to my own Hand. I hope the Ship *Tryal* is arrived in *England*, before this comes to hand ; if so, *John Fuller*, my Love to him, and to my old Friends from *Ireland*, if thou see any of them, the Lord preserve them and us.

I heard lately a Letter from *Abraham Fuller* from *London*, directed to *John Fuller*, giving some account of *Ireland*, and of some few Friends, God preserve them and keep them to himself; The Lord is Angry, Vengeance is his and he will repay it.

God prospers his People and their honest Endeavours in the Wilderness, and many have cause to Bless and Praise his holy Arm, who in his Love hath spread a Table large unto us, even beyond the expectation or belief of many; yea, to the admiration of our Neighbouring Colonies; let the Mourners, Repiners and evil Tiding-Tellers say as they will, God is amongst his People and the Wilderness is his, and he waters and refreshes it with his moistening Dew, whereby the Barren are become pleasant Feilds, and Gardens of his delight, blessed be his Name saith my Soul, and Peace and Happiness to all God's People every where. I should be glad to hear of the Faithful, and of their Welfare, especially of my Antient Friends in *Ireland*, who sojourn in a Land of great distress, wherein I have been;

Thy Friend in the Truth,

Robert Turner.

Loving Friends John and S. Dew.

In the pure Love of God, are these lines sent unto you, who are often in my remembrance, with the many more of our Brethren and Sisters of our native Land; and it is not distance of place, that can make us forget you, who are Children with us of one Father, begotten again to a lively hope in Christ Jesus, who makes Intercession for us, and because *He lives, we live also*; and my hope is, we shall live a life, in and by the Faith of Christ Jesus, to the Honour and Glory of the Name of the Lord, whose Name and Power hath been gloriously manifested amongst us, since we came into this Land, which I hope will be the Glory of many Lands, for Truth prospers, and Righteousness reigns and gets Dominion, Glory to the Lord for ever.

Now my dear Friends, matters relating to *Truth*, and the *Government*, I bless the Lord, are well amongst us, and we

are in great Love, Unity, Peace and Quietness in this Province, but it hath not been so in other Places here-away: Oh its the Lords Mercy and Goodness to us. And as to this Country, its in a prosperous way and condition, *beyond whatever our Hearts could have thought of*, so that we have no cause to *Repent, Murmur or Compluin*, but rather we have cause to *Bless, Magnifie and Praise* the Lord for his Goodness and abounding Mercies to us, who is making this wilderness-Land, like a fruitful Field, and pleasant Garden, Glory to the Name of the Lord for ever. Dear Friends, we have *great and large Meetings* in this Town and Province, and they are very fresh & lively to us, through the lively Testimonies born amongst us; and it would be a joy to our Hearts to have some publick Friends from our native Land to Visit us, which if any should have it in their Hearts to come, I know they will be kindly received by us. My Friends, here is great plenty of Provision, as *Wheat, Rye, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal*, mighty Cheap; We have *two Market-days in a Week*, that we want not most of these sorts of Meats. We now begin to have a Trade abroad as well as at home; here be several Merchants that Transport *several Ship-loads of Bread, Flower, Beef and Pork* to *Barbadoes and Jamaica*; a fine Trade here is in the Town consisting of many Trades-Men, which are *eight Merchants*, Responsible Men, House-Keepers, *twenty nine Shop-Keepers*, great and small, *three Brewers* that send off many a Tun of good Malt-Beer, *three Malsters* in this Town also, besides *many that are in the Country*, *seven Master-Bakers*, some of them bake and send away *many Thousand Bushels* in a Year of *Bread and Flower*, this is truth; *four Master-Butchers*, *nine Master Carpenters*, *seven Master Brick-layers*, *four Brick-makers*, with *Brick-kills*, *nine Master Shoe-makers*, *nine Master Taylors*, *two Pewterers*, *one Brasier*, *one Sadler*, *one Clock and Watch-maker*, *one Potter*, *three Tallow Chandlers*, *two Sope Makers*, *three Woolen Weavers* that are entering upon the *Woolen Manufactory* in the Town, besides several in the Country: And five miles off, is a Town of *Dutch and German People* that have set up the *Linnen Manufactory*, which weave and make *many Hundred Yards of pure*

fine Linnen Cloath in a Year, that in a short time I doubt not but the Country will live happily; *five Smiths, one Comb-maker, one Tobacco-Pipe Maker, three Dyers, one Joyner, one Cabinet-Maker, one Rope-Maker that makes Ropes for Shipping, three Master Ship-Carpenters, three Barbers, two Chirurgions, three Plaisterers, several Victualing Houses, or Ordinaries.* All the fore-mentioned Trades, are sufficient *House-Kcepers*, and live gallantly; *four Master Coopers*, that make abundance of Cask for the Sea, besides *many Families* of labouring People and *Sawyers*, that live happily; *six Carters* that have Teams daily employed to carry and fetch *Timber and Bricks, Stones and Lime* for Building, which goeth on to Admiration. They Build all with *Stone and Brick* now, except the very meanest sort of People, which Build *framed Houses with Timber, and Fetheredg-Boards without side, and lath'd and plais-tered within, two stories high*, very pretty Houses; they are like the Buildings at the Park in Southwark. We have Rocks of *Lime-Stone*, where *many Hundreds, yea Thousands of Bushels of Lime* is made in a Year for this Town. So bear with me, Dear Friends, for these things opened in my Heart to write to you, for my Soul is overcome with the Love of God, and my Heart is greatly comforted with the Lords abounding Mercies, to behold how good he is to us, since we came into this Land: Oh how glad should we be to see the Faces of any of you here, if it were but to Visit us, it would be acceptable to us. Mine and my Wife's very Dear Love is to you, &c.

My Friends, here are about *twenty one Meeting-Places* established in *Pennsylvania*, and *six Meetings* fixed round this City, *all within six Miles*. So I rest your Truly loving Friend.

Philadelphia, the 24th of }
the 6th Month, 1690. }

John Goodson.

I should be glad to hear from you as Opportunity presents.

Abstracts taken out of several Letters sent to J. Tyzack from Philadelphia, (viz.)

From J. W.

I should be glad once more to see thee in this Country; *Philadelphia* thrives to admiration, both in way of *Trade*, and

also in *Building*, and is much altered since thou wert here (which is about sixteen Months). People in general have had their Health very well.

1. *From Alexander Beardsly.*

Several have come to Inhabit with us from *New York*, as *John Delavall* and *Jacob Tellener*, more Friends and others are already come, so that if we do not prevent it our selves by mis-living, this is likely to be a good place. Methinks it seems to me, as if the Lord had a blessing in store for this place; here is a *good Government*, and the Magistrates are *Careful* to keep good Order, to suppress Vice and encourage Vertuous Living; and a Watch is kept every Night by the House-keepers, to see that no *Loosness* nor *Drunkenness* take place. The People go in with *Building very much*, since thou went hence many good Houses are Built on the Front, at the *least twenty this Year*; the Bank (by the River) is taken up, all from the *Blue Anchor beyond the penny-Pot-House*. Friends here are generally in *Health*, the Country People go on a pace with *making both Linnen and Woollen*, and Traders in Town do much increase, and People seem eager in *Building*, and House-rent towards the River high.

3. *From W. Bradford.*

Samuel Carpenter and I are Building a *Paper-Mill* about a Mile from thy Mills at *Skulkill*, and hope we shall have Paper *within less then four months*; the *Woollen Manufactories* have made a beginning here, and we have got a *public Flock of Sheep* in this Town, and a *Sheepheard*, or two, to tend them.

From C. Pickering.

Philadelphia will flourish, here are more good Houses Built this Summer then ever was in one Year yet; things, that is, *Provision and Corn*, are very plentiful, and we are like to have a fine Country, a *Free-School* is set up, and has an able Master, *George Keith*.

An *Oil-Mill* is erecting to make *Coal and Pape-Seed-Oyle &c.*

Several *Saw-Mills* are *Built that go by Water, and more Building, and Abundance of Corn-Mills* in many places of the Country.

J. T.

Letters to the Proprietor.

Honoured Sir.

Being made acquainted with your being in *London*, was exceeding desirous both to see you, and hear you, which by the assistance of my good Friend Mr. *John Tailor* I had the Happiness to do both; and esteem it my duty (being *Capable* of no greater service at present) to give you an account of my late being in your Government, I mean *Pennsylvania*, where I received not only the friendship of several very good People, and the pleasure of beholding the most excellent Improvement in the Country of *all manner of Husbandry*, that I have seen in all the Parts of *America* where I have been, which is from the *Capes of Virginia* to the City of *New-York* and some-what farther North, but also the pleasant Prospect of that Famous City, (in our parts) and situation of *Philadelphia*, from which, we in *Maryland* have lately received great benefit and supply for our Fleet, by being furnished with *Bread, Beer, Flower and other Provisions, to great quantities at reasonable Rates, and short warning*, besides, the quiet and peacable *Repose*, the Country afforded in these late disorders, gave occasion and invited several persons of good account from *New-York* and some from *Maryland*, there to breath a while in peace; which was no small benefit, as well as credit to the peacable Inhabitants there. I have not said *half* what I know in the Commendations of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, but am in hopes ere-long to see it again, and then, or at any other time in my power shall be, Your Honours Humble Servant.

November the 18th 1690.

R. Hill.

R. H. Sir,

I Being lately arrived here from your Province of *Pennsylvania*, where I have lived about ten Years, it being a place

I much admire, for its goodness and benefit to the Inhabitants thereof; (and 'tis a thousand pitties its not better known for the Advantage of many Thousands that might settle there, and live better than where they are, both with Ease and Satisfaction) I thought to have moved some discourse to you about it, but thought it might do better this way. I shall mention something in short about the Country, and nothing but what I can declare to be true and just, which may be an encouragement to many that may be minded to Transport themselves, their Families and Estates. It's generally a very Fertile Soil, and yields great increase of any thing that is put into the Ground, its also to be much commended for it's varieties of good Timber, as *Oak, black Walnut, Chestnut, Cedar, Poppler, &c.* and exceedingly well furnisht with *good Water* from Fountains and Springs; *Husbandry* is generally followed there, and is highly commended by our Neighbouring Provinces; *Virginia* and *Maryland*, for surpassing them, they being chiefly addicted to Planting of Tobacco, of which we make as good as they, though nothing nigh so much, our People only wanting encouragement. Wheat is sold with us for three Shillings, Barley two Shillings, Oats two Shillings, Indian Corn eighteen pence *per* Bushel, a Cow and Calf for less than fore Pounds, a good breeding Mare five Pound that Mony: And in short, all other things accordingly; but English Commodities with which they are usually bought, are sold there to great *advance*, at least *Cent per Cent*, as *Linnen, Woollen, Stockings, Shoes, Iron-ware, &c.* Meat is cheap, considering it is a new Plantation, viz. Beef twelve Shillings *per Cent*, Pork is fifteen Shillings six Pence, & four fat Deer of the *Indians*, for a Match-Goat, which may be worth here about five Shillings; and wild Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, and other Fowls very plentiful, and also several sorts of Fish in abundance. *Philadelphia* is mightily improved, (*for its famous Buildings, Stone-Brick and Timber-Houses* of very great Value, and good *Wharfs* for our Shipping) the most of any new Settlement in the World for its time. The Country also prospers very finely, our Merchants, besides their Trading hither with *Tobacco, Furs* of most

sorts, *Train-Oyl*, &c. have also a smart Trade to the *West-Indies*, with Provisions, as *Beef, Pork, Bread and Flower, and Train-Oyl and Tobacco* and sometimes *Horses*, of which we have very good, with several other Commodities the Country affords, we have all sorts of Grain, so much as *Rice*, which is of great Increase; for I was formerly acquainted with a Person in *Kent-County*, that told me, from *six Grains* he had the first year at least *half a pint* Increase. We supply *New-England* with abundance of *Wheat*, and have carried *Bread, Flower, Beef, Pork and strong Beer* to *Mary-Land and Virginia*, which hath vendid well; and as for our *Bay and River*, they are much to be commended, having so good a Channel, and being so well furnisht with good *Creeks and Rivulets*. At the *Cape Inloopen*, is the *Whaling design* set forward, by several of our Town of *Lewis*, a great promotion of the Country. All those things, and much more I can truly declare of my own Knowledge, having been so long time in publick Employment both in Trade and Government. It is great pity we have not more *Trading*, especially in our lower Counties, from whence great Returns might Yearly be made; and a smart Trade I could propose to any Gentleman that would be willing to settle one there, which might prove very Advantagious; and several ways might be found out, for our having a far greater Trade with *England* than now we have, and if it please God that your-self in person were there, it would introduce abundance thither from other Parts, who in general have a great desire to the Country. I shall not farther be troublesome but begging Pardon for my boldness, shall crave leave (with my hearty wishes for your Health and Happiness, and Good and Prosperity of your Country) heartily to Subscribe Your most Humble Servant,

London, the 14th of }
October, 1690. }

William Rodeney.

I know the Contents hereof to be True, and that much more might be said of the Country and Improvement thereof, having resided there about eight Years.

John Holland.

After my very Humble Service, and due respects to you, I thought good to give you the trouble of these Lines, having been several times at your Lodging to wait upon you, as I thought in Duty bound to pay my respects, and give you as far as I know an account of the affairs of your *prospering Province of Pennsylvania*, and have not had the Happiness to see you there. I was about twelve Months from thence on my last Voyage, and when I arrived at *Philadelphia*, I found the Government in good order, the People generally in good Health, only some few visited with the Small-Pox, but not many Died, and the improvements (beyond my Expectation) to Admiration, as well in *Trade* as in *Tillage* and *Building*. The Country-men finding the profit now coming in, do clear away the Woods, Plow and improve their Lands in *Corn*, *Hemp* and *Flax*, and enlarge themselves in *great stocks of Horses, Oxen, Cows, Hogs, and some Sheep*, so that they can, and do now spare *great quantities of Corn* to our Neighbour Provinces, which formerly we were forc'd to be beholding to, the Merchants making *great Merchandizes, viz.* for the *West-Indies*. I understand *Ten or Twelve Sail* went loaden thither the last Summer with *Bisket, Flower, Beef and Pork*: My loading hither, I suppose, you have heard what it is, that is to say, *Skins, Beavers, Otters, Minks, Dear, Bear, Fox and Cats*, with other Sorts, with *Oyle and Whalebone*. There is also a *great Flock of Sheep* kept in the Town-Liberties, and a *Woollen-Manufactory is at work*, which keeps several Carders and Spinners at work, and very good Stuffs and Sarges are already made: many Houses were Built the last Summer, and I heard many more are agreed for to be Built. The Bank and River-Street is so filled with Houses, that it makes an inclosed Street with the Front in many places, which before lay open to the River *Delaware*. There is within the bounds of the City, at least fourteen Hundred Houses, a considerable part of which are very large, and fair Buildings of Brick; we have likewise Wharfs Built out into the River, that a Ship of a Hundred Tun may lay her side to. Several Families are come from other *Colonies*, to settle in *Pennsylvania*, where, Blessed be God, is Peace and Plenty.

Wheat three Shillings a Bushel, Beef fifteen Shillings a Hundred, Pork, two pence a pound, (of that Mony.) *Two Dayes in the Week a plentiful Market, with all manner of Provisions; and Fruit in great plenty*, according to the season of the Year. I hope shortly to find an opportunity to wait on you my self, till which time I remain.

Sir, your most Humble Servant to command,

December the }
12th 1690. }

Richard Morris.

Governour Penn.

My Love, with my Wife's to Thee and Thy Wife and Family; and these are to give Thee an Account of *Pennsylvania*, that it is wonderfully improved within these four, or five Years, in *Houses and Land and Provision*; and most sorts of *Trades-Men* do good there; and *Labouring men* may live well there. *Wheat* is sold for three shillings, *Barley* at two shillings a Bushel, and *Oats* at one shilling six pence a Bushel, & *Beef & Pork* at two pence. *Bacon* at four pence *per pound*, all, this Country Money, an *English Shilling* going for fifteen pence there. We also sell abundance of *Wheat to New-England*, great quantities of *Flower, Bisket, Pork & strong Beer to Barbados*, and those parts: so being willing to give Thee a short Account, I remain

Thy Loving Friend,

Dec. 26. 1690.

Francis Harrison.

GENERAL ABNER LACOCK.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA FROM 1813 TO 1819.

In Charles Lanman's *Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States* (1876) appears the following brief notice of a once prominent citizen of Pennsylvania:—

“ABNER LACOCK.—Born in Virginia, in 1770. Without the advantage of much early education, he raised himself by his talents to eminence as a legislator, statesman, and civilian. He filled various public stations for a period of nearly forty years; was a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania from 1811 to 1813, and United States Senator from 1813 to 1819. He died in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1837.”

A search for further information concerning one of whom so little is known by the public, but who was honored with the highest offices in the gift of his neighbors and of the whole people of our State, has been rewarded by the discovery of many interesting details, including those contained in a biographical sketch prepared by the Hon. William Henry, of Beaver, editor of *The Western Argus*, and published in the issue of that paper for April 19, 1837. Other valuable details have been found in his private papers, and in the history of the internal improvements of Pennsylvania. The following is a summary of the more important events in his life and of the leading traits of his character.

Abner Lacock, who was popularly known as General Lacock, was born on Cub Run, near Alexandria, Virginia, July 9, 1770. His father was a native of England, and his mother was a native of France. When he was yet quite young, his father emigrated to Washington County, Pennsylvania, and settled upon a farm. In 1796 Abner Lacock removed to the town of Beaver, then in Allegheny County, and was one of the first settlers of that neighborhood. His public career commenced immediately after his settlement at Bea-



ABNER LACOCK.

Lacock
— 11 —

ver. On the 19th of September, 1796, he was commissioned by Governor Thomas Mifflin a justice of the peace for Pitt Township, Allegheny County. This appointment made him the first justice of the peace within the limits of Beaver County, which was formed out of Allegheny and Washington counties, March 12, 1800. Mr. Henry says that as a justice of the peace Abner Lacock evinced such a natural strength of mind and sound intelligence that he was elected by his fellow-citizens, in 1801, the first Representative to the State Legislature from Beaver County, which post he filled until 1803, when he was appointed the first associate judge for the county, which office, however, he vacated a year afterwards, at the earnest call of the people, who selected him again for the more active duties of a legislator. He continued to represent the county in the lower branch of the Legislature for four successive sessions. In 1808 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania from Allegheny, Beaver, and Butler counties, and in that body he was a leading and influential member. I may here remark that the first court in Beaver County was held at Abner Lacock's house, in Beaver, on the 6th of February, 1804. Mr. Henry continues his sketch as follows:—

“ In 1810 the question of a war with Great Britain agitated the country in every quarter, and the strong feeling of indignation in the minds of the people against the usurpations of that government, the repeated insults she had cast upon our flag, impressing our seamen, and crippling our commerce, brought many men of high character and talents into the national councils, and among them was Abner Lacock. The people of his district called him out as the ‘war candidate,’ and secured his election by a triumphant majority. His friends were not deceived in their expectations. In Congress he took a bold stand for war measures, and in that period of gloom and despondency stood firmly by the Democratic administration of James Madison in the noble effort to sustain the character and independence of the Republic and the rights of our citizens. While in the House he took part in the proceedings on most questions

of public policy, and at all times showed forth with good effect the natural sound sense and statesmanlike views of his strong and vigorous mind. In that body he possessed great influence, and with the Chief Magistrate to an extraordinary degree. So honorably had he acquitted himself in the House that, in the spring of 1813, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with great unanimity, elected him a Senator of the United States, which station he filled with credit and ability for six years. During all this time, when not called from home in the public service, with true republican plainness, like Cincinnatus of old, he followed the plow, and tilled the soil with laborious assiduity, attending steadily to all the duties of an American farmer; at the same time endeavoring by observation and extensive reading to make up for the want of an early education."

General Lacock was a member of the House of Representatives of the Twelfth Congress and a Senator in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Congresses. He was a warm friend of Madison and Monroe, and a bitter enemy of Andrew Jackson. In his later years he was an Adams and Henry Clay Whig. During the last year of his service in the Senate he acted as chairman of a committee which investigated the conduct of General Jackson in connection with the Seminole War, and was the author of the report which severely censured Jackson.¹

I have examined files of *Niles's Register* and the *National Intelligencer*, published during General Lacock's Congressional career of eight years, and find that he frequently participated in the debates, and occupied a position of undoubted prominence among his colleagues. He must also have possessed fair qualifications as a presiding officer, for I find that, upon one occasion, in 1813, when our difficulties

¹ The correspondence which in 1832 resulted from General Lacock's having occupied this position forms one of the most interesting chapters in Political History that it has been our fortune to meet with, and shows General Lacock to have been a man of the highest principle. We hope shortly to be able to make the readers of the Magazine acquainted with this valuable correspondence.—EDITOR MAGAZINE.

with Great Britain were under discussion in the House of Representatives, the Speaker, Henry Clay, called Mr. Lacock to the chair. As this incident occurred while General Lacock was serving his first and only term in the House, and was therefore a "new member" the compliment must have been deserved.

General Lacock's name deserves to be gratefully remembered by the people of Pennsylvania for his enthusiastic and self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of internal improvements. Soon after his term in the United States Senate had ceased, he entered with all the energy of his earnest nature into the scheme for uniting the waters of the Delaware and the Ohio by a State line of canals and railroads. He was one of the first and one of the most active in urging the construction of this line. On the 11th of April, 1825, five commissioners were appointed to make a complete survey of a route for the contemplated improvements, and General Lacock was one of these five, the others being John Sergeant, William Darlington, David Scott, and Robert M. Patterson. General Lacock's commission, signed by Governor J. Andrew Shulze, was dated May 16, 1825. On the 25th of February, 1826, the Legislature authorized the commencement of work on the canal, and appropriated \$300,000 for its prosecution. General Lacock, who was a member of the Board of Canal Commissioners, was appointed by the Board the acting commissioner to supervise the construction of the western division of the canal, from Pittsburgh to Johnstown. Mainly under his direction this portion of the canal was subsequently built. The first canal boat built or run west of the Allegheny Mountains was named the *General Abner Lacock*. It was a freight and passenger packet, and was built at Apollo, Armstrong County, about 1827, by Philip Dally, under the auspices of Patrick Leonard, of Pittsburgh. In 1829 General Lacock's services as a canal commissioner terminated. He subsequently represented Beaver County repeatedly in the State Legislature, and in 1836 was appointed commissioner to survey and construct the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, known as the

“cross-cut canal,” connecting the Erie Division of the Pennsylvania Canal with the Portsmouth and Ohio Canal, contracting in its service in that year his last illness.

General Lacock was offered many other public positions than those above mentioned. In 1820, immediately after the expiration of his senatorial term, he was appointed by the General Government the commissioner to survey and “lay out” a “national road” from Wheeling to the Mississippi River. I can not learn whether he ever accepted this appointment. In November, 1825, he was appointed by Hon. William H. Crawford, who was then Secretary of the United States Treasury, examiner of the land offices for the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. This duty General Lacock performed in the fall and winter of 1825. In 1836 he was appointed superintendent of the Green River Slackwater Improvement Company of Kentucky, but he did not accept the appointment.

Abner Lacock obtained the title of General in the early part of his public career while serving as an officer of the Pennsylvania militia. As early as 1807 he was a Brigadier-General of that organization, commanding a brigade in the counties of Beaver and Butler. He never had any other military experience. While the second war with Great Britain was in progress he was first a Representative and afterwards a Senator in Congress. Without early educational advantages he became while yet young an expert surveyor, and in after life a good public speaker and a most accomplished writer. His *Letter to the Hon. David Scott, President of the Board of Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania*, reviewing the report of James S. Stevenson, one of the Board, and printed in pamphlet form in 1830, shows him to have been a master of the whole art of controversy. His library was one of the largest in Western Pennsylvania, and it was well selected. A large part of it was destroyed by a flood in the Ohio River in 1832, together with many valuable papers.

General Lacock was the friend and earnest champion of the common school system, which when first proposed was very unpopular in Pennsylvania. His strong advocacy of

the measure brought upon himself and his cause many bitter personal attacks. His services in securing the adoption of the system deserve to rank with those of Governor Wolf and Thaddeus Stevens.

Among the papers of General Lacock which have been preserved are valuable autograph letters from Presidents Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, Judge Henry Baldwin, John C. Calhoun, William H. Crawford, Judge Ingersoll, Josiah Randall, Governors Snyder, Findlay, Shulze, and Wolf, and many other distinguished public men.

General Lacock was of medium height and well proportioned. He was strong and athletic. His hair was brown, his eyes blue, and his complexion ruddy. In an oil painting of him which is preserved, he looks like a typical old-time gentleman, which he undoubtedly was. He was fortunate in having for a wife a woman who was endowed with sterling traits of character, and gifted with more than ordinary intelligence. He was much away from home, but his large estate was always well managed by his wife during his absence. He was the father of a large family; of his three sons and four daughters, one of the former and two of the latter survive. One son died a cadet at West Point, October 15, 1818, and is buried there. General Lacock was eminently a domestic man, as well as a public-spirited man; his affection for his children is a pleasant memory to all of them who survive him. His only surviving son, Abner Pentland Lacock, was born at the Lacock homestead, near Freedom, Beaver County, about 68 years ago, and has lived all his days under the same roof—a rare event in this country. He is unmarried, and with the exception of a nephew is the only male descendant of General Lacock who is now living and bearing his name.

General Lacock died at his residence, near Freedom, on Wednesday morning, April 12, 1837, after a long and painful illness, aged 65 years, 9 months, and 3 days. In Mr. Henry's sketch it is stated that "the death of this truly eminent citizen will be sincerely deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who were attached to him for

his integrity and purity of heart, and respected him for his worth, as one who from a humble station in life, by his own exertions and strong natural powers, raised himself to eminence and fame." How few of the present generation of Pennsylvanians know that this man, who did so much to honor our State, and to advance its welfare, ever lived within its borders!—so evanescent is fame. Yet Pennsylvania may well be proud of General Lacock's character and public services, and Beaver County would honor itself by erecting a statue of its most eminent citizen in its beautiful town of Beaver—the Fort McIntosh of a hundred years ago.

The accompanying portrait is copied from an oil painting which was executed when the subject of it was about thirty-five years old. It represents General Lacock at a period when he was in the prime of physical health and vigor. A portrait of him at a later period of his life would have been desirable, but it could not be obtained.

J. M. S.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1880.

THE JONES FAMILY OF BETHLEHEM TOWNSHIP.

BY THE REV. J. H. DUBBS, D.D.

The early history of Bethlehem, the chief seat of the Moravians in Pennsylvania, has recently received considerable attention. Even its environs have not been neglected, and in the charming volume of the late Rev. W. C. Reichel, entitled "The Crown Inn," we have an interesting account of the Moravian farms lying south of the Lehigh River. We are, therefore, following an excellent precedent in giving our readers some account of the Jones family, whose farms adjoin the ancient town on the east, and who at a comparatively recent period held all the land between Bethlehem and Freemansburg, besides other valuable property in the immediate vicinity.

This tract, consisting of five hundred acres, was purchased by John Jones, from Patrick Graeme, of Philadelphia, on the 4th of April, 1750.¹ It is believed that Jones was the first actual occupant, and that the land had been taken up by Graeme solely for purposes of speculation.

According to the Bethlehem "church-book," and the inscription on his tombstone, John Jones was born at Skippack, now Montgomery County, in June, 1714. "His father," says Mr. Reichel, "had emigrated from Wales with other persons of excellent and worthy character, descendants of the ancient Britons, principally from Radnor, Bryn Mawr, and Haverford, in Merionethshire." This company founded a settlement in Montgomery County, and, in 1690, purchased a tract of forty thousand acres from William Penn. We need not say that these lands subsequently passed into the hands of Germans,

¹ This date is taken from the will of John Jones, on record at Easton. In the same document the name of the original proprietor is written *Green*, which has been shown from other sources to be an error. Patrick Graeme was a brother of Dr. Thomas Graeme, a well-known physician, in the early history of Philadelphia, son-in-law of Sir Wm. Keith.

so that the Welsh settlement has long since utterly disappeared.

Of the early history of Griffith Jones, the father of John, we know little or nothing. His wife, Sarah, had been previously married to Israel (?) Morris, by whom she had three sons, Israel, Daniel, and John.

The will of Griffith Jones, of "Skypack," is on record at Philadelphia. It does not appear that he was possessed of much property. He says: "I give and bequeath unto my dear wife Sarah Jones, whom I do make and ordain my sole executrix, full power to settle upon and improve my land late purchased of Anthony Morris upon Matchin,¹ to the bringing up of my three children, viz., John, Ann, and Mary, until the expiration of my son John's age of twenty-one, and then to be the said John's and his heirs forever, he paying to his sisters Ann and Mary the sum of ten pounds current money of the province aforesaid." His wife was to have all the personal property, and his stepsons, Daniel and John Morris, were each to receive a legacy of five pounds, "if in case they shall live with and help my said wife Sarah improve my said lands until they be of the age of twenty-one."

From this document it appears that Griffith Jones died in July or August, 1720. His widow did not long survive him. Her will, dated December 25, 1720, was proved April 7, 1721, so that her death must have occurred between these two dates. By this will she divides her estate into four parts, one of which she gives to her "friend" and executor Griffith Jones, "for his trouble" in settling her estate, and the remaining three parts to her children, Ann, John, and Mary Jones. Concerning this "friend," Griffith Jones, we have no information. There is a family tradition that John Jones had a brother Griffith, and it is not impossible that he may have been a son by a former marriage, who, for some reason, had been omitted from his father's will.

The Morris boys were not greatly enriched by their mother's legacies. Israel and Daniel were to receive her "two flax

¹ Methachen—a stream in Montgomery County.

heckles, Israel to have the best, when they come to the age of twenty, Israel to pay his brother John Morris twenty shillings."

From all this we see that John Jones was, at the time of his parents' death, between six and seven years old. Where he spent his childhood and early youth cannot now be certainly ascertained, but subsequent events render it probable that he found a home with relatives in the Welsh settlement at Upper Merion, which was familiarly known as "Over Schuylkill." This may account for the erroneous family tradition that he was born at the latter place. His opportunities of acquiring an education must have been limited, but he learned to write a beautiful hand and to express himself in good English. He also learned the trade of a blacksmith, and is said to have been an excellent workman, though in his later years he devoted himself almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

At an early age John Jones was married to Eleanor Godfrey, a daughter of Thomas Godfrey, of Tredyfryn Township, Chester County.¹

Thomas Godfrey, according to the traditions related by his daughter, was descended from a highly respectable family in the county of Kent, in England. She always insisted that the family name had once been something else, but that at some remote period the younger members of the family had assumed their father's Christian name as a surname. This story always appeared to me to be more than doubtful, until I found, in Burke's "Commoners," the statement that the Godfreys are said to be descended from Godfrey le Fauconer, Lord of the Manor of Hurst, in the reign of Henry II., which renders it not impossible that a portion of the family assumed as a surname the hereditary official title of Fauconer or Falconer, while others were more modestly satisfied to be called Godfrey.

¹ There were at least two Thomas Godfreys in the neighborhood of Philadelphia at this time: Thomas Godfrey, of Tredyfryn, mentioned above, and Thomas Godfrey, of Bristol township, the grandfather of the inventor of the quadrant. There is no evidence that they were related.

Thomas Godfrey was married in England to his wife Jane, whose maiden name is no longer remembered. Two other couples were married at the same time, all having been three times announced in church, "to be married to go to the new world." The date it is impossible to fix with exactness, but it must have occurred about 1704 or 1705.

A few months later the youthful pair sailed for America. The voyage was tempestuous; they were driven to the West Indies; and eight months are said to have elapsed before they reached their destination. Their first child was born on sea, and was named Seaborn, but died before the end of the voyage.

In America the Godfreys grew prosperous and wealthy. Besides the daughter born on sea, they had eight children, of whom Eleanor was the third.¹ Thomas Godfrey died in 1756. His wife Jane lived to a great age, and died in 1771. In her will she bequeaths "five pounds to the vestry of the church at Radnor, two pounds to St. Peter's Church at Great Valley, and two pounds to the minister who shall officiate at her funeral."

John Jones and his wife Eleanor began housekeeping in New Providence, Montgomery County, probably on the land inherited from his father. Here, according to the Bethlehem church records, their oldest son Levi was born on the 24th of August, 1737, and their second son Jesse on the 28th of February, 1740; both were baptized by the Rev. Mr. Currie.² Others of their children, Jonathan, Peter, and Thomas, were also born at this place, but the date of their birth has not been entered on the records.

The decade of years extending from 1740 to 1750 is the most interesting period in the religious history of Pennsylvania. The preaching of Whitefield in 1740, the visit of Zin-

¹ The names of these children were: (1) William, whose son Thomas received a special legacy in his grandmother's will; (2) Elizabeth married ——— Thomas, and removed to North Carolina; (3) Eleanor married John Jones; (4) Sarah died unmarried; (5) Rebecca married ——— Hulen; (6) Lucy married ——— Jones; (7) Hannah died unmarried; (8) John died without issue.

² Rector of Radnor.

zendorf in 1741, the arrival of Muhlenberg in 1743, and of Schlatter in 1746, with the subsequent organization of the Reformed Synod in 1746, and of the Lutheran Ministerium in the following year, all these are events which may justly be regarded as important epochs in the history of our religious denominations. The Moravian itinerants, taking advantage of the general interest in religion, traversed the country, and gathered many into their fold. One of their best friends was Henry Antes,¹ who is known as "the pious Reformed layman of Frederick Township." On his farm, in June, 1745, the Brethren established a boarding-school for boys, which was continued with various fortunes until September, 1750, when it was finally discontinued. Among their first scholars was Levi Jones, the son of John, and during the succeeding years we find on the records of the school entries recording the admission of his younger brothers.

Under these circumstances it is easy to see how the Jones family became Moravian. In 1749 they were induced to remove to Bethlehem, probably settling on the land which John Jones subsequently purchased. Here they built a massive stone house, which stood until 1835, when it was taken down by one of their descendants and a modern mansion erected on its substantial foundations. The old house is described as having been an edifice of a very superior order. Hidden away behind the wainscoting there were curious secret closets, and in the cellar was a receptacle for valuables, known only to the initiated, which could only be discovered by removing a stone in the wall.

The blacksmith-shop erected by John Jones is, I believe, still standing. Here he did a great deal of work for the

¹ Rev. George Whitefield, the most celebrated pulpit orator of modern times, preached at the house of Henry Antes, April 23, 1740, to a great multitude of people. Mr. Seward, who accompanied Whitefield, says in his "Journal," pp. 12-13: "They were Germans where we dined and supped, and they prayed and sung in German as we did in English, before and after eating." What a magnificent subject for a painter! Whitefield preaching English to the Germans of Frederick Township, who, while most of them probably failed to understand the sermon, could not help feeling the power of his transcendent eloquence.

Indians, especially during the time when the Moravian Indian converts occupied the village of Nain in the vicinity of Bethlehem. The book in which all these transactions were recorded with scrupulous exactness was in existence a few years since, but we believe it has been destroyed by some one who did not appreciate its value.

Three children, John, Sarah, and Joseph, were born in Bethlehem Township, so that the whole number was now eight, or, as in after years, Joseph Jones used to puzzle his auditors by saying: "There were seven brothers, and each of us had a sister." Joseph Jones, the youngest of the children, was born on the 22d of April, 1755.

The Jones house was a place of considerable importance during the Indian wars. Again and again it was crowded with refugees fleeing from the frontier. On the 7th of July, 1757, an Indian boy, the son of the old chief Tattamy, was recklessly shot by a white boy at Craig's settlement, while on his way to Easton with a party of friendly Indians. Dangerously wounded, the Indian boy was brought to the Jones house to be nursed, while his companions encamped around the house, breathing threats of the direst vengeance in case of the death of their young chieftain. It was a matter of the greatest importance that his life should, if possible, be saved, and Dr. Bodo Otto was engaged, at the expense of the government, to give him his undivided attention.

For more than a month young Tattamy lingered between life and death. The Indians could wait no longer, so they hurried away to their hunting-grounds, greatly to the relief of the family which had entertained them. Three days afterwards the young chief died, and was buried in the graveyard on the opposite side of the river. Several Indians of minor consideration who died about this time were buried on the hill behind the barn, in a small inclosure which, we believe, has entirely disappeared.

John Jones soon became a man of wealth and consideration. In 1752 he was appointed, by Act of Assembly, one of the commissioners to secure a piece of land to build a court-house and prison for Northampton County, at Easton, "to accom-

modate the public service, and for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants." He did not, however, long remain a member of the Moravian brotherhood. Shortly after the purchase of his farm he voluntarily withdrew, and for a long time worshipped with the Lutheran Church. The reason of this change it would now be hard to determine. There is, however, a probable tradition that it was occasioned by his refusal to dispose of his property to the Society, which was desirous of extending its possessions in his direction. It is pleasant to know that he renewed his old ties shortly before his death, which occurred on the 2d of June, 1781. He was buried in the beautiful graveyard at Bethlehem.

The children of John Jones were scattered far and wide. Long before his death Joseph alone was left at the paternal homestead. Jonathan lingered until 1767, when he removed to Rowan County, North Carolina. Peter made his home in Northumberland, Pennsylvania. Levi was collector of excise for Northampton County before the Revolution. John went to New Orleans and was married there. Desirous of visiting his aged parents, he engaged passage for his bride on a ship, and then, from motives of economy, started to make the journey alone by land. His wife reached Bethlehem safely, but John never arrived. He was supposed to have been murdered on the way. No wonder that his mother often mournfully inquired, "Where, oh! where is John?"

It would be easy to enter more fully into particulars with reference to the immediate descendants of John Jones. In his will—a formidable document of ten folio pages, recorded at Easton—all of those living at the time of his decease are fully enumerated. To this paper we would refer any of the family who may be desirous of making further researches.

By the terms of this will, Joseph Jones, "in consideration of his most dutiful behaviour to his parents," was made the sole heir of his father's landed estate, including farms in Saucon and Williams Townships, and comprising nearly eight hundred acres of excellent land. He had, however, to pay out a considerable number of legacies, and in those days "land was cheap but money dear."

Eleanor Jones survived her husband more than twenty-one years. She remained to the last in full possession of all her faculties, and was regarded with most profound respect and affection. Her name became a favorite in the family, and even now there are many among her descendants who are called Eleanor.

Joseph Jones was married in 1775 to Hannah Horn, of Upper Merion, whose brother had previously married Sarah Jones. We need not say that the first years of their married life fell in troubled times. In 1777, when their eldest child Eleanor was an infant, Joseph Jones was required by the authorities to take a wagon load of flour to camp, for the relief of the army. He left home in good spirits, expecting to return in a few days; but when the flour was out they loaded him with candles, and he was compelled to follow the army for many months. One day during his absence a company of French soldiers came to his house, and by signs demanded food and lodging. They were, I presume, a part of the suite of General Lafayette, who had been wounded at the battle of Brandywine, and was at this time under surgical treatment at Bethlehem. These French soldiers were polite and respectful, but it is not surprising that Mrs. Jones was afraid of them. At night she crept into a closet hidden by the wainscoting, in deadly fear lest her hiding-place should be discovered by the crying of her child. One night she heard a noise in the garden, and, looking out of the window, saw that a party of Tories were engaged in stealing a row of hives full of honey. Without a moment's hesitation she called "Messieurs!" at the top of her voice, and in a few moments the soldiers came running down stairs. Unable to make herself understood, she pointed to the window, when they raised their muskets and fired a volley through the panes. Next morning the hives were found scattered along the garden-walk, stained with blood, but whether any one of the thieves was seriously wounded was never discovered.¹

¹ As these stories are probably unknown to most of the present members of the Jones family, it may be well to add that they were related to the writer many years ago by the eldest daughter of Joseph Jones—the very

Joseph and Hannah Jones had seven children: (1) Eleanor married David Lerch, of Sussex County, New Jersey; (2) John married Sybilla Beil; (3) Mary died unmarried; (4) Sarah married William Hagy; (5) Elizabeth married Samuel Heller; (6) Joseph married Mary Butz; (7) Hannah married John King. All of them are now deceased, but most of them have numerous descendants.

In June, 1805, Hannah Jones died, and for more than five years her husband remained a widower. In 1809 he built a fine stone mansion a few rods west of the old homestead. It is still standing, and is in the possession of one of his grandsons.

In September, 1810, Joseph Jones was married the second time, to Mrs. Maria Nitschman, a widow. She was a sister of Bishop Jacob Van Vleck, father of the late Bishop Wm. Henry Van Vleck, of the Moravian Church. By this marriage he had no children.

Though never in public life, Mr. Jones was a man of great influence. He had read much, and was widely known as an excellent surveyor. His flow of spirits was remarkable, and many stories are still related which illustrate his keen sense of humor. In short, he was an excellent example of a good-humored intelligent country gentleman. He died on the 17th of December, 1824, in the 70th year of his age.

The Jones family-tree is still green and vigorous, and to enumerate its more recent branches would prove a difficult task. We have merely attempted to save a few fragments of family history that seemed in danger of being lost, leaving the completion of the work to others who are more immediately interested. The collection of these materials has proved a pleasant employment, and the motives of the work have been their own abundant reward.

child that slept with her mother in the closet; and as she had heard them from her parents, there can be no doubt of their substantial accuracy.

THE MONTOURS.

BY WM. M. DARLINGTON, OF PITTSBURGH.

About the year 1667 a French gentleman named "Montour" settled in Canada. By a Huron Indian woman he had three children—one son and two daughters.¹ The son "Montour" lived with the Indians, and was wounded in the French service in a fight with some Mohawks, near Fort La Motte, on Lake Champlain, in 1694.² He deserted from the French and lived with "the farr Indians." The Twightwicks (Miamis) and Dinondadies (Petuns or Wyandots).³ By his assistance Lord Cornbury prevailed on some of these tribes to visit and trade with the people of Albany in 1708.⁴ For his endeavors to alienate the "upper nations" from the French he was killed in 1709 by the troops under Lieutenant the Sieur de Joncaire, by orders of the Marquis de Vandreuil, Governor of Canada, who wrote that he would have had him hanged had it been possible to capture him alive.⁵ Of the two daughters of the Frenchman Montour, one became conspicuously known as "Madame Montour."

She was born in Canada about the year 1684, captured by some warriors of the Five Nations when she was but ten years old, taken to their country and brought up by them.⁶

¹ Letter of Lord Cornbury, Governor of New York, to the Board of Trade, August 20, 1708. N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. v. p. 65.

² *Ib.*, vol. ix. p. 601. Fort St. Annes or La Motte, erected in July, 1666, on an island in the upper part of Lake Champlain, which retains the name. See Shea's Charlevoi, vol. iii. p. 90, note. The fort is marked on Dr. Mitchell's Map of 1755. See also Watson's Champlain Valley, p. 78. Munsell, Albany, 1863.

³ N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. v. p. 65.

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ *Ib.*, pp. 830, 889, 900. Letter from Governor Burnet to Vandreuil, 11th July, 1721, and reply of the latter, August 24th.

⁶ Her own account to Witham Marshe, Secretary to Commissioners at the Treaty of Lancaster, Penna., in July, 1774. In Mass. Hist. Coll., 1st Series, vol. vii. p. 190.

It is probable that she lived with the Oneidas, as on arriving at maturity she was married to Carondawana, or the "Big Tree," *alias* Robert Hunter, a famous war chief of that nation.¹ He was killed in the wars between the Iroquois and Catawbas, in the Carolinas, about the year 1729.² The Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, John and Thomas Penn, expressed much concern for his death to some of the Oneidas who visited Philadelphia in September, 1734.³ Madame Montour was there also, and for having underrated the rank or station of the Oneida visitors, she seems to have been angrily and unjustly charged by a prominent chief of the Six Nations, Hetanguantagetchy, before the Council at Philadelphia in the month of October following, with spreading false reports; he said further that her old age only protected her from punishment, and that "they must resent it and hope to get rid of her."⁴

Madame Montour first appeared as interpreter at a Conference held at Albany, in August, 1711, between the sachems of the Five Nations and Robert Hunter, the royal Governor of New York (from 1709 to 1719).⁵ Probably at that time Carondawana received or took the Governor's name, by which he was frequently known afterwards. To adopt the name of a prominent white man was by the Indians considered a high compliment and a bond of friendship.

The war between the Tuscaroras and the people of North Carolina, commenced in September, 1711, was still raging in the summer of the following year. The Five Nations in New York became restless and uneasy; it was feared by the Governor and Assembly that, instigated by the French, the Northern Iroquois would join the Southern and embroil the

¹ Mass. Hist. Coll., 1st Series, vol. vii. p. 190. Penna. Arch., vol. i. pp. 227-8. Col. Rec. of Pa., vol. iii. pp. 435, 572. N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. iv. p. 492. Index to p. 283.

² Journal of Marshe. Also Col. Rec. of Pa., vol. iii. p. 573. Loskiel's Missions, II. p. 32.

³ Col. Rec. of Pa., vol. iii. p. 572.

⁴ *Ib.*, p. 578.

⁵ N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. v. pp. 268, 273.

colonies in a general Indian war.¹ The Five Nations informed the Governor that they desired "to interpose amicably in the matter."² Distrusting their sincerity, and to "dissuade them from this fatal design" by means of "presents and promises," the Assembly and Governor, in June, 1712, directed Colonel Peter Schuyler "to proceed to the Onondaga Country forthwith, taking with you Laurence Clause the Interpreter, Mrs. Montour and her husband, and such others as you shall see fit." At Onondaga he was to assemble all of the Indian sachems who could be got together for a conference on the subject of his mission. Any fresh "Surmises or Jealousies of the Indians were to be overcome by his own wisdom, with due regard to her Majesty's interest and honor and y^e quieting y^e minds of y^e Indians."³

The complete subjugation of the Tuscaroras after a protracted struggle of two years' duration removed all apprehension of trouble with the Five Nations. In the year 1714 the Tuscaroras migrated north and were received into the Iroquois Confederacy as the Sixth Nation.⁴

The influence of Madame Montour among the Indians was so great and adverse to the French that the Governor of Canada repeatedly endeavored to persuade her to withdraw from the English and remove to his Dominion, offering higher compensation as an inducement, but without success until the year 1719, when he sent her sister to prevail on her to remove to Canada. Apprehensive of her doing so to the injury of the Province to which she had been so serviceable, the Commissioners of Indian Affairs sent for her to Albany,

¹ Governor Hunter to the Lords of Trade, June 23, 1712. N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. v. p. 343. The Lords of Trade to the Earl of Dartmouth, August 27, 1712. *Ib.*, p. 346.

² *Ibid.*

³ MSS. Letter, Governor Hunter to Colonel Peter Schuyler, June 16, 1712, office Secretary of State, New York. Governor De Vandreuil, of Canada, to M. Pontchartrain, November 6, 1712. N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. ix. p. 864.

⁴ Dr. Hauk's History of North Carolina, vol. ii. pp. 438-9. Hist. Mag., vol. i., 1857, p. 167. N. Y. Col. Hist., vol. v. pp. 371, 376, 387.

when it appeared that she had not received a farthing of her stipulated pay for twelve months. The Commissioners promised that she should receive thereafter "a man's pay from the proper officers of the four Independent Companies posted in the Province," and the business was thus satisfactorily settled.¹

Madame Montour was present at Philadelphia in July, 1727, as interpreter at a conference held by Governor Gordon with several chiefs of the Five Nations.² Again, in October, 1728; her husband Carondawana, *alias* Robert Hunter, was there also.³ She retained her father's name after marriage, and was usually mentioned as Mrs. Montour, a French woman, wife to Carondawana or Robert Hunter.⁴ She appears to have lived among the Miamis, at the west end of Lake Erie, at one time prior to 1728.⁵ To one of that nation her sister was married.⁶ Her residence in 1734 was at the village on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of the Loyal Sock Creek, on the west side, where Montoursville, Lycoming County, Penna., now stands. It was known as Olstuago, Ots-on-wacken, or French Town.⁷ On Evans's Map of Pennsylvania of 1749 the village is marked "French T," and the creek the "Ostuega." There, in March, 1737, Conrad Weiser, Indian agent and interpreter, on his way to Onondaga with a message from the President of the Council of Pennsylvania, James Logan, lodged at Madame Montour's, who he states is "a French woman by birth, of a good family, but now in mode of life a complete Indian." She treated Weiser and his companions kindly, supplying them with food, although she had but little to spare.⁸

In the fall of 1742, Count Zinzendorf, the Bishop and head

¹ Letter Commissioners of Indian Affairs to President Schuyler, September 25, 1719. MSS. Secretary of State's Office, N. Y.

² Penna. Col. Rec., vol. iii. pp. 271, 274.

³ *Ib.*, pp. 334, 337.

⁴ *Ib.*, pp. 295, 337, etc.

⁵ *Ib.*, p. 295.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Otsteara, Rock, in the Iroquois tongue. A high rock standing opposite to the village.

⁸ Weiser's Journal, Coll. Penna. Hist. Soc., 1853, vol. i. p. 8.

of the Moravian Church, with a large party, and among them Conrad Weiser, visited the village of Oztenwacken, where he was received with military salutes and hospitably welcomed by Madame Montour and her son Andrew. "He preached there in French to large gatherings." Madame Montour was deeply affected when she saw Zinzendorf and learned the object of his visit. She had entirely forgotten the truths of the Gospel, and, in common with the French Indians, believed the story originating with the Jesuits, that the Saviour's birth-place was in France and his crucifiers Englishmen. Count Zinzendorf appears to have visited Oztenwacken subsequently.¹

In June and July, 1744, the great Treaty between the Six Nations and the Provinces of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia was held at Lancaster. Madame Montour was present, with two of her daughters. Witham Marshe, Secretary to the Maryland Commissioners, relates in his journal that he visited her at her cabin and obtained the particulars of her life. She told him that she had several children by the famous war captain who had been killed in the war with the Catawbas fifteen years previous; that since she had not married. Marshe describes her as genteel, of polite address, and had been handsome. Her two sons-in-law and only son were away south to war against the Catawbas.²

In June, 1745, Spangenburg, Zeisberger, and other missionaries of the Moravians, accompanied by Conrad Weiser on their way to Onondaga, stopped for a few days at Shamokin (now Sunbury) on the Susquehannah. They visited Madame Montour, who was living on the Island with a daughter. She appears to have left Oztenwacken permanently, as there is no evidence of her residing there afterwards. Zeisberger found that village deserted and in ruins in 1748.³ The smallpox had desolated the valley. We have

¹ Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society, vol. i. p. 89. Life of Zeisberger, by E. De Schweinitz. 1870, pp. 110, 112, and note. Spangenburg's Life of same, London, 1838, p. 10. Loskiel's Missions, Part 2, p. 32. Reichel's Memorials of the Moravian Church, p. 97.

² Mass. Hist. Coll., vol. vii., 1st Series, p. 190.

³ Life of Zeisberger, p. 144.

no further direct account of Madame Montour. It seems, however, that she was not living in 1754. Some time prior to that year she became blind, but was sufficiently vigorous to ride on horseback from Logstown on the Ohio to Venango in two days, a distance by the path of over sixty miles; her son Andrew on foot leading her horse all the way.¹ Of her children but three can be identified with any certainty; one of the two daughters who were with her at the Treaty of Lancaster in 1744, and two sons Andrew alias Henry and Louis. Her daughter known as "French Margaret" was wife to Katerioncha alias Peter Quehec, and living near Shamokin, when Shikillimy lived there in 1733,² probably on the island where Zeisberger and Spangenburg visited her and her mother in 1754, as before related. Another of her daughters is mentioned as "a sister of Andrew Montours," and one of the converts at the Moravian Mission at New Salem, Ohio, April 14, 1791, and that she was a living polyglot of the tongues of the West, speaking English, French, and six Indian languages.³ She must have been at least seventy years of age at that time.

Madame Montour evidently was older than she told Marshe at Lancaster in 1744, as she was at Albany in 1711 as "Mrs. Montour"—her old age referred to in 1734 as her protection, and blind before 1754. It is probable that she was captured prior to 1696, after which year the raids of the Iroquois into Canada ceased for some time.⁴ That she was very young when captured is clear. She could not have been less than sixty years old at the time of the Treaty of Lancaster in 1744, and probably was older, and if but ten years of age when taken, as she said, the year of her captivity was 1694, and of her birth 1684. Of the many errors respecting this noted woman, the most prominent are, first,

¹ Col. Rec., vol. v. p. 762. Map of the Middle Colonies, by Lewis Evans, 1755.

² Col. Rec., vol. iii. p. 501.

³ De Schweinitz, *Life of Zeisberger*, p. 621.

⁴ Dussieux *Le Canada sous la Domination Française*, p. 43.

the frequently repeated statement that she was the daughter of a former Governor of Canada: this story originated with herself,¹ or it may have been told by her savage captors to enhance the value of their prize. There never was a Governor of Canada named Montour, and the letter of Lord Cornbury of August 20, 1708, before cited, is conclusive as to her origin, taken, of course, in connection with her own statement to Secretary Marshe. Second, that she was living at the time of the American Revolution, and also confounding her with her granddaughter, Catherine, of Catherine's Town, near the head of Seneca Lake, New York, destroyed by the army under General Sullivan in 1779. She is not mentioned in any work of original authority as Catherine, but invariably as "Mrs. or Madame Montour." Highly colored accounts have been given respecting her association with the ladies of Philadelphia, who evidently, owing to her intelligence and previous history, treated her with considerate kindness and nothing more.

From the authorities of the province she received such presents and compensation for services as were usually given to prominent Indian visitors.² Those who knew her best related that she was habited and lived like the Indians; her French blood doubtless imparted a vivacity of manner to her—the like of which is observed at this day among the people of mixed French and Indian ancestry in Canada, and along our northern frontier.

¹ Relation to Marshe.

² Ordered by the Council July 4, 1727. To the Interpretess, 1 Stroud, 1 Shirt, 1 Matchcoat. To her husband, Carondawana, 1 Stroud, and another to her niece. Col. Rec., vol. iii. pp. 274, 297, 337.

(To be continued.)

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1776.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ITS MEMBERS.

BY WM. H. EGLE, M.D.

(Continued from page 98.)

PERRY, JAMES, of Westmoreland County, located at an early period on the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, just above what is known as Frazer's Cabin, where he took up a large tract of land. He was a member of the Provincial Conference held at Carpenters' Hall June 28, 1776, and of the Convention of July 15th following. From March 21, 1777, to the close of the Revolution, he served as one of the sub-lieutenants of Westmoreland County. Of his subsequent history all inquiries have failed to elicit any information, save that he removed either to Kentucky or Missouri at a very early day.

PORTER, THOMAS, of Lancaster County, was a native thereof, born about 1740, residing in Drumore Township. He was elected a representative to the Provincial Assembly in 1775, and served as a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776. He commanded a Battalion of Associators during that and the following years, and was in active service during the campaigns in the Jerseys and in and around Philadelphia. Owing to ill-health he resigned towards the close of the Revolution. He died at his residence in Drumore Township, Lancaster Co., in 1795, aged fifty-five years. His daughter *Janet* married John Smilie, who, with Albert Gallatin, represented for many years the western part of Pennsylvania in the United States Congress.

POTTER, JAMES, of Northumberland County, was a native of Tyrone, Ireland, born in 1729. His father John Potter came to America in 1741 and settled in Cumberland County,

where, on the organization of that county, he became its first sheriff. James Potter in 1754 was lieutenant of a company formed for the defence of the frontiers, and the following year served as captain under Colonel Armstrong at the destruction of Kittanning. In the subsequent campaigns against the French and Indians he became a major and lieutenant-colonel. About 1770 he settled in Penn's Valley, now Centre County. When the inhabitants of Northumberland County began to arm for their defence against English oppression, Mr. Potter was chosen colonel of the Battalion of Associators. He represented the county in the Convention of July 15, 1776, although in active service in the field most of the summer and fall of that memorable year. On the 5th of April, 1777, he was appointed the third brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia. During the campaign of that year his services were of such a distinguished character that Gen. Washington, in the spring of 1778, requested Gen. Potter be returned to the army. In 1781 he was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council, and the same year chosen vice-president of Pennsylvania. In 1782 he was commissioned a major-general. In 1784 he was a member of the Council of Censors, and April 18, 1785, appointed one of the deputy surveyors for Northumberland. Subsequently he was one of the justices for the Courts of Common Pleas of the county. In the autumn of 1789, while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Poe, in Franklin County, whither he had gone to consult Dr. Robert Johnston in regard to a serious disease, he suddenly became worse, and died in November of that year. His remains, interred in the graveyard at Brown's Mills, near Greencastle, are unmarked. Gen. Potter left several children, of whom see PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, vol. i. p. 349.

POTTS, THOMAS, of Philadelphia County, was the eldest son of John Potts and Ruth Savage, born at Colebrookdale, May 29, 1735. He early became interested in the iron business, and established himself in Philadelphia, in connection with his uncle Thomas Yorke. In 1775 he was elected to the Assembly from Philadelphia County. In February following

he was appointed by Congress one of the three captains of a regiment of Continental riflemen. He subsequently was in command of a Battalion of Associators. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, but, owing to his battalion being on duty in the Jerseys, he was not present at the close of the labors of that distinguished body. He served as a member of the Assembly during the session of 1776-7, and in the campaign around Philadelphia during the latter year was again in service. On the restoration of peace, Col. Potts resumed the iron business, and became one of the pioneers in the discovery of coal in Pennsylvania. In 1783 and 1784 he was returned to the Assembly from Chester County, and died while attending its sessions at Philadelphia on the 22d of March, 1785.

POWELL, JOSEPH, of Bedford County, the son of Joseph Powell, a Moravian clergyman, was born in Bethlehem Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, about 1750. He was educated for the ministry, and was located in Bedford County at the outset of the Revolution. He served as chaplain to the Bedford County Battalion of Associators in 1776; was a member of the Convention of the 15th of July that year; member of the General Assembly in 1779 and 1780; and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90. He died in November, 1804, in Southampton Township, Bedford County. His wife Sarah was residing on the homestead in April, 1815.

RALSTON, JOHN, of Northampton County, the second son of James and Mary Ralston, was born in Allen Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, in 1735. His parents, natives of Ireland, were among the earliest settlers in the so-called "Irish Settlement," and his father a prominent man in church and local affairs. John received a thorough English education, and engaged in farming and in mercantile pursuits. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, and from 1776 to 1779 served in the General Assembly. He was commissioned paymaster of the Northampton County

militia February 16, 1781, and on the 3d of March following appointed one of the Auditors of Depreciation Accounts. Until the close of the war Major Ralston was an active participant. He died on his farm 5th of February, 1795, leaving a large family. His wife was Christiana, daughter of James King, of the "Irish Settlement," born in 1745, died 2d December, 1826. His sister Jane married the Rev. John Rosbrough, who was so brutally murdered by the Hessians on the 2d of January, 1777, near Trenton, N. J.

RANKIN, WILLIAM, of York County, of Quaker parentage, was a native of England, his parents coming to this country when the subject of this sketch was very young. Prior to the Revolution we find him a justice of the peace of the Province, and located near the Susquehanna, in Fishing Creek Valley, York County. Although a member of the Warrington Monthly Meeting, he became at the outset of the Revolution an ardent Whig, and was chosen Colonel of one of the York County Battalions of Associators. He was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, and of the Convention of 15th of July following. By the latter body he was continued a justice of the peace. The cause of Colonel Rankin's defection has never been divulged, but during the year 1780 he was detected in holding a traitorous correspondence with the enemy, and in March, 1781, he was arrested and thrown into prison. He escaped, however, from the York jail, when President Reed issued a proclamation offering a reward for his apprehension. With his brothers, John and James, who had also turned traitors to the Colonies, he went to England, but whether he died in exile, we have not been able to ascertain. His property was partly confiscated, as also that of his brothers who had large landed estates in York County, although, through the intervention of influential friends, a portion was saved to their descendants who remained in this country. These Tories were all compensated for their losses by the British Government. Col. Wm. Rankin was the only member of the First Constitutional Convention of the State, and the sole com-

manding officer of the fifty-two battalions of the Associators of 1776, who became a traitor.

RHOADS, HENRY, of Bedford County, was a native of Amity Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, of German parentage and education, born about 1740. He settled in Bedford County prior to 1770, and took up a large tract of land, on which he resided until the close of his life. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776; and on the 27th of February, 1778, appointed a justice of the peace. He died the latter part of March, 1794.

RHOADS, PETER, of Northampton County, the son of Peter Rhoads or Roth a Lutheran minister, was a native of Germany; born about 1730. He came to America with his parents in early life, and at the outset of the Revolution we find him engaged in merchandising in Allentown, where he appears to have been quite prominent. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, and member of Assembly from 1777 to 1780; member of the Committee of Safety July 24, 1776; judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1777; justice of the peace, December 4, 1783; was a member of the Convention of 1789-90; and under that constitution commissioned an associate judge, August 17, 1791. On the 22d of October, 1787, he was chairman of the meeting at Bethlehem, approving of the Federal Constitution, and condemning the acts of the members of the Pennsylvania Assembly who had withdrawn from that body. Judge Rhoads was a gentleman of firm convictions, upright and conscientious, and wielded a great influence in the town and county. He died at his residence, at Allentown, in 1801, aged upwards of seventy years.

RITTENHOUSE, DAVID, of the city of Philadelphia, was the son of Matthias Rittenhouse an emigrant from Holland, who settled on the Wissahickon. He was born near Germantown, April 8, 1732, and brought up on his father's farm, for which his mechanical genius, which manifested itself at an early period, completely unfitted him. In his eighteenth

year he built a workshop by the side of the public road and set up the business of a clock and mathematical instrument maker. At twenty-three he planned and made an orrery, by which he represented the revolution of the heavenly bodies more completely than had ever been done before. This piece of mechanism was purchased by the College of New Jersey, and he made another for the College of Philadelphia. On the 3d of June, 1769, he was one of the committee of the American Philosophical Society to observe the transit of Venus, and on the 9th of November the transit of Mercury. His reports of these events gave him a great reputation. During the same year he was employed in settling the boundaries between New York and New Jersey, afterwards between Pennsylvania and Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, and the latter State and Massachusetts. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776; member of the Pennsylvania Board of War, March 14, 1777; and treasurer of the State from 1777 to 1789. In 1792 he was appointed director of the Mint of the United States, in which he continued until 1795, when he resigned on account of ill-health. He was elected a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boston in 1782, and of the Royal Society of London in 1795. In 1791 he succeeded Dr. Franklin as president of the American Philosophical Society, which office he held at his death. Mr. Rittenhouse died in Philadelphia, June 27, 1796, and his remains lie in the graveyard attached to the Pine Street Presbyterian church in that city. So celebrated had he become as a mechanician and astronomer, that his death was one greatly lamented in both hemispheres.

ROSS, GEORGE, of Lancaster County, the son of Rev. George Ross, an Episcopal clergyman, was born at New Castle, Delaware, on the 10th of May, 1730. He received a classical education, began the study of law with an elder brother in Philadelphia, was admitted to the bar in April, 1751, and established himself at Lancaster the same year. From 1768 to 1775 he served as a member of the Provincial Assembly, save the year

1772, when he failed to be returned. Espousing the cause of the Colonies, Mr. Ross became active as a leader. He presided at the general meeting at Lancaster, July 9, 1774, called in aid of the beleaguered city of Boston, and was chosen to the Convention of Provincial Deputies of July 15, 1774. He was selected a representative to the First General Congress, which met at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, in Sept. 1774, and at the same time was appointed to report to the Assembly instructions for himself and his associates. In the spring of 1775 he raised a company of Associators, and the following year was president of the Military Convention which met at Lancaster, July 4, 1776, to choose brigadier-generals for the Associated Battalions. In 1775 he drew up the reply to Gov. John Penn's message deprecating any action on the part of the Province; and subsequently prepared the report on the measures necessary to put the Province and the city of Philadelphia in a state of defense. He was elected a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, of which body he was vice-president, and chosen by it to the Continental Congress, and thus became a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In the Convention Mr. Ross prepared the Declaration of Rights, which dissolved the Proprietary Government and created the Commonwealth. For his defense of the cause of the Colonies, his fellow-citizens of Lancaster voted him a piece of plate worth £150, but he declined the present. He was one of the commissioners to the Indian Treaty at Pittsburg, in 1776, which successfully pacified the savages in the Northwest, and kept them neutral for a time during the Revolutionary conflict. Col. Ross was appointed a judge of the Court of Admiralty, March 1, 1779. He died suddenly, at Philadelphia, on the 16th of July the same year, and is buried in Christ Church graveyard. His son, *George, Jr.*, was an ardent patriot of the Revolution; was the last vice-president of the State under the Constitution of 1776; and for eighteen years held the office of Register and Recorder for Lancaster County. He was known among the citizens as "*der Waisenvater.*"

SCHLOSSER, GEORGE, of the city of Philadelphia, son of the Rev. George Schlosser and Sophia Joannetta Ellwesten, was born at St. Arnal, Saarbruck, Nassau, Germany, in 1714. He came to America with his parents in 1751, landing at New York, but in the same year located in Philadelphia, where he became a successful merchant. He was a deputy to the Provincial Convention of July 15, 1774, and to that of January 23, 1775; member of the Provincial Conference which met at Carpenters' Hall, June 18, 1775; and of the Convention of July 15, 1776. He was one of the Committee of Observation for the city of Philadelphia, August 16, 1775, and while in the performance of his duties as a committee man became involved in a legal dispute with Isaac Hunt, the father of the celebrated Leigh Hunt. Hunt drew on himself the indignation of the citizens of Philadelphia, was mobbed and imprisoned, but subsequently made his escape and fled from the city. In 1778 Mr. Schlosser advanced the State £2000, at the solicitation of the Supreme Executive Council, "the wants of the army being very great." During the yellow fever epidemic of 1793, he, with Stephen Girard and Peter Helm, were volunteer workers in the hospital. Mr. Schlosser died at Philadelphia in February, 1802, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was a true patriot of the Revolution, and belonged to that small band of heroes who, by their wealth, aided greatly the cause of Independence. Apart from his business activity and enterprise, Mr. Schlosser was benevolent and philanthropic.

SHERER, JOSEPH, of Lancaster County, the son of Samuel Sherer, was a native of the north of Ireland, born in 1731. His parents came to America in 1734, locating in Paxtang Township, Lancaster, now Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. He was the recipient of an ordinary English education, and brought up as a farmer. During the French and Indian war he served as a non-commissioned officer, doing duty on the then frontiers. At the commencement of the Revolution he commanded a company in Col. Burd's Battalion of Associators, whose farms adjoined at Tinian, now Highspire. Capt.

Sherer was a member of the Lancaster County Committee, and a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776. While in attendance on this body he took ill, returned home, and died on the 1st or 2d of December following. His remains were interred in the burying-ground of Paxtang Church, of which he was a member. He left a wife, Mary, and eight children. Capt. Sherer was a man of influence on the frontiers prior to the Revolution—brave, energetic, and spirited.

SHOEMAKER, CHARLES, of Berks County, was born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, about 1745. His ancestors came to America with Pastorius. He located in Windsor Township, Berks County, at an early date. He was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, and of the Convention of 15th of July following; justice of the peace July 25, 1777; appointed by the Assembly, December 16, 1777, to take subscriptions for the Continental Loan; and was one of the commissioners which met at New Haven, Connecticut, November 22, 1777, to regulate the price of commodities in the Colonies. On the 9th of October, 1784, he was commissioned a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, under the Constitution of 1776. He served as a member of the House of Representatives from 1791 to 1802, and again in 1812-13; subsequently State Senator, 1813-16. Mr. Shoemaker died at his residence in Windsor Township, in April, 1820, aged about seventy-five years. For almost half a century he was a gentleman of great prominence and influence in Berks County—reliable, upright, and conscientious.

(To be continued.)

THE DESCENDANTS OF JÖRAN KYN, THE FOUNDER OF UPLAND.

BY GREGORY B. KEEN.

(Continued from page 112.)

FRENCH—FINNEY—GARDNER—SANDELANDS—MAGEE—VENABLES—
CLAXTON—THOMAS—KEEN—LEECH—COTTMAN.

52. ELIZABETH FRENCH,⁴ daughter of Robert and Mary (Sandelands) French, was born at New Castle on the Delaware. She married John Finney, son of Robert and Dorothea Finney, who emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, and were settled in 1725 in London Grove Township, Chester County. Mr. Robert Finney was a Ruling Elder in the Elk River Presbyterian Congregation (now known as the Rock Church, Maryland), and the first Ruling Elder and chief founder of the New London Presbyterian Church in Chester County.* In 1733 he bought a tract of nine hundred acres of land called "Thunder Hill," in New London Township, where he passed the rest of his life.† Mr. John Finney took up his abode in New Castle, and in the charter of New Castle City, dated May 28, 1724, was constituted by Sir William Keith one of the first Assistants and Members of Common Coun-

* For references to him in these connections see *A History of the Rock Presbyterian Church in Cecil County, Maryland*, by the Rev. J. H. Johns (Oxford, Pa., 1872); and *A Discourse on the Origin and History of the Presbyterian Church of New London, in Chester County, Pa.* (Phila., 1845), and *Historical Discourse* (Oxford, Pa., 1876), both by the Rev. R. P. Du Bois.

† The original patent for this land is still in the possession of a descendant of the grantee, the Rev. Spencer L. Finney, of Rye, N. Y. Mr. Du Bois has courteously supplied me with the following inscriptions, copied from tombstones in the family graveyard in a grove on Thunder Hill: "Interred the Body of Robert Finney. Died March A. D. 1755, Being the eighty 7 year of his age." "Interred the Body of Dorothea Finney. Died May A. D. 1752, Being the eighty 2 year of her age."

cil.* In 1725 he is described as "Chirurgeon," and in 1733 as "Practitioner in Physick." He followed his profession with success for fifty years, and became the wealthiest owner of real estate in the vicinity, possessing half a dozen of the principal houses in the town of New Castle, and about thirty tracts of land, comprising several thousand acres, in New Castle, St. George's and Appoquinimink Hundreds, in New Castle County. In 1751 and 1761 he also purchased land in Londonderry Township, Chester County, Pa. In 1738 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the County of New Castle, and served as a Judge of the Orphans' Court for many years. In 1739 he was named Collector of duties imposed on "convicts, and poor and impotent persons, imported" within the limits of New Castle County.† During July, 1747, a French or Spanish privateer, by cruising for some time between the Capes, and plundering two plantations four miles above Bombay Hook, affrighted the inhabitants of New Castle, and Doctor Finney, with Mr. Jehu Curtis, a fellow-magistrate, "arming what men they could on the occasion," made ready to defend their town against the enemy. The foreign vessel did not return, but capturing "a valuable ship in the bay, bound to Philadelphia from Antigua," sailed out to sea.‡ After the calamitous defeat of General Braddock a party of French and Indians destroyed some of the settlements near the river Susquehanna, killing a number of persons and taking others prisoners, and, crossing the Allegheny Mountains, threatened residents of the eastern part of Pennsylvania. To be prepared for so serious an emergency, Governor Morris issued

* A copy of the charter is contained in the volume of Penn MSS. already referred to. Other officers of the "City" mentioned in this genealogy are: Col. John French, Mayor, and Clerk of the Market; David French, Recorder; Robert Gordon, Chamberlain or Treasurer and one of the Aldermen; and James Sykes, an Assistant.

† *Laws of Delaware*, vol. i. chap. 66, a. 13 Geo. II.

‡ For despatches on the subject, addressed by Judges Curtis and Finney to Anthony Palmer, President of the Provincial Council, see *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. i. p. 759, and *Minutes of the Provincial Council*, vol. v. p. 89. Consult also the subsequent proceedings of Council and Assembly.

commissions for officers of companies of militia to be recruited in the Province, and Doctor Finney was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Upper Regiment of New Castle County. In 1758 Colonel Finney also acted as Commissioner of the Lower Counties in equipping three companies of soldiers required by Governor Denny to engage in a fresh campaign against their old enemy.* During the following year, with Vincent Lockerman and David Hall, he was named, by General Assembly, Trustee of £1200 raised "for the King's use," which were appropriated agreeably to their instructions.† And on the 7th of May, in company with George Monro, Cæsar Rodney, Joseph Caldwell, David Hall, and Jacob Kollock, Junior, he was appointed a Commissioner to dispose of a sum of £7000, provided by Act of Assembly, in "levying, clothing, and paying one hundred and eighty men, to be employed in conjunction with a body of His Majesty's British troops, and the forces of the colonies to the southward of New Jersey," in offensive operations against their adversaries.‡ Under the same Act he was also nominated, with William Till§ and George Monro, a "Trustee

* For a letter on the subject from Colonel Finney to Governor Denny see *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. iii. p. 401. The names of the officers of the companies are given in *Pennsylvania Archives*, Second Series, vol. ii. pp. 579-80.

† *Laws of Delaware*, vol. i. chap. 161, a. The first-named gentleman, associated with Doctor Finney in this trust, was a member of a well-known Kent County family elsewhere mentioned in this genealogy; while Mr. Hall was a Justice of the Peace for Sussex County, and afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court, and Speaker of the Assembly, of the Lower Counties on Delaware, and in 1779 was constituted Trustee of the General Loan Office for the County of Sussex.

‡ *Ibid.*, chap. 162, a. George Monro was for several years Sheriff of New Castle County, and Jacob Kollock, Junior, Sheriff, and Justice of the Peace, for Sussex County. The latter was also Lieutenant of the Lewes Company of the Sussex County Regiment of Militia, of which David Hall was Captain. Cæsar Rodney was a Captain, and Joseph Caldwell a Lieutenant, in the Kent County Regiment in 1756.

§ A native of England (son of an agent for the estates of the first Earl of Yarmouth), who emigrated to America, and settled on the Delaware; in 1726 a Justice of the Peace for Sussex County, and Member of the

The first of these is the fact that the geological survey of Great Britain was not a single act, but a series of acts, each of which was a step towards the final goal. The first step was the appointment of William Smith as the first geological surveyor in 1799. This was followed by the appointment of Henry De la Beche as the second geological surveyor in 1830. The third step was the appointment of Roderick Murchison as the third geological surveyor in 1831. The fourth step was the appointment of Adam Sedgwick as the fourth geological surveyor in 1835. The fifth step was the appointment of Charles Lyell as the fifth geological surveyor in 1839. The sixth step was the appointment of Adam Sedgwick as the sixth geological surveyor in 1843. The seventh step was the appointment of Roderick Murchison as the seventh geological surveyor in 1847. The eighth step was the appointment of Henry De la Beche as the eighth geological surveyor in 1851. The ninth step was the appointment of William Smith as the ninth geological surveyor in 1855. The tenth step was the appointment of Adam Sedgwick as the tenth geological surveyor in 1859. The eleventh step was the appointment of Roderick Murchison as the eleventh geological surveyor in 1863. The twelfth step was the appointment of Henry De la Beche as the twelfth geological surveyor in 1867. The thirteenth step was the appointment of William Smith as the thirteenth geological surveyor in 1871. The fourteenth step was the appointment of Adam Sedgwick as the fourteenth geological surveyor in 1875. The fifteenth step was the appointment of Roderick Murchison as the fifteenth geological surveyor in 1879. The sixteenth step was the appointment of Henry De la Beche as the sixteenth geological surveyor in 1883. The seventeenth step was the appointment of William Smith as the seventeenth geological surveyor in 1887. The eighteenth step was the appointment of Adam Sedgwick as the eighteenth geological surveyor in 1891. The nineteenth step was the appointment of Roderick Murchison as the nineteenth geological surveyor in 1895. The twentieth step was the appointment of Henry De la Beche as the twentieth geological surveyor in 1899.

The second of these is the fact that the geological survey of Great Britain was not a single act, but a series of acts, each of which was a step towards the final goal. The first step was the appointment of William Smith as the first geological surveyor in 1799. This was followed by the appointment of Henry De la Beche as the second geological surveyor in 1830. The third step was the appointment of Roderick Murchison as the third geological surveyor in 1831. The fourth step was the appointment of Adam Sedgwick as the fourth geological surveyor in 1835. The fifth step was the appointment of Charles Lyell as the fifth geological surveyor in 1839. The sixth step was the appointment of Adam Sedgwick as the sixth geological surveyor in 1843. The seventh step was the appointment of Roderick Murchison as the seventh geological surveyor in 1847. The eighth step was the appointment of Henry De la Beche as the eighth geological surveyor in 1851. The ninth step was the appointment of William Smith as the ninth geological surveyor in 1855. The tenth step was the appointment of Adam Sedgwick as the tenth geological surveyor in 1859. The eleventh step was the appointment of Roderick Murchison as the eleventh geological surveyor in 1863. The twelfth step was the appointment of Henry De la Beche as the twelfth geological surveyor in 1867. The thirteenth step was the appointment of William Smith as the thirteenth geological surveyor in 1871. The fourteenth step was the appointment of Adam Sedgwick as the fourteenth geological surveyor in 1875. The fifteenth step was the appointment of Roderick Murchison as the fifteenth geological surveyor in 1879. The sixteenth step was the appointment of Henry De la Beche as the sixteenth geological surveyor in 1883. The seventeenth step was the appointment of William Smith as the seventeenth geological surveyor in 1887. The eighteenth step was the appointment of Adam Sedgwick as the eighteenth geological surveyor in 1891. The nineteenth step was the appointment of Roderick Murchison as the nineteenth geological surveyor in 1895. The twentieth step was the appointment of Henry De la Beche as the twentieth geological surveyor in 1899.

and Agent for the public" to receive bonds from the Trustees of the General Loan Office of New Castle County for duly emitting bills of credit of the Government for £10,000. And by Acts of Assembly passed October 31, 1761, and November 2, 1762,* the Trustees of the same Office were required to enter into bond in the sums of £5000 and £6000 respectively, "in the names of William Till and John Finney, Esquires," for the proper use of certain moneys granted the Government by Parliament. Mr. Finney and his nephew Thomas McKean† were among the signers, in the Lower Counties, of the "Proclamation" of King George III. in 1761.‡ During the same year we find his name appended to a recommendation of a fellow-townsmen to Governor Hamilton for the position of Clerk of the Market at New Castle, in which, also, he was joined by Mr. McKean, and by David and Archibald Finney.§ On the 31st of October, 1764, he was consti-

Assembly of the Lower Counties; appointed, October 23, 1736, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the Lower Counties, and April 5, 1743, Third Judge of the Supreme Court of the Province of Pennsylvania; December 14, 1741, a Member, and in 1756 President *pro tem.* of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania; Mayor of Philadelphia in 1742; December 9, 1743, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas for New Castle County; and from May 23, 1748, until his death, April 13, 1766, Collector of the Port of New Castle. A daughter of Mr. Till m. Andrew Hamilton, the younger, of Pennsylvania; and his son Thomas Till m. Gertrude Ross, sister of Ann Catharine Ross, first wife of John Yeates, of New Castle.

* *Laws of Delaware*, vol. i. chap. 174, a. and chap. 178, a.

† Son of John Finney's sister Lætitia and her husband William McKean, a native of Ireland, who, with his mother Susanna McKean, settled on a farm in the vicinity of Thunder Hill. He was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, President of Congress, and Chief-Justice and Governor of Pennsylvania. His grandson, the late Hon. Thomas McKean Pettit, m. Sarah Barry, daughter of Commodore Richard Dale by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Keen) Crathorne, elsewhere spoken of.

‡ *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. iv. pp. 38-9.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 53. Archibald Finney was, probably, of the family of Dr. Finney. He was commissioned April 24, 1758, Ensign in the first of the three Companies of Militia equipped, as stated, by Colonel Finney, and was promoted, June 16, to the rank of Second Lieutenant. A person of this name petitioned the Orphans' Court of Chester County, Pa., in 1769, to appoint a guardian for Elizabeth Finney, minor, when "her uncle," Walter

tuted one of the original Trustees of New Castle Common, a tract of land comprising a thousand and sixty-eight acres, surveyed to the inhabitants of New Castle in 1704, in pursuance of a warrant from William Penn, but by degrees appropriated and partially inclosed by persons who owned contiguous ground. The charter is confirmed by Thomas and Richard Penn to "John Finney, Richard McWilliam,* David Finney, Thomas McKean, George Read, and George Monro, Esquires, John Van Gezel, Zachariah Van Leuvenigh, Slator Clay, John Yeates, Nathaniel Silsbee, Daniel McLonen, and Robert Morrison, Gentlemen, thirteen of the present Inhabitants of the Town of New Castle." Among the public positions held by Doctor Finney was that of Naval Officer for the Port and District of New Castle. This he resigned in 1773, a few months before his death. During the earlier period of his residence in New Castle he lived in a house on Front or Water Street, facing the river, with grounds extending backward to the Green; afterwards, however, he removed to a mansion bought by him in 1738, on the north corner of Wood (now Delaware) and Beaver (now Vine) Streets, purchased in 1832 by Major John Moody.† Mr. Finney's first wife, Elizabeth French, died about 1740; and Mr. Finney married, secondly, Sarah Richardson,‡ who died not long before

Finney (brother of Doctor Finney's son-in-law John Finney), was assigned the charge.

* Mr. McWilliam was Captain of the New Castle Company of Militia in 1756, of which Nathaniel Silsbee was Lieutenant, and Zachariah Van Leuvenigh Ensign. He was Recorder of Deeds, and Trustee of the General Loan Office, for the County of New Castle (and for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Lower Counties), succeeding John Vining, in 1773, as Chief-Justice. Most of the Trustees of the Common are elsewhere mentioned.

† Some time Sheriff of New Castle County, son of Capt. William Moody, of the Delaware Battalion of the Flying Camp of 1776. He m. Lucinda Catharine, daughter of George Melin, a native of Sweden, who took up his abode in Southwark, Philadelphia County, by his wife Christiana, daughter of George and Judith (Månson) Lindmeyer, of Southwark, whose niece, Lucinda Ann Hutton, became the second wife of Joseph Swift Keen.

‡ Sister of Joseph Richardson, a merchant of Philadelphia, and of Robert Richardson, of New Castle County, of Richard Richardson, Mrs.

her husband, leaving no issue. Doctor Finney died March-April, 1774, devising the bulk of his estate to his son David, the house where he then dwelt to his two daughters, and to his "brother Robert Finney* all his medicines and what books of physick and surgery he desired, also his chirurgical instruments." His death was made the subject of an elegy by his friend John Parke, afterwards an officer in the Army of the Revolution, "addressed to the Honorable David Finney, Esquire, one of the Supreme Judges of the State of Delaware:"†

"Once more, Urania, breathe the plaintive lore,
 Inspire my bosom with thine hallow'd flame,
 'Tis wisdom, justice, virtue, I deplore,
 Sacred to thee and to eternal fame.
 I weep the good old man, whose hoary hairs
 Now peaceful rest beneath the mould'ring ground.

What now avails thy Æsculapean skill,
 Thy drugs and nostrums or catholicon?
 The destinies depend not on thy will;
 Thy days are fix'd, thy healing influence gone.
 Could strictest piety o'ercome the grave,
 Or shield from death thy venerable head;
 Could virtue from the tyrant's fury save,
 Thou still had'st liv'd, nor had we mourn'd thee dead."

Doctor John and Elizabeth Finney had at least four children:

- 161. DAVID, m. Ann Thompson.
- 162. ROBERT, d. s. p. in 1771.

Susannah Bayard and Mrs. Hannah Gray. Her son John Finney d. January 19, 1753, aged 4 years and 2 months. He is buried with three brothers, "who died in infancy," within a brick enclosure in the Quaker Burying-Ground in New Castle.

* Doctor Robert Finney, of Thunder Hill, to whom his parents, Robert and Dorothy Finney, conveyed all their property by deed of gift, February 2, 1744-5. He appointed his nephew David Finney, of New Castle, one of the executors of his will.

† Printed in the volume already referred to (*THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE*, vol. iii. p. 221, foot-note) as containing some poems written by Mrs. Elizabeth Finney's brother, David French.

163. ELIZABETH, "of the Town of New Castle, spinster," May 30, 1788, when she parted with her interest in her father's house on Wood and Beaver Streets to her brother-in-law John Finney.
164. ANNA DOROTHEA, b. in 1735; m. John Finney.

53. MARY FRENCH,⁴ daughter of Robert and Mary (Sandelands) French, was born at New Castle on the Delaware. She married James Gardner, "husbandman" and "gentleman," born about 1700, and resided in Dover Hundred, in Kent County on Delaware. Mrs. Gardner died before her husband, who lived till August or September, 1773. His will contains bequests of land in Kent County, and of a tract in "Connecochque" in Cumberland County, Pa. (the latter devised to James Gardner, son of his "kinsman John Gardner, of the Forks of Brandywine," Pa.), also of £20 "to the Reverend Mr. John McCann, of White Clay Creek Hundred in New Castle County," and £100 "to the Trustees of the Newark Academy in the County of New Castle." The executors appointed in the instrument were his "respected friends," George Read, of New Castle,* and William Killen, of Kent County.† Mr. and Mrs. Gardner left two children:

165. ANNE, m. James McMullan.

166. MARTHA, m. William Rees, Ensign of one of the Associated Companies of Kent County in 1747-8. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to Mrs. Rees and James McMullan Gardner, June 17, 1784. Letters on the estate of Mrs. Rees were granted to Capt. Thomas Skillington, July 30, 1785.

55. ANNE SANDELANDS,⁴ daughter of Jonas and Mary (Taylor) Sandelands, was born at Upland. She married (Register

* The distinguished Signer of the Declaration of Independence, at this time Attorney-General of the Three Lower Counties. He became the second husband of Gertrude Ross, widow of Thomas Till, sister of Ann Catharine Yeates, and had a son William, who married a descendant of Jöran Kyn, hereafter mentioned.

† A gentleman whose history is thus recorded on his tombstone in the Presbyterian Churchyard at Dover, Delaware: "He was born in Ireland A. D. 1722; landed in America A. D. 1737; was first Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware under her Constitution adopted A. D. 1776, and until the adoption of her second Constitution A. D. 1792; and then Chancellor of Delaware until he resigned this office A. D. 1802. Died October 5th, 1807, aged 85 years."

of St. Paul's Church, Chester) May 13, 1731, Richard Magee, whom she survived, letters of administration on his estate being granted June 22, 1736. She afterwards married Richard Venables, and died before October, 1752.

By her first husband, Richard Magee, she had two children :

167. MARY, m. Thomas Paine, with whom she resided in Exeter Township, Berks County, Pa., in 1762, and from 1773 to 1786 in Amity Township, in the same county, during which period she parted with her interest in the estates of her deceased uncle David and aunt Rebecca Sandelands in Chester.
168. SUSANNAH, m. (license dated December 27, 1762) Elias Sheppard with whom she lived in 1763 in Philadelphia, and in 1774 in Fairfield Township, Cumberland Co., N. J. She also sold her interest in lands in Chester.

By her second husband, Richard Venables, she had one child :

169. ELIZABETH, m. Obadiah Caruthers, with whom she dwelt in 1769 in Greenwich Township, Cumberland Co., N. J., and in 1774 in Pittsgrove Township, County Salem. Like her sisters, she parted with her portion of the Sandelands estates in Chester.

56. MARY SANDELANDS,⁴ daughter of Jonas and Mary (Taylor) Sandelands, was born at Upland, and married (by May, 1734) James Claxton, who, at that time, resided in Chester, but removed, a few years afterwards, to Philadelphia. Here Mrs. Claxton died, and was buried in Christ Church Ground, August 1, 1750. Mr. Claxton survived his wife, and from 1756 to 1763 kept an "old inn* known by the name of the Three Tons, in Chestnut Street," on the south side, below Second Street, in our city. His name appears in the list of subscribers to the fund for building St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia. He died in Chester, and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his son-in-law, Richard Sewell, and his daughter, Elizabeth Claxton, May 26, 1778. Issue:

* So styled, even at that time, in the advertisement inserted in *The Pennsylvania Gazette* by Claxton's successor, Joseph Yates.

170. JAMES, bapt. in Christ Church, Philadelphia, January 5, 1739-40, aged one year; bur. in Christ Church Ground, January 18, 1739-40.
171. ANNE, m. (Register of Christ Church, Philadelphia) September 15, 1764, Richard Sewell. They were still living in Chester Township, in April, 1785.
172. JANE, m. Ebenezer Massey.
173. MARY, living in Chester Township in 1785, in 1797 a resident of Philadelphia, still unm. in 1805.
174. ELIZABETH, *ditto*.

58. SARAH SANDELANDS,⁴ daughter of Jonas and Mary (Taylor) Sandelands, was born at Upland, and married Oliver Thomas, of that place. Letters of administration on Mr. Thomas's estate were granted August 17, 1770, and on the estate of Mrs. Thomas, January 12, 1787. Children:

175. MARGARET, m. James Hogan, of Chester Township, where they were living in August, 1796.
176. DAVID, who still lived in Chester in 1797.
177. ANNE, m. ——— Henvis.

62. JAMES KEEN,⁵ eldest son of John and Susannah (Steelman) Keen, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia Co., Pa. He married Mercy, daughter of Joseph Ashton, of Lower Dublin Township,* eldest son of Joseph and Jane Ashton, of Dublin Township, born December 28, 1711. Mrs. Keen survived her husband, letters of administration on whose estate were granted to her December 4, 1742, and married, secondly (Register of Trinity Church, Oxford), March 29, 1745, Isaac Willard. She died before 1760. Mr. Keen had two children:

178. JOHN, b. March 4, 1738-9. With his brother James, he inherited from his grandfather joint propriety in sixty acres of land in Oxford Township, intersected by the Bristol Turnpike, but parted with his interest in it in April, 1762, when he resided in Lower Dublin Township. Afterwards he removed to the Northern Liberties, where he lived till September, 1782, when he purchased an estate

* A Vestryman of Trinity Church, Oxford, Philadelphia Co., to which parish his father made some bequests. The latter owned eight hundred acres of land in Dublin Township, and was one of the signers of the "Remonstrance" addressed to Gov. Markham, subscribed by Matthias and Erick Keen, mentioned in THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, vol. iii. p. 468.

devised by his grandfather to his uncle Jacob Keen, comprising about a hundred acres of land to the northeast of the former tract, known subsequently, from the peculiarity of its boundary fence, as "the stone-post farm." Here he took up his abode about this time, and continued to dwell, engaged in agricultural pursuits, the rest of his life. In 1794 he was chosen one of the Trustees of the Lower Dublin Academy, chartered that year, of which corporation his first wife's uncle, Edward Duffield, the noted clockmaker of Philadelphia, and executor of Franklin's will, was president. He m., 1st (Register of Trinity Church, Oxford), May 6, 1762, Sarah, daughter of Dr. Samuel Swift, "a physician of much skill and prudence," according to his contemporaries, and "one of the first who resided in Moreland,"* for thirty years Vestryman and Warden of Trinity Church.† Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph Duffield, of "Benfield," on the Manor of Moreland.‡ Mrs. Keen was b. November 28, 1743; and d. September 6, 1782. Mr. Keen m., 2dly, in 1785, Mary, daughter of Joseph Hall,§ by his wife Mary

* So spoken of in Dr. Joseph C. Martindale's *History of Byberry and Moreland*, p. 220. He d. November 20, 1784, aged 73 years. His grandfather, John Swift, is referred to in a former foot-note (*THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE*, vol. ii. pp. 446-7). For some account of the latter, see Gen. W. W. H. Davis's *History of the Hart Family*, pp. 24 *et seq.*, and *History of Bucks County*, pp. 96, 194, and 197-8. Besides serving, as before stated, for nearly forty years, as Member of the General Assembly of our Province, he was for some time a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County. Mr. Thomas Balch, in *Letters and Papers relating chiefly to the Provincial History of Pennsylvania*, confounds him with the father of John and Joseph Swift, of Philadelphia, mentioned hereafter in this genealogy.

† For several references to him in this connection see the Rev. Dr. Edward Y. Buchanan's *Historical Sketch of the Parish of Trinity Church, Oxford*.

‡ For some account of her family see *THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE*, vol. ii. p. 61, foot-note, and vol. iii. p. 323; also *Memorial of Thomas Potts, Junior*, by Mrs. Thomas Potts James (Cambridge, 1874), and *John Neill, of Lewes, Delaware, 1739, and his Descendants* (Philadelphia, 1875).

§ Son of Joseph Hall, "of Oxford Township, maltster," a Warden of Trinity Church, Oxford, in 1721, second son of Jacob Hall, "of Takonee, gentleman." Mr. Hall's mother was Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Rutter and his wife Rebecca Staples (for whom see *John Neill and his Descendants*). His sister Susannah m. John Rush, of Byberry, and became the mother of Dr. Benjamin Rush, the distinguished physician of our city, and Signer of the Declaration of Independence; and his sister Sarah m. the Rev. Samuel Finley, D.D., for several years President of the College of New Jersey, and was great-grandmother to the late Dr. Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the electro-magnetic telegraph. Two of Mrs. Finley's posterity are married to descendants of Jonathan and Mary (Keen) Crathorne.

Fisher,* b. September 29, 1742, who had survived two husbands, Jacob Laughlin (a Delegate from Philadelphia County to the Provincial Convention of 1775) and Simeon Cornell, both of Lower Dublin Township.† Mrs. Keen d. in Oxford Township, February 14, 1816. Mr. Keen d. in Oxford Township, May 17, 1808. In his youth he had been a Vestryman of Trinity Church, Oxford, but he lies buried with his wives in the Pennipack Baptist Churchyard. The following obituary notice of Mr. Keen appears in *The Freeman's Journal*, May 30, 1808, and in *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*, of the day after: "Died, at his farm, in the County of Philadelphia, on the 17th inst., deeply lamented by his relatives and friends, Mr. John Keen, in the 70th year of his age. He was an affectionate husband and father, and a kind and social neighbour. During his long and painful illness a Christian fortitude and pious resignation were strongly evinced. The long train of friends and acquaintances, who followed his remains to the grave, manifest the esteem in which he was held." He left issue by his first wife.‡

179. JAMES, b. June 1, 1740. He was still living in April, 1762.

63. MARY KEEN,⁵ daughter of John and Susannah (Steelman) Keen, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia Co., Pa. She married Toby Leech, of Oxford Township, eldest son of Toby and Hannah Leech, of Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia Co., and eldest grandson of Toby and Hester Leech, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, who came to America in 1682, and settled in Cheltenham Township, on a tract of land indicated on Holme's Map of Pennsylvania.§ Mr. Leech survived his wife and married again. Letters of

* Daughter of Joseph Fisher by his wife Mary Swift, daughter of John and Frances Swift, and great-aunt of Mrs. Sarah (Swift) Keen.

† Miss Hall was m. to Mr. Laughlin January 20, 1763. He d. in August, 1781. Her second husband, Mr. Cornell, d. in 1784.

‡ I am indebted for several facts concerning this portion of the family to the politeness of their grandson, John Forster Keen, Esq., of this city.

§ Both Mr. Leech's father and grandfather signed the "Remonstrance," addressed to Gov. Markham, March 12, 1696-7, recently referred to. The latter was a Member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia County, with Mrs. Leech's grandfather, Matthias Keen, in 1713-14, and for some years afterwards. In his will he describes himself as "Gentleman," bequeathing several houses, a corn mill, and about 3000 acres of land in Philadelphia, Chester, and New Castle Counties. He was a Vestryman of Trinity Church, Oxford, and lies buried in the adjoining cemetery, the

administration on his estate were granted to his widow Hannah Leech, April 16, 1751, the latter afterwards marrying Thomas Kenton, of Philadelphia County. Mary Leech had four children:

180. SUSANNAH, b. in 1738. She m. (Register of Trinity Church, Oxford), December 29, 1762, Benjamin Cottman, of Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia Co., eldest son of Benjamin and Frances Cottman, who came from Stepney Parish, Somerset Co., Md., to Oxford Township in 1745. They d. in Lower Dublin Township, and are bur. in Trinity Churchyard, Oxford, their tombstone bearing the following inscription: "Benjamin Cottman. Died September 7, 1812, in the 75th year of his age. He was long the steady friend and supporter of this Church, and for the last forty-seven years alternately a Vestryman and Warden.* Susanna Cottman, his wife. Died July 6, 1814, in the 76th year of her age. Their happiness consisted in a religious and domestic life, and in possessing the esteem of their neighbours. Their afflictions in witnessing a promising family of sons and daughters† precede them to the grave."
181. TOBIAS, b. in 1741. Described in 1766 "of Oxford Township, cooper."
182. BENJAMIN, b. in 1743. Described in 1766 "of Germantown, tanner."
183. HANNAH, b. in 1744. She m. (license granted May 7, 1765) Thomas Waggstaff, "of Philadelphia, carpenter."

inscription on his tombstone, and reference to his connection with the parish, appearing in the Rev. Dr. Buchanan's *Historical Sketch*, already cited. Mr. Leech's uncle, Thomas Leech, represented Philadelphia County in the General Assembly for nearly thirty years, being chosen Speaker in 1758 "in room of Isaac Norris, who fell sick." He was long a Vestryman and Warden of Christ Church, and was a Trustee of the College and Academy of Philadelphia from their foundation until his death in 1762.

* For mention of him in this connection see the Rev. Dr. Buchanan's *Historical Sketch*.

† In all nine children, buried in the same Churchyard, side by side, with separate tombstones. One of the number, only, has left descendants, Rebecca Cottman, m. to Joseph Thomas, nephew of Margaret and Hannah Thomas, wives, respectively, of her uncles Matthias and Elias Keen.

(To be continued.)

MEETINGS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

A special meeting of the Society was held in the Hall on the evening of Feb. 2, 1880, the President in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The President introduced Mr. John Austin Stevens, of New York, who read an interesting and valuable paper entitled: "The Route of the Allies from King's Ferry to the Head of Elk, 1781."

Mr. Charles M. Morris moved that the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. Stevens for his exceedingly interesting and valuable paper, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of it for preservation in the Archives of the Society,¹ which was adopted.

A stated meeting was held on the evening of March 8, 1880.

A large and distinguished company assembled in the Hall, among whom were His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, Ex-Governors Andrew G. Curtin and John F. Hartranft. There were also present many distinguished military and naval officers. "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States," under Admiral Emmons, attended in a body. The occasion was the formal presentation of a portrait painted by Balling of Major-General John F. Reynolds, which had been bequeathed to the Society by Rear-Admiral William Reynolds, the brother of the General.

On motion of Mr. Louis C. Madeira the reading of the Minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

The President of the Society pointed out the principal object of the meeting, and introduced Major Joseph G. Rosengarten, formerly of General Reynolds's Staff, who presented the portrait on behalf of the executors of Admiral Reynolds.

At the conclusion of Major Rosengarten's address, Mr. Vice-President Horatio Gates Jones offered a series of appropriate resolutions, which were seconded by Governor Hoyt in an eloquent speech and unanimously adopted.

Addresses and remarks were also made by Gen. John William Hoffman, Col. Chapman Biddle, Admiral George C. Emmons, who paid a tribute to his friend Admiral Reynolds, and Ex-Governor Curtin.

The Secretary read a letter from Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, giving personal recollections of General Reynolds, and regretting his inability to be present at the meeting.

The order of business was then resumed, and Col. John P. Nicholson nominated the present officers, whose terms were about to expire, for re-election at the next annual meeting, and tellers were appointed for that occasion.

The meeting then adjourned.

¹ It will shortly appear in the *Magazine of American History*, of which Mr. Stevens is editor.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

PITTSBURGH AFFAIRS IN 1781.—We publish below a letter from Ephraim Douglass, giving an account of military affairs in Pittsburgh in 1781, from the papers of Gen. James Irvine in the Historical Society. We believe the question has been raised if any Pennsylvanian took part in Clark's Expedition, a point on which the letter throws light of a definite character.

PITTSBURGH, 29th Aug'st, '81.

MY WORTHY FRIEND: Tho' I have been favored with no accounts from yourself and have had no information from any other person of your situation, I continue to hope that this will find you in the midst of happiness with your friends and tender connections in the City of your nativity. I am the more firmly established in this opinion from the successes which have attended our arms to the southward—where General Greene is said to have derobed the enemy in a very short time of all their boasted conquests in that country—and well knowing the title which such events give us to their indulgence, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of believing that you still experience one of the happy consequences which ought to be expected—the continuence of your Parole in Philadelphia.

I am here a mere spectator of the affairs of this country and in some respects consider myself very happy in being no more involved in them than I represent myself—but as it is a maxim in our general system of american politics as in the petty connection of opposing parties of this once happily unanimous continent, that every one must be, in private sentiment, if not in public declaration of one side or other; I am by this consideration restrained from entering into a detail of facts which I should otherwise do for your information, no less than from an unalterable regard I shall always have for truth and justice—tho' now half-exiled from my much-loved country.

Dissentions run high in every department of our transmontane Country—those between Virginia and Pennsylvania are not yet entirely healed, and a variety of new ones have been created—the citizen is opposed to the soldier, and a variety of parties formed from opinion, prejudice, or prospects of interest among themselves abstracted from their quarrels with the army about which they are also divided—and have had the fortune, or address to create divisions among the military people themselves, two of whom, the highest in rank, are at this time contending for the command, and each supported by his friends and adherents.

To leave a subject, which from my own feelings I think must be disagreeable to others, I will give you the news of the times. Two expresses arrived here four or five days ago from the Moravian towns on Muskingum with intelligence and letters from the ministers there, importing that two hundred and fifty Indians chiefly Delawares & Wyandots, were that far on their way to attack the different Garrisons or posts on this frontier and consequently to destroy the contiguous country. They gave out that they were to be joined by a party under either Guy Johnson or Sir John Johnson (I suppose they meant the latter tho' they rather believed the former) consisting of British, American whites & Indians to the amount of more than a thousand, who were now reported to be on their way from Canada. Two white men are said to accompany this party of savages both of whom I know—having

formerly lived in this country—the one named Matthew Elliot, the other Alexander McCormack. The expresses went so far as to assert that intelligence had been receiv'd of the large party from Canada being now employed in repairing the bridge between Presqu'île & Le Beuf.

Having now repeated the intelligence nearly as it was delivered, I will venture to give you my opinion of it. That a party of nearly the number first mentioned were on their way as far as the Moravian towns I believe there can be little doubt of and that their designs were directed against this country I think very certain, but rather believe it was the defenceless settlements than the fortified posts they meant to attack; hearing however there, of General Clarke's having gone down the river in force and supposing his operations aimed at their settlements, I think it more than probable that this circumstance would necessarily derange their affairs pretty much if not entirely set aside all thoughts of prosecuting any further their designs: what induces this belief the more is the length of time which has since elapsed without any further accounts of them. As to the story of the party from Canada I think it premature created thro' policy or believed thro' credulity. That such an attempt may be meditated there is highly probable—but that it should be so nearly executed without our having any further intimation of it I think not very likely.

I have as yet gone to no business—nor am I determined what to do. I will thank you for a line when you are at leisure—and also to give my undissembled good wishes to every one of the worthy family you live in—to Mr. Patton if you should have an opportunity.

I have mentioned General Clarke without giving you any account of his expedition. He left this place a month ago with a great many boats large and small, a very large quantity of flour, some salt, a good deal of Whisky and very little beef, and that little he chiefly lost before he got to Weeling where he continued some days. When he left this place his force amounted to something more than three hundred—comprised of draughts from the militia, from Volunteer infantry and a small troop of Volunteer Horse,—Captain Craig's company of Contl. Artillery, and Colonel Crocket's regiment of Virginia State troops; with three pieces of field ordnance including one Howitz, ordnance and other stores, &c. &c. At and about Weeling he was joined by numbers from that country, to what amount I cannot tell, and deserted by near an hundred of the militia who left this [place] with him. Colonel Laughry Lieutenant of Westmoreland County also followed him with upwards of one hundred Volunteers foot and horse from Penna. and overtook him somewhere below Weeling. He expected to [be] joined by more on the way. His intention was said to be up the great Miami—thence to Lake Erie, where he proposed to destroy the Indian settlements—all designs against D'Etroit are said to be laid aside for this time—God give him success! prays your very humble servant
EPHRAIM DOUGLASS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOTES BY SIMON SNYDER.—The manuscript, from which the following is printed, is in the autograph of Gov. Simon Snyder. It appears to have been a memorandum of his early life given to John Binns, who was no doubt to furnish that part which would treat of his public career. It is printed with the corrections, which are in the handwriting of Mr. Binns.

Simon Snyder was born at Lancaster, Nov. 1759. His father was a respectable mechanick who had emigrated to Penna. from Germany about the year 1740. The Maiden name of his mother was Knippenberg. She was born near Oppenheim in Germany. In April, 1774, his father Anthony Snyder died at Lancaster. In 1776 Simon Snyder left Lancaster, went and resided at York town more than 8 years. There learned the tanning &

Currying business. As a proof of early integrity it may be mentioned that he served an apprenticeship of 4 years without being bound by any Indenture or written contract. At York he learned, at night school, kept by John Jones, a worthy member of the society of friends, Reading, writing & arithmetic & made some progress in the mathematics. Often at the midnight hour after a hard days work Simon Snyder was found in the pursuit of Knowledge, & his Sundays were also constantly devoted to his studies. In July, 1784, He removed to the county of North⁴ to that part which is included in Union county & became a store keeper & the owner of a Mill. He soon became useful & respectable as a scrivener. He was ever the friend of the poor & distressed, modest & unassuming he was elected, unanimously, by the freeholders of a large district of country a Justice of the peace. In this office he officiated for 12 Years under two commissions. The first was granted under the Constitution of 1776, & the other under the late constitution, and so universally were his decisions respected there were no appeals to the Court of Common pleas & but one Certiorari sued out in all that time. Though the inhabitants consisted of the precinuous of all new countries, amongst whom quarrels & disputes are very frequent, yet his efforts to reconcile the contending parties so generally prevail'd. that of the many actions brought for assaults & batteries, he made return to the Court of Quarter Sessions of but two recognizances. In 1789 he was elected a member of the Constitution which formed the late Constitution of [Pennsylvania]. Though but a novice in politics his votes point him out as the steady supporter of those invaluable rights which govern the people of this free country. In 1797 he was elected a Member of the Legislature, & in 1802 was chosen Speaker of the house of Representatives. With him originated the arbitration principle first incorporated with other wholesome provisions for the adjustment of controversies brought before Justices of the peace in a law commonly called the 100§ act—after a few years experience this salutary principle was engrafted upon our general Judiciary system, by this truly patriarchal mode of adjusting controversies, many more causes are decided than by the ordinary one of trial by Jury. He continued after repeated unanimous elections to preside in the Chair until 1805 when he failed in his election for Gov^r. In 1806 he was again elected into the H. of Reps. & again chosen Speaker, continued to 1808 when he was elected Gov^r. Negatived the bank law—His conduct during the late war—Retiring from office, &c.

ASHE'S DEFEAT, 1779.—In an account of Georgia, in the Hutchins Papers, is the following statement regarding the defeat of Gen. Ashe on Briar Creek, Ga., which gives more particulars than any we have met with. Professor W. S. Cooley, to whom the Society is indebted for Hutchins Papers, has called our attention to this interesting document:—

At the lower bridge on Briar Creek, near its confluence with the river Savannah, is the place where Gen. Ash had his encampment in the spring of 1779 when he was defeated. The following is a detail of that affair taken from a gentleman who was with Provost at that time, & who tho' not in the action was on the field of battle immediately after—Some circumstances of cruelty attending this defeat which he was witness to, induce [me] briefly to mention part of his description—Provost, (he said) was posted at Hudson's Bluff, when he received intelligence of Gen. Ash's having advanced down the country, & encamped at this place. The intelligence was so minute that it informed particularly of Gen. Ash's situation as well as his view in moving thence, &c., upon which he immediately detached the 2nd Battalion of the 71st Regiment under the command of Maj. M'Pherson to take post near the Bridge in front of the American Army & to put on as formidable & menacing an appearance as possible; by which means he would raise Ash's

suspicion of its being the whole, or the advance of the whole British force, & remove apprehension of his rear where alone he was vulnerable, & where Provost designed to surprise him with an attack—calculating likewise with the Maj. the time when by forced marches, he would be able to execute his purpose, & pointing further wherein his detachment would otherwise be of assistance to his main design &c.

In the evening following the morning that M'Pherson was detached upon this business, Provost decamped with the whole force under his command, consisting of 500 light Infantry, the 1st Battalion of the 71st, the Dragoons, the Rangers, Carolina Regiments, Militia, &c., & made a circuitous march that night, to the Beaver Dams 20 miles distant, where he halted for a few hours, & the next day reached Paris's Mills on Briar Creek 20 odd miles further. By these movements he had got near a dozen miles above the encampment of the Americans—without losing time, the same evening he crossed the Creek, his army marched over the Mill dam & his Artillery &c. was transported across by a flat that a party he had pushed before for that purpose had procured. Then he rested for the night & the next morning marched by daybreak, leaving however part of his militia &c. to keep this post, in order to secure his retreat, in case of a defeat. The first appraisal that the American Gen. had of the enemy's being in his rear, was at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon by the survivors of his Picket being driven in (who were advanced about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from his main body) by the British light Infantry, & immediately afterwards had information of the British being just upon him. However he had time to draw up his forces upon an eminence facing his camp where he received the British Light Infantry & Battalion Corps with great bravery and firmness. His orders to his Troops (tis said) were for them to reserve their fire until the enemy were within 30 yards of them; this they accordingly did, and gave their whole fire just as the enemy were rising the eminence on which they were drawn up. But from being too eager leveling almost horizontally, not a British soldier fell. The British ardently pushed on, gave their fire, & rushed in with the Bayonet. The Americans were thrown into disorder & fled, and numbers were drowned in attempting to cross Briar Creek. Gen. Egbert delivered his sword to a British Officer, & received quarter—Gen. Ash escaped by swimming the river—Many parties of the Americans finding the day lost, threw down their arms & begged for quarter, but alas! they found none. The merciless 71st & Light Infantry boasted of sheathing their bayonets in the bosoms of these poor suppliants. The gentleman who gave this detail, saw the next morning on the field and adjoining (places) many clusters of Americans who had been massacred on their knees praying for quarter, most of their bodies disfigured with repeated gashes and stabs—Sir James Baird of the 71st whose name is known in the Northern parts of America as well as in these, for his unfeeling heart & relentless cruelty vaunted of having put to death near a dozen of these supplicants with his own hand & exultingly showed their blood oozing out of the touchhole of his fusee (fusil). But what particularly added to the horrors of the field was, that part of the 71st, in the night after plundering the camp, set fire (thro' sport) to the booth Huts where the American sick were, & to which a number of the wounded had crawled by way of sanctuary from the Highlanders as well as to screen themselves from the inclemency of the night. Their parched and blackened bodies joined the next morning in offering a sight such perhaps as the sun seldom rises upon among civilized nations. His nature (said the gentleman) sickened at so many spectacles of cruelty & he turned away with disgust from the scene execrating the Caledonian feelings that gloried in such inhumanity. At another spot 14 or 15 wounded Americans had been brought together by some of the humane of the English, under a pine tree, in order as he sup-

posed to have their wounds dressed, but alas! they never experienced the Dr's aid. It was 10 o'clock & the shade having rounded from off them, they were exposed to a very burning sun. At the time he came up, a 71st officer and his party passing along stopped likewise to view them, several were just expiring & others appeared in the agonies of death. The rest that were able to speak joined in supplicating their pity, and begged the soldiers for a little water from their canteens. Can it be believed that their piteous situation, their gaping wounds, their convulsed frames & agonizing tears moved not the soldiers hearts—their prayers were answered with dams & wishes that all rebels were in the same predicament, & the party moved off without giving a drop of water to cool their parching lips. Would a Savage, would an Indian have done so? But these were heroes of a people that boasted of being more civilized in the 12th century than the rest of Europe are at this day. He added other instances equally as cruel & disgusting to relate which we must pass over, & conclude with observing that had Maj. M'Pherson obeyed his instructions, few of the Americans could have escaped.

BISHOP WHITE TO PRESIDENT WASHINGTON.—Copy of a letter of Bishop White to Mr. Lear, Private Secretary to General Washington, apologizing for the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church not waiting upon the President on his birthday, A. D. 1792, because it fell in that year on Ash Wednesday.

SIR:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21st, 1792.

It was the design of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, together with those of the different denominations in this City, to do themselves the honour of waiting in a body, on the President of the United States, on the 11th instant: A wrong intimation in the newspapers having led them into the mistaken supposition of *that's* being his birth-day. As the occasion is now found to fall on Ash-Wednesday, the duties of which claim the attention of the Clergy of the Episcopal Church in a peculiar way, I write in their name, to ask the favour of you, to account to the President for their not being of the number of those who will have the honour of waiting on him to-morrow: and farther, to signify the request which they most respectfully make to the President, that they may be allowed to offer him *their* congratulations on the next levee day: unless he should condescend to appoint an earlier time; as it would be most agreeable to them to take the first opportunity for the purpose, that his high engagements will permit.

Since my being desired to make this request, it has been intimated to me that the *Clergy of some other societies* intend to delay their attendance until our's, and for the same reason.

Permit me, Sir, to trouble you once more. Yesterday I visited Dr. Blair, who is confined to his bed. Finding that I intended writing to you on the above subject, he wished that his indisposition might be mentioned, as that would prevent him, for the time, from joining in the congratulations of to-morrow. I hope, Sir, you will excuse this freedom: and I am, with respect, your very humble servant.

WM. WHITE.

[This copy is made by the Rev. William White Bronson, grandson of the Bishop.]

HALF-KING, or SERUNIYATTA, was a celebrated chief of the Six Nations, who had his residence or hunting cabin on the Little Beaver, about fifteen miles from Logstown. Washington, on his journey to the Ohio in the autumn of 1753, invited the Half-King to meet him at the latter place, where the noted Shingas resided, and a conference was had. He seems to

have been a chief of considerable prominence, and was a warm and faithful friend to the English. His speech to the French commander at Venango is given in Washington's journal. Half-King accompanied Washington to Fort Machault, where strenuous efforts were made by the French to entice him to desert the English, but all to no purpose. In 1754 he was with Washington on his excursion to dislodge the French from the disputed territory on the Ohio, and was his constant counsellor until after the surrender of Fort Necessity, at the Great Meadows, on the 4th of July that year. The surprise and defeat of M. de Jumonville, on the 28th of May previous, was largely due to the sagacity and faithfulness of the Half-King. About the last of September, in company with Monacatootha and other Indians, he was at Harris's Ferry on his return westward. He was quite ill when he arrived, and died there on the evening of October 1, 1754. "The Indians blamed the French for his death by bewitching him." He was buried with considerable pomp and ceremony on the river's bank, near the grave of the first John Harris, and possibly within the present inclosure, attended by Conrad Weiser, who had been sent for to Shamokin; Edward Shippen, of Lancaster; Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, who conducted the funeral services "according to the English custom," and others. His family remained some time with John Harris. The death of the Half-King was a serious loss at this time. Messengers were at once despatched with the news to the Governors of Pennsylvania and Virginia, and to Sir William Johnson. General Washington had a high regard for him, and Edward Shippen, in a letter to Governor Hamilton, a year previous to his death, spoke of him "as of very great note and esteem among the Six Nations." It may be here stated that he is frequently confounded with a Wyandot chief of the same name mentioned by Loskiel and Heckewelder. These missionaries never knew *Seruniyattha*.

W. H. E.

ELEAZER OSWALD TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—We are indebted to Mr. Richard W. Oswald for the following interesting document regarding his ancestor:—

I am a Citizen of Philadelphia in the United States of America, and served as Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery during that Revolution. The Death of one of my Wife's Relations, occasioned my coming to England to settle some domestic affairs. This was at the Time that France was invaded last year. It was my Intention to return Home as soon as my Business was settled: But the Dangers to which France was then exposed by the Invasion, and the anxiety I felt for the Success of the Revolution, determined me to defer my Return to America, and to come to France and offer my Services in any manner in which I could be most usefully employed.

In London I purchased a Horse, for which I gave Forty Guineas, and arrived with him in Paris the Beginning of September last. The Minister Servan gave me an order to join the Army then commanded by Dumourier at St. Minchaud. A few Days afterwards I was announced in General Orders as Colonel of Artillery. I was in the memorable Battle of Gemape, and afterwards in another the Day before the Army of France took possession of Liege. At the close of the Campaign, I had a Congé to come to Paris.

I arrived in Paris at the Time that the affairs of Ireland were becoming serious, and bore the Appearance of a Revolution. The Executive Council were then employing themselves to know what was the real Situation of Things in that Country; and as I was an American, and could go to Ireland with less Suspicion than another person, I was sent by the Minister Le Brun, upon that Business. I left my Horse in his care and possession. I retained my Rank as Colonel of Artillery, and asked no other Recompense for the Business I undertook than what my Expences should amount to.

I set off from Paris about the 20th of February last. When I arrived at Calais the passage to Dover was obstructed, and the War with England commencing soon after, I had no other way of getting to Ireland than by a Neutral Vessel to Christiansand in Norway, and from thence through Scotland to Ireland.

When I arrived in Ireland, the Volunteers had tamely suffered themselves to be disarmed by the British Soldiery, and all prospect of a Revolution in that Country was at an End, at least for a Time. I returned by an American Vessel from Ireland to Bordeaux, where I arrived about the last of May.

I came immediately to Paris, and made my Report of the State of Affairs in Ireland, and the Circumstances of my Journey to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. From which Department I received only my account of Travelling Expences; and was told that my Horse was dead, for which I can get no compensation.

I was then referred to the War Department for my Pay as Colonel of Artillery. And after having attended upon these Departments ever since the 8th of June, I am now informed that I cannot be paid, either the Arrears of Pay due to me, or for my Horse.

Thus circumstanced, I have appealed to the National Convention for Justice, not doubting but some mode will be pointed out by this Committee to justify my Claims.

ELEAZER OSWALD.

Sept. 1st.

Paris, 1793.

BIRTHDAY ODE TO JOHN PENN.—Samuel W. Pennypacker, Esq., has sent us the subjoined verses, which are from the "Bee Hive" of Francis Daniel Pastorius. The subscribers were no doubt scholars of Pastorius.

GENETBLIACUM OR AN HEARTY CONGRATULATION.

Since Children are the Lord's Reward
 Who get them may rejoyce
 Yea, Neighbours upon this regard
 May make a gladsome Noise
 Therefore us thinks we dwell so near
 Dear Governour to thy gate
 That thou mayst lend an Ear to hear
 What Babes congratulate
 God bless the child! (we young ones cry)
 And add from time to time
 To William Penn's posterity
 The like! Here ends our Rime
 But fervent Prayers will not end
 Of honest men for thee
 And for thy happy government
 With whom we all agree

ZECHARIAH WHITPAINE
 ISRAEL PEMBERTON
 ROBERT FRANCIS
 JOHN WHITE
 SAMUEL CARPENTER JUN
 JOH. SAM. PASTORIUS

PHILADELPHIA the 29 day of the
 xi mo Anno 1699-700

for themselves; and in the behalf
 of their school-fellows.

EGLÉ'S HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A new edition of Dr. Wm. H. Eggle's useful and excellent Illustrated History of Pennsylvania has been issued by

E. W. Gardner, of Philadelphia. A number of errors which occurred in the former edition have been corrected and the whole volume carefully revised; a sketch of Lackawanna County being added to complete it to the present time.

To any one having occasion to refer to a History of Pennsylvania, this work is almost indispensable. We know of no other in which events that have occurred during the last forty years are treated, and of none containing so reliable a general history of the State. We hope the book will meet with the entire success which its merits make it deserve, and that its author may receive every encouragement to continue his indefatigable labor in the cause of State history.

CARRINGTON'S BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. are about to issue the fourth edition of this valuable work, the text of which has been carefully revised and corrected by the author. Gen. Carrington has added notes to the chapters treating of the Battles of Long Island, Germantown, Bemis Heights, and to The movements of Lafayette and Cornwallis in Va. In that on Germantown he has to a great extent accepted the views expressed in Dr. Lambdin's Centennial Address published in vol. I. of the PENNA. MAGAZINE.

Queries.

AN EARLY EXECUTION IN PITTSBURGH.—From a letter printed in the Franklin, Pa., *Spectator* of May 20, 1875, that was copied from the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, I extracted the following reminiscence of colonial days which is worthy of preservation:—

"I remember my grandfather telling me in September, 1832, at the Mansion House at Fifth and Wood streets, that the only school which he attended was in a log-house not far from the opposite (northeastern) corner, the door of which opened on a recent Indian grave.

"It was a murderer's grave, and over it the scholars would leap when let out of school, shouting 'He'll ketch you! he'll ketch you!' etc. etc. The Indian there buried was a chief of a tribe near Detroit, who in a drunken quarrel had killed one of a different tribe.

"The latter had a brother, who was at a school for Indians situated somewhere in Canada or New England. Not long after the killing the Chiefs of the Northwestern tribe were summoned to Fort Pitt, and the young Chief came from the school to revenge the death of his brother if he met his murderer. The latter was found present, and a jury of Chiefs thereupon met on the spot where General O'Hara afterwards built his house, and decided that the murderer had forfeited his life to the kinsman of his victim. The fellow accepted the verdict, without appeal, and the next morning all assembled around an *iron kettle* filled with whiskey on the spot where the trial was held. The boys and people of the place were looking on, the doomed man singing his death-song and taking his last drinks, when at a signal from the head-chief, the friend of the murdered Indian advanced, buried his tomahawk in the brain of the culprit, and ended the feud. The murderer was buried about Fifth and Wood streets in a garden. The narrative made a strong impression on me at the time I heard it. The occurrence must have taken place between 1767 and 1770."

Have any of the readers of the *MAGAZINE* ever heard of the above incident, and who the young chief was who avenged the death of his brother. I have heard something about it from a descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of Fort Pitt, and am under the impression that he thought it was Montours. He also fixed the time about two or three years earlier than that in the letter. F. S. D.

OWEN.—Among the Provincial Councillors in Gov. Patrick Gordon's time appears the name of Evan Owen. Is anything known of his descendants? He died in 1727 leaving a widow and three children, who, according to the Orphans' Court records, were all under age. P. H. S.

DELAWARE FAMILIES.—The loss of several of the early will books has interfered with genealogical research in New Castle County: and families that figured prominently in the days of Penn can no longer be traced. Can any body furnish the writer with information as to ancestry or descendants of Col. John French, the active Sheriff who assisted young Gov. Evans in his attempt to scare the Quakers, and who held so many offices in the Lower Counties? Two of his daughters married respectively William Battell and Robert Robertson. Address C., Historical Society.

BRADDOCK'S GRAVE.—The notice we inclose is from a paper of the day. Will some of the Pittsburgh correspondents of the *MAGAZINE* inform us if it is correct, and what the condition of the grave is now?

Braddock's grave is protected by American hands. On November 29, 1871, Josiah King, of the *Pittsburg Commercial Gazette*, and J. R. Murdock carried into execution a plan for inclosing the grave with a fence and setting out trees around it. They planted an English elm, two English larches, two Norway spruces, a willow descended from one imported by the late B. A. Fahnestock from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena, and several varieties of American shrubbery. The grave is in a field belonging to the estate of the late James Dixon, on the north side of the old National turnpike, nine miles east of Uniontown, and William A. Gaither, who lives on the adjoining farm, has promised Mr. King to interest himself in the preservation of the trees, and the fence is to be repainted this spring. G.

LEWIS NICOLA.—The undersigned, who is at present engaged in collecting data for a history of Brigadier-General Lewis Nicola or Nicolas (who was Colonel of the Invalid Corps, Continental Army, during the Revolution), his ancestors, and descendants, would be greatly obliged to any one who could furnish him with any information regarding the said Lewis Nicola or Nicolas, or the descendants of his six daughters, who were—

1st. Charlotte, born in Ireland, Feb. 9, 1761, married at St. Peter's Church, Phila., March 1, 1781, Dr. Matthew Maus, Surgeon of the Invalid Corps, who died at Georgetown, D. C. (where he had been settled for some time), on the 24th of Sept. 1787, leaving issue by his wife three children, Louisa, John Nicolas, and Gustavus. She married 2dly Dr. Wm. Cozens, of Phila., who afterwards removed to Washington, D. C., where he died in 1819, leaving issue by his wife, who died at the same place in 1830, four children, Harriet, Lewis, Gustavus, and Horatio.

2d. Margaret, born in Ireland, March 1, 1764, and married a Mr. Bigham, by whom she had two daughters, Jane and Charlotte.

3d. Jane, born in Ireland, Feb. 28, 1765, married June 17, 1782, Tatmage Hall, who, on Sept. 25, 1777, was appointed Ensign of the 7th Connecticut Infantry, and at the close of the war was Lieutenant and Paymaster of the Invalid Corps. He lived in the South, where he died in 1793, leaving issue by

his wife four children, Lewis Nicola, born May 23, 1783, and baptized at St. Peter's Church, Phila., Hannah, who married in Charlestown, South Carolina, a Dr. Jones, William, and Catharine.

4th. Mary, born in Ireland, April 14, 1766, and married June 9, 1785, Capt. Thomas Nash, 3d, of Green's Farm, Fairfield, Conn., who died June 29, 1815, leaving issue by his wife, who died in Phila., aged 60, four children, William Burr, M.D., Lewis Nicolas, Harriet, who married Wm. Chrystie, of Phila., and Delia, who married Wm. Cozens, of Phila.

5th. Ann, born in Northampton County, about 1770-1, and married July 19, 1790, John Fisher. She died Jan. 6, 1793, leaving issue one child, Eliza.

6th. Sarah, born at Phila., Nov. 15, 1779, and baptized at St. Peter's Church, Phila., married at the same church Dec. 22, 1796, Jacob Webb, a sea captain of Rootland, Maine. She survived her husband, by whom she had one son, who was also a sea captain, and was for a long time supposed to have been lost at sea, but who afterwards returned to Rootland, his native place.

W. F. C.

Replies.

"SOCKEN ABOVE THE GREAT SWAMP" (vol. iii. p. 359).—Saucon Creek, emptying into the Lehigh from the southwest, a few miles below Bethlehem, in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, is undoubtedly the place mentioned. It is about twelve miles north of the marshy territory, including Quaker-town, in the upper end of Buck's County, and designated in colonial days "The Great Swamp." Heckewelder states Saucon is a corruption from the Delaware Indian term Sakunk, signifying "where a smaller stream empties into a larger, hence its place of outlet." A Friends' meeting-house in the neighborhood was known as the Swamp Meeting. J.

WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE TO J. F. MERCER (vol. iii. pp. 116-240.)—In a former number of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE the question was asked where the letters which are here printed could be found. The answer elicited referred the querist to the "Pennypacker Reunion," page 39. We had not space at the time to more than refer to that volume; but as the letters are particularly interesting, and there was but a small edition of the book in which they appeared, we now give them in full:—

MOUNT VERNON. 9th Sept. 1786.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 20th ult. did not reach me until about the first inst. It found me in a fever from which I am now but sufficiently recovered to attend to business. I mention this to show that I had it not in my power to give an answer to your proposition sooner.

With respect to the first, I never meant (unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it) to possess another slave by purchase; it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by the Legislature by which slavery in this country may be abolished by slow, sure, and imperceptible degrees. With respect to the second, I never did nor ever intend to purchase a military certificate. I see no difference it makes to you (if it is one of the funds allotted for the discharge of my claim) who the purchaser is. If the depreciation is three for one only, you will have it in your power, whilst you are at the receipt of customs—Richmond, where it is said the great regulator of this business (Greaves) resides—to convert them into

specie at that rate. If the difference is more, there would be no propriety, if I inclined to deal in them at all, in my taking them at that exchange.

I shall rely on your promise of two hundred pounds in five weeks from the date of your letter. It will enable me to pay the workmen which have been employed at this house all the Spring and Summer (some of whom are here still). But there are two debts which press hard upon me, one of which, if there is no other resource, I must sell land and negroes to discharge. It is owing to Geo. Clinton of New York, who was so obliging as to borrow and become my security for £2500 to answer some calls of mine. This sum was to be returned in twelve months from the conclusion of the Peace. For the remainder of it, about eight hundred pounds of your currency, I am paying an interest of 7 per cent., but the high interest (tho' more than any estate can bear), I should not regard if my credit was not at stake to comply with the conditions of the loan. The other debt, tho' I know the person to whom it is due wants it, and I am equally anxious to pay it, might be put off a while longer. This sum is larger than the other.

I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

To Francis Mercer, Esq.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

LAGRANGE, February 9, 1791.

MY DEAR SIR:—

I have not for a long while heard of you and Gen'l Scott. Be pleased to let me know how you are, what news you have from him, when you expect him from England, and when I may hope for the pleasure to see you at Lagrange. This note goes by my daughter-in-law, who leaves me to remain two months with her parents. George, who is going on a visit to a friend, shall be here on Thursday, and a few days after at Paris, where he will be very eager to wait upon you. The post direction here you will know should you have something to communicate to me rather than to the postmaster-general. Give it with a recommendation to my children, *Rue Daujon*, No. 12. The public papers say nothing of Parliamentary debates, nor of interior politics. The only way to be kept *au courant* is through the correspondence of friends. There is no opportunity to write to America. I beg you to remember me most affectionately to your excellent father, my old friend and brother in patriotic arms.

Most truly yours,

To John T. Mercer, Virginia.

LAFAYETTE.

ALEXANDER LOWREY (vol. iv. p. 90).—In Dr. Egle's "Sketch of Col. Alex. Lowrey," a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776, a few inadvertent errors have occurred. He was born two or three years earlier than the date given, to wit, 1727. He told his daughter Fanny Evans frequently that he was *six years of age* when father Lazarus came to America, and it is of record that the latter was licensed by the Lancaster County Court in the winter of 1730. He died January 31, 1805, and not in 1806. He left but *one son* surviving him.

Columbia, Pa., May 5, 1880.

SAMUEL EVANS.

GEORGE ROSS (vol. iv. p. 118).—In the note on George Ross, printed in the last number of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, Mr. C. R. II. gives the following extract from a letter of Edward Burd to his father, July 25, 1779: "George Ross you find is dead. He was very cheerful on his death-bed; he said he was going a long journey, and that he was almost tired before he set off but the place was cool, and there were most excellent *wives* there, and that he should fare deliciously. That Mrs. Ross did not expect to see

him so soon after her." In the printed edition of the *Shippen Papers* the passage appears as given by Mr. H.; but in the manuscript letter in the Historical Society the word *wives* reads *wines*.

GEORGE ORD (vol. iv. p. 47).—In the brief reference to the late Mr. George Ord, of Philadelphia, in the article on *South Second Street*, page 47 of the last number of the MAGAZINE, the name of Mr. Ord's father is inadvertently given as John Ord, that of a merchant of our city, and Judge of the Orphans' Court, of the same period, who was, however, so far as known, no relative. Mr. Ord was the only son of George Ord, who was born in England, May 26, 1741, and settled in Southwark, Philadelphia County, where he married, January 17, 1767, Rebecca, daughter of George and Judith (Månson) Lindmeyer, of Southwark, sister-in-law of the Rev. Eric Nordenlind, Pastor Extraordinary of the Swedish Lutheran Churches on the Delaware, of Capt. Joseph Blewer, the well known member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776 (a sketch of whom appears on page 195 of the last volume of the MAGAZINE), and of Mr. George Melin, a native of Sweden, who lived on the south side of Christian Street between Front and Swanson, where Mrs. Melin owned several houses. Mr. George Ord, Senior, was chosen a Warden of the Port of Philadelphia, April 11, 1785. He died in the dwelling spoken of by Mr. Ward, on the west side of Front Street above *Catharine*, October 13, 1806, and lies buried with Mrs. Ord in Gloria Dei Churchyard.

K.

EDWARD WHALLEY, the Regicide (vol. i. 55, 230, 359; vol. ii. 115, 234).—

In No. 1 of vol. i. of the MAGAZINE I put before you certain facts relating to the History of the celebrated Edward Whalley, including among them a paper written by my great-great-grandfather, Thomas Robins, 3d, of South Point, Worcester County, Md. Upon the assertions made in this paper I based, as may be remembered, an argument tending to prove that the Regicide died, not as was formerly thought in New England, but rather on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. In a later note upon the subject I claimed for this first paper that it was purely tentative in its nature, and intended to bring out, as indeed it did, certain evidence which was unattainable to me in any other way. It was in this spirit that I answered all the arguments which have been brought against my theory, opposing them only in that they did not sufficiently meet the facts upon which my argument was based. But at the same time I could not but see that there were certain points in which that argument was weak either from a deficiency of concurrent evidence, or from too great a demand upon possibilities. For this reason I have never regarded my theory as satisfactorily proven, although to my mind, it was worthy of more investigation than I had been able to give to it.

For this reason I entered into a correspondence with the clerks of Somerset and Worcester counties, Md., to ascertain, if possible, whether the deed conveying Genezar to Edward Whalley was in existence. It will be remembered that Genezar was a tract of 2200 acres, bought by Whalley of Maryland from Colonel Stephen (or Stevens), and in which South Point Whalley's house was located. Both Mr. Geo. T. Brattan, the clerk of Worcester Co., and Colonel Levin L. Waters, who occupies a like position in Somerset, wrote me that they were unable to find any such deed of transfer. I had therefore given up as an impossibility the idea of using such collateral evidence, when a few days ago I received a letter from the Rev. L. P. Bowen, of Newtown, Worcester Co., Md., which contains data which cause me materially to modify my statements in my first paper.

Mr. Bowen is a descendant of William Bowen, who was a witness to the will of Edward Whalley (see PENNA. MAGAZINE, vol. i. No. 1, p. 66), and also of

Ebenezer and Bridget (Whalley) Franklin. In the course of some researches he has discovered several documents which throw some light upon the history of the Whalleys of Maryland. Among these papers were three deeds of transfer; a synopsis of these he sends me, and I produce it verbatim:—

- “1. Deeds of a division of a tract of land between Edward Wale and Charles Ratcliff dated 1681 (‘near y^e heads of y^e branches of y^e Assateague River’) patented to the same two in common in 1679.
- “2. Another division of another tract of land called Jenezar (so spelled) of 2200 acres, granted to the same in 1679 and also divided 1681.
- “3. A parcel of land on north side of Pokemoke patented to George Wale in 1658, another part in 1668, and both conveyed by George Wale and Lewis his wife to Edward Wale in 1678.”

Now as far as these deeds go the dates tally sufficiently well to support the Maryland theory as to the burial place of the regicide. It will be remembered that the last account of Whalley in New England is contained in Goffe’s letter to his wife in 1674 (PENNA. MAGAZINE, vol. i. p. 58), and that it was claimed by the writer that Whalley left New England and appeared in Virginia in 1680 or thereabouts. This George Whalley mentioned in the deeds of transfer might have been a cousin who was holding the lands for Whalley and his heirs, and so the theorizing might have gone on *ad infinitum*.

But records are remorseless as regards theory, and Mr. Bowen has discovered still more evidence to the detriment of the Maryland hypothesis. This consists of the entry in the *Court Records* of the marriage of Edward Wale; it reads as follows:—

“Edward Wale and Elizabeth Ratcliff were married at Pocomoke by Mr. Wm. Stevens, one of his Lordship’s Justices of the Peace, for y^e county 29th of January, 1669.”

i. e. five years after the removal of Whalley and Goffe to Mr. Russell’s house at Hadley, and five years before the mention by Goffe in his letter of Mr. R. (presumably Richardson, the name assumed by Whalley). Appended to this entry is another containing the dates of the births of the nine children born to this marriage, viz:—

1. John	b. at Pocomoke,	Dec. 2, 1669.
2. Sarah	b. at Pocomoke,	Feb. 4, 1671.
3. Elizabeth	b. at Sinepuxent,	Aug. 25, 1677.
4. Charles	b. at Sinepuxent,	Feb. 20, 1679.
5. Bridget	b. at Sinepuxent,	Oct. 8, 1681.
6. William	b. at Sinepuxent,	Dec. 26, 1683.
7. Nathaniel	b. at Sinepuxent,	April 8, 1686.
8. Rachel	b. at Sinepuxent,	Nov. 15, 1688.
9. Elias	b. at Sinepuxent,	Jun. 28, 1691.

Such is the case which I have made against myself. But I cannot persuade myself to disregard entirely the evidence contained in Robins’s Narrative of 1769 (PENNA. MAGAZINE, vol. i. p. 60). However full of errors it may be, it is evident that Thomas Robins 3d. in writing that paper, was penning only what was current tradition with regard to his ancestor and the ancestor of so many families on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Independent of the account furnished by this narrative it has always been believed, and it is even now universally accepted on the “Eastern Shore” to-day that the regicide died and was buried at South Point. But like all traditionary evidence it has become confused, and much that is untrustworthy has been added to it. For this reason I have always carefully refrained from intro-

ducing any such evidence into my arguments on the subject, trusting only to the documentary evidence which was available.

But where there is so much smoke there must have been some fire. Undoubtedly the Edward Wale, of Maryland, was of the family of Edward Whalley, the regicide, and most probably he was his son (as has been already suggested by Mr. Dexter and Mr. Whitmore). The fault, then, of the Robins Narrative would be that of confusing two generations, of losing sight of the father in 1664, and of confusing him with the son in 1678; a not unnatural mistake after the lapse of a century.

Were I inclined to go a step farther, I would state the case as follows: In 1660 at the Restoration, Whalley was obliged to fly from England to the Provinces to escape the vengeance of the king. After many times narrowly escaping capture, he settled at last at Hadley at the house of Mr. Russell. In 1665 Edward Whalley, the younger, followed his father to this country, but avoiding New England, settled in Virginia, and afterwards in Maryland. In 1680 Edward Whalley, the elder, left Hadley, journeyed to Maryland and joined his son, with whom he lived until his death a few years later. Edward Whalley, the younger, died in 1718. But this would be all theory without any facts save alone possibility to support it. It would be safer to say that Edward Wale, of Maryland, was a near relative, presumably a son of the Regicide, and that we know nothing certainly of the latter after the date of Goffe's letter in 1674. So much I think may safely be conceded.

ROBERT P. ROBINS, M.D.,

Phila. May 24, 1880.

To the Editor of the
PENNA. MAGAZINE.

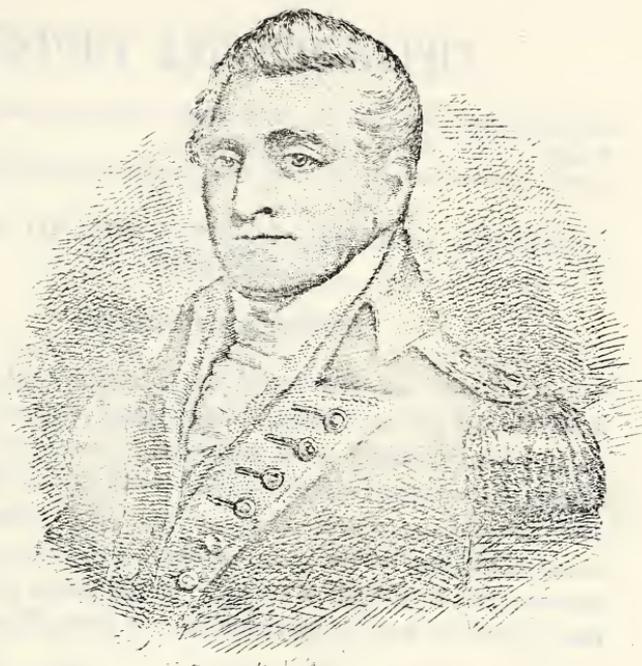
CAPTAIN WILLIAM MARTIN (vol. iv. p. 127).—From a Return of the Officers of Pa. State Regiment of Artillery commanded by Col. Thomas Proctor, in my possession, I learn that William Martin was commissioned 5th First Lieutenant of that Regiment April 1, 1777; and that he was taken prisoner in March, 1778. March 11, 1779, he was promoted 4th First Lieutenant. On the 20th of April, 1780, Captain Isaac Craig, with a Detachment of Proctor's Artillery and Artillery Artificers was ordered to Fort Pitt, in anticipation of an attack on that fort. William Martin as Captain Lieutenant was second in command in the Detachment. They left Carlisle, May 23d, and reached Fort Pitt on the 25th of June. In 1781 the Detachment was ordered to join Gen. Geo. Rodgers Clark at the Falls of the Ohio, with the view of attacking Detroit. They left Fort Pitt July 29th and joined Gen. Clark at the Falls; but the General being disappointed by the "Hunters of Kentucky," he was forced to abandon the expedition, and the Detachment returned to Fort Pitt December 26, 1781. I have a number of muster and pay rolls of the Detachment in which the name of Wm. Martin appears until March, 1783, after which his name is omitted. I have two Inspection Returns for June and July, 1782, signed "*William Martin, Capt. Lt. of Artillery.*"

Allegheny, May 24, 1880.

(ISAAC CRAIG.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS

AND



Andrew Porter

THE
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OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. IV.

1880.

No. 3.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GENERAL ANDREW
PORTER.

BY WILLIAM A. PORTER.

Robert Porter emigrated to America from Ireland, in the year 1720. He came from what is known as the Isle of Bert, which is distant about nine miles from the city of Londonderry. The ruins of the dwelling which his father occupied may yet be seen. The original farm has been divided into several parts, and continues to be occupied and cultivated by those of the same family. It is a bold and picturesque country, and a fit place for the rearing of men of energy and decision.

He landed at Londonderry, New Hampshire, and soon afterwards purchased and settled on a farm in what is now Worcester Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, about four miles distant from Norristown. He occupied this farm until the day of his death, which took place on the 14th of July, 1770, in the seventy-second year of his age. The records of the church show that in 1741 he was an Elder of the Norriton Presbyterian Church. He reared a large family—nine sons and five daughters. Some of his sons moved westward and southward. Those who stayed and those who went, became generally farmers or tradesmen.

The most successful and prominent of his sons was Andrew, born on his father's farm on the 24th of September, 1743. The only correct sketch of his life, and that a very meagre one, was given to the public in 1824 by Mr. Thomas J. Rogers in his *American Biographical Dictionary*. The dates and facts mentioned in this sketch have been generally accepted as correct by all branches of General Porter's family, and I will give the substance of it here, before proceeding to add some facts not heretofore published.

It seems that the boy had shown a taste for reading the few books he could procure. At the age of eighteen or nineteen, his father had determined on his learning the trade of a carpenter with an elder brother; but, after a few months' trial, he was declared to be too fond of books and of figures, and too little disposed to work, to be useful as an apprentice. About this period of his life, an incident occurred which gave a direction to his future pursuits. He had discovered a taste for mathematics, and had read a few books in that branch of science, in which he was directed by an Irish gentleman, named Patrick Mennon, whom he occasionally met, and who taught a school some twelve or fifteen miles from Mr. Porter's residence. Seeing in these books the draft of a sundial, and learning the principles on which it was constructed, he conceived the idea of making one for himself. He started off to a soapstone quarry on the banks of the river Schuylkill near Spring Mill, and having selected a suitable stone, carried it to his father's residence, a distance of eight or ten miles, where, his brothers being absent, he reduced the stone to a proper size and shape by the use of their saws, planes, and chisels. In this operation, he spoiled the tools. The dial was finished, but on the return of his brothers, he was banished from the shop. His father then endeavored to confine him to the business of farming. This too failed, and believing that his aversion to labor and his fondness for books were such that he would never be successful as a farmer or mechanic, the father determined on fitting him for the occupation of a country school master. The boy was sent for a short time to Mr. Mennon's

school, during which he made rapid improvement, especially in mathematics, and then opened a small school in the neighborhood of his father's residence.

Learning that Dr. David Rittenhouse was spending some time at his farm near Norristown, young Porter paid him a visit for the purpose of borrowing some work on conic sections. The Doctor inquired whether he had ever had any mathematical instruction, from whom, and for what period of time, and finding that he had received but a few months' tuition, told him he could not comprehend the work which he wished to borrow. The young mathematician, however, insisted that he was prepared to enter on the subject, and a longer conversation ensued, which so satisfied the Doctor of the extent of the boy's knowledge, that he advised him not to bury himself in the country, but to proceed to Philadelphia and to open there a mathematical school.

In the spring of 1767, he removed to Philadelphia and took charge of an English and mathematical school, which he conducted with much reputation until the spring of 1776, when at his country's call, he bade farewell to these peaceful avocations to enter into her service. During his residence in Philadelphia, he had made much progress in his mathematical studies, and had become an accurate astronomer.

On the 19th of June, 1776, he was commissioned by Congress a captain of marines, and ordered on board the frigate *Effingham*. At this time, his school contained about one hundred scholars and enabled him to support comfortably a family of five children who had recently lost their mother; but all considerations of family and self seem to have been lost in the cause of his country. Not finding among the marines an opportunity of rendering the service he desired, he was shortly after transferred to the artillery; a corps in which, from his previous studies, he was qualified to be more useful. He continued to serve as a captain of artillery until the 13th of March, 1782, when he was promoted to a majority, to rank as such from the 19th of April, 1781. He was subsequently promoted successively to the ranks of lieutenant-colonel, lieutenant-colonel commandant, and colonel of the fourth or

Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery, which latter station he held at the disbanding of the army.

While in the army, he was personally engaged in the cannonade at Trenton, and in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown. In the last-mentioned action, nearly all of his company were killed or taken prisoners, and in the first, he received on the field in person, the commendation of General Washington for his conduct in the action. In the month of April, 1779, he was detached with his company to join General James Clinton's brigade in the operations under General Sullivan against the Indians. He left the grand park of artillery at Pluckamin on the 6th, and arrived at Albany on the 13th, of May, where he joined General Clinton, with whom he proceeded to Canajoharie on the Mohawk River. From this point, the troops were marched to the head of the Otsego Lake. The idea was here originated of damming the outlet of the lake to collect a sufficiency of water for the conveyance of the troops in boats to Tioga point, where they were to join General Sullivan's army. The experiment was tried. The water in the lake was raised by stopping the outlet to the height of three feet, and an artificial freshet created which answered the purpose, and the effect of which on the river was felt as far down as Northumberland. The troops arrived safely at Tioga Point, joined General Sullivan, and having by the battle of the 29th of August and the subsequent destruction of the Indian towns and cornfields, accomplished the object of the expedition, the artillery rejoined the main army and wintered at Morristown.

When the siege of Yorktown was determined on, Colonel Porter was ordered to proceed to Philadelphia and superintend the laboratory at which the various kinds of ammunition for that siege were prepared. He remonstrated against being thus removed from a station in which he might distinguish himself in the field, to the superintendence of what was generally considered a mere chemical laboratory. His objections were silenced in a letter written to him by the Commander-in-chief, in which the latter said: "You say you are desirous of being placed in that situation in which you

can render your country the most efficient services. Our success depends much on the manner in which our cartridges, bombs, and matches are prepared. The eye of science is required to superintend their preparation; and if the information of General Knox, who knows you well and intimately, is to be depended on, there is no officer in the army better qualified than yourself for the station I have assigned you."

The grand object for which the American patriots had taken up arms having been accomplished by the peace of 1783, and the army having been disbanded, Colonel Porter retired to private life, and to the cultivation of his farm. While thus employed, he performed for many of his neighbors the offices of executor, trustee, and guardian, and the papers and documents which yet remain, show that he discharged these trusts with such exactness and fidelity that his acts passed without a question.

The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania tendered to him the Professorship of Mathematics in that Institution, which he declined. He was subsequently appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of the State, one of the commissioners for running, by astronomical observations, the lines between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and Pennsylvania and what is now Ohio. In this business, he was engaged during the years 1784, '5, '6, and '7. He shortly after retired to his farm in Norristown Township, Montgomery County, within a few miles of the place of his nativity, on which he continued to reside until the spring of 1809. In the year 1800 he was appointed in conjunction with Generals Irvine and Boude to settle the controversies of the Pennsylvania claimants in the seventeen townships in the county of Luzerne, but resigned the situation in the next spring. In the same year he was appointed Brigadier-General of the first brigade, second division of Pennsylvania Militia; and shortly after, on the removal of General Peter Muhlenberg to Philadelphia, he was made Major-General of the division.

In the month of April, 1809, Governor Snyder selected him to fill the office of Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, which situation he held until his decease. He found the office in

much disorder, remodeled it, and brought order and system out of confusion.

During the years 1812 and 1813, he declined the situations of Brigadier-General in the Army, and Secretary at War of the United States, both of which were offered to him by President Madison, believing that his advanced age would prevent the execution of the duties of either situation with that efficiency which the public good and his own reputation required.

It has been stated in the preceding sketch, that Colonel Porter took part in running the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia, and also in establishing the western boundary of Pennsylvania. The completion of the western termination of Mason and Dixon's Line in 1784 was a work of much difficulty, and some of the first men in each of the adjoining States were employed in it. Virginia appointed the Rev. James Madison, Bishop of Virginia, Rev. Robert Andrews, John Page, and Andrew Ellicott, of Maryland. Pennsylvania appointed John Lukens, the Rev. John Ewing, D.D., David Rittenhouse, and Thomas Hutchins. The Pennsylvania Commissioners say they undertook the task from "an anxious desire to gratify the astronomical world in the performance of a problem which has never yet been attempted in any country, and to prevent the State of Pennsylvania from the chance of losing many hundred thousands of acres, secured to it by the agreement at Baltimore." Colonel Porter was not one of the commissioners appointed for the running of this line. He acted, throughout, as commissary; and as the western end of the line terminated many miles from any settlement, and as roads through that country were then almost unknown, the difficult nature of his duties may be estimated. He took part however in the scientific work of the commissioners, and the huge calculations, apparently from his own astronomical observations, which are found among his papers now lying before the writer, show the interest he felt in the work.

The commissioners from Pennsylvania and from Virginia, who met in Baltimore in 1779, concluded their labors on the

31st of August of that year, by agreeing "to extend Mason and Dixon's line due west five degrees of longitude, to be computed from the River Delaware, for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania; and that a *meridian* drawn from the western extremity thereof to the northern limit of said State, be the western boundary of Pennsylvania forever." When the end of Mason and Dixon's line had been reached, it was marked by setting up an unlettered white-oak post and around this post was placed a pyramid of stones. Near by, stood two oak trees, in each of which six notches were cut. The work of running the western boundary of the State commenced at this point. Mr. Rittenhouse and Colonel Porter acted as the Commissioners for Pennsylvania. Their appointment by the Executive Council, as certified under the hand of its President, John Dickinson, and the seal of State, ran thus:—

"IN COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, MAY 5TH, 1785.

"Council taking into consideration the resignation of Doctor John Ewing, the absence of Thomas Hutchins, Esquire, and the improbability of the Western Boundary being ascertained this year, thereupon,

"*Resolved*, That David Rittenhouse and Andrew Porter, Esquires, be appointed Commissioners to run and mark the Boundary of this Commonwealth from the South West corner thereof to the North West corner of the same.

"And that Andrew Ellicott, Esquire, be appointed a Commissioner in conjunction with David Rittenhouse and Andrew Porter, Esquires, or either of them, or such other Commissioner or Commissioners as may be appointed by Councils, to run and mark the Boundary of this Commonwealth from the River Ohio where it crosses the same to the North West corner of the State."

The Commissioners, on the part of Virginia, were Joseph Neville and Andrew Ellicott, the latter of whom afterwards acted for Pennsylvania north of the Ohio, inasmuch as the pretensions of Virginia, north of that river, had ended by

her cession of the northwest territory to the Federal Government in 1784.

Mr. Rittenhouse and Mr. Porter set out together on their mission on the 17th of May, 1785. The following journal, kept by the latter, has never before appeared in print, and has not been referred to in any publication. It shows the labor which he devoted to the work, the care with which the sidereal observations were made, and the accuracy with which the line was fixed and marked. I believe it to be true, as a historical fact, that no part of the line has since been disputed by the States whose interests were involved in the location of it. Those who can take the time to read this Journal will be at no loss to account for such a result.

“May 17th, 1785. Set out on our journey to determine the Western boundary of the State and arrived this evening at Wright’s Ferry on the Susquehannah: found the roads extremely bad & much out of repair. The soil fertile abounding with Lime Stone. 34 M.

18th. Crossed the Susqh. early this morning—a considerable quantity of rain fell last night and continued raining the fore part of the day—tarried a few hours in Yorktown—arrived this evening in Abotstown. This place consists of but a few houses, made of logs and frame. The soil in general but little inferior to that of Lancaster County. Dist. 27 miles.

19th. Crossed the South Mountain at Black Gap; the roads much out of repair. The land from Abotstown to the mountain is of a slaty kind in genl. & without Lime Stone. Arrived this evening at Mr. Crawford’s. 30 miles.

20th. Left Chambersburgh to the north about four miles, passed through Green Castle Town. This place consists of upwards of 30 houses. Chiefly built with square logs and many of them very genteel—got into the Hagerstown Road and near to Green Spring Furnace, came into the Baltimore Road. The Lands abound with lime stone. The soil Fertile and well timbered. The roads good. Arrived at Mr. Burgeses, dist. 36 m.

21st. Proceeded up the Potomack—the roads hilly but in general clear of stone—the lands but indifferent except the flats on the River which are but narrow—rained the greater part of the day—dist. 27 m. lodged at Mr. Hidricks.

22nd. The roads and weather much the same as yesterday. Arrived at Old Town. The fore axletree of our carriage broke coming into the Town. This place consists of about a Dozen houses built about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the North of the Potomack. dist. 20 M.

23d. Got our carriage repaired.

24. Rained Hard last night and the forepart of the day and raised the waters that empty into the Potomack so as to make them impassable.

25th. Set out on our journey—found some difficulty in crossing the narrows—in this place the mountain approaches so close to the Potomack as to leave a narrow defile for the road which is overflowed in time of freshet. This defile is about 60 perches in length. Wills Creek was rapid and deep—nothing but a small canoe to put us over—took our carriage to pieces, floated the body over after the canoe. arrived at Fort Cumberland. This Town is built in the forks of Wills Creek and the Potomack. dist. 15 M.

26th. This morning broke the hind axletree of our carriage at Mr. Guynes about 5 miles dist. from Fort Cumberland—fell to work and put a new one in; but not without some difficulty for want of proper tools.

27th. This day found the roads bad beyond description—Swampy, rocky & mountainous. Arrived at Mr. Tumblesons. dist. 20 miles.

28. The Roads much the same as yesterday. lodged at Mrs. Rices—dist. 20 miles.

29th. Crossed the large branch of the Youghogana—the road continued much the same. few inhabitants on the road—bad entertainment. Our carriage broke down near to Genl. Washington's Meadows where he capitulated to the French & Indians. Got a sledge and carried our baggage and wagon about a mile forward to one Sheppard's. dist. 18 miles.

30th. Hired two packers and proceeded to Beesontown

dist. 9 M. Here we met with Mr. Ellicott & Col. Neville the Virginia Commissioners.

31st. Arrived at Col. McClury's. dist. 18 m.

June 4th. Left Col. McClury's and encamped this evening on the Warrior Fork of Fish Creek about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the south west Corner of State. dist. 38 M.

5th. This day Mr. Rittenhouse, Major Armstrong and myself reconnoitered the Woods to the Corner and returned to Camp.

6th. Set the axe men to cut the Western Boundary. Estimated the variation of the needle ($1^{\circ} 50'$ East) and proceeded to run the meridian—the Virginia Commissioners arrived and encamped near us.

7th. Continued opening the Vista in conjunction with the Virginians. Rain.

8th. Ditto—the weather cloudy with rain.

June 9th.

	h. ' " ° '	Alt.
Polar Star on Merid.	7.22.22.	37.45
Spica Virg. Do.	7.47.55.	
Ye Great Bear	8.12.47.	
Southern Star	8.27.49.	
Libra	9.12.32.	
♄ Ursa Min.	9.25.10.	

From the above observations we conclude our Meridian $55''$ West of North. Equal to 4408 feet in a mile.

10. We corrected the Meridian, the Transit Instrument being two feet too much east.

11. Continued working at the line.

12. Moved our Camp about three miles on the head of a Run which empties into the Warrior Fork of Rock Fish Creek, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above the Allam, and found our Camp about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile East of the line.

15th. Moved our Camp along the dividing Ridge and encamped on a branch of Wheeling Creek about 2 miles East of the line, the weather exceedingly warm.

19. Showers.

20. We encamped on the Fourth Fork of Wheeling. This

day the line was opened to the 10 mile Post Camp $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles East of ye line.

21st. Thunder Gusts last night. the day fair and very warm. Moved our Camp 3 or 4 miles down Wheeling.

22nd. Hard rain and tremendous thunder last night—continued raining—the men wrought the after part of the day tho: showry.

23rd. Rain last night. Heavy rain the after part of the day.

24th. Rain last night and Cloudy morning—cleared up very warm—moved the Transit and fixed a new post between the 11 & 12 miles—planted a small stone 2 feet West of the former Transit post which stands between the 9 & 10 miles—at the last Transit post where ye Instrument is now fixed the line marked by the Surveyor is about 12 feet East of the true line.

25th. A delightful clear morning continued clear and warm—planted a thin stone in the line, marked on ye East side P. $11\frac{1}{2}$ Miles & on the West side V.—moved the Transit Instrument and fixed on a Hill forward—and again moved on a Hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile before the 12 mile; marked a broad stone on the East side P. 12, and on the West side V.

June 26th, Sunday. Clear morning—a Thunder Gust about noon and Cloudy the after part of the day. Went to see a Strata of Leaves in the Banks of the Wheeling. This Strata appears to be forming into a Strata of Coal.

27. Rain last night—clear warm day, but cool in the evening—moved the Transit Instrument and planted a post about one mile forward.

28. Moved the Transit Instrument about one mile forward. Moved our Camp down the Wheeling about 3 or 4 miles to the place where the line crosses s^d Creek. The evening cool.

29. Moved the Transit Instrument forward and planted the Post on a hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the South of Wheeling; planted a stone 2 feet to the West of the Transit post marked P. on the East side and V. on y^e West. the Hill down to Wheeling is steep and long.

30th. Made our observations last evening and corrected our course.

July 1st. Moved the transit Instrument to the Hill on the north of the South Branch of Wheeling planted a post and fixed the Instrument,—took the Altitude of Arctur'. & β Ursa min.—Lat. of the place $39^{\circ}.55'.40''$.

July 2nd. Planted a stone on the South side of the South branch of Wheeling marked on the East side P.X.V. & on the West side V.—moved our Camp to the north branch of Wheeling, brought forward the Transit Instrument & fixed the post about y° 18 miles.

3rd July. Caught a quantity of fine Fish in the Wheeling—White & Yellow Perch, Sturgeon &c. Rain last night.

5th. Began to rain about 7 o'clock this morning. Planted a Broad Stone two feet to the West of the Transit post—moved the Transit Ins^t. forward and fixed it on a post—a very heavy shower about 2 o'clock.

6th. Moved the Transit Ins^t. forward near the 19 Mile—Cloudy sultry morning & showry. Moved the Transit Instrument near the 20 miles stone P.XX West V and planted a post—heavy rain this afternoon—Moved Camp.

7th. Moved the Transit Instrument, planted a post and fixed the Instrument on a very high hill near the 21 mile; from this hill we have a very extensive view of the Vista for at least 16 or 17 miles back, and a clear view of a number of the Transit posts: the Vista has a beautiful appearance and as straight as a mathematical line. Moved and fixed the Transit Instrument on a Hill about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile forward—Moved our Camp near the line about the 22 mile, on the waters of middle Wheeling. Very heavy rain towards evening.

8th. Moved and fixed the Transit Instrument on a Hill near the 22 miles and planted a stone marked on the East side P. and on the West side V. Mr. R. & myself went down y° Run to McClains Line—dist. 1 Mile.

9th. Rain last night—moved the Transit Instrument on a high hill the South side of the Little Wheeling. Moved our Camp on the north Side of the middle branch of Wheeling—

about 24 miles—on a plantation belonging to the heirs of a person who was killed by the Indians. The Building were all burned. Excellent Timothy pasture—A number of the Inhabitants came to our Camp.

10th. Fixed the Transit Instrument & cut a few trees out of the Vista. Planted a stone marked P. on the E. side V. on the W. side. Attended this evening at the Instrument to make observations, but the sky not being favorable, could not see β Urs. Min. before it was past the meridian.

11th. Went forward and planted a stake by Mr. Rittenhouses signals on a low hill at 25 miles and 9. Mr. R. came forward & we reconnoitered the Country about Two miles ahead of the line.

12th. Moved our Camp about y° 27 Mile—to the East of the line. Brought forward the Transit Instrument to a high hill. At this encampment preparations are making for building a Presbyⁿ. Church.

13th. Fixed the Transit Instrument & planted a stone marked on the East P. 26 & on the West V—went back & planted a stone about one mile South marked on the East P. & on the West V.—A wagon road from Cat fish to Wheeling Fort passes by this Incampment.

14th. The Vista was cut too much to East yesterday the greater part of this day taken up in cutting it to y° West. The true line 27 feet west of the line run by the Surveyor. Set a stake on a high hill and moved forward the Transit Instrument—Moved our Camp on the Waters of Buffalo about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Miles before the line.

15th. Fixed the Transit Instrument & again moved & fixed it along the Hill a short distance to the North—planted a stone marked P.V. at the former Transit post.

16th. Moved & fixed the Transit Instrument on a Hill to South West of our Camp near the 29 Miles.

17th. Rode in Company with Mr. R. & B. to the Ohio River, went by the way of Ohio Court House, which is built of Logs & Cabin Roofed. The Gaol the same trifling kind of building. The town consists of the Gaol Keeper & Family. The Country is of a Hilly, Rich Soil, and abounds with Lofty

timber of various kinds. The Ohio we judge to be about $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile in width at Mr. Woods—The Flat narrow & a very rich fertile soil—The Country is but thinly settled.

18th. Moved and fixed the Transit Instrument on a Hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile northward.

19th. Marked a stone P. 30 on the East side and V. on the West—and planted it on a Hill about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in front of the Transit post. Moved the Transit Instrument—fixed it on a Hill—near the 31 miles and planted a stone marked on the East P. & V. on y^o W. side. Moved the Instrument and fixed it on a Hill a short distance forward. Moved our camp to the main Branch of Buffalo Creek,—distance about 4 or 5 miles.

20th. Moved and fixed the Transit Instrument twice—Two feet and 1 inch to the West of the Former Post. planted a stone marked P. & V.

21st. Opened the Vista on two Hills to the north of Buffalo Creek, but both of them being too low, it was judged expedient to let the Instrument remain until the Vista is opened on a Hill further on.

22nd. The Timber continues exceedingly lofty & heavy Chopg. and the Hills nearly of one height. The men laboured very hard. The Vista is not yet cleared far enough forward to move the Instrument. Robert Bedford one of the Axe-men had his arm broken by the falling of a tree.

23rd. Continued extending the Vista. Moved our Camp to Mr. Charles Wells.

24th. Sunday.

25th. Moved the Transit Instrument to a Hill between the 35 & 36 Miles. The Timber continues very heavy and from the situation of the ground the Vista must be opened without intermission.

26th. Moved the Transit Instrument to a Hill near the 36 mile. Planted stone near the former post—marked on the East side P. 35 and on the West side V.

27th. Moved the Transit Instrument to a high hill on the north of our Camp near the 37 miles. From this hill we have a very extensive view of the Vista.

28th. Made a number of observations, last night. Moved the Transit Instrument to a hill a short distance forward—in Mr. McGiurgs Corn field fixed a stake near the 39 miles on a high hill. A Hurricane (it is said) passed over this hill in its direction and tore all the timber down and the frequent burning of the woods has prevented any timber growing on it ever since; it is now covered over with vines, shrubs, &c. of one years growth. The hills East & West appear much the same as this,—the Inhabitants call these the fallen Timber hills & say the Hurricane ran thro' to the Eastern Seas.

29th. This day Col. Neville and myself went forward and planted a post on the South side of Cross Creek on the hill where the stake was set yesterday. The Instrument was brought forward and fixed. Planted a stone at this place marked P.V. This afternoon we planted a stone on the hill to the north of our Camp marked on the East side P. 37 & on the West V.

30th. Moved the Transit Instrument and fixed it on a low hill about the $41\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the north side of Cross Creek—Moved our Camp about 7 or 8 miles north—to Harmans Creek at the Mouth of Bells Run.

31st, Sunday. Went in company with Messrs. R. B. & P. to the Ohio River—the land is rich and well timbered—the bottom wide for some distance up Harmans Creek—the River appears to be upwards of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile Wide at this place.

August 1st, 1785. Moved the Transit Instrument and fixed it about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile forward.

Aug. 2nd. Moved & fixed the Transit Instrument on a high hill about the $42\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

3rd. Set a stake on a very high hill on the South of Harmans Creek about $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From this hill we have a view of the Vista for at least 18 or 19 miles back—and View to the North, of several Ridges,—the furthest appears to be 7 or 8 miles distant.

4th. Planted a stone on the hill where the Transit Instrument was fixed the 2nd Inst. Moved & fixed the Transit Instrument to the hill where the stake was set yesterday; and planted a stone marked on the East side P. $44\frac{1}{2}$ & on the

West side V.—fixed a stake near the 46 miles on the north of Harmans Creek—Set another stake about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further north.

5th. Moved and fixed the Instrument at the last mentioned stake and planted a stone at said place marked P. V.

6th. Moved and fixed the Transit Instrument to a hill a small distance north.

Moved our Camp to King's Creek, or by some called Indian Creek; one of our Wagons broke and gave us some trouble.

9th. Moved our Transit Instrument to a Hill near the 50 miles and in the afternoon moved it $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further north.

10th. Moved our Camp by the way of a fork of Kings Creek about 4 miles. Then took up a Point and got on the dividing ridge, found a plantation with about 12 acres cleared, the property of Hugh Miller—Incamped on the Head Waters of the North fork of Kings Creek.

Planted a stone on the hill where the Instrument stood—Marked P. 51. V. and moved the Instrument to a Hill a short distance forward.

11th. Moved and fixed the Instrument on a Hill some distance to the North not far distant from the 52 miles. Planted a stone on the hill marked P. & V. Moved the Instrument about a mile to the north near the 53. Planted a stone marked P. & V. This afternoon Mr. R. and myself attended at the Instrument to give signals but the Vista being opened too far West nothing could be done.

12th. This morning the Surveyor came back, set his Compass and proceeded on in the right direction. Opened a new Vista for near $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. Rec^d signals and set a stake, brought forward and fixed the Instrument. Moved the Instrument & fixed on a high hill about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north.

13th. Marked a stone P. 55 on the East side and V. on the West and planted it where the Instrument was fixed last night—Moved the Instrument about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile north on a high hill—Planted a stone marked P. on the East & V. on the West. Moved the Instrument to a very high hill between the 56 & 57 Miles—planted a stone marked P. V. Moved our Camp & encamped on Tumbleson Run.

14. Sunday.

15. Moved and fixed the Instrument on a hill near the 58 Miles.

16. Moved and fixed the Instrument on a high hill near the 59 miles and planted a stone marked on the East side P & on the West V.

17th. Moved and fixed the Instrument on a high hill near the $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Could find no stone to plant. Heavy rain about noon. Aaron Mills was struck with a tree, his thigh broken, lay senseless for nearly an hour. Set his thigh and carried him to the Virginia Camp. Moved our Camp by a very circuitous course, towards the East and found a tolerably easy descent to the River. Incamped near the banks of the Ohio, at the mouth of Mill Creek. This place is called Raritions Bottom.

18th. Heavy rain this morning and continued shoury thro' the day—so as to prevent us going on the line.

19th. Moved the Transit Instrument and fixed it on a very high hill about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from our last post. Planted a stone marked P. & V. From this hill we have a very extensive view of the Vista to the South and of the Ridge to the North on the other side of the Ohio. This Ridge is said to divide the waters of Little & Big Beaver Creeks. Moved & fixed the Instrument a short distance forward.

20th. This morning continued the Vista over the hill on the South side of the river and set a stake on it by the signals, about two miles in front of the Instrument, brought the Instrument forward and fixed it on a high post, opened the Vista down to the River and set a stake on the flat, the North side of the River.

21st. Sunday.

A number of the men were paid off and returned to their respective homes.

22nd. Rained the greater part of the day—cut down a few trees that stood too near in the Vista—drew up and signed the Report with the Virginia Commissioners.

23rd. Proceeded over the River with the Axemen & began to open the Vista on the N. Side.

24th. Moved the Transit Instrument to the North side of the River and fixed it on a high hill. Planted a stone on the true line marked on y^o East side P.

25th. Planted a very large stone on the high bank the South side of the River, marked it on the East side P. and on the west side V. moved our incampment to the North side of the River at the mouth of Little Beaver.

26th. Moved the Instrument in the afternoon to the North side of the L. Beaver.

27th. Fixed the Instrument & planted a large stone marked on the East side P. Messrs. R., E. & Myself explored the Country for some distance to the North—Found the hills of Little Beaver almost inaccessible & after heading a number of little drains, got on a high hill over which the line will pass—then turned to the Eastward to find some practical way of bringing our wagons forward. Found the Country level and the land tolerable good. A tremendous rain fell this afternoon; got to Camp, hungry, wet on the outside & dry inside.

28, Sunday. Went on horseback up the L. Beaver Creek & found it was possible to take our wagons up that course, proceeded about 6 miles north, found the Country level in general after leaving the main branch of the Creek.

29th. Mr. Ellicott & myself went by water to Fort McIntosh. Our camp was moved forward near four miles.

30th. Returned from the Fort and lodged at Mr. Dorsons. The Instrument was brought forward near the Camp. From this place we have a view of the Vista for upwards of 7 miles back.

31st. Arrived at Camp this morning about 8 o'clock fixed the Instrument—prepared for making the necessary observations, but the evening being cloudy and the after part of the night Rainy, was prevented. Planted a stone marked on the East side P. Our present Transit post stands in the line with this stone.

1st Sept'. Rainy weather—no observations could be made this evening.

2nd. Mr. A. Ellicott & myself went forward to view the

ground to the northward, but a heavy rain prevented us going as far as necessary—the day continuing wet the Surveyor and axemen returned to Camp.

Cloudy and wet weather prevented us making our observations this night.

3rd. Went forward and got the Vista opened on a high as far as $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the River. Went in company with Mr. A. Ellicot and explored the country as far as the road leading from Fort McIntosh to Cyahoga. This evening being clear we made a number of observations in order to correct our meridian. Went to bed about Four in the morning.

4th. Sunday.

5th. Corrected our Meridian the error was $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch east in 394 feet distance. Moved our Camp to the intersection of the Tuskaraway Path with the line.

6th. Moved and fixed the Instrument between the 5 & 6 mile—planted a small stone marked on the East side P. Our present incampment is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the River.

7th. Moved and fixed the Instrument on a high hill at the 7 miles—from this place we have a beautiful view of the Vista for 4 miles the other side of the River and over several high hills to the north. The furthest appears upwards of 10 miles—planted a stone marked on the East side P. Doct^r. McDowell and Major Finney from Fort McIntosh paid us a visit.

8th. Moved and fixed the Instrument on a hill beyond the 8 miles. Planted a stone marked on the East side P. Major Armstrong set off for Fort Pitt to engage labourers.

9th. Opened the Vista to the 10 miles—Mr. Cross who was hurt by the falling of a tree on the 7th was buried this evening.

10th. Moved and fixed the Instrument on a hill at the 10 miles. Moved and encamped on the line West side of the East Branch of Little Beaver. Our incampment is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the River. Opened a Vista about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile North of the Camp on a hill.

11th, Sunday. Colonel Harmer and Major Doughty paid us a visit.

12th. Mr. Rittenhouse set off for Philadelphia. Gave signals and had a stake set on the hill where the Vista was opened on Saturday evening.

13th. Took the axemen forward to a high hill at the 13 miles and opened a Vista—Heavy rain this afternoon with thunder and lightning.

14th. Rain the fore part of the day and showry the after part—Major Armstrong returned to Camp.

15th. Opened the Vista beyond the 13 miles—Rec^d. signals and set a stake on a high hill at the 13 miles. Showry the greater part of the day.

16th. Planted a large stone marked on the East side P. near the Transit post on the hill 10 miles from the River. Moved and fixed the Instrument on very high ground at 13 miles. Moved Camp about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north. Heavy rain this afternoon.

17th. Opened a Vista about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. Rain this morning and cloudy the remainder of the day.

18, Sunday. Messrs. Ellicott, Armstrong and myself explored the Country about 4 miles north of the Camp and returned home. Easterly, found the Country very level, the soil good, Rich bottoms and the best country I ever saw.

19th. Planted a very large stone marked on the East side $\frac{P.}{n.}$ on the hill where the Instrument was fixed. Moved and fixed the Instrument $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles to the North—and again moved and fixed it some distance forward, in the evening. This day we proceeded in carrying on the line without opening the Vista through the tops of the trees. The country being very level and the timber exceeding lofty.

20th. Moved and fixed the instrument north of the Camp—heavy rain prevented us carrying on business the afterpart of the day.

21st. Planted a stone by the Transit post marked P. Opened the Vista upwards of 1 mile.

22. Moved the Instrument and fixed it on rising ground, upwards of a mile forward. Opened the Vista above a mile.

23d. Moved and fixed the Instrument forward twice. The ground still rising—Planted a stone marked P.”

[This part of the Journal ends here.]

Having thus crossed the Ohio and proceeded about forty or fifty miles northward of it, the Commissioners intermitted their work for a time.

Among the papers of Colonel Porter is found, in his handwriting, the original draft of the Report made by the Commissioners of the work as completed to the Ohio River. It runs thus:—

“We the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia to ascertain the boundary between the said States, do certify that we have carried on a Meridian Line from the Southwest corner of Pennsylvania Northward to the river Ohio and marked it by cutting a wide Vista over all the principal hills intersected by said line and by falling or deadening a line of trees generally thro’ the lower grounds; and we have likewise placed stones marked on the East side “P” and on the West side “V” on most of the principal hills and where the line strikes the Ohio, which stones are accurately placed in the true Meridian bounding the States as aforesaid.

“Witness our hands and seals this 23rd day of Aug. 1785.”

The western boundary of the State, as we have seen, had been marked on the ground from the end of Mason and Dixon’s Line, to a point about forty or fifty miles north of the Ohio River. The work of extending it through the almost trackless wilderness lying between that point and Lake Erie, was entered upon in the summer of 1786; Colonel Porter and Colonel McLean acting as Commissioners.

From the Journal kept by Colonel Porter, the following extracts are made:—

“July 8th, 1786, made the following observations, Viz.:—

	o ' "	(Made the following observation at the Cold Spring the 15th.)
ZD Northern Scale α Libra	49.55.00	
Do. Bright Star in γ° Crown, α	13.53.30	o ' "
Do. Head of Hercules α	26.41.30	26.42.45
Do. Tail of γ° Swan	3.14.40	3.12.10
Do. Lyra	2.44.50	2.45.45
Do. Ophiueus	28.36.40	28.37.00
Do. Head of the Dragon γ	10.13.40	
Do. Atair	33. 1.15	33. 1.50

Marked the Lat. $41^{\circ}.18'.34''$ N. on two trees the one on the West and the other on the East of the Line. Planted a Large Stone in the Line where the Packers Road Crosses it.

September 1st, 1786, Friday. This morning the axemen proceeded to work before breakfast, the end of the Vista being near Camp. I assisted in directing till breakfast time, then proceeded back to the Instrument which was fixed near the $140\frac{1}{4}$ mile stake—gave signals and had a stake set about 33 perches South of the 142 mile stake, brought the Instrument forward and fixed it—gave signals and had a stake set for direction—prepared for making observations to correct our Meridian—adjusted the Instrument with great exactness—made the necessary calculations of a number of stars. The Col. is indifatigable in clearing the way and other preparation.

Wednesday, Sept. 6th. The line being near Camp, the men set out early to work and returned for breakfast. Robert, Saml. Daniel and Gabriel Atkins set out to search about the last encampment for the flour, salt &c. that was stolen. Col. McClain and myself went back to the instrument, after fixing on a proper place for setting a stake—gave Capt. Porter¹ the signals and had a stake set in the proper direction—moved the instrument forward, fixed it 50 perches S. of 146 miles and had a stake set for direction by signals—then proceeded forward and assisted in directing the men till dinner time. The men dined at Camp being but a short distance South of their work. After dinner, assisted in directing the men. Col. McClain went to the instrument, gave signals and I had a stake set for direction.

Thursday 7th. Took an early breakfast. I went back to the instrument, gave signals and had a stake set by Captain Porter in the proper direction, moved the instrument forward and fixed it a few perches S. of the $147\frac{1}{4}$ miles, remained at the instrument for some time, observed the Vista was opening in a proper direction. Returned to Camp & took dinner

¹ Doubtless his son Capt. Robert Porter, who had served with him in the War of the Revolution.

—Robert and Saml. Daniel returned and informed us they had made strict search for the flour &c. but saw no signs where it was hid. Went to the instrument, observed the Vista was going on very right—adjusted the instrument; sent forward in the evening for the men to come back to where the instrument was fixed and had the Vista opened properly, for making observations of the passage of the stars in order to correct our course if necessary.

Saturday 9th. Took an early breakfast and set out to the instrument, gave signals and had a stake set about 8 perches North of the $147\frac{1}{2}$ miles, brought forward the Instrument, fixed it, gave signals and had a stake set near the $148\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Moved the instrument forward, gave signals and had a stake set a few perches S. of the 149 miles. We intended to have moved the Instrument again, but the limbs of several trees on the west side of the Vista intercepted our view and the day was too far spent to bring the axemen back to cut the trees out of our way; we then returned to Camp. The Vista is opened to the $150\frac{1}{4}$ miles and the line changes on the N. side of the Creek at 151 miles.

Sunday, Sept. 10. The weather pleasant, Robert Porter and B. Franklin set out in search of Lake Erie. Mr. Jas. Willson and Saml. Daniel set off to explore the country, north. A number of the men set out in different directions to view the country. About 2 o'clock the Commissary Robert Porter, B. Franklin, Jas. Willson and S. Daniel returned to camp, with the pleasing information that they had been at Lake Erie which was about 4 miles North of the Camp; that on their way they passed thr'o an Indian town situated on the East of the Creek which we are encamped on. The Creek is called by the Indians Connughyaut.

Monday 11th. The men went to work before breakfast, the line being near camp. Col. McClain and myself proceeded to the instrument, adjusted it, gave signals and had a stake set near the $149\frac{1}{4}$ miles, brought the instrument forward, fixed it, gave signals and had a stake set near the $150\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Moved the instrument forward, fixed it, and corrected our Meridian; found the Vista opened too much to the West.

Seven Indians were passing; on hearing their horses neighing I called them. They came to us and appeared much pleased with the Instrument. I went with them to Camp and found another Indian there—took dinner and sent the men back to open the Vista East.

Tuesday 12th. The men went to work before breakfast. I directed them on the North side of Connughyaut and sent a party to the South side, to open the Vista further East—got the Vista opened by noon—received Col. McClain's signals from the Instrument and set a stake near the 151½ miles P. An Indian and his daughter came to the line with moccasins to barter for flour; took them to Camp, gave them dinner and they went off to their town. In the afternoon, we brought the Instrument forward and fixed it where the stake was set, planted a stone marked P. on the East side—heavy showers frequently thr'o the day, rain last night.

Wednesday 13th. Moved the instrument forward about 60 perches to a hill that intercepted our view forward, gave signals and had a stake set, moved the instrument, planted a stone P. I returned to Camp. Two Indians and squaws came to Camp who had been out hunting; one of the squaws spoke English. I ordered them some victuals and in a short time got clear of their company. Calculated the time of Culmination and Declination of a number of stars in order to ascertain the Lat. of the Lake where the line may strike it. Rode out to the line in the afternoon, found the Vista going on properly, but not opened far enough to move the instrument; felt indisposed.

Thursday 14th. This morning gave orders to move Camp to the Lake, the Surveyor having run on to it yesterday and reported the distance 155 miles and 266 perches from the South West corner of the State. I felt too unwell to walk to the line and my horse with three others was missing. The Col. attended at the instrument to keep the axemen in the proper direction and moved the instrument forward about 2 o'clock. My horse and the others that were missing were found in the afternoon. I set out to the Line, though much indisposed; gave the Commissary my horse to ride to the old

Camp and order all such matters as were absolutely necessary and leave the remainder till morning.

September 15th, 1786. Lake Erie. Z. D. of the following stars, viz.:—

α Swan	2.33.20.
ε Pegasus	33. 3.10.
β Pegasus	15. 3.10.
α Andromeda	14. 3.40.
γ Pegasus Algenil	27.58.30.
β Andromeda	7.29.00.
α Preceding horn of the Ram	19.31.30.
β Medusa Algol	1.51.40.
α Aldebran	25.50.00.
α Capella	3.47.20.

Saturday 16th. Last night being clear, I attended the whole night and took the Z. D. of 10 Stars to ascertain the Latitude of the Lake where the line struck it; went to bed before sunrise and slept about two hours; got up, took breakfast and proceeded to the instrument, gave signals, had a stake set; brought forward the instrument and fixed it. Col. McClain and the Commissary went forward to fix on a proper place for next Station. Gave them signals and had a stake set; ordered on the instrument & fixed it. The afternoon being spent and the instrument near the end of the Vista, I proceeded to Camp in order to prepare for making observations this evening. Found a number of Indians at Camp; they behaved with great civility and Indian politeness; gave them some bread and meat; they ate it, appeared very thankful and departed.

Sunday, September 17th. This morning Col. McClain, Robert and two of the men took the distances and several bearings of the Lake for about 4 miles 122 perches East of the line. The Commissary and myself rode to the Indian town.

[The journal ends here.]

The reader who has had the patience to follow the making of this Line, may be interested in knowing the difficulties which had then to be encountered in reaching the north-western part of the State. They are thus described in a letter addressed by the Commissioners to the Executive Council.

“The Susquehannah was remarkably low, which prevented our boats making the necessary expedition. From the 90th mile stone, we sent our instrument up the Thyesa in canoes about 10 miles. Our water carriage then failed, and we had recourse to our pack horses, but the ruggedness of the country at the heads of the Susquehannah, Genesee and Alleghany Rivers, soon killed and rendered useless about two-thirds of them, but fortunately for our business, when the horses failed, we found ourselves on a small branch of the Alleghany River. Necessity then pointed out the propriety of using water carriage as much as possible. We immediately set about making canoes and by the spirited exertions of our men, with no other implements than three axes, two or three tomahawks, and a chisel $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, we had completed in six days for the use of our Pennsylvania party, 5 excellent canoes, two of which are between 40 and 50 feet in length. These canoes with our stores, instruments and baggage we hauled 10 miles down a shallow stream to the main Alleghany River. Our progress now began to appear less difficult and we prepared to proceed down the river to a proper place for correcting the random line by astronomical observation, but the day preceeding our intended movement, we were ordered by the Indians to discontinue the line, till after a treaty should be held. We met them at the time and place appointed, explained the nature and propriety of the business we were about, and were finally permitted to proceed.”

The western boundary of Pennsylvania having thus been fixed, all controversy respecting it ended. Her claim to the large, rich, and fertile region lying immediately beyond Pittsburgh, once in great jeopardy, had been securely established. Even those citizens of Washington County who insisted that they belonged to Virginia, and who seem to

have seriously entertained the project of forming a new State (which was to include a part of Virginia, a part of Ohio, and a part of Pennsylvania, with Pittsburgh as the seat of Government), soon subsided into good and peaceable citizens of Pennsylvania. More than all this, the establishment of the present western boundary led to our acquiring a part of the shore of that important inland sea, Lake Erie, from which a commerce is now steadily pouring through the State, to her metropolis, greater in amount than the whole foreign commerce of Philadelphia in 1786.

I will now go back, and add a few facts in the life of General Porter, some of which bear against him, and others in his favor, but they are necessary to a true knowledge of the man.

During the war, when a captain, he was engaged in a fatal duel. He never mentioned the subject to his children, or permitted it to be alluded to in his family. His wife had some knowledge of the facts. Shortly before its occurrence, he came home and commenced to write, and she saw from the place whence the paper was taken, that it was his will. The barbarous practice of duelling, which has since yielded to the influence of religion and the progress of civilization, was very common at the period of our Revolutionary war. The eye of a wife, always sharp where her affections are concerned, easily fastened on the fact of altering a will, to justify fears from which the wife of an officer was seldom wholly exempt. He retired at the usual time, but desired to be called at an unusually early hour. Her fears were complete and she spent a sleepless night, but remonstrance would have been in vain. Two of his children received from different sources their knowledge of what followed, and their information agreed in the main. The best account which the writer received was from the late Honorable Richard Rush. He was the Attorney-General during the administration of Governor Snyder, and General Porter and himself were members of the Governor's Cabinet. An enduring friendship grew up between them, notwithstanding the disparity in their ages, and indeed no one could have known Mr. Rush without being attracted

by his graceful manners and fascinating conversation. General P. stated to him the facts. He had been, as we have seen, engaged in the marine service at the commencement of the war. After he had become a captain of artillery, disputes occasionally grew out of his former rank, and on such points, he was, like most military men, tenacious of his rights. A misunderstanding on this subject occurred between himself and Major Eustace, which at first was considered slight. Some time afterwards, Porter, on entering the dining-room of a hotel or coffee house, heard these words, "He is nothing but a —— schoolmaster." He turned and finding them to proceed from Major E., asked whether they were applied to him. The answer showed that they were so applied. Porter rejoined, "I have been a schoolmaster, sir, and have not forgotten my vocation," and, thereupon, drawing his sword, struck Major E. with the back of it on the shoulder. A meeting was soon arranged to take place at the southeast corner of Ninth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, in what was for many years afterwards the garden of General Cadwalader. Two or three persons only on each side were present. An effort was made to accommodate the difficulty, but it failed. At the first fire, Major Eustace was instantly killed, having been shot through the heart. A court-martial was held and Porter was acquitted. More than that; he was promoted to the Major's place, as the following action of the Council under date of March 12, 1782, will show (*Colonial Records*, Vol. 13, p. 223):—

"On consideration—

Ordered, That Captain Andrew Porter be promoted to be Major of the fourth regiment of Artillery by resolution of Congress annexed to the line of Pennsylvania, vice Major Eustace deceased, and that Captain Isaac Craig be promoted to be Major of the same regiment; Major Porter's commission to bear date the next day following the decease of Major Eustace, and Major Craig's commission to bear date the day next following the date of Major Porter's commission."

The following letter in regard to the promotion of the officers of his regiment, addressed to the Council, soon after

his promotion to the rank of Major, will show the force and earnestness with which he wrote on such subjects (*Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. ix. p. 632).

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12th, 1782.

GENTLEMEN,

The enclosed return will show Council the promotions which the Officers of the Pennsa. Regiment of artillery are justly entitled to—and the declaration of Congress (to Col. Carrington) by their resolve of the 26th of April last, leaves it no longer a matter of doubt who, on the principles of right and wrong, is entitled to the rank of Lieu't. Col. Commandant of the Regiment.

The Officers that were formerly in Col. Lamb's Regt. and by the arrangement of January 1st 1781, transposed to this, are most cruelly injured by withholding their promotions, as junior Officers to them in Lamb's, have since been promoted to vacancies in that Regt. and now take command of them, whereas were the promotions filled up in ours, no such complaint would exist.

Honor is the only personal reward left for an Officer in our service, and to withhold from him his promotion, is wounding his feelings by sapping his military honor and ambition. We early drew our swords in defence of our Country, nor could the gloomy prospects which the timid shrank at, shake our early determination of fighting the battles until the Independence of our Country was settled on the firmest basis; and we anticipate the day when we can once more return to the character of citizens, enriched with military honors and undisturbed by poverty which has long been closely connected with the military characters in our service.

It is clear to a demonstration that it was not sinister views, but an attachment to our Country and military ambition that detained us in the service when often reduced to the most pinching circumstances and attention to our families pressing us to provide for their support, yet we have been far from clamorous tho' but ill paid for our service.

From these considerations, the justness of the request and the attention Council has always paid to the interests of their Officers, I have not the least doubt but you will order our promotions to take place, that those complaints so injurious to the feelings of Officers may be removed.

I am with every sentiment of respect

and esteem, Gentlemen, your obedient Serv't,

ANDREW PORTER.

The following letter from Gen. Arthur St. Clair to the Council and the action of the latter thereon (*Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. 10, p. 49) will show how carefully and kindly the Council looked after the rights of the officers which Pennsylvania had furnished to the National Army.

PHILA., May 9th, 1783.

GENTLEMEN,

Col. Porter has called upon me to certify to Council the rank he was entitled to in the Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery, previous to the reduction that took place on the 1st of January last. He had been a long time the eldest Captain of the Regiment, rose to the majority, and by the resignations of Col. Proctor and Lieu't Col. Forrest, became entitled to the rank of Lieut. Col. Commandant; but from what cause I know not, the commission did not issue. On the 1st of January last, the corps was reduced to four companies, to be commanded by two field Officers, a Lieutenant Colonel and Major. Colonel Porter was continued the Lieutenant Colonel, because the bringing him forward would have obliged him to retire from service, to which he was averse, but there is no doubt he was clearly entitled to the rank of Colonel Commandant.

I have the honor to be with
great respect, Gentlemen,
your most obedient Servant,
AR. ST. CLAIR.

ENDORSED.

"1783, May 9th, from General Sinclair, June 30th, 1783; ordered that a letter be written by the Secretary, to the Secretary at War, observing that in the Commission to Col. Porter the word "Commandant" is omitted and desiring that it may be added, as he was entitled to the rank of Lieut. Col. Commandant at the time of issuing the said Commission."

The following extract from a letter addressed by General Washington to the Council, dated at Morristown, December 14th, 1779 (*Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. 8, p. 43), will further show some of the minor troubles which it is well known this subject of rank occasioned throughout the entire war.

"If the company lately commanded by Capt. Lee and Capt.

Porter can be annexed to Col. Proctor's reg't without producing discontents, it will be desirable; but as we have had so much uneasiness and distraction on the subject of rank, it is necessary that it should be inquired what operation the measure would have. When this is made, I will communicate the result."

There is an incident which connects General Porter's name pleasantly with that of Lafayette, whose remarkable memory of persons has often been spoken of. When the French hero visited this country in 1824, Mr. James M. Porter, of Easton, went, as did a vast number of others, to greet him in New York. When Mr. Porter's part of the column reached the General, the latter said, on hearing the name, "Porter, Porter, I remember that name. Any relation of Captain Porter, whom I met at the Brandywine?" "Yes, sir, a son." "Well, sir, I bless you for your father's sake. He was a brave man. He had with him there a young man, a relative I think, whose name I have forgotten. They fought very nearly together." Mr. J. M. Porter: "Was it Parker?" Gen. Lafayette: "That was the name." Mr. Porter: "He was my mother's brother." Gen. L.: "Ah, indeed; well they were good soldiers and very kind to me when I was wounded. Farewell, young gentleman, I wish you well for their sakes."¹

¹ General Lafayette arrived in New York in August, 1824. This interview with him was probably held during the same month. On the 27th of December, 1824, at White's Hotel, in Easton, a few citizens met together to inaugurate a movement for the establishment of a college in that town. At this meeting, James M. Porter (who had written the call for the meeting), Joel Jones (afterwards President Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia), and Jacob Wagener (a prominent merchant, of large scientific attainments in mineralogy and botany) were appointed a committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature for a charter of incorporation. The charter was drawn by Mr. Porter, and was granted, at his instance, by the Legislature on the 9th of March, 1826, under the title of Lafayette College. He became the first President of its Board of Trustees, and held the office for more than a quarter of a century. He contributed to the Institution much of his pecuniary means and yet more of his valuable time. He lectured gratuitously to the college classes, as Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy. In every crisis of its history, he stood forth as its friend. Under the Presidency of Dr. Junkin, and under that of Dr. Cattell, it has become

Mr. George B. Porter, of Lancaster, came to Philadelphia to meet Lafayette when he reached this city, and as Adjutant-General of the Commonwealth, took part in his reception. On hearing of the incident just related, he invited the General to visit Lancaster, and to become his guest while there. The invitation was accepted, and General L. thus renewed with the children, an acquaintance begun with the father. The then youngest son of Mr. George B. Porter was an infant and without a name. He was thereupon named Lafayette, and during the ceremony of baptism, the aged statesman and warrior held the child in his arms. The lad grew to manhood and the name of Lafayette Porter was for many years well known in Lancaster.

Andrew Porter was twice married, first to Elizabeth McDowell, on the 10th of March, 1767, and after her death (which took place on the 9th of April, 1773) to Elizabeth Parker, on the 20th of May, 1777. His second wife was the sister of Lieutenant, afterwards Captain, and then Major Parker. She seems to have been a woman of more than ordinary endowments. As her face is portrayed on the canvas, it wears a tinge of sadness, but the clear blue eye, the high forehead, and the finely chiseled features, indicate strong intellectual qualities. She was evidently a woman of unusual prudence, in the conduct of her household affairs. During her husband's long absences, she managed his business, superintended the farm, and instructed her children with beautiful devotion and fidelity. Her husband was heard to say, that, during the war, he never wore a garment which did not display the evidences of her skill in needlework. On attending a dinner party given by some of the officers, one of them (Gen'l Knox, I think, but I am not quite sure of the name) said to him: "Porter, how does it happen that you look so genteel, when the rest of us are in rags, and you are receiving no better pay than we." "You must ask my wife,"

one of the most important colleges in the United States,—largely endowed with material wealth and even more rich in the qualifications of its professors. I have not a doubt that the brief interview with Gen. Lafayette, mentioned in the text, resulted in giving to the College its name.

he replied. "I thought this coat had seen its best days, but recently she took it home, took it apart, turned the inside of the cloth outward, and now you see it is almost as good as new." She seems also to have been a person of more than ordinary intellectual culture. She, of course, had her Bible, and she read it devoutly. She had also those old-fashioned books of devotion by Baxter and Bunyan, which were more read during the last century than now, and never read too often. There is another book which seems to have been her constant companion—the *Paradise Lost*. She read this as a means of recreation down to the day of her death, and was familiar with its finest passages. It thus happened that these passages were occasionally quoted with accuracy by some of her descendants who never concerned themselves with the original work.

This lady had a real adventure to relate. While the army lay at Valley Forge, she was accustomed to visit her husband, carrying with her some small delicacies for his use, or garments made with her own hands, and these visits were generally made on horseback. One evening, on approaching the camp, she met a gentleman in undress uniform, of whose rank she was ignorant. He adjusted for her some part of the trappings of the horse, and paid a compliment to the animal, which she informed him was of their own rearing. On learning her name, he walked slowly beside the horse to the camp, asking her, on the way, a variety of questions respecting the inhabitants, and especially their feelings towards the army and the war. On reaching the encampment, he said, "I think I see your husband," and bowing pleasantly, turned away. The face of the latter wore an unusually pleasant smile. "Well, my good lady," said he, "you come into camp highly escorted." "By whom?" said she. "By the Commander-in-chief," was the reply. "Not by Washington!" said his wife. It was even so. She turned to take another look, but her escort had disappeared. This was an incident of which neither her children nor her grandchildren spared her the repetition, and as a faithful chronicler I am bound to

state that she did not avoid any proper occasion for repeating it.

By his first marriage, General Porter had five children, and by the last eight.

I.—By his first wife he had:

1. Robert, born on the 10th of January, 1768. He served in the latter part of the war of the Revolution as a lieutenant in an artillery company, was admitted to the bar on the 15th of May, 1789, and practised law in Philadelphia successfully for many years. He was appointed by Governor Snyder, President Judge of the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Berks, Lehigh, and Northampton. He discharged the duties of this office for many years, and then resigned his commission and retired to private life. He died at Brookville, Pennsylvania, on the 23d of June, 1842.

2. Elizabeth, born on the 27th of September, 1769. She married Robert Parker, Esq., in 1790, and settled at Lexington, Kentucky, where she died in 1851. Her husband died in March, 1800. They had six children, four sons and two daughters. Their son James P. Parker, born on the 20th of January, 1793, settled in Mississippi, where he lived and died much respected. Their third child and second daughter Eliza Ann, became the wife of Robert S. Todd, and Mr. and Mrs. Todd were the parents of Mary, the wife of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

3. Mary, born on the 12th of March, 1771. She married her cousin Robert Porter, and settled in Kentucky where she became the mother of four children: Eliza, Andrew, Benjamin, and Caroline.

4. Andrew and William, twins, born on the 9th of April, 1773. Their mother died immediately after their birth. The tradition in the family is that these brothers resembled each other so closely that their father had great difficulty in distinguishing them, and that even their step-mother was obliged to resort to a mark sewed on the clothing of one of them, in order to know them apart. They both became merchants, Andrew, in New Orleans, where he died on the 11th of Octo-

ber, 1805, and William, in Baltimore, where he died on the 16th of November, 1835.

II.—By his second wife he had:

5. Charlotte, born on the 1st of February, 1778. She became the wife of Robert Brooke, Esq., of Philadelphia, and the mother of five sons and three daughters. Of her sons, Robert M., of Easton, Pennsylvania, and Charles Wallace, of Philadelphia, became distinguished as lawyers, and Stephen H. became a successful merchant. Charles Wallace Brooke died on the 22d of October, 1849.

6. Anna Maria, born January 1st, 1781; died in April, 1781.

7. Alexander Parker, born May 8th, 1782, died in August, 1782.

8. John Ewing, born May 11th, 1784. He studied the law in Philadelphia in the office of his brother Robert, and entered on the practice of his profession in April, 1805, in the counties of Chester and Montgomery. His fine appearance and address soon gave him a good position at the Bar. Having entered into a matrimonial engagement which was broken in a way that incurred the censure of his father, the father wrote sharply, and the son resented the interference deeply. The latter immediately changed his name to that of Parker (his mother's maiden name) and took a resolution which he sternly kept, not to see his father again. He journeyed on horseback southward, and arriving in North Carolina changed his profession, and after studying that of medicine, became a successful and useful physician. His death took place at Plymouth, in that State, on the 14th of November, 1819. He died unmarried.

9. Harriet, born on the 19th of October, 1786. She became the second wife of Col. Thomas McKeen, for many years the President of the Easton Bank.

10. David Rittenhouse, born on the 31st of October, 1788. He studied the law, but was prevented from practising it by weak health in early manhood. He settled in the County of Huntingdon, and became a manufacturer of iron. He represented that County in the Legislature for two terms. He

served as Prothonotary of the several Courts, and on the expiration of his term of office, was elected to the Senate of the State. The county of Huntingdon, in which he lived, was then largely opposed to the Democratic party to which he belonged, but it gave him in this election a majority of thirteen hundred votes. During his term in the Senate, he was elected Governor of the State, and on the expiration of his first term, he was elected for a second term by a largely increased majority. Having served for two terms in this office (the longest period permitted by the constitution), he returned to his favorite pursuit of manufacturing iron, and continued it for many years. His death took place on the 6th of August, 1867. His remains were placed in the Cemetery, at Harrisburg, near the scenes of his most useful labors.

11. George Bryan, born February 9, 1791. Having graduated at the Law School, at Litchfield, Connecticut, then enjoying a national reputation, he settled in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and subsequently represented that county in the Legislature. He was for many years a competitor, at that bar, of the late James Buchanan and of Judge Moulton C. Rogers. In 1832 President Jackson appointed him Governor of the then Territory of Michigan, and having held that office for about two years, he died on the 18th of July, 1834.

[Andrew, the second son of George B. Porter, entered the army on the breaking out of the Mexican War. He became first-lieutenant of a company of riflemen, and took part in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, and Chapultepec. After the city of Mexico had been taken, he was made lieutenant-colonel by brevet for gallant and meritorious conduct. In 1850 General Scott spoke of him to the writer in terms of high praise for the part he had taken in these several battles. During the late civil war, Colonel Porter was appointed Provost Marshal of Washington, and then Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac. He took part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Chickahominy, and the Seven Days Battle under McClellan, in which some of the hardest fighting of the war was done. He had now risen to the rank of Brigadier-General, but his health having become impaired by fatigue and exposure, he resigned his position in the army, and died in Europe, whither he had gone for the restoration of his health.]

12. James Madison, born January 6, 1793. Having been admitted to the bar on the 24th of April, 1813, he settled permanently in Easton in 1818, and for more than forty years practised his profession as a lawyer throughout the eastern portion of Pennsylvania, with eminent success. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1838, and having been proposed as President of that body, was defeated by the election of Hon. John Sergeant by a majority of one vote; but subsequently presided over the Convention during Mr. Sergeant's absence as a member of Congress. He afterwards became President Judge of the District composed of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, and while holding that office, was appointed by President Tyler Secretary of War. On retiring from this position, he resumed the practice of his profession, and was afterwards elected Judge of the District which lies at the extreme northeastern portion of the State. He resigned this office from ill health, and died at his home in Easton on the 11th of November, 1862.

[Andrew Parker, the second son of James M. Porter, having been educated at West Point, entered the cavalry service, and was first employed as a lieutenant during the Indian hostilities in the West. He subsequently became a captain in the Commissary Department. After the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was appointed Assistant Commissary General of the Army of the Potomac, under McClellan. General Thomas, on being promoted to the command of the Army of the Southwest, solicited his appointment as Commissary General in that army, which was accordingly made. His death took place soon after the close of the war.]

The following letter, from General Andrew Porter to his son James, then in his twentieth year, is believed to be the last letter he ever wrote. It will show the character of his intercourse with his children. The vein of good sense and of wise, fatherly advice which pervades it, needs no comment. The writer died at Harrisburg on the 16th of November, 1813. The son to whom this letter was addressed, lived to become one of the ablest advocates the State ever produced, and when he took his seat in the Cabinet of President Tyler, he met no man there to whom he was inferior, save only Mr. Webster.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 11, 1813.

DEAR JAMES,

Last week, I sent you a letter by Mr. Philips, enclosing a check drawn in your favor on the Phila. bank for \$150, which no doubt was delivered to you agreeably to the promise of Mr. Philips. Before this reaches you, the general Election will be over and the fate of the anxious Candidates fixed. Too great an anxiety about the politics and promotions of men, will rather tend to draw your attention too much from studies which qualify gentlemen of the bar to become eminent in their profession. Let your purchases of books be of those of the law, and your studies confined to that profession, until your acquirements become conspicuous. Your services will then be sought after, and your talents appreciated. If you pay attention to various things and your pursuits are diversified, you will never rise to the head of your profession, and to be a pettifogger would be more disgraceful than to be a poor day laborer. You have talents and acquirements that promise fair to raise you to eminence, and no doubt will, if you confine them to the profession of the Law. A good character, amiable disposition, and superior acquirements, with your talents, will no doubt raise you to the height of your ambition. Remember the old proverb,—take time by the forelock, for it is bald behind.

I am now grown old. A very few years more, and the anxiety and advice of your father will cease forever. Be not too credulous, and trust not the plausible professions of men too far, lest you purchase experience too dearly. Think for yourself and mark out your future line of conduct with wisdom and prudence.

Our Borough is very healthy, we are all well and present our best wishes for your health, happiness and prosperity.

ANDREW PORTER.

JAMES M. PORTER, Esq.

N. B. I have just received a letter from your brother David, he is very well.

A. P.

The present sketch may be properly closed by appending the following documents found among the papers of General Porter.

A List of Capt. Andrew Porter's Company of Artillery.

Geo. Chapman, } Sergeants.	Christian Aill,
Fran. Stewart, }	Peter Betson,
Nichs. Capple, Corporal.	David Gorman,
Thos. Fleming, } Gunners.	John Wiekle,
James Baker, }	Reuben Benson,
Wm. Douglass,	John Sisk,
John McDearmot,	John Carnel,
John Berry,	Jonath. Fennemore,
Jas. Turner,	McIlvey Adams,
John Fleming,	Bartholw. Gervey,
Thos. Hammond,	— Whistler,
Jacob Walters,	Henry Miller,
David Dickinson,	Geo. Bennedick,
Job. Bennington,	Lewis Brenner.
Conrad Dringhfelt,	

Monthly Return of Capt. Andrew Porter's Company in the 4th Regiment of Artillery, Commanded by Col. Thos. Proctor.

	Captain.	Capt. Lieut.	1st Lieut.	2d Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Bombardiers.	Gunners.	Drum & fife.	Total.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.
Present effective for duty	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	2	1	19	28	...	...
Sick present
Sick absent
On Command	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	11	...	...
Extra Service
On the staff
On Furlough
Recruiting
Furlough Expired
In arrest
Total	1	1	1	3	3	1	...	2	1	26	39		
Vacant wanting to complete	3	5	6	4	1	13	32		

Capt. Lt. James McClure }
 1 Lieut. Joseph Ashton } On command at the Park of
 One Sergt. & seven men. } Artillery N. Windsor.
 2d Lieut. Ezra Patterson on Command at Fort Pitt.

ANDREW PORTER, Captain,
 4th or Penna. Regt. Artillery.

A List of the Men's Names (in the Regt. of Arty.), whose Inlistments and Attestations are Lodged in Council Chambers, Specifying the Date of their Inlistments, Time of Service, and by whom Attested.

No	Names.	Date of Enlistment.	Term of Service.	By whom Attested.	Height.		Complexion.
					F.	I.	
		1781					
1	Edwd. Gallahan	Feby. 14th	War	Jno. Hart Esq.	5	6 40	Dark
2	John Goodwin	— 24th	War	Ditto	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 31	Dark
3	Thos. Jennings	Mch. 12	War	Ditto	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28	Fair
4	David Miller	— 13	War	Ditto	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14	do.
5	Henry Love	— 21	War	Ditto	5	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ 30	Dark
6	David Fennel	— 22	War	Ditto	5	7 —	Do.
7	Benjn. Hunter	— 21	War	—	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	Do.
8	Patrick Currie	April 8	War	—	5	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ 53	Do.
9	Joseph Williams	— 16	War	—	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 24	fair
10	Francis Pairay	— 16	War	—	5	9 30	Brown
11	James Robinson	— 16	War	—	5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23	Dark
12	Clark Dacker	— 16	War	—	5	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ —	Dark
13	William Murphy	— 16	W.	—	5	0 13	Syclops
14	John Jones	— 16	W.	—	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 20	Dark
15	Wm. Gill	— 18	W.	—			
16	Patk. Ripley	— 26	W	—	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 30	Dark
17	Patk. Rely	May 2	W	—	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24	Do.
18	John Dunn	— 2	W	—	5	6 31	Do.
19	Jos. Jones	— 2	W.	—	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 31	Swarthy
20	John Vincent	— 2	W	—	5	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 27	Dark
21	Jno. McGill	— 3	W	—	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 20	Fair
22	David Griffiths	— 3	W	—	5	1 32	Do.
23	George Gadsby	— 3	W	—	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 50	Dark
24	John Lilley	— 3	W	—	5	7 36	fair
25	Charles Trond	— 3	W	—	5	7 52	Dark
26	Jno. Dickson	— 5	W	—	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 22	fair
27	Jno. Harris	— 4	W	—	5	7 31	Do.
28	Nicholas Copple	— 7	W	—	5	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ 50	Dark
29	David Dickinson	— 7	W	—		Dead	
30	Joseph Cooth	— 16	W	—	4	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ 15	an Indian
31	John Dickson	— 21	W	—	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	fair

Copy of the Oath taken at Valley Forge.

I Andrew Porter Captain of Artillery do acknowledge the United States of America to be free, Independent and Sovereign States and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, King of Great Britain, and I renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do swear that I will, to the utmost

of my power, support, maintain and defend the said United States against the said King George the Third his heirs and successors, and his or their abettors, assistants and adherents, and will serve the said United States in the office of Captain of Artillery which I now hold with fidelity according to the best of my skill and understanding.

ANDREW PORTER.

Sworn before me at the Artillery Park Valley Forge this 19th May 1778.

H. KNOX,
B. G. Artillery.

JOHN AP THOMAS AND HIS FRIENDS.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF MERION, NEAR PHILADELPHIA.

BY JAMES J. LEVICK, M.D.

Of the many hundreds of Philadelphians who, daily, during the summer months, on our great central railway, pass to and from the city to Bryn Mawr or further, but few perhaps have ever given a thought to the origin of the names they hear at the various stations. And yet from Overbrook to Berwyn, included, many of these names are the same as those which two hundred years ago were familiar as household words to those earnest, sincere, and brave people, who had left their old homes in Wales to found here a new, peaceful, and free commonwealth.

Berwyn bears the name of a range of mountains, which for more than thirty miles constitutes the dividing line between the counties of Merioneth and Montgomery in Wales.

Bryn Mawr—the great hill—gets its name from Bryn Mawr, the old Welsh home of Rowland Ellis, a devoted member and minister of the Society of Friends, and one of the earliest owners of land in this vicinity.¹

¹ See note respecting Rowland Ellis at end of this paper.

Wynnewood commemorates the name of Thomas Wynne¹—an associate and friend of William Penn—and the home of his descendants.

*Radnor*² but repeats the old name of Radnor in Wales, and *Haverford* (*aber-fford*, the ford at the confluence,) tells the story that it was from Haverford West in South Wales the early settlers in this immediate vicinity came, while *Merion*, in the new world, takes up and in itself continues a name which has had a topographical meaning for more than a thousand years. Meirion, as it is often written, in the old provincial records, and as it was originally called in the Welsh language, is but a slight modification of the name of that British prince, or king as he is sometimes called, who, as Meyreon, Meirion, Meiriawn ruled over a part of Britain in the early part of the eighth century, and who gave his name, even then, to his own domain, which it has since retained, and which, as Merionethshire, has been a county of North Wales since the year of our era 1284. It was from Merionethshire, North Wales, that the settlers on the land, which now lies north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Philadelphia, chiefly came, and of one or two of them and their families that it is proposed in this paper to write. The information thus given is derived from papers brought here by these emigrants themselves, or written by them contemporaneously with the settlement, which have been transmitted by them to their descendants.³

¹ See note respecting Thomas Wynne at end of this paper.

² The names of Radnor and of Haverford, like that of Merion, are both of very ancient date. Radnor is mentioned in Welsh history, even so early as A. D. 1196, as having been burned by an invading foe. Haverford had its Castle so early as the year 1112 A. D., and Giraldus Cambrensis gives the account of "a preaching tour" made there by Archbishop Baldwin and himself in the year of our era 1118. He reports that they were most kindly received by the Haverfordians and their religious services gratefully acknowledged.

³ "The termination *ydd* and *eth* is of common occurrence in ancient Welsh names of districts . . . and seems to have the meaning of a tract or extent of country belonging to the person whose name formed the preceding part of the word."

It may not be amiss here briefly to recur to the fact that these people were the direct, lineal descendants of the Ancient Britons, with little or no admixture of Saxon blood. These ancient Britons, as ethnologists now recognize the term, were the different tribes, clans, or nations inhabiting Britain at the time of the Roman invasion, and their descendants. They belonged to the Indo-European family, and to the Celtic branch of that family. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the real or fabulous character of the early histories of Britain, there can be no doubt that, for centuries before the Roman invasion, the Island of Britain was inhabited by a numerous, powerful, and intelligent people. That they were brave Cæsar found to his cost, and it is a very significant fact that, although the Roman General brought against them a fleet of 80 ships, with 12,000 infantry and cavalry, yet the most that he could effect was but a landing on the coasts, and that it was not until a hundred years later that the Romans were able victoriously to advance into the interior of the island.

Nor did the Britons, in later years, yield, without fierce resistance, to the invading hordes of Saxons, Danes, and Normans which poured in upon them.

A recent writer¹ has said of them, "history presents no section of a people standing forth more conspicuously from the general mass. . . . They yielded; but only inch by inch to a superior foe, and, at the last, a remnant, scorning surrender, carried away with them, as Eneas did from Troy, their choicest and most valued treasures—their kindred and their *sacra patriosque penates*—made Wales their chosen land, Mona the sanctuary of their priesthood, and Snowdon Mountain the citadel of their freedom. Their name, their language, and their honour they have to this day preserved as memories of the past." And there, century after century, they remained, too often, it is true, involved in domestic warfare, but holding on to their simple manners, their old traditions and their dearly bought freedom.

¹ Pedigree of the English People. Thomas Nicholas, M.A., London, 1878.

Of the people of Merionethshire this was especially true, and the author already quoted,¹ says: "the ancient houses of the county of Merionethshire are, almost without exception, of purely Cymric lineage . . . and have shown a vitality truly remarkable. Even to this day several of the chief families of the 14th and 15th centuries have their representatives on the ground, holding the same domains and bearing, in some instances, the same names."

To the superficial observer it would seem almost impossible that, even after the long lapse of centuries, the descendants of these warlike men should accept and become identified with the peaceful doctrines and manners of the Quakers, and yet to the careful student of human nature the transition seems not only possible, but eminently proper and natural. To a simple-hearted people there was much in the simplicity of Quakerism to commend it, while the direct dependence of the individual upon God and his independence of man accorded with what had been the sentiment of their race for generations. But when to this, and far more than all this, was added the conviction, that to them the call of their God was in this field of service, they did not hesitate because of the sacrifices it required, or the danger to which it exposed them. They were of the blood of heroes to which the blood of martyrs is closely akin, and they brought to bear in this warfare the earnestness of purpose, the devotion to duty, and the fearless courage which had characterized their forefathers on other fields.

They yielded not one inch to error, but the fight was a long and weary one; and they yearned, as their fathers had done, for a home where they might be free; free from such contact with error itself, and free to give such service to God as He required of them. They needed now no Mona for their priesthood, for they believed, without the shadow of a doubt, that the human heart was the Sanctuary of their Great High Priest, and that in His Name they had a strong tower where they could find greater safety than in their fathers' citadel

¹ *Annals and Antiquities of the County Families of Wales.* By Thomas Nicholas, M.A., etc., London, 1872.

Of the pupils of the Normal School, the following were employed in the various schools of the district during the year 1846-47:—

At the Normal School, 10 were employed in the various schools of the district during the year 1846-47:—

At the Normal School, 10 were employed in the various schools of the district during the year 1846-47:—

on Snowdon. And so, to the new world, "a remnant came, carrying with them," as their fathers had carried, "their names, their language,¹ and their honour."

The future historian when discussing the characteristics of the past and present generations of Philadelphians, their love of family history, their love of old ways, their tenacious clinging to their convictions of right, their conservatism—as it is called—and even, at times, their obstinacy, may perchance find that these are due not merely to what they have inherited in the blood of their Quaker ancestry, but rather to that remarkable mixture of peaceful Quaker and of fighting Cymric blood, which yet exists in the veins of so many of her people.

It is of one or more of these early Cymric Quakers that we shall now speak.

"John ap Thomas, of Llaithgwm, Commott of Pennllyn in the County of Merioneth, gentleman," as the old manuscript records designate him, became a member of the Religious Society of Friends in the year 1672. Hugh Roberts,² his neighbor and friend from his childhood, says of him: "in the year 1672 he came to Friends' Meeting and was thoroughly convinced of God's truths, and he gave up in obedience to the Heavenly Father's call, though it was a time of great suffering; the first two meetings he was at he was fined £15, for which the informer took from him two oxen, and a horse that was valued to be worth £11, and returned nothing back.

"The appearance of Truth was so precious to him that he did not only make profession of it, but was also made willing to suffer for its sake, which he did valiantly. When this faithful man first came among us it was the hottest time of persecution that we ever underwent. The chief informer

¹ For many years after they came to Pennsylvania, many of the Welsh Friends retained their knowledge of and the use of the British language. A memorial concerning Edward Reese and his wife states that their ministry was generally given in the Welsh language. So too with others of the early settlers.

² See note at end of this paper respecting Hugh Roberts.

being a cunning, subtile man, seeing that the high constables and petty constables were something backward to execute his warrants, intended to have been the high constable so that he might make a quick despatch.

“Most of the great men, being willing to assist John ap Thomas in what they could, this good man went to one of the Justices that was moderate, and requested that he might accept of him to be the high constable, which was granted. So the informer went on and informed against Friends, and when he got a warrant he brought it to the high constable according to his orders; so he received his warrant, time after time, and would tell the informer to go about his business, that he was responsible for them. And thus the informer continued to go about until he had got nine warrants, not questioning but that he would ruin him at last, for there was a clause in the act that if the constables would refuse to execute their office they would be fined to a great extent for every neglect. He kept his warrants until the King’s declaration came to put a stop to these wicked informers.

“Thus this faithful and valiant man hazarded his own estate to save his friends and brethren . . . and this he did soon after he received the Truth. The Lord blessed him and that in every way. He bestowed upon him a gift in the ministry, by which he hath been serviceable to many; and although it falls out sometimes that a prophet hath not honour in his own country, yet I know that he was honoured, owned and dearly beloved, and was of great service unto many. So he grew and prospered in the truth unto his dying day. He had a tedious sickness in which time his pleasure was in exhorting his friends, his wife, and children to be faithful to the Lord.

“A little while before his departure, I and other Friends were with him, when he said, Friends, wait upon the Lord for he is near, and a little while after he said ‘blessed be Thy name, oh Lord God everlasting, Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven.’ And with such expressions, magnifying and praising the Name of the Lord, he took his leave of his friends, giving his hand to every one of us, and so in

a sweet and heavenly praise he departed the 3d day of 3mo. 1683."¹

This event is thus recorded in the family Bible, by his son Thomas Jones. "Our dear father, John ap Thomas, of Llaithgwm, in the Commott of Penllyn in the county of Merioneth, in North Wales, departed this Life the 3d day of 3d month, 1683, being the 5th day of the week, and was buried at Friends burying place at Havod-vadog in the said Commott and County ye 5th of ye said month."

Among other manuscripts which have been preserved by the descendants of John ap Thomas are the original records of the sufferings of himself and other Friends, these memoranda having been made by him at the time of their occurrence. They show, beside the one already given, that in many instances he had property taken from him for tithes, for refusing to swear, etc. Among them is the following: "In the year 1674, about the 20th day of the 4th month, Harry Parry, parson of Llanthervol, he and his men came to the ground of John ap Thomas and demanded lambes tithes; and when the said John ap Thomas was not free to give him tithes he sent his men abroad to hunt for the lambs, and at length they found them in one end of the barn where they used to be every night, and they took out the best 5 out of 21 for tithes; and for the tithe corn they took of the corn I cannot tell how much."

In Besse's *Sufferings of Friends*, in Gough's *History of Friends*, in Proud's *History of Pennsylvania*, and in *The Philadelphia Friend* (vol. 27) notices of John ap Thomas may be found.

Among the official papers received by John ap Thomas, when acting as high constable, two have long been in possession of his descendants. One of these is now given.

¹ A testimony of similar character by his friend Thomas Ellis is also extant.

MERIONETH, SS.

*To Lewis Morris Keeper of his Majts goale for y^e sd County
& to Richard Price & Joseph Hughes.*

WHEREAS I have apprehended Cadwalader ap Thomas ap Hugh, Robert Owen, Hugh ap Robert, John David, John Robert David & Jonett John, spinster.

By virtue of his Ma'ties writt issued out of the last great sessions & unto me directed & delivered (I) therefore do will and require you to receive into your custody the bodyes of the said Caddw'r ap Tho ap Hugh, Robert Owen, Hugh Roberts, John David, Joⁿ Robert David & Jonett John and them safely to convey to the common geole of the sd County and them in safe manner to be kept in y^e sd geole whom I doe hereby commit, there to remain for the next great sessions to be held for ye sd county on Monday of ye sd sessions then and there to answer such matters . . . as shall be objected agt them on his Ma'ties behalfe this omitt you not at yr perill given under my hand & seale of office the fourth day of May Anno R. R. Caroli . . . Angliae & vicessimo sexto Annoq do 1674.

OWEN WYNNE, Esq., *Sheriff.*

Another original paper thus preserved is addressed to the high and petty constables of the said county (Merionethshire) and to the churchwardens and overseers of the said county. It announces the law of "the Realme" against Conventicles, and gives the names of nearly thirty persons (Friends) "who have unlawfully met together," and it orders distrainments to be made on them. John ap Thomas ap Hugh is among those thus named. The paper is signed by Humphrey Hughes and John Wynne, and is dated May 20, 1675.¹

¹ The text of this paper is as follows :—

MERIONETH, SS. *To the high and pettie Constables of the Sayd County and to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poore of each parish within the sd County.*

WHEREAS by late Act of parlam^t made the two & twentieth Yeare of the reigne of our said august Lord the King that now is (was) Instituted An Act to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles, it is among other things enacted that if any person of the age of sixteen years or upwards, being a

How fierce and vindictive was the official zeal which could brand as "outlaws" earnest, God-fearing men, and sincere, devout women, and yet how loath some of the local authorities were to distress their old neighbors and associates,¹ are both shown in the subjoined letter, viz.:—

DOLGELLEY, YE 25TH OF THE 4MO., 1681.

MY DEAR FRIEND JOHN AP THOMAS:

These in haste may let thee understand that the persons undernamed are outlawed and the Deputy Sheriffe hath

subject of this Realme, att any time after the tenth day of May next shall be present at any assembly, conventicle, or meeting under colour or pretence of any exercise of Religion in any other manner than according to the Litargie and practice of the Church of England, in any place within the Kingdom of England, dominion of Wales or towne of Berwick on Tweede, at which Conventicle meeting or Assembly there shall be five persons or more assembled over and beside those of the same household. And whereas wee the justices of the peace subscribed have been informed by the corporall oathes of Owen david and Thomas Johues, of Penmaen, in the Parish of Llanfawr, and by notorious evidence and circumstance of the fact that on the sixteenth day of May instant the persons in the schedule annexed—being twenty-eight, assembled together in a house called by the name of Llwyn y branar in the township of pen maen within the parish of llanfawr in the sd countie under colour or pretence of Religion not according to the litargie and practise of y^e Church of England,—contrarie to the sd Act. These therefore in his Ma'ties name (we) chardge and command you all & eyther of you yt immediately upon sight hereof you levie by way of distresse and sale of goods and Chattels the sum appearing at each person's name mentioned in the schedule annexed, and the sum soe levied to pay in open court att the next generall Sessions of the yeare to be holden for the countie of Merioneth that we may distribute and pay the same as by Act of parlament we are ordered and required to doe; and of your proceeding therein you are to give an account to his Ma'ties justices of the peace att their next generall sessions of the yeare to be holden in this Countie, and there this our warrant dated at llanfawr under our hands and seales this twentieth day of May Anno Regni Caroli di Angliae vicessimo sextimo Annoq dom 1675.

HUMPHREY HUGHES.

JOHN WYNNE.

Twenty-eight names are on the paper, each fined ten shillings.

¹ Besse, in his *Sufferings of Friends*, says that in Shrewsbury the office of Informer against Friends was held so scandalous that Robert Sowtrell, a cruel informer, "could not procure, among all the sons of Belial in the county of Salop, any one that would be a partner with him in it."

writts against them. Many of them are dead, those that are alive wish them to look to themselves untill such time as friends shall come together to confer in their behalfe, that soe friends in their liberty may order some considerable gratuity to the Deputy Sheriffe for his Kindnesse. Beside those undernamed Elizabeth Williams¹ is particularly to look to herself. There is a writt out of the Exchequer against her as the Deputy Sheriffe informs me. Ye names are as followeth, vizt.:—

William Prees. de Llandervol, Litter Thomas, de eadem (or of y^e same), John Davies, de ead', Lodovicus ap Robt. de ead', Thomas ap Edward, de Llanvavr, Thomas Williams, de ead', Elizabeth Thomas, de ead' widdow, Rob^t John Evan, de ead', Griffith John, de Gwerevol and Elizabeth his wife, Hugh Griffith of the same & Mary his wife, Maurice Humphrey Morgan of the same.

This is att present from thy dear friend and desires to Excuse my brevity.

LEWIS OWEN.

* * * *

There is also among these papers another letter written about the same date by John David to his dear friend Richard Davies giving notice of the seizure, by the sheriff, of oxen, a cow, heifer, mare, and saddle, the property of Robert Evan.

¹ The Elizabeth Williams here mentioned was one of the earliest and most earnest of the preachers among Friends. With Mary Fisher she suffered cruel persecution at Cambridge (England), A.D. 1653, being at that time fifty years old. Besse says: "The Mayor ordered them to be whipped till the blood ran down their bodies . . . which was done far more cruelly than with the worse malefactors, so that their flesh was miserably torn. The poor women then knelt down and prayed God to forgive their persecutors. They were then thrust out of the town, no man daring to give them relief though many did secretly commiserate their case."

Imprisonment in England followed this, and, later, in Wales she, with several other Friends who were unwilling to take an oath of allegiance though they asserted their loyalty to the ruling powers, were declared to be proceeded against as "traytors and felons," the men to be hung and quartered, the women to be burned, a sentence which, to the credit of humanity, was never executed.

John David, though a Friend, was at the time high constable, and Richard Davies was an eminent preacher.

Undeterred by persecution John ap Thomas continued to attend his religious meetings at home and elsewhere, as the following autograph letter shows. It is addressed to his wife, and is as follows:—

LONDON, 28TH OF 3MO., 1681.

My dear wife in dear remembrance of thee & the children & our family doe I salute thee at this time & that thereby also thou mayest understand that I am come to this Citty upon y^e 21st day of this instant, without any great difficulty either as in reference to my health or otherwise, blessed be my God.

And Thomas Ellis¹ likewise came the same day and as the Lord may order and make way we both intend to sett out together the same time likewise (to witt) the next second day. And since I came to the Citty my health continued much alike to what it usually was when at home And as to the affairs of truth and to give thee an account thereof I hope (if the Lord will) to give it unto thee and the rest by word of mouth in some measure . . . it being that the Lord's presence and appearance among his people here at this time hath been beyond expression, & the number increasing likewise from year to year as doth the power and presence of the Lord in and among the precious sons of Zion.

I lay it upon thee to mind my dear love to my dear friends H. R. & his; Robt. O. & his; E. Jo. & his; R. D. & his; H. G. & his; G. J. & his; Elizabeth John & hers; Elizabeth Wyn and hers, with all the rest as if named them one by one. No more at present, but my dear love to thee, & soe I remayne thy dear and loving husband while

I am JOHN
AP THOMAS.

Then follow a few lines in the Welsh language.

* * * *

¹ See note at end of this paper respecting Thomas Ellis.

A few months later John ap Thomas and Edward Jones for themselves and friends (seventeen families) purchased 5000 acres of land in the province of Pennsylvania. This land which was at one time known as Merioneth, and later as Lower Merion, extended from the Schuylkill, near the Falls, towards where is now Merion meeting-house, including this ground and extending westwardly beyond it.

In Holmes Map of the Province of Pennsylvania the following are given as the boundaries of this tract of land, which he calls that of "Edward Jones & Company, being 17 families," viz.:—

On the north by lands of William Sharlow and John Roberts, on the east by the Schuylkill River, on the south by the Liberty Lands of Philadelphia, on the west by lands of Charles Lloyd, Tho. Lloyd, John ap John, Richard Davis, and John Bevan. . . A little to the northwest is the land of Rowland Ellis.¹

¹ In a patent from William Penn, bearing date 3d day of the 11 month (January), 1703, confirming to the sons of John ap Thomas their father's Pennsylvania estate, the 16th and 17th of September, 1681, are recited as the dates of the original grant; and of John ap Thomas's 1250 acres, one-half are named as in the township of Merion, county of Philadelphia, and the other 612½ acres in the township of Goshen, in the county of Chester.

Since this article was begun there has been placed in the hands of the writer by the late Dr. Wm. Kent Gilbert a manuscript having as its title "An indenture where severall are concerned," and bearing date "the first day of Aprill, in the four and thirtieth year of our sovereign Charles, Second." It recites the conveyance, etc., of five thousand acres, by William Penn, to John ap Thomas and Edward Jones. It states that there have been two severall Indentures y^e one of bargain and sale for one year, bearing date y^e 16th day of September in the three and thirtieth year of his majesty's reign; the other . . . bearing date y^e 17th day of the same month and year, both made between William Penn and John ap Thomas and Edward Jones; that for and in consideration of the sum of One hundred pound of good and lawfull money of England to him in hand paid by J^{no} T. & Edw. Jones he did grant . . . the full portion of five thousand acres of land, . . . y^e first, within y^e tract of land in the Province, in such manner . . . as by certain concessions bearing date y^e 11th day of July then last past;

The subjoined is taken from the original manuscript, and gives the names of John ap Thomas' friends and companions.

An account of wt sum of money every ffriend in Penllyn hath Layd out to buy land in Pensylvania & wt quantity of Acres of Land each is to have and wt sum of Quit Rent falls upon every one.

	pounds.	Acres.	Quit Rent.
John Tho'	25. 0. 0. ^a	1250.	12. 6 ^a
Hugh Robt.	12. 10. 0.	625.	6. 3
Edd Jones	6. 5. 0.	312½.	3. 1½
Robt. David	6. 5. 0.	312½.	3. 1½
Evan Rees	6. 5. 0.	312½.	3. 1½
John Edd	6. 5. 0.	312½.	3. 1½
Edd Owen	6. 5. 0.	312½.	3. 1½
Will Edd	3. 2. 6.	156¼.	1. 6⅓
Edd Rees	3. 2. 6.	156¼.	1. 6⅓
Will Jones	3. 2. 6.	156¼.	1. 6⅓
Tho Rich	3. 2. 6.	156¼.	1. 6⅓
Rees John W.	3. 2. 6.	156¼.	1. 6⅓
Tho Lloyd	3. 2. 6.	156¼.	1. 6⅓
Cadd Morgan	3. 2. 6.	156¼.	1. 6⅓
John Watkin	3. 2. 6.	156¼.	1. 6⅓
Hugh John	3. 2. 6.	156¼.	1. 6⅓
Gainor Robt.	3. 2. 6.	156¼.	1. 6⅓
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£100. 0. 0.	5000.	£2. 10

paying one shilling for every hundred acres of y^e said Five Thousand upon the first day of March forever. . . .

The paper then recites that others than John ap Thomas and Edward Jones have contributed towards this £100 of purchase-money, and that the said J. T. & E. J. are as Trustees, they being personally responsible for the amounts to which they have individually subscribed . . . that for the £25 which John ap Thomas has subscribed he shall have 1250 acres, and Edward Jones in like proportion; and that the residue of the land is to be of equal goodness. And should John ap Thomas happen to die before ye said Edward Jones that E. J. should take no benefit of survivorship.

Signed A. D. 1682

by DAVID DAVIES

(for his loving friend in Edward Jones absence).

[On the reverse—John ap Thomas Layd out £25.00 and he is to have for yt sum 1250 Acres.]¹

Preparations were now made by John ap Thomas and family and by the others named, for their departure for the new world. But his health had long been failing him and was now seriously impaired, and the intended voyage of John ap Thomas and family was for a time relinquished. Edward Jones, his relative, friend, and associate, with Edward Rees, William ap Edward and wife, and others—in all forty—set sail from Liverpool in the ship Lyon, John Compton, Master, and they arrived safely in the Schuylkill River the 13th of 6 month, called August, A. D. 1682. By them John ap Thomas “sent some effects and agreed with them to make some provision against his intended coming.” How that voyage was accomplished is told in the subjoined letter, written by Edward Jones.

It is addressed as follows:—

These ffor his much esteemed friend John ap Thomas, of Llaithgwm neer Bala in Merionethshire, North Wales, to be left with Job Boulten att the Boulst and tun in Lumber Street, London, and from thence to William Sky Butcher, in Oswestrie, to be sent as above directed and via London—with speed.

My endeared fr'd & brother my heart dearly salutes thee in a measure of y^e everlasting truth dear fr'd hoping that these few lines may find thee in health or no worster yn I left thee. This shall lett thee know that we have been aboard eleaven weeks before we made the land (it was not for want of art but contrary winds) and one we were in coming to Upland, y^e town is to be buylded 15 or 16 miles up y^e River. And in all this time we wanted neither meate, drink or water though several hogsheds of water run out. Our ordinary allowance of beer was 3 pints a day for each whole head and a quart of water; 3 biskedd a day &

¹ Some of those whose names were on this paper had land in other parts of the Province, in addition to what they here subscribed for.

some times more. We laid in about half hundred of biskedd, one barrell of beere, one hogshed of water—the quantity for each whole head, & 3 barrells of beefe for the whole number—40—and we had one to come ashoare. A great many could eat little or no beefe though it was good. Butter and cheese eats well upon ye sea. Ye remainder of our cheese & butter is little or no worster; butter & cheese is at 6d per lb. here if not more. We have oatmeale to spare, but it is well, yt we have it, for here is little or no corn till they begin to sow their corn, they have plenty of it. The passengers are all living, save one child, yt died of a surfeit. Let no frds tell that they are either too old or too young, for the Lord is sufficient to preserve both to the uttermost. Here is an old man about 80 years of age; he is rather better yn when he sett out, likewise here are young babes doing very well considering sea diet. We had one tun of water, and one of drinke to pay for at Upland, but ye master would faine be pd for 13 or 14 hogsheds yt run out by ye way, but we did not, and about 3 quarters of Tunn of Coales we p'd for; we laid in 3 Tun of Coales and yields no profit here. We are short of our expectation by reason that y^e town is not to be builded at Upland, neither would y^e Master bring us any further, though it is navigable for ships of greater burthen than ours. Y^e name of town lots is called now Wicoco; here is a Crowd of people striving for y^e Country land, for y^e town lot is not divided, & therefore we are forced to take up y^e Country lots. We had much adoe to get a grant of it, but it Cost us 4 or 5 days attendance, besides some score of miles we traveled before we brought it to pass. I hope it will please thee and the rest yt are concerned, for it hath most rare timber, I have not seen the like in all these parts, there is water enough beside. The end of each lot will be on a river as large or larger than the Dye at Bala, it is called Skool Kill River. I hope the Country land will within this four days [be] surveyed out. The rate for surveying 100 Acres [was] twenty shilling, but I hope better orders will be taken shortly about it. . . .

The people generally are Swede, which are not very well acquainted. We are amongst the English which sent us both venison and new milk, & the Indians brought venison to our door for six pence ye quarter. And as for y^e land we look upon it [as] a good & fat soyl generally producing twenty, thirty, & fourty fold. There are stones to be had enough at the falls of the Skool Kill, that is where we are to settle, & water enough for mills, but thou must bring Mill-stones and y^e Irons that belong to it, for Smiths are dear. Iron is about two and thirty or fourty shillings per hundred; Steel about 1s. 6d. p. l. Y^e best way is to make y^r picken axes when you come over, for they cannot be made in England, for one man will work with ym as much as two men with ours.

Grindle Stones yield good profit here; ordinary workmen hath 1s. 6d. a day. Carpenters 3 or four shillings a day; here are sheep, but dear, about twenty shilling a piece. I cannot understand how they can be carried from England. . . Taylors hath 5s. & 6s. a day. . . I would have you bring salt for y^e present use; here is coarse salt, some times two measures of salt for one of wheat, and sometimes very dear. Six penny & eight penny nails are most in use, horse shoes are in no use . . . good large shoes are dear; lead in small bars is vendible, but guns are cheap enough. . . They plow, but very hungerly, & yet they have some good stone. They use both hookes and sickles to reap with. . . .

Time will not permit me to write much more for we are not settled. I [send] my dear love and my wife's unto thy selfe and thy dear wife and the rest of my dear friends, H. Ro.; Rich. P. Evan Reese; J. ap E. Elizabeth Williams E. & J. Edd; Gainor R.; Ro. On.; Jo. Humphrey; Hugh J. Tho.; and the rest of fr'ds as if named.

I remaine thy Lo' friend & Bro. while I am,

EDD JONES.

My wife desires thee to buy her one Iron Kettle 3s. or 3s. 6d.; 2 paire of shoes for Martha, and one paire for Jonathan, let them be strong and large; be sure and put all yr

goods in cases, if they be dry they keep well, otherwise they will get damp and mouldy. . . .

this is ye 2nd letter, Skool Kill River,

Ye 26th of ye 6mo., 1682.¹

* * * *

¹ The writer of this letter, Edward Jones, "Chirurgion," as he is styled in the official papers, lived more than fifty-five years in his new home, as the following note from Thomas Chalkley's Journal shows. "The 26th of the 12mo., 1737, being the first day of the week, there was buried at Merion, Edward Jones, aged about 92 years. He was one of the first settlers of Pennsylvania, a man much given to hospitality, a lover of good and virtuous people and was beloved by them. I had a concern to be at that meeting before I left my home at Frankford and before I heard of this Friend's death. There were many hundreds at his funeral." (See *The Philadelphia Friend*, vol. 29, p. 396.) A little sketch is given of his wife Mary, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne, and of her it is said: "She was an approved minister among Friends and zealous for the promotion of the truth. She died 7mo., 1726." "Martha" and "Jonathan" for whom the new shoes, "strong and large," were asked in the postscript, lived to wear out them and many successive pairs. Martha married at Merion Meeting-house, "26th of 10mo., called December," John Cadwalader,¹ and has left many descendants. Jonathan married Gainor Owen, daughter of Robert Owen, and lived to be more than ninety years old. His descendants still own the ancestral acres near Wynnewood Station.

* * * *

The longevity of this Welsh race is a remarkable one. Edward Jones, as has been noted, lived to be ninety-two years old, his son Jonathan to be more than ninety. James Jones died at the age of ninety-two. His grandson, the late Samuel W. Jones, of Philadelphia, died 9mo. 7, 1873, aged ninety-two, and a sister of the latter still lives—the light and the life of her home—now nearly ninety-two years old.

A branch of the same family settled in Montgomery County early in the last century, and it is stated that six members of the family have reached the age of ninety years.

* * * *

Bala and its vicinity from whence these early Friends came is one of the most beautiful regions in North Wales. Believed to have been a Roman station, "it is situated at the head of Pemblemere or Bala Lake, one of the largest sheets of water in Wales. It lies in the bosom of a fair valley guarded by the peaks of the Berwyns, the Arenigs, Aran, Benllyn, and their subordinate hills. The lake is a favorite with anglers, and affords trout of large size, perch, pike, and a white fish called gwyniaid, found, in

¹ See note respecting John Cadwalader at end of this paper.

John ap Thomas never came to Pennsylvania, but died, 3mo. 3, 1683. "Katharine Thomas, his widow, and family arrived here in November, 1683, and found one-half of the purchase taken up in the place, since called Merion, and some small improvement made on the same where we then settled."¹

From all that is left on record, Katharine Thomas, or as she is frequently styled, Katharine Robert (her name before her marriage) was a woman of great force of character and of much Christian worth. These old manuscript letters show her to have been connected by birth or marriage with many of the oldest British families, names which are still held in esteem in North Wales.

A letter from Robert Vaughan, bearing date 3mo. 1687, addresses her as his "Loving Aunt," another is written from Eyton Parke, Denbighshire, September 3, 1692, by her "loving nephew," Edward Maurice, in which reference is made to their near relatives, viz., the Wynnes, David Yale, of Plas yn Yale, and to others.²

Great as was the sacrifice, she does not seem to have hesitated to leave her comfortable home and congenial friends for the distant and wild lands beyond the sea.

Wales, only in these waters. The town and its neighborhood have long been celebrated for the beauty of its people. Lord Lyttleton says he saw here the prettiest girls he ever beheld."¹

It is an interesting fact, and one that may have had much to do in determining the plan of the streets for the new city of Philadelphia, that the towns of Bala and of Caerwys, from the neighborhood of which many of the early Welsh emigrants came, are among the few which have their streets running at right angles with each other.

¹ From a manuscript letter addressed to William Penn by her son Robert Jones.

² For an account of the family of—

Vaughan, see *Annals and Antiquities of the County Families of Wales*, p. 680.

Wynn, see " " " " p. 712.

Yale of Plas yn Yale, see " " " " p. 419.

Maurice of Denbighshire, see " " " " p. 412.

¹ Murray's *Hand Book of Wales*, 1864.

The certificate of removal, furnished by the religious society of which she was a member, is in these words.

To all whom it may concern :

WHEREAS, Katerin Robert, of Llaithgwm, in y^e County of Merioneth, widdow, hath declared before us her intention in order to her and her families removal to Pensilvania in America, wee thought it convenient to certify in her and their behalfe yt she is one yt received the truth for these ten years past, and that hath walked since answerable to the truth according to her measure. She is a woman yt never gave occasion to ye the enemies of truth to open their mouths against ye truth which she owned: her children taught and educated in the fear of the Lord from their infancy Answerable to ye duty of parents, both professing and possessing ye truth.

from our mens & womens meetings ye 18 of 5mo. 1683.

ROBERT OWEN	EDWARD GRIFFITH	ELIZABETH W.M. BOWEN
RICHARD PRICE	CADD LEWIS	ELIZABETH JOHN
		MARGARET CADWALADER
		& others.

And so, in the 7th month, 1683, Katharine Thomas with her sons, daughters, and servants, numbering, in all, twenty persons, in the ship Morning Star, of Chester, Thomas Hayes, Master, set sail for the New World.

It was a long and sad voyage, as these records in their family Bible, made by her son Thomas Jones, show. "Our dear sister Sydney departed this Life the 29th day of the 7th month, 1683, as we were a coming from ye said place (Merionethshire) to Pennsylvania, on board the ship Morning Star, Thomas Hayes, Master." A little later occurs another sad record. "Our dear sister Mary departed this Life the 18th of ye 8th month, 1683, at sea in the said Journey."

As has already been said the surviving members of the family arrived here in November, 1683, and at once pro-

ceeded to their "country home called Gelli yr Cochiad,¹ in the township of Merion in ye county of Philadelphia."

Stricken and bereaved as she was, Katharine Thomas still had left to her brave, manly sons and loving daughters, who seem to have left nothing undone for her comfort that filial respect and affection could suggest. She lived fourteen years longer, but does not seem to have been much from her home. The marriage of her son Robert Jones, bachelor, to Ellen Jones, spinster, took place at her house 11mo. 3, 1693. Her death is thus recorded in the family Bible, by her son Thomas Jones. "Our dear mother, Katherin Thomas, departed this life the 18th day of y^e 11 month, 1697, about y^e 2d or 3d hour in ye morning (as we thought), & she was buried next day." One month later her son Evan² died, and there were left of her children, Katherine, Robert, Cadwalader, and Thomas ap John, or, as they now wrote the name, Jones.

Katharine married Robert Roberts, son of Hugh Roberts, an eminent minister in the Society of Friends, whose descendants are well known and respected in Philadelphia.

Cadwalader Jones engaged in the shipping trade, made many voyages to Barbadoes and elsewhere, and seems to have prospered largely.

Robert Jones was a useful member of both civil and religious society, was a justice of the peace, a member of the Provincial Assembly, and altogether a very popular man. His marriage with Ellen Jones,³ spinster, has already been noted.

¹ "Gelli yr Cochiad"—"the grove of the red partridges."

² The minutes of Merion Preparative Meeting show that Evan Jones bequeathed a small legacy to the Meeting for the use of its poor.

³ Ellen Jones was a sister of David Jones, of Blockley, who with his wife Katherin emigrated to Pennsylvania in the year 1699. As typical of the character of the certificates furnished by their friends at home to those removing to America, and as a type too of the character of those who brought them, it may not be amiss to insert that of these two Friends. The writer of this paper has often thought, when reading over these certificates of membership and of removal, as they are given, in the original book of records of Merion Meeting, that they constitute a roll of honor, such as can

Thomas ap John (his father's name reversed), or as he now wrote it Thomas Jones,¹ was born in Wales and was quite a

be found in the early history of scarcely any other people, and such as any people may be proud of.

"At our monthly meeting att Hendri-mawr, ye 24th day of ye 12mo. 1699. To our dear friends and brethren in Pennsilvania, These are to certifie whom it may concern that our friend David Jones and Katherin his wife are such whom we dearly love and who were very servisable while they were here, and of good report amongst their neighbours. So we Leave and recommend them to y^e Lord desiring their felicity. We remain your friends, Robert Vaughan, Ellis Lewis, Thomas Cadwalader and others."

Another certificate from a meeting at Haverford West repeats these declarations of their service on truth's behalfe for many years, and of the tender love and concern felt for them by the meeting now that they are about to leave.

And, many years after, when they had done good service among the Friends in their new home, the meeting held at Radnor gives to Katherin, widow of David Jones, this certificate, addressed to the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia.

"Dear friends: Our antient friend Katherin Jones, widdow, being settled within the compass of your meeting requested of us a certificate to be joynd thereto. After enquiry made these are to certifie on her behalfe that she has been a servisable member of our meeting for many years; of a meek and quiet spirit, solid, inoffensive Conversation. Thus we recommend her to your Christian care, with desires that the same Powerful Arm that has been her stay and preserver hitherto, may be her support to the end." . . .

Their old acres have ever since been owned, and the site of their children's home occupied by the descendants of this worthy couple.

¹ The reader is doubtless aware that the word *ap* means *son of*, and that the name of the father became thus the surname of the son. That this mode of designation must have led at times to great confusion there can be no doubt, and it could only have been continued among a people averse to changes.

After their removal to America, as in some families before, this nomenclature was abandoned for the most part. The "ap John" became "John's" (son) or "Jones," "ap Edward" "Edward's," "ap William" "William's," "ap Robert" "Robert's," the possessive apostrophe being soon omitted. In other instances the final letter of *ap* became the first of the new name, thus *ap* (or *ab*) Owen became Bowen, *ap* Evan, Bevan. *ap* Humphrey, Pumphrey, *ap* Howell, Powell, *ap* Rees became Price, *ap* Hugh, Pugh, etc. The distinguished name of Wynne (*Gwynn*) originally designated the complexion, hair, or beard of its owner, which was *fair* or white; while that of Vaughan (originally written *Vychan*) means *the younger* or little one. Lloyd is brown, gray; Gough (*goch*) red.

young man when, with his mother, he came to America. He had, however, received a very thorough education, and, as his correspondence shows, was equally at home with the English and the Welsh languages. His handwriting is remarkably clear, bold, and distinct, giving, at the first sight even, the impression that it is by a man of great decision and force of character. So early as the year 1709 he was Clerk of Haverford Monthly Meeting of Ministers and Elders, and would seem to have been Treasurer of the meeting also. He was an approved minister, and was largely made use of by his neighbors in the settlement of estates, and as guardian and protector of orphan children.

His letters, copies of which in his clear, bold, hand were kept by him, contain many matters of interest. Among them is one giving an account of the capture of some Welsh friends on their way to Pennsylvania, A. D. 1708-9.¹

¹ As showing the many dangers to which the emigrants were exposed, this narrative has an historical interest. It occurs in a letter to his "loving cousin Robert Vaughan." After referring to his brother Cadwalader, who had made successful voyages to Jamaica, Barbadoes, and elsewhere, "and who, through mercy, hath escaped well and not been taken hitherto, considering how troublesome it is," he says: "I suppose thou hast had an account of that Owen Roberts and his company were taken by the French. . . They were taken about the 12th day of the 5 month within a few days' sail (less than a week) good wind, of the Capes or mouth of the Delaware, being all alive and pretty well and hearty, and were carried by them, some to Martinico, and the rest to Guardalupa, islands belonging to the French. And so from thence to Monserat and Antigo, islands belonging to the English, and so from thence here, where they arrived at Philadelphia about y^e 7th of 8th month last, excepting nine of the servants that were pressed on board a ship (or man of war) at Monserat. The names of them that came from your neighborhood are Humphrey Williams, Cadder John, Robert Arthur, Hugh Griffith, and James Griffith. The other three came from Llun and one from Dolgelly. Two died, a young maid related to Rowland Ellis, at Antigo, and Morris Richard, the Tailor, at sea, coming hither. There were several of them weakly on their arrival, and Edward Thomas' child dyed att that time. One, Thomas Owen also that came then and lived with Edward Roberts (remember my love to him, my schoolfellow, and old acquaintance, if thou dost remember it and hast opportunity) dyed also on the 2d mo. Owen Roberts went to Antigo in the 2d month last, and writt from thence that he heard nothing of the servants. There was a great

Thomas Jones married Anne, daughter of Griffith John, and was father of one son and several daughters.¹ He died 8mo. 6, 1727. In the memorial prepared by his Meeting concerning him it is said, "his conduct was exemplary, his ministry sound and edifying, inoffensive in life and conversation, and zealously concerned for the promotion of the Truth. He lived in love and unity among Friends, and died 8mo. 6, 1727." His will, a copy of which is among these old papers, shows that, in addition to several hundred acres of land owned by him in Merion, adjoining lands of Jonathan Jones (Wynewood) he had also a tract of land in Goshen, Chester County, Pa. (See note, p. 312.) It was by Thomas Jones that these old and original papers, which have been quoted, were preserved, and by his daughter transmitted to his descendants. As has already been said, everything that is left by him shows him to have been no ordinary man. Beside those already given, among his manuscripts are drafts of the Minutes of the Meetings of Ministers and Elders of Haverford Monthly Meeting (A. D. 1709, *et seq.*), letters to their relatives in Wales respecting fatherless children whose welfare he had kindly looked after, "testimonies" concerning deceased ministers of his own religious society, and other interesting papers.

Faithful in the discharge of his duties to his fellow-men, active in civil and in religious society, an earnest and yet an humble Christian, he proved of inestimable value to the members of the new colony with whom his lot was cast, and was a worthy descendant of the old and noble race from which he came.

1200 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

storm or hurricane, and it is feared they are lost." Many other names are mentioned in this letter, and short accounts given, doubtless of much interest to their relatives at home.

¹ Thomas Jones's daughter Sarah was married at Merion Meeting, 11mo. 8, 1742, to Jonathan Jones, Jr., son of Jonathan and grandson of Edward Jones. His daughter Katherin married Lewis, son of David and Katherin Jones, of Blockley.

The following extracts from the Minutes of Merion Monthly Meeting show the intelligent care taken by these early Friends concerning their own history and that of the settlement. Unfortunately these records cannot now be found.

Att our Preparative Meeting held at Meirion Meeting-house y^e 3d of y^e 9 mo. 1704. Friends having considered of it and it having often been in the view of many, think fitt and do recommend it to friends to bring an account of themselves, children, servants and familys, and their removal to this Country, and their places of abode in their native county and what else may be serviceable or usefull to be kept in Remembrance to generations to come—to the next Preparative Meeting in order to be recorded.

At the Preparative Meeting, 10 mo. 8, 1704, Edward Jones brought an account of his and his wife's and family's removal to this country, place of abode in their native country, and other remarkable passages in their Lives. Rowland Ellis brought the like account concerning himself and his family in order to be entered upon Record; and the rest of Friends are desired to bring in their accounts as soon as conveniently they can. 11 mo. 5, 1704. John Roberts brought in an account to this meeting of his place of abode in his native Country being Llun in Caernarvonshire, convincement and removall to this country, marriage and other remarkable passages of his life, in order to entered upon Record.

The like account was brought concerning Thomas Wynne, of Cayrwys, in Flintshire formerly, and his family, to this meeting, by Edward Jones.

12 mo. 2, 1704-5. An account was brought by Edward Rees to this meeting of his descent, Relations, Convincement, marriage, and other occurrences of his life, in order to be recorded. Richard Jones brought the like account concerning his father Rees John, of Llwyn-Grevill, in the Parish of Clynn, in the county of Merioneth, who removed to this Province with his wife and children—to be recorded.

1 mo. 2, 1704-5. William Edward brought an account of his descent, relations, marriage, convincement, and removall to Pennsylvania, with his wife and children, and the like account concerning his brother John Edward and wife and family, and his brother Evan Edward. Richard Walter brought the like account concerning himself, his wife, and children.

(NOTE TO PAGE 301.)

Rowland Ellis, "a man of note in the neighborhood where he resided where he had a good estate," was born in Merionethshire, North Wales, in the year 1650. He became a member of the Religious Society of Friends when about twenty-two years old, and had a large share of the sufferings which befell that people; all of which he bore with unflinching constancy. In 1686 he came to Pennsylvania to prepare for a settlement for his wife and family, and purchased a tract of land a little to the north and west of that of "Edward Jones and friends," what is now called Bryn Mawr, the

name being that of his ancestral home in Wales. He returned to America bringing his family with him in the year 1697. The certificate of removal, granted him by the meeting of which he was a member, bears date: Garthgynfawr, y^e 7th of 11th month, 1696. It says of him and his wife Margaret that "they are such as we dearly love and have been serviseable to truth, and ready and open hearted to receive and entertain the followers thereof, and zealous for the Lord and his blessed cause; carefully diligent for meetings and the affairs of the Church of God. We therefore commend them unto you in the love of God, tenderly wishing that their removal may be for their temporal and eternal felicity. Soe we thus for, and in the said Bearers behalfe, thought fit to acquaint friends where they may come; and are your friends and brethren." "Signed Lewis Owen, Rowland Owen, David Jones, & others."

Rowland Ellis took an active part in the new colony, "being much consulted because of his sound judgment in all cases civil or religious." The memorial prepared by Gwynedd Monthly Meeting respecting him, says, he had a gift in the ministry which was acceptable and to edification. He was careful in educating his children religiously by timely endeavoring to inculcate in them the principles of piety and virtue; a practice tending thereto was having meetings frequently in his family, which he long continued. He died at the house of his son-in-law, John Evans, in the eightieth year of his age, and was buried at Friends' burying-ground, at Plymouth, 7mo. 1729.

(NOTE TO PAGE 302.)

Thomas Wynne was born in Caerwys, Flintshire, North Wales, and came to America in the ship *Welcome* with William Penn. He took an active part in the early history of Pennsylvania, was Speaker of the first Provincial Assembly held in Philadelphia. He was also a preacher among Friends, and wrote several controversial tracts, a few copies of which are still extant. He died 1 mo. 16, 1692, and was buried in Friends' burying-ground, in Philadelphia. In his last will and testament, a copy of which has been kindly furnished the writer by Dr. William Kent Gilbert, bearing date the 15th day of the first month, 1691, he calls himself Thomas Wynne, practitioner of physick. He appoints his dear friends Thomas Lloyd, deputy governor of this Province, and Griffith Owen, to be overseers of his will. His daughter Mary was the wife of Edward Jones, who settled at Merion in the year 1682. For one, among many notices of Dr. Wynne, see *Philadelphia Friend*, vol. 27, p. 228.

(NOTE TO PAGE 305.)

Hugh Roberts, or Hugh ap Robert, as his name is sometimes written, was one of the most useful of the associates of William Penn in his new settlement. Like his friend Rowland Ellis he had been greatly persecuted at home because of his Quakerism, several instances of which are on record in Besse's *Sufferings of Friends* (Article Wales), and his name is on the

writ by which several Friends are committed to prison, page 308 of this paper. His name is next to that of John ap Thomas in the list of "Friends of Pennllyn who have laid out money to buy land in Pennsylvania" (page 313). The certificate of membership, granted him by his friends at home, is: "from our Monthly Meeting of Penllin, ye 2d of 5 mo. 1683," and speaks of him as "Hugh Roberts, of the Parish of Llanvawr, in the county of Merionethshire, North Wales." It says of him, that "he hath received, declared, and owned the truth for seventeen years, and walked since blameless in conversation, and peaceable in his place upon all accounts; he is of good reputation among his neighbours and acquaintances. His wife is like minded, walking in the truth, and a good example to others in life and conversation; their children educated in the fear of the Lord from their infancy." Almost immediately after his arrival on these shores Hugh Roberts began an active public life, both in Church and in State. His name occurs very frequently on the minute-books of his meeting as appointed to some service. Before the building of the Merion Meeting-house, religious meetings were often held at his house, and, until the year 1695, nearly all the marriages among Friends were solemnized at the house of Katharine, widow of John ap Thomas, or that of Hugh Roberts, probably because they were large and convenient for the young people. After 1695 the meeting-house at Merion was used for that purpose.

Nor were his religious services confined to his own neighborhood. He visited, as a minister of the gospel, the meetings of Friends in "Maryland, Long Island, Rhode Island, and New England," besides making two religious visits to Great Britain, in one of which he writes, he met at Bristol with his dear friend William Penn, and that they were not a little glad to see each other.

He was a man of much enthusiasm—"a live man"—as would be said nowadays, and his journals and letters abound with the evidence of it. He seems especially to have enjoyed his visits to his old neighborhood in Wales where, but a few years before the meeting-houses were rudely closed by the authorities, but where now they were not only open but were flocked to as doves flock to the windows. In one of his letters, A. D. 1697-8, he says: "had a good meeting at James Lewis's, thence to Dolobran, where I received abundance of love from Charles Lloyd and his wife . . . back to Penllyn to a meeting at Robert Vaughan's—Ye house which was one of the greatest in ye county could not contain I believe one-half of the people. So we kept it out of doors and a blessed meeting it was." He was a man of warm, affectionate disposition, full of love for his friends, and not fearing to express it. He had the pen of a ready writer, as his letters, journals, and numerous "testimonies" concerning his deceased friends all show. That respecting his dear friend John ap Thomas has been given in full in the text (pp. 305-307). Many others are on record, all breathing the same loving spirit.

A memorial concerning him closes with these words: "he died the 18th

of 6 mo. 1702, and on the 20th was interred at Merion, after which a large meeting was held, wherein the Lord's presence was sweetly enjoyed, and several living testimonies borne concerning his faithfulness to God, and satisfaction of his eternal well being."

A part of the estate, originally purchased in Pennsylvania by Hugh Roberts, was that now included in our public park at Fairmount. In the year 1721 a portion of this property, including that now known as George's Hill, was purchased of Edward Roberts, son of Hugh Roberts, by Edward George and wife, and by them and their descendants owned and occupied until, by the munificent liberality of the late Rebecca and Jesse George, it passed into the possession of the Park Commissioners of Philadelphia, and now forms one of the most attractive features of the Park.

Jesse George, to whom Philadelphia owes so much for this and many other generous gifts—our own Historical Society having received from his estate a legacy of five thousand dollars—was the lineal descendant of Richard and Jane George, natives of Llangergig, Montgomeryshire, North Wales. Richard George died at Chester, Pa., in 1708, soon after his arrival here, leaving a widow and many children. Of these, Edward bought of Edward Roberts three hundred acres of land, a part of which he sold to his brother David George. Here the families have lived for many generations, and from this ancestral estate Jesse and Rebecca George gave to Philadelphia the land now so highly prized as George's Hill.

For these last facts, and many other matters of interest in this paper, the writer is indebted to John M. and Joseph W. George, of Overbrook. They, too, are descendants of Richard and Jane George, and of William ap Edward, one of John ap Thomas's associates, and are related to most of the old families of Merion. Having in their possession many of the old records of Merion Meeting, they have most kindly aided the writer in his researches, and thus have enabled him to present to the public what, without such aid, it would have been impossible for him to do.

(NOTE TO PAGE 311.)

Thomas Ellis, who is referred to in a letter by John ap Thomas (page 311) and who has left a testimony concerning his dear friend, was one of the most eminent of the early Welsh settlers in Pennsylvania. An interesting sketch of him is given by Dr. George Smith in his *History of Delaware County*, page 458. He held many public trusts, and at the time of his death, which occurred 1688, was Register General of Pennsylvania.

The late Nathan Kite, of Philadelphia, who has contributed a large amount of information respecting the early settlers of Pennsylvania, which may be found scattered through the numbers of the *Philadelphia Friend*, vols. 27 (1854) to vol. 35 inclusive, gives many interesting facts concerning Thomas Ellis before he had left his home in Wales. Among these he records that Richard Davies and Thomas Ellis, both of them ministers among Friends, having preached at a meeting at Aberystwith, all the congregation

were taken prisoners. R. D. and T. E. then wrote to the chief magistrate begging him to accept of them and discharge the others. No answer was received by them, but the constable was directed to do so, and the prisoners were discharged. Richard Davies had a short time before offered himself in place of his younger friend Thomas Ellis, who had been sent to prison from the meeting-house at Aberystwith. The magistrates were much affected by this unselfish conduct, and both Friends were released. Nor did its effects stop here, the high constable and deputy sheriff were so deeply impressed by it that both soon after became Friends, and persecution ceased in Cardiganshire. Thomas Ellis died in 1688 and was buried at Haverford. His daughter married Robert Wharton in 1701.

(NOTE TO PAGE 317.)

John Cadwalader was quite a young man when he came to Pennsylvania, and seems to have been greatly beloved by his older friends at home. His certificate of membership and removal is dated from Pembroke, Wales, where he had spent several years at school. His friends say of him, "we have known him since the age of thirteen, he hath had the reputation of an apt scholar, and hath attained to as good a degree of learning as any at the school. His demeanour hath been sober and innocent."

He appears to have been cordially welcomed by the Friends in the new colony, and was married at Merion Meeting, 10 mo. 26, 1699, to Martha, daughter of Edward Jones, and granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne. In a recent biographical sketch of one of his descendants it is said of John Cadwalader that he removed to Philadelphia, and "in July, 1705, was admitted as a freeman of the city; in October, 1718, he was elected a member of the Common Council, and in 1729 a member of the Provincial Assembly, which offices he held until his death in 1733."

A preacher among Friends, of the same name, very eminent in the early religious history of the Province, died at Tortola, in the West Indies, while on a religious visit to that place, A. D. 1742. A short memorial respecting him by Abington Meeting, of which he was a member, may be found in "Collection of Memorials of Deceased Ministers" (Philad. 1786). A more extended notice of him, and of his wife Margaret Cadwalader, is given in "Memoirs of Friends, eminent for piety and virtue, of the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia, from the settlement of the Colony to the present time (1770)," by John Smith, of Burlington, N. J. These manuscript memoirs, the property of the Monthly Meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, and which are probably known to but few persons, contain a vast amount of information respecting the character of the earlier settlers of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Their writer was a son-in-law of James Logan, of Stenton, and a brother of Samuel Smith, the author of a History of New Jersey.

The name "Cadwalader" has long been a historic one in Wales, and it is said to signify in the British language—*Valiant in battle.*

Information and Direction

TO

Such Persons as are inclined

TO

AMERICA,

MORE

Especially Those related to the Province

OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

[The pamphlet, of which the following is a reprint, is in the library of the Hon. Henry C. Murphy. It is the only copy which has come under our notice, and it was called forth to fulfil such an ephemeral purpose that its preservation was most probably the result of accident. Through the kindness of Mr. Murphy we were enabled to compare the proof with the original, and have endeavored to make the reprint a literal copy. The original is a small folio of three and a half pages, two columns to the page. The heading of the first page we give in fac-simile. The authorship of the tract has been attributed to Penn; and while there is nothing to prove the assertion, it was undoubtedly prepared under his direction. It is supposed to have been printed in 1682.]

INFORMATION AND DIRECTION TO SUCH PERSONS
AS ARE INCLINED TO AMERICA,

MORE ESPECIALLY THOSE RELATED TO THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

That the Value and Improvement of *Estates* in our Parts of *America*, may yet appear with further clearness and Assurance to Enquirers, I propose to speak my own Knowledge, and the Observation of others, as particularly as I can; which I shall comprise under these Heads.

- I. The *Advance that is upon Money and Goods.*
- II. *The Advance that is upon Labour, be it of Handicrafts or others.*
- III. *The Advance that is upon Land.*
- IV. *The Charge of Transporting a Family, and Fitting a Plantation.*
- V. *The Way the Poorer sort may be Transported, and Seated, with Advantage to the Rich that help them.*
- VI. *The easier and better provision that is to be made there for Posterity, especially by those that are not of great Substance.*
- VII. *What Utensels and Goods are fitting to carry for Use or Profit.*

For the first, Such *Money* as may be carried, as pieces of eight, advances *Thirty*, and *Goods* at least *Fifty per cent.* Say I have 100 *l. sterl.* If I am but six in Family, I will pay my Passage with the advance upon my money, and find my hundred pounds good in the Country at last. Upon *Goods*, well bought and sorted, there is more profit: but some money is very requisite for Trade sake; for we find it gives *Goods* a better market; so that considering the great quantity of *Goods* already carried, it were not amiss at present, if one-half were in *Money*, and the other in *Goods*.

Thus in General. But it particularly encourages Merchants, because the profit by *advance*, is seldom less than 50 *l. sterl. per cent.*, which is very considerable and we have

already got somethings for returns, as *Skins, Furr's, Whale-Oyle, Tobacco, &c.*

II. For *Labour*, be it of *Handicrafts*, or *Others*, there is a considerable Encouragement by advance of price, to what is here, because the Goods Manufactured there, advance equal to those the Merchant sells, and where Provision is at least as cheap and there is such additional gain, to the first Gain of Handicrafts here (of whom the Merchant buys) the *American Handicraft must have an extraordinary time of it.* The like may be said of *Under Labourers*, for some time, until the Country be better replenished with People.

III. The *Advance upon Land* is Encouraging, which will be best apprehended by an English understanding, in a Comparison with the Lands of *England*, that he is familiarly acquainted with.

If 500 Acres of *unclear'd* Land there, indifferently chosen, will keep as many *Milch Cows*, or fat as many *Bullocks* for the market in Summer, as 50 Acres of improved Land in *England*, as chosen aforesaid, can do; then by Computing the value of the Summers Grass of such fifty Acres of Land here, we shall the better find the value of 500 Acres of Land in *America*; for within that compass, the same quantity of Cattle may be well kept. Admit this then, that the Summers Grass of 50 Acres of middling Land in *England*, is worth 15 *l.*, I conceive that makes 20 *l.*, which is the price of the Inheritance of the 500 Acres, no dear Purchass. The cost to go thither is no Objection, because it is paid by the *Advance* that is upon the Money and Goods at the rate aforesaid. If the hazard of the Seas be Objected, we see that the *five hundreth Ship* using those parts, does not miscarry, and the Risk is run for themselves only. However, except in Winter, Passages are pleasant, as well as safe.

But this Comparison draws an Objection upon us that must be obviated. *What becomes of your flock in the Winter?* I say our *Woods* usually keep them for the Market till *December*, and unless it be a more than ordinary Winter

(which is observed to happen but once in four or five Years) or that they are young stock, or Cattle big with Young, they mostly shift for themselves. But if Fodder be wanted, we have a supply by *Hay*, we mow in the *Marshes* and *Woods*, or the *Straw* of the English Grain we use, or the *Tops and Stalks* of Indian Corn, and sometimes that it self; a Thing *heartly, and easily rais'd*, and is good to fat as well as keep, and answers to *Oats, Pease, Beans, and Fetches* here, tho' we have of them also.

This Schem of *Grazing* and keeping of Stock, may inform Inquirers what the Woods and unbroken Lands of those Countrys in some sort will do, in proportion to Lands here, and consequently, what they are worth to Lands here, allowing equally for Care and Fodder on both sides.

To be short, the produce of wild Land there in this respect, is within less than ten to one, of what our cleared Land is here, and the purchase here, is an hundred to one Dearer, which must needs make *American Lands* no hard *Bargain* to the Purchasers.

Now for *clearing* of our Wood-lands in order to corn; the difficulty is not so great as is imagined; our *Trees*, being not so thick, or not so burdensome, but that four hands, in four months time, may easily clear five and twenty Acres for the Plow; which, at 15 d. English *per Day*, for each hand, comes to *twenty-five shillings per Acre*. The encrease of which, is with less than half the seed, at least equal to the Improv'd Land of *England*. Add to this, the *ten pence* which buys the fee of an Acre unclear'd, and an Acre of Land, producing the like quantity with English Ground, shall cost 1 l. 5 s. 10 d. which at eight years purchase, ought to yield three shillings two pence three farthings *per Annum*. Now, where it brings an increase equal to Land of ten shillings *per Annum* in *England*, and what it produces, yields not, at present, a less value, the advantage is almost four to one, which I conceive is no inconsiderable advance.

Having given this general *account* of Lands in those parts of *America*, which for *Variety* of *Earth*, and *Number* of *Fountains*, falls not short, in my Opinion, of any Country I

have seen in *Europe*, I shall in the next place, for their Help and Direction that intend thither,

IV. First, *Set down the Charge of Transporting an ordinary Family.*

Secondly, *The Method and Charge of their settling a Plantation when there*, which will serve for all Ranks, proportion still considered. I will suppose my self worth but one hundred pounds.

	l.	s.	d.
For my Self, Wife and two Men Servants, at 5 pound per head, and one Child of ten year old, 50 s. (for to that age Children pay no more)	22	10	00
For a Tunn of Goods, each a Chest gratis,	02	00	00
For the ship Doctor, per head 2 s 6 d.	00	12	06
For 4 Gallons of Brandy and 24 Pounds of Suger for the Voyage	01	00	00
For Cloaths for my Servants, each 6 Shirts, 2 Waistcoats, a Summer and a Winter Shute, one Hat, 2 pair of Shooes, Stokins and Drawyers.	12	00	00
	38	02	06

When it pleases God we are well arrived, which I suppose to be about the first of *October*, the First thing is to get a *Lodging* in some Town or Village at hand, for my Family, and there stay one Week, and take something for our health, refresh our selves, and advise where to settle, if my land be not already fixt: This done, I take my two men, and go to my Lot, which is, say, *five hundred Acres*. I lodg them at the next Village, or House to the place, and then go to felling of Trees, proper for a first House, which will very well serve for the present occasion, and afterwards, be a good out House, till plenty will allow me to build a Better.

To build then, an House of thirty foot long and eighteen foot broad, with a partition near the middle, and an other to divide one end of the House into two small Rooms, there must be eight Trees of about sixteen Inches square, and cut off, to *Posts* of about fifteen foot long, which the House must stand upon, and four pieces, two of thirty foot long, and two of eighteen foot long, for *Plates*, which must lie upon the top of those Posts, the whole length and breadth of the

House, for the *Gists* to rest upon. There must be ten *Gists* of twenty foot long, to bear the Loft, and two false *Plates* of thirty foot long to lie upon the ends of the *Gists* for the *Rafters* to be fixed upon, twelve pare of *Rafters* of about twenty foot, to bear the Roof of the House, with several other small pieces; as *Wind-beams, Braces, Studs, &c.* which are made out of the Waste Timber. For Covering the House, Ends, and Sides, and for the Loft, we use *Clabboard*, which is *Rived feather-edged*, of five foot and a half long, that well Drawn, lyes close and smooth: The Lodging Room may be lined with the same, and filld up between, which is very Warm. These houses usually endure ten years without Repair.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For the Carpenters work for such an House, I and my Servants assisting him, together with his Diet	07	00	00
For a Barn of the same Building and Dimentions,	05	00	00
For Nailles, and other things to finish Both	03	10	00

The lower flour is the *Ground*, the upper *Clabbord*: This may seem a mean way of Building, but 'tis sufficient and safest for ordinary beginners. 'Tis true, some of our Folks have exceeded much, even in Villages; but how wise they were in it, is the Question: An ordinary House, and a good Stock, is the Planters Wisdom; Else, some of our Neighbouring Provinces, improv'd by persons, whom Necessity had made ingenious and provident, had not succeeded so well as they have done. Howbeit, if better are desired, people may have them suitable to their abilities.

This House may be finished by the middle of *November*, the Barn by the *Spring*, but there being little use for it, till the next fall, it may be built at Leasure, and the Winter imploy'd to clear Land for the Spring, by which time, they may easily have clear'd fifteen Acres.

The Spring come, a stock must be bought.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For three Milch Cows and Calves by their sides,	10	00	00
For a Yoke of Oxen,	08	00	00
For a Breeding Mare,	05	00	00
For two Young Sows and a Boar,	01	10	00

24 10 00

Here will fitly come in our Years Provision.

	l.	s.	d.
To each person of the Family 8 Bushels of Indian Corn at 2 s per Bushel, and 5 Bushels of English Wheat at 3 s 6 d per Bushel, which comes for five persons to,	08	07	06
For two Barrels of Molasses, for Beer,	03	00	00
For Beef and Pork, at 120 pounds per head, and 2 d per pound	05	00	00
For 5 Gall. of Spirits, at 2 s per Gall.	00	10	00
	16		17 06

I fall now to the Land I have clear'd to Plant, upon which, with Gods ordinary Providence, a Crop may be thus made of divers Grain, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
The three Working hands may Plant and tend, especially with a little help of the Woman and Boy 20000 Indian Corn Hills, which generally make about 400 Bushels, which at 2 s per Bushel coms to	40	00	00
They may sow eight Acres: half with Summer Wheat, and half with Oates, which computing at 15 Bushels per Acre, there will be 120 Bushels of both, and Oates at 2 s per Bushel, and Wheat at 3 s 6 d per Bushel, come to	16	10	00
To Indian Pease	01	10	00
To Gallavances and Potatoes	01	10	00
(a tollerable encrease)	59		10 00

By this time the Year is brought about, and *October* is come again. Let us see now what we are Worth.

Planter Debitor.

	l.	s.	d.
To Passage and Cloaths for my Servants, being part of my first Principle	38	02	06
To two months Lodging till an house be built	01	00	00
To an House and Barn	15	10	00
To Provisions for one Year for the Family	16	17	06
To a Stock in Cows, Oxen, Swine and a Mare	24	10	00
	96		00 00
Rest due	04	00	00
	100		00 00

Per Contr. Creditor.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By the remaining part of my 100 pounds	04	00	00
To the advance of five and twenty per Cent. upon thirty pounds worth of goods to bring them to the <i>sterling</i> value of money	07	10	00
By an House and Barn worth together with the assistance the Carpenter had	30	00	00
By 15 Acres of Land Clear'd	18	15	00
By Corn and Grain, being the produce of this years Crop	59	10	00
By the stock, as good as when Bought	24	10	00
	144	05	00

With the overplus of the Grain I have, to what *I* want, *I* furnish my self the ensuing Year with two Barrels of Molasses, two of Meat, and two of Fish, to save my young stock; and proceed to clear more Land for *Indian Corn* and *Oates*, and Imploy the other Land to *English Wheat* and *Barley*: A *Garden Plat*, next the House, and an Acre in an *Orchard*, follow of course. And thus I end with my settlement of a Plantation, leaving the *Planter* to live by his industry and encrease, and make what he can of the rest of his five hundred Acres, that for the sake of this very settlement, is in reputation worth, *three times more then it was*.

For those that have greater abilities, and aim at better settlements, they have the means in their own Hands, and the People of the Country skill enough to answer their desires, be it in fine *Timber* or very good *Brick* buildings. But for the *Poorer* sort, that either can but just transport themselves, or that are not well able of themselves to do that, I shall, for the encouragement of such, as well as of those that shall assist them, propose my former Methods somewhat better explain'd.

V. The way the *Poorer* sort may be transported, with advantage to the *Rich* that hely them, is thus;

In the first place, there are such as are able to transport themselves and Families, but are unable to build or stock themselves when they are there; others that have not enough

to Transport themselves and Families, and such will come under a different Consideration.

The first of these may be entertained in this manner, Say I have 5000 Acres, I will settle *Ten Families* upon them, in way of Village, and build each an house, an out-house for Cattle, furnish every Family with Stock; as four *Cows*, two *Sows*, a couple of *Mares*, and a yoke of *Oxen*, with a *Town Horse*, *Bull* and *Boar*; I find them with Tools, and give each their first Ground-seed. They shall continue *Seven Years*, or more, as we agree, at *half encrease*, being bound to leave the Houses in repair, and a *Garden* and *Orchard*, I paying for the Trees, and at least *twenty-Acres* of Land, within *Fence*, and *improved* to corn and grass: The charge will come to about *sixty* pounds English for each Family: At the seven years end, the Improvement Will be worth, as things go now, *120 l.* besides the value of the *encrease* of the Stock, which may be near as much more, allowing for casualties; especially, if the People are honest and careful, or a man be upon the spot himself, or have an Overseer sometimes to inspect them. The charge in the whole is *832 l.* And the value of stock and improvements *2400 l.* I think I have been modest in my computation. These *Farms* are afterwards fit for *Leases* at *full Rent*, or how else the Owner shall please to dispose of them. Also the People will by this time be skilled in the Country, and well provided to settle themselves with stock upon their own Land, which shall be a thousand Acres their *Landlord* will give them, which is one hundred to each Family, in some part of his five thousand Acres, they only paying for the same ten shillings yearly, which is a shilling for each Family.

The advantage of this way, is chiefly to those that go, for as the benefit seems greater, so is the hazard, by loss or embezzlement of stock, unless one were present, or a dilligent and honest Overseer there: But those that design going, and have money, and aim to live with most Ease, cannot do better; for the half encrease of the stock and labour of those Families will supply them with Provisions; so that they need not toyl, in a way, they are perhaps unacquainted with,

for their accomodations of life. And if half encrease be thought a way too uncertain, it may be brought to a certain value, by paying a yearly Rent for such stock as aforesaid.

The other sort of *poor people* may be very beneficially transported upon these terms: Say I ave 5000 *Acres* I should settle as before, I will give to each Family 100 *Acres*, which in the whole makes 1000; and to each Family *thirty pounds* English, half in hand, and half there, which in the whole comes to 300 *l.* After four years are expired, in which time they may be easie, and in a good condition, they shall each of them pay *five pounds, and so yearly for ever, as a Fee-farm rent*; which in the whole comes to 50 *l.* a Year. Thus a man that buys 5000 *Acres* may secure and settle his 4000 by the gift of one, and in a way, that hazard and interest allowed for, amounts to at least ten *per cent.* upon Land security; besides the value it puts upon the rest of the 5000 *Acres*, which will be, for that reason, really worth three times as much as before. In these Families I propose that there be at least *two working hands*, besides the *wife*, whether son or servant; and that they oblige what they carry; and for further security bind themselves as servants for some time, that they will settle the said land accordingly, and when they are once seated, their improvements are *security* enough for the Rent.

There is yet another expedient, and that is, give to, *ten Families* 1000 *Acres* forever, at a *small acknowledgement*, and settle them in a way of Village, as before; by their seating thus, the Land taken up is secured from others, because the *method* of the Country is answered and the value such a settlement gives to the rest reserved, is not inconsiderable; I mean, the 4000 *Acres*; especially that which is *Contiguous*: For their *Children* when grown up, and Handicrafts will soon covet to fix next them, and such after settlements beginning at an *Improved Rent in Fee, or for long Leases, on small Acknowledgements, and good Improvements*, must advance the whole considerably. I conceive any of these methods to issue in a sufficient advantage to Adventurers, and they all give good encouragement to feeble and poor Families.

Now I know some think this looks a little hard upon the People that are to pay the said Rent, the thing that is most contrary to my inclinations, as well as design in making this proposal. But I am of another mind; for in *Ireland* money bears the Interest of *ten per cent*: Thirty pounds then, will deserve three pounds a Year, three Years Interest makes *Nine pounds*. The 100 Acres surveyed and Patented are worth eight pounds at least, for that is one of the lowest prizes Purchasers sell again at. The Interest of this eight pounds for three Years at *ten per cent*, is *Eight and forty shillings*; there is also three shillings for three years rent Now put the thirty, the nine, the eight and the two pounds eight shillings, and the three shillings together, and there will be *forty nine pounds eleven shillings*, which wants but twelve shillings of *fifty pounds*, and you advance no more then money does in *Ireland*, that is neerer home, and an improv'd Country. To which add, the hazard that is Run, in this way, above a double Bond for the payment of the *fifty pounds* in *Ireland*; for if the ship perish, my money is gone, if the man or working hands Dye, I have a Charge instead of a Revenue that will follow me; which plainly evidences that the proposition is not grievous, but reasonable and charitable too, and especially when we Consider that *Sixty five Dayes* out of the Year, at eighteen pence by Day, will within half a crown, pay the Rent, and he has *three Hundred* to himself. Nor is this all, he is come to a Country where Land is cheap, and does Rise, and where those that have hands, cannot but live, and in a way too, not subject to the Contingences and decays of Trades; for, as below the ground none can fall, so here every one falls upon his own; which brings me to the Sixth Particular, about the benefit these Countries bring to *Posterity*.

VI. *There is an easier and better provision to be made there for Posterity, especially of such as are not of great Substance.* I never thought, but mere Trades would do as well here as there, but when People have gain'd something here by their ingenuity and Toyl, say 1000*l.* how much Land will that

buy here, and how much incom will that fetch; perhaps 50 *l.* per Ann. on Bond, or 40 in Land, which at 10 *s.* by the Acre, comes to fourscore Acres. This, to bring up five Children, *Feed, Cloath, School, and Portion them*, will be very scanty; but then, what will this do to Estate their Children, and so forward.

Now in *America*, a thousand Pounds discreetly laid out, is an Exchequer to a Family. I will suppose I have one hundred Pounds in Land, which contains 3000 Acres. This I stock, to half increase, for 360 *l.* upon this half increase I live well, till my Children are of age. By this time at least, the Tennants Term is up, and I place my Children in those Tenements, with a proportion of stock, without Portions or Rents to pay: Each has 500 Acres, besides my five hundred after my decease. If each of them have five Children, there is an hundred Acres apiece for them, besides the 500 Acres I leave them; and if any take to Trades, the rest have the more Land. By this time, an hundred Acres may be reasonably presum'd to be worth as much as a 1000 was in their Fathers time, and it must advance yet: All improv'd Countries teach us this. Now this is a way of putting people into the natural Channel of life to wit, *Agriculture*, and of Adjourning care for posterity to the Fourth Generation. Let it be remembered that there is but 360 *l.* expended of the 1000 *l.* so that to carry me and my Family, and settle us in some proportion to our Degree, as also to Traffick and encrease portions, there rests 540 *l.* now if a 1000 *l.* in *Europe*, cannot have so natural an increase, free of those Contingences that other means of life are subject to, I conceive *America* somewhat a better place for the good of Posterity, especially of such as are not wealthy, or have many Children, that they would not should too unequally live and be provided for.

VII. Now as to what, Utensels and Goods are fittest to carry for use and profit, I say, in general, all things relating to *Apparrel, Building, Householdstuff, Husbandry, Fowling and Fishing!* but for Particulars, *English Woollen, and German Linnen*, As ordinary *Broad-Clothes Kereseys, Searges, Norwich-*

Stuffs, some *Duffels*, *Cottons* and *Stroud-waters*, for the Natives, and *White* and *Blew Ozenburgs*, *Shoes*, and *Stockins*, *Buttons*, *Silk*, *Thread*, *Iron ware*, especially, *Felling Axes*, *Hows*, *Indian Hows*, *Saws*, *Frows*, *Drawing Knives*, *Nails*, but of 6.d. and 8.d. a treble quantity, because they use them for shingling, or covering of Houses. *Powder* and *Lead* are often wanted for the *Woods*, in Winter, for *Water Fowl*, that are very numerous. There are lesser things that will be convenient to carry; but being trivial in themselves, and what People can hardly miss to think upon; I shall close this Information and Direction with my usual Caution and good Wishes. Let none be Hasty or Presumptuous. The even humble Temper will best endure the difference of the Change either way. A Wilderness must want some things improv'd Countries do enjoy; but Time and Labour will reprice, where Industry sooner makes an Inheritance. And tho we have not the Ornaments of Life, we want not the Conveniences; and if their Cost were put in Ballance with their Benefit, the World would be greatly debtor on Account. If then we have less of Art, we have more of Nature; and the Works of God are fitter objects for mediation and Delight; then the Inventions of men. In vain do we admire the First and Simpler Ages of the World, and stile them Golden, while we object against *American Rusticity* and *Solitude*.

I will Say no more, but if *Jacob* dwelt in Tents and Herds and Flocks were his Revenue, a Life like his should be no stop with those that love his Plainness and Integrity. I beseech God it may be so with them that go, and I am sure they will not have much Reason to repent their Change.

FINIS.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JÖRAN KYN, THE FOUNDER
OF UPLAND.

BY GREGORY B. KEEN.

(Continued from page 245.)

KEEN — MARTIN — MILNER — DONNALDSON — BRINGHURST — DELAPLAINE —
ENGLE — HALL — ROBESON — LAWRENCE — VANDYKE — SCUDDER — ASHTON —
MCNEELY — YARD.

64. SUSANNAH KEEN,⁵ daughter of John and Susannah (Steelman) Keen, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia Co., Pa. She married John Martin, of Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, son of Richard Martin, of Cheltenham Township, a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County, by his wife Mary Fowler, born in March, 1718-19. At his father's death Mr. Martin inherited a goodly portion of real estate in the vicinity, including an interest in mills in Cheltenham Township and on Pennipack Creek. He died in Cheltenham Township, November 10, 1745, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard, Oxford, where his tombstone may still be seen. Mrs. Martin subsequently married (Trinity Church Register, Oxford), February 14, 1750-1, Edward Milner, Junior,* who continued her former husband's business of miller, by which he acquired considerable wealth.

* Probably a grandson of Edward and Hannah Milner, of Philadelphia County, the latter of whom is the subject of the following obituary notice in *The Pennsylvania Gazette* for July 13, 1769: "Philadelphia, July 13. On Friday, the 23d of June ult., died at Montgomery, in the County of Philadelphia, Hannah Milner, the Wife of Edward Milner, senior, aged 100 Years and 10 Months. She was born in America, Mother of 14 Children, Grand Mother of 82 Grand Children, and Great Grand Mother to 110 Great Grand Children: Of which there are now living 7 Children, 65 Grand Children, and 91 Great Grand Children. It may be justly said, that she was a virtuous and affectionate Wife, a tender Parent, a kind Neighbour, and generally esteemed by those who were acquainted with her. She was interred on the Sunday next after her Death, when her Funeral was attended by a great Number of her Descendants, Neighbours, and others."

For several years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Milner dwelt near St. Thomas's Church, Whitemarsh, then Philadelphia Co., now Montgomery Co., Pa., but eventually removed to a fine country-seat, known as "Green Hall," partly in New Britain Township, Bucks County, partly in Montgomery County, owned and occupied, at present, by their great-grandson. Mr. Milner was a Delegate from Philadelphia County to the Provincial Convention, which met in Philadelphia in January, 1775, and espoused the cause of the American Colonies during the Revolutionary War. Ultimately Mr. and Mrs. Milner resided with their son-in-law and married daughter in a house on the south side of Walnut Street, between Front and Second, in Philadelphia. Here Mrs. Milner died September 20, 1793. She was buried in St. Peter's Churchyard. Mr. Milner accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson on their removal to Lancaster and York, and died at the latter town, August 22, 1803. He lies buried with Mrs. Milner.

By her first husband, John Martin, Susannah Keen had three children, born in Cheltenham Township:

184. THOMAS.

185. RICHARD.

186. JOHN. In a will, dated February 16, 1776, he describes himself "of Germantown, in the County of Philadelphia," and bequeaths his property to his "wife Rebekah," his brothers Thomas and Richard, his uncle Jacob Keen, and certain cousins.

By her second husband, Edward Milner, she had seven children, born at Whitemarsh:

187. JESSE, b. May 17, 1752; d. unm. August 13, 1773; bur. in St. Thomas's Churchyard, Whitemarsh.

188. JONATHAN, b. December 11, 1753; d. August 7, 1764; bur. *ibid.*

189. DAVID, b. *eodem partu*; d. September 5, 1758; bur. *ibid.*

190. MARY, b. June 6, 1755; d. September 8, 1764; bur. *ibid.*

191. SUSANNAH, b. December 3, 1756; d. unm. December 31, 1773; bur. *ibid.*

192. SARAH, b. May 5, 1760. She was m. at "Green Hall," by the Rev. Thomas Coombe, February 6, 1777, to John Donaldson, only son*

* He had an older sister Helen, who m. George Campbell, Esq., an Irish gentleman and lawyer who came to our city in 1765, was chosen a Member

of Hugh Donaldson, a native of Dungannon, Ireland, who emigrated to Philadelphia about the middle of the last century, and engaged in the manufacture of sea-biscuit, one of the signers of the noted "Non-Importation Resolutions" of 1765. Mr. John Donaldson's mother was Mary, daughter of Henry and Eleanor Wormley, of Philadelphia,* in which city he was b. March 11, 1754. He was the first person elected a member of the cavalry troop known as "The Light Horse of the City of Philadelphia," afterwards the "First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry," formed by association in 1774, being chosen in 1777 Third Sergeant and Deputy-Quarter-Master, and in 1794 Quarter-Master,† an office he held at his retirement, in 1804, to Honorary Membership. He was with the Troop through all of its career in the War of the Revolution, and his MS. narrative of the duty then performed by the Company, preserved among its archives, supplied many of the facts incorporated in the *History of the Troop*, published in commemoration of its centennial anniversary. He was present at the battle of Trenton, and was one of the twelve gentlemen who aided Adjutant-General Joseph Reed in reconnoitring the enemy before the battle of Princeton.‡ He took part in the latter fight, the Troop acting, as at Trenton, in the capacity of body-guard to General Washington, and "distinguished himself," says General Wilkinson,§ "in an eminent degree," taking "a score of prisoners." He continued in

of the Council of Safety in 1776, and Prothonotary for Philadelphia County in 1777, Member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1780-1, and Register of Wills for the County of Philadelphia from 1782 to 1800. Mr. Campbell was one of the first Associates who formed the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, and an original Member of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which very respectable club he was for some time President.

* Born December 29, 1734; died July 13, 1817. Her husband, Mr. Hugh Donaldson, was born November 26, 1719; and died on a visit to Ireland, at Belfast, in 1772.

† Eventually succeeded in the position by his son John Donaldson, Jr. His eldest son, Edward Milner Donaldson, was likewise a member of the Troop. Thomas Nightingale, who m. their cousin Hannah Cottman, also belonged to the same military body.

‡ While thus engaged, "coming upon a foraging party, consisting of a Commissary, a Sergeant, and twelve British soldiers, they captured the entire party and their wagon train, without loss, returning to camp" with booty and prisoners. "This little act of decisive gallantry," says Gen. Wilkinson (*Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 133), "performed by independent gentlemen, tended to increase the confidence of the troops, and certainly reflected high honour on the small detachment" who were the heroes of it.

§ *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 145.

active service until January 23, 1777, when their illustrious Commander-in-chief tendered the members of the Troop commissions in the Continental Army, as a reward for their gallantry, and gave them a highly complimentary discharge.* He was engaged in the campaign of September and October, 1777, and was at the battles of the Brandywine and Germantown, passing November and December with Washington at Whitemarsh. After discharging various military duties in the winter and spring of 1778 he returned to Philadelphia on the evacuation of the city by General Howe. He went with the Troop into New Jersey in August, 1779, but came back in time to share in quelling the "Fort Wilson" riots of the following October. He was one of the subscribers to the National Bank, established in Philadelphia in June, 1780, for the purpose of supplying the Army with provisions, contributing the sum of £2000. During this month he obeyed a second summons of the Troop to the defence of New Jersey, and in 1781 escorted President Reed, of Pennsylvania, on his journey to quiet the mutiny of the Pennsylvania Line in winter-quarters at Morristown. "On the 8th of March, 1792, the gentlemen, who had been members of the Troop from the year 1776 to 1783, resolved to appropriate the pay due them for their services during the Revolutionary War, and which amounted to eight thousand dollars, to the establishment of a 'Foundling Hospital,' and Captain Samuel Morris, First Lieutenant John Dunlap, and Quarter-Master John Donaldson were appointed to hold the money in trust to be applied to that purpose"†—a fund which was bestowed by the Troop in 1807 upon the "Lying-in and Foundling Hospital" under the direction of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Mr. Donaldson accompanied the Troop in the campaign against the "Whiskey Insurgents" of Western Pennsylvania in 1794, as well as to Northampton County, the seat of the "Hot Water War," in 1799. His ordinary occupation was that of a merchant and insurance-broker, in Walnut Street. He was one of the early stockholders of the Insurance Company of North America (from 1793 to 1816), and was elected a Director in 1798 and 1799. He was chosen a Warden of the Port of Philadelphia, January 26, 1784, but resigned that office the following June, contemplating a voyage to Europe. He embarked in a few days, and visited Great Britain and countries on the continent, spending some time in France (where he was presented at Court), and, on terminating his travels, rejoined his family in America. Afterwards meeting with

* A fac-simile of the latter appears in the *History of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry*, opposite page 11.

History of the Troop, p. 34.

serious pecuniary losses, he obtained appointment in April, 1789, as Register-General of Pennsylvania, the duties of which position he discharged, with commendable zeal, until he was commissioned, April, 1794, Comptroller-General, a place which he at length resigned in October, 1801. Subsequently he undertook the supervision of an estate belonging to the Messrs. Willing and Francis, of Philadelphia, situated on the Conewago, in York County, Pa., making his home, for a time, at Lancaster, but finally removing to York. The region proving unhealthy, however, he returned in 1805 to Philadelphia (where he resumed his occupation of broker), and some years afterwards retired to his father-in-law's former residence in Bucks County, in which his wife had a life-interest. Mr. Donaldson was of Federal politics, and one of the original Members of the Washington Benevolent Society of Pennsylvania, organized in 1813, of which Mrs. Donaldson's kinsman, Commodore Richard Dale, was President. He was elected, in 1778, a Member of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, was also one of the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club, and in 1790 joined the famed "Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill." He was a Vestryman of the "United Protestant Episcopal Churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's," in Philadelphia, and of St. Thomas's Church, Whitemarsh, at different periods, and represented these congregations as Deputy in many Diocesan Conventions. He served, also, for several years, during the last century, as Member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, a position held at the same time by Mrs. Donaldson's uncle Matthias Keen's brother-in-law Joseph Swift. He d. at his residence on the south side of Walnut Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, in Philadelphia, December 29, 1831, and was bur. in St. Peter's Churchyard. Mrs. Donaldson d. there, also, December 20, 1839, and lies bur. with her husband. They left issue.

193. A child b. 1762; d. April 29, 1763; bur. in St. Thomas's Churchyard, Whitemarsh.

66. MATTHIAS KEEN,⁵ son of John and Susannah (Stelman) Keen, was born in the house first occupied by his father, in Oxford Township, Philadelphia Co., Pa., December 21, 1721, and here he dwelt, engaged in agricultural pursuits, throughout his life. He was the chief executor of John Keen's will, inheriting one hundred and twenty acres of land, about a hundred perches in breadth, along the west side of the Township Line Road, extending from the present State Road northwards rather more than half-way between Keen's Road and the Bristol Turnpike. He also purchased

sixty acres of adjacent ground, on the east side of the Township Line Road, in Lower Dublin Township, fronting the river. He is represented as tall and handsome, possessing a singularly clear, melodious voice—at times intelligibly audible across the Delaware at Tacony. During his youth he attended the services of Gloria Dei Church at Wicacoa, but afterwards became a member of Trinity Church, Oxford, of which parish he was chosen Vestryman in 1759 and subsequently. He was also annually nominated for Vestryman of the United Swedish Lutheran Congregations in Philadelphia County from 1772 till 1791. He married (Trinity Church Register) September 1, 1743, Mary Swift, of Philadelphia County, sister of John Swift, who became the second husband of Magdalen (Kollock) McCall, and of Joseph Swift, who married Margaret McCall, elsewhere spoken of. Mrs. Keen was born in June, 1726, and "emigrated with her father from England"* to this country in her youth. She died in Oxford Township in 1750. Mr. Keen married, secondly (Trinity Church Register), November 23, 1752, Margaret, daughter of John and Jennett Thomas, natives of Pembrokeshire, Wales, who emigrated to America in September, 1713, and settled in Cheltenham Township, on a farm purchased from John Ashman, situated as indicated on Holme's *Map*. Mrs. Keen was born in America, February 20, 1723. She died in Oxford Township, August 7, 1801, and was buried in the Pennipack Baptist Churchyard, where she had already interred her husband. Mr. Keen adhered to the Protestant Episcopal communion, and died in the house in which he was born, July 28, 1797.†

* Statement of her eldest son. Mrs. Keen was the niece of Mr. John White, who acquired considerable wealth as a merchant in Philadelphia, and retired to Croydon, in Surrey, England. He was a friend of Grosvenor Bedford, and other distinguished men of the period, and is mentioned in *Letters and Papers relating chiefly to the Provincial History of Pennsylvania*. The editor errs in identifying Mrs. Keen's father with John Swift, of the General Assembly: the latter died in 1733, while the former lived several years after the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Keen. I know of no satisfactory proof that they were relatives.

† Mr. Keen does not appear to have borne an active part in the conflict

By his first wife, Mary Swift, Matthias Keen had three children:

194. SUSANNAH, b. August, 1744. She m. Samuel Bringham, son of George and Anna Bringham, of Germantown, who d. in 1818, leaving issue.

195. JOHN, b. in his father's house above referred to, March 29, 1747. During a portion of his youth he resided with his uncle John Swift, in Front Street, below Race, in Philadelphia, assisting the latter in his duties as Collector of the Port, and pursuing his studies in the city. He attained unusual proficiency in mathematics, and was apprenticed by Mr. Swift to Robert Smith, the noted builder of Christ Church steeple and the State House, to learn the principles of architecture. He was one of the subscribers to the erection of Carpenters' Hall, and was elected in 1772 a member, and in 1801 Vice-President, of the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia. At the age of twenty-three he was m. by the Rev. Jacob Duché, Minister of Christ and St. Peter's Churches, September 20, 1770, to Mildred, daughter of James Cooke, a native of London, England, by his wife Mildred Brooker, a native of Brighthelmstone (now Brighton), Co. Sussex, England, who was b. in Bozham, Co. Sussex, England, August 2, 1752, and, with her parents, came to dwell in Philadelphia in 1769. For a short time after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Keen lived in the vicinity of Third and Union Streets; but, on the death of Mrs. Keen's father, in 1773, removed to a house built for the latter on the south side of Green Street, between Front and Second, in the Northern Liberties. Here they dwelt for many years, Mr. Keen purchasing a portion of the old barracks property and other real estate in the neighbourhood, and serving the Township with acceptance as Surveyor. Through the invitation of Mrs. Keen's brother, Mr. John Cooke (with whom he crossed the ocean), Thomas Paine visited them on his arrival in this country, in 1774. Mr. Keen sided with the Colonies in the War of the Revolution,

between Great Britain and the American Colonies. His name, however, is appended, with those of numerous members of the family, to unsuccessful petitions to the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania for the pardon of the unfortunate John Roberts and Abraham Carlisle, sentenced to death for treason against the State in 1778. (See *Pennsylvania Archives*, vol. vii. pp. 28 and 58.) Mr. Roberts's forfeited estate of 378 acres in Lower Merion Township, Philadelphia Co., was purchased in 1780 by Mr. Keen's brother-in-law, Edward Milner, for £271,600, what currency we need not state, subject to the payment of a certain rent to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. (*Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania*, December 16, 1780.)

and fought in Captain Richard Humphreys's Company, in General Cadwalader's Division of Pennsylvania Militia, at the battle of Princeton, where he was slightly wounded by a fence-rail splintered by a cannon ball, while giving some information about the enemy to General Washington. After the war he took a lively interest in the politics of the nation, and engaged in public disputations with William Duane, and other prominent partisans of Thomas Jefferson, in advocacy of Federal doctrines. With regard to the method of weights and measures to be adopted in America, he was much less conservative, and endeavoured to promote the application by Congress of the decimal system in those cases as well as that of the currency. In 1801 he was nominated by the Federal Republican party for the office of County Commissioner for Philadelphia County, but failed to be elected. Mr. Keen was an Episcopalian of the old-fashioned high-church type, and a communicant at Christ Church until the erection of St. John's Church in the Northern Liberties, the charter for which was granted to Turner Camac, and him, with other gentlemen of the first Vestry, in 1816. In 1820 Mr. and Mrs. Keen removed to West Philadelphia, then known as Blockley Township, Philadelphia Co., where they d., after sixty-two years of married life, at the home of their youngest son, Joseph Swift Keen, at Chestnut and Mansion Streets, Mrs. Keen on the 14th of August, 1832, and Mr. Keen the 29th of the following October. They are bur. in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Churchyard at Kingsessing.* They left issue.

196. MATTHIAS, bapt. (Trinity Church Register, Oxford) July 16, 1749. He d. unm. on a mercantile visit to New Orleans, La., letters of administration on his estate being granted to his brother, John Keen, May 1, 1772.

By his second wife, Margaret Thomas, Matthias Keen had eight children, of whom all but three, it is believed, died young:

197. ISAAC, b. September 19, 1753. He was greatly favoured by his father, who gave him a large fortune during his lifetime, and bequeathed him his estate in Oxford Township. He m. Sarah, daughter of John Knowles, for many years a resident of Philadelphia, and successor to Buckridge Sims as Lieutenant of the "Independent Company of Foot" in 1756, comprising among its members Robert Barclay, William Bingham, Thomas Cadwalader, and Samuel McCall, Jr., elsewhere mentioned in this genealogy. Mr. Knowles subsequently removed to Oxford Township, living on the estate formerly belonging to Isaac Keen's uncles Jacob and George Keen,

* Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Keen are in the possession of the family.

between land of Matthias Keen and the river Delaware. He was made prisoner by the British, and taken to New York in 1778, but was soon afterwards exchanged for a loyalist of Horsham Township. He was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County, June 6, 1777, and continued to hold that office until his resignation of it February 16, 1786.* Mrs. Keen's mother was Mary, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth Wilkinson, and granddaughter of Gabriel Wilkinson, of Oxford Township. Mrs. Keen was b. January 11, 1756, and inherited from her father a house and lot on Front and Water Streets, between Race and Arch Streets, in Philadelphia. She d. September 8, 1831, and was bur. with her husband in the Pennipack Baptist Churchyard. Mr. Keen d. in Oxford Township, February 20, 1808. He left issue.

198. JONATHAN, b. September 1, 1755.

199. MARY, b. August 3, 1757.

200. THOMAS, b. March 1, 1759.

201. ELISHA, b. December 19, 1760. He d. unm. February 12, 1835.

202. JOSEPH, b. at his father's house in Oxford Township, July 14, 1762.

At the age of eighteen years he left Tacony, and was apprenticed to George Oakley, of our city, to learn the business of currier, in which he afterwards engaged, in partnership with Mr. John Sellers,† in Philadelphia. He was brought up by his mother in the Baptist faith, and was m. by the Rev. William Rogers, January 24, 1788, to Margaret Williams. He was unanimously elected a Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia in 1799, and served in that capacity till the close of his life.‡ He inherited his father's land in Lower Dublin Township, and d. at his residence on the east side of Fourth Street, above Chestnut, in our city, May 12, 1821. Mrs. Keen d. October 6, 1815, in the 51st year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Keen are bur. in Woodland Cemetery, in West Philadelphia. They left issue.§

203. CHARLES, b. April 15, 1765.

204. SARAH, b. August 24, 1766.

* Mr. Knowles's tombstone may still be seen in Trinity Churchyard, Oxford. While he lived in Philadelphia he attended services at Christ Church.

† Son of John Sellers, who was for several years a Representative of Chester County in the Assembly of Pennsylvania, Deputy to the Provincial Convention of 1774, and Member of the Constitutional Convention, and State Senator, in 1790. His grandson, of the same name, married a daughter of Joseph Keen's nephew, Joseph Swift Keen.

‡ For references to him in this connection see the Rev. David Spencer's *Early Baptists of Philadelphia*.

§ Information kindly furnished by their grandson William W. Keen, M.D. A portrait of Mr. Keen is in the possession of the family.

67. JOHN KEEN,⁵ son of John and Susannah (Steelman) Keen, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia County, Pa., May 22, 1723. On coming of age he removed to Byberry Township, and afterwards to Moreland Township. He married (Register of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia), May 1, 1745, Esther Foster, who survived him. He was killed, by a fall from a horse, in Moreland Township, September 14, 1760. He had at least five children, two of whom are named in their grandfather John Keen's will:

205. JOHN.

206. JOSEPH.

68. ELIAS KEEN,⁵ son of John and Susannah (Steelman) Keen, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia Co., Pa., May 15, 1725. He married (Trinity Church Register, Oxford), December 24, 1747, Hannah, youngest daughter of John and Jennett Thomas, of Wales, whose sister Margaret Thomas became the second wife of his elder brother Matthias Keen. Mrs. Keen was born in America, March 30, 1725. Mr. Keen died at the age of twenty-eight years, letters of administration on his estate being granted to his widow August 8, 1753. Mrs. Keen married twelve years afterwards James Neville. Mr. Keen had two children:

207. MARY. She became the second* wife (license dated February 3, 1775) of James Delaplaine, son of Nicholas Delaplaine, of Germantown, Philadelphia Co., Pa., and grandson of James Delaplaine,†

* Mr. Delaplaine m. first (Register of Christ Church, Philadelphia), December 18, 1759, Catharine Ayres, who d. August 17, 1774, and was buried in Christ Church Ground.

† By his wife Hannah Cock, of Long Island, whom he m. at "Matinicott," August 28, 1692. He held the offices of Coroner and Bailiff of Germantown. According to Alden (*American Epitaphs*, vol. v. p. 174) he was the son of Nicholas de la Plaine, a Huguenot, who emigrated to New Netherland, and m. (Records of the Reformed Dutch Church, New York City), September 1, 1658, Susanna Cresson, of Ryswyck, and is said to be *van Bersweer in Vranckryck*. "The father of Nicholas de la Plaine," says Alden, "whose name was also Nicholas de la Plaine, lived and died in France, according to tradition, at the uncommon age of 105 years. An original painting of this remote ancestor still exists. It represents him as having a remarkably long and thick beard, with a solemu and most venerable aspect."

formerly of New York City, who settled in Germantown in 1692 or earlier, on a tract of land including the market square, which was conveyed by him, in 1704, as a gift to the borough.* Mr. Delaplaine was b. in Germantown, September 11, 1735, and was educated by his parents in the principles of the Society of Friends, but finally became a member of the Church of England. He d. in Philadelphia, July 10, 1780, and is bur. in Christ Church Ground. Mrs. Delaplaine survived her husband. They left issue.†

208. ELIZABETH, still living unm. in 1798.

69. REBECCA KEEN^s, daughter of John and Susannah (Steelman) Keen, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia Co., Pa. She married (Trinity Church Register, Oxford), December 14, 1745, Benjamin Engle, of Germantown, Philadelphia Co., son of Paul and Willemska Engle, of Germantown, where he pursued the business of tanner. With Joseph Galloway and other gentlemen Mr. Engle was chosen in 1760 one of the first Trustees of the Germantown "Union School" (afterwards known as the "Academy"), to which he made the liberal bequest of £30. He died October–December, 1762; and Mrs. Engle married, secondly (Trinity Church Register, Oxford), January 5, 1764, Jacob Hall, of Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia Co., son of Joseph Hall, by his wife Mary,‡ daughter of Joseph and Mary (Swift) Fisher, whose

* The house in which Mr. Delaplaine dwelt in Germantown still stands. The Rev. George Whitfield preached from the gallery of it to people assembled in the Market Square.

† James Delaplaine, who d. in infancy; and Joseph Delaplaine, author of the well-known *Repository of the Lives and Portraits of Distinguished Americans*. The latter m. Jane Livingston, granddaughter of William Livingston, the noted Governor of New Jersey, and had issue. Several of the facts mentioned above are taken from genealogical MSS. of Mr. Joseph Delaplaine, politely loaned me by his son George Patten Delaplaine, Esq., of Madison, Wisconsin.

‡ After the death of her first husband, Joseph Hall, Mary Fisher m., 2dly Isaac Ashton, a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County, brother of Mercy Ashton, wife of Rebecca Keen's brother James Keen; and their daughter Martha Ashton m. her cousin Samuel Swift, Jr., brother of Sarah Swift, first wife of John Keen, son of James and Mercy (Ashton) Keen. Mrs. Ashton d. on her estate (comprising five hundred acres) in Lower Dublin Township in May, 1770. For further references to her own and her husbands' families see pp. 242–4.

sister Mary became the second wife of Rebecca Keen's nephew, John Keen, son of James and Mercy (Ashton) Keen. Mr. Hall survived his wife, dying in Lower Dublin Township, February–August, 1824.*

By her first husband, Benjamin Engle, Rebecca Keen had two children:

209. CHARLES.

210. ANN. She became (Trinity Church Register, Oxford), September 27, 1764, the second† wife of Edward Robeson, of the Township of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia Co., son of Peter Robeson.‡ for several years Coroner of Philadelphia County, by his wife Sarah, daughter of Edward and Rachel Farmar, of Whitemarsh.§ Mr. Robeson followed the occupation of tanner, and is described in deeds as "gentleman." He was residuary legatee, and executor of the will, of his cousin-german, Capt. Rudman Robeson, of the Northern Liberties,|| owner of land in Roxborough Township, "be-

* A gentleman of this name (probably the same person) was appointed Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County in 1770, and served for many years as Vestryman of Trinity Church, Oxford.

† Mr. Robeson's first wife, Elizabeth, died only a short time before.

‡ Youngest son of Andrew Robeson, of Philadelphia County, who d. in 1720, possessed of a considerable estate.

§ Granddaughter of Major Jasper Farmar, an Irish gentleman and officer of the British army, whose widow, Mary Farmar, arrived in America, with her son Edward and other children, and twenty servants, in the ship *Bristol Merchant*, John Stephens commander, November 10, 1685, and settled on a tract of five thousand acres of land, purchased from William Penn, embracing all of Farmar's or Whitemarsh Township, Philadelphia Co., south of the Skippack Road. For some account of Mrs. Robeson's father, Edward Farmar, who was for nearly forty years a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County, and a fellow Member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania with Mrs. Edward Robeson's great-grandfather, Matthias Keen, see Buck's *History of Montgomery County*, and the Rev. D. C. Millett's *History of St. Thomas's Church, Whitemarsh*. Mrs. Peter Robeson's younger sister, Catharine Farmar, became the wife of her husband's nephew, Jonathan Robeson, Jr., son of Jonathan Robeson, Esq., sometime Trustee of the General Loan Office of our Province.

|| Son of Mr. Edward Robeson's eldest uncle, Andrew Robeson, and brother to Elizabeth Robeson, wife of William Vanderspiegle, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. Their mother was Magdalen, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Rudman, Pastor of Gloria Dei Church, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Dahlbo, alias Matson, by his wife Catharine, daughter of Peter Gunnarson Rambo, of the early Swedish Colony. Their aunt Anna Catha-

tween the Wissahickon Road and the River Schuylkill," devised for life to the Rev. Dr. William Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and after the death of the latter to Mr. Robeson. Mr. Robeson d. January-February, 1769, and Mrs. Robeson m., 2dly (license dated October 12, 1771), William Lawrence, of Philadelphia, who survived her many years. Mrs. Lawrence d. by 1792. She had two sons by her first husband, who d., it is believed, unm.

By her second husband, Jacob Hall, Rebecca Keen also had two children:

211. JOSEPH. He m. Susannah, daughter of John Hart and his wife Catharine, daughter of John and Mary (Wilkinson) Knowles, niece of Sarah Knowles, who m. his cousin-german, Isaac Keen. Mrs. Hall survived her husband, dying in Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia Co., in 1851. They left issue.
212. MARY, who m. John Vandyke, and d. before her father, leaving issue.

71. JACOB KEEN,⁵ son of John and Susannah (Steelman) Keen, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia Co., Pa. He was one of the executors of his father's will, and residuary legatee of Mr. Keen's estate, inheriting three tracts of land and meadow in Oxford Township, which he sold the following year, living at that time in Philadelphia. Afterwards he dwelt, at intervals, in Oxford and Lower Dublin Townships, and about 1770 removed to Trenton, N. J.* On the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and the Colonies, he espoused the cause of the latter, and enlisted in the First Battalion of the Jersey Continental Troops, organized in December, 1776, commanded by Brigadier-General William Maxwell. He took part in the battle of the Brandywine, which was opened by the Jersey Line, and in the battle of Germantown, where "the whole command distinguished itself, but especially the First Battalion." Most of the following winter he passed at Valley Forge. During the summer of 1778 he was with General Lafayette, occupied

rina Rudman m. the Rev. Peter Tranberg, Pastor of the Swedish Lutheran Congregations in New Jersey and at Christina. Several of these persons are mentioned elsewhere in this genealogy.

* His house was situated on King Street, its exact position being indicated in Gen. W. S. Stryker's *Trenton One Hundred Years Ago*.

in harassing General Clinton's forces in New Jersey, and fought at Monmouth. Under the final establishment for Jersey Troops Mr. Keen served in Captain Samuel Reading's Company, in the Second Regiment. He was present at the siege and surrender of Yorktown, and returned to his home in Trenton at the proclamation of peace.* Mr. Keen married (Trinity Church Register, Oxford), February 5, 1760, Hannah, daughter of John Holme, of Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia Co.,† by his wife Jane, daughter of the Rev. Abel Morgan, a native of Alltgoch, in the parish of Llanwenog, County Cardigan, Wales,‡ who emigrated to

* For a specific statement of the services rendered by the New Jersey Troops during the Revolution, see Gen. W. S. Stryker's *Official Register of the Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War*. "Mr. Keen was not at home on the day of the battle at Trenton, being with the Jersey troops at Morristown." (Stryker's *Trenton*.)

† Only son of John Holme, of the Northern Liberties, Philadelphia Co., by his wife Martha Jaquis (widow of Peter Dale, "of Pennipack Mills"), and grandson of John Holme, a native of Somerset, England (says the Rev. Morgan Edwards), who came to Philadelphia about 1685. The latter was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1689, and subsequently; and distinguished himself by refusing to act with the Quaker magistrates against George Keith and his followers (at the court held at Philadelphia, December 6-12, 1692), alleging that "it was a religious dispute, and therefore not fit for a civil court," and censuring them for refusing to admit the exceptions made by the prisoners to their jury. In 1692-3 Mr. Holme represented Philadelphia County in the Provincial Assembly. The name of his first wife (mother of John Holme, his eldest son) is not recorded, but he m., 2dly, Mary, widow of Dr. Nicholas More, of Moreland, President of the Free Society of Traders in Pennsylvania, and Chief-Justice of the Province. At the time of his death, in 1701, he was a Justice of the Peace for Salem County, N. J. Mrs. Keen's brother John Holme m. Esther, daughter of Dr. Samuel and Elizabeth (Duffield) Swift, sister-in-law of John Keen, son of James and Mercy (Ashton) Keen; and her nephew John Holme (son of her brother Enoch and Susannah (Hall) Holme) m. Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Swift) Keen. It is from this family, not from Thomas Holme, the distinguished Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania under William Penn (so far as known no relative), that the village of Holmesburg, in Lower Dublin Township, derives its name. (Facts for some of which I am indebted to the courtesy of the Rev. John Stanford Holme, of New York City.)

‡ By his first wife, Priscilla Powell, of Abergavenny, Wales. For some account of Mr. Morgan see the Rev. Morgan Edwards's *Materials towards*

Pennsylvania, and from 1711 to 1722 was Pastor of the Pennipack Baptist Church. "Mrs. Keen was a very zealous Baptist, and one of the organizers of that church in Trenton."* She was of tall and stately figure, and possessed considerable intelligence and force of character, the latter trait being well attested by tales of her courageous bearing towards unruly Hessian soldiers, quartered at Trenton, who invaded her domicile. She died July 11, 1823, at the age of eighty-eight years, and was interred in the First Baptist Churchyard at Trenton. Mr. Keen adhered to the Swedish Lutheran faith of his forefathers, and, during his residence in Pennsylvania, attended the worship either of Gloria Dei Church at Wicacoa or of Trinity Church at Oxford. He was one of the "Vestrymen of the United Swedish Lutheran Churches of Wicacoa, Kingsessing, and Upper Merion" to whom their charter was conceded by Thomas and Richard Penn in 1765.† He died in Trenton, letters of administration on his estate being granted to his widow March 26, 1796. He had eight children:

- 213. MARTHA. She d. unm. in Trenton, N. J., January 20, 1839, aged 79 years; and is bur. with her mother.
- 214. PETER. In his youth he emigrated to the vicinity of the Wabash River, where he d. aged about 85 years. He left issue.
- 215. JOHN d. unm., aged about 21 years.
- 216. MARY, b. February 3, 1766. She was one of thirteen young ladies who sang an ode of welcome to Washington, as he passed over Assunpink Bridge, at Trenton, on his way to New York City to be inaugurated President of the United States.‡ She m., November

a History of the American Baptists, and the Hon. Horatio Gates Jones's Historical Sketch of the Lower Dublin Baptist Church.

* Stryker's *Trenton*.

† Rev. Dr. Clay's *Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware*, Appendix (Philadelphia, 1835).

‡ Appreciatory mention of this little incident occurs in Marshall's and Irving's *Life of Washington*, and a view of the bridge, with its triumphal arch, is given in Raum's *History of Trenton*. As the choir began their song, Washington turned his horse's head toward them, took off his hat, and listened, it is said, with the deepest emotion. The ladies who participated in this welcome were honoured with the following note: "General Washington cannot leave this place without expressing his acknowledgments to

- 21, 1791, John Scudder, of Scudder's Falls, Ewing Township, Hunterdon (now Mercer) Co., N. J., son of Amos and Phebe Scudder, and grandson of John Scudder, son of Richard Scudder, a wealthy and respectable farmer, who came from Long Island in 1709 or earlier, and settled on the Delaware, five miles above the site of Trenton.* Mr. Scudder was b. August 31, 1765, and d. October 3, 1830. Mrs. Scudder d. April 16, 1839.† They are bur. in the First Presbyterian Churchyard at Ewing. They left issue.
217. HANNAH, b. December 1, 1767. She m. Joseph Ashton, son of Joseph Ashton, of Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia Co., by his first wife, Rachel Northrop, and resided with her husband on an estate purchased at Mr. Ashton's death by the late Joseph Harrison, Jr., of Philadelphia. Mr. Ashton was a Vestryman of Trinity Church, Oxford, and of All Saints' Church, Lower Dublin; and frequently represented the latter congregation in the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention. He was chosen with Mr. John Keen, son of James and Mercy (Ashton) Keen, in 1794, a Trustee of the Lower Dublin Academy. He d. July 31, 1842, "aged 77 years and 10 months," and is bur. in Trinity Churchyard, Oxford. Mrs. Ashton d. October 29, 1852, and is bur. with her husband. They left issue.
218. REBECCA. She m. Robert McNeely, who settled in Trenton, N. J., in 1791, following the business of tanner. Mr. McNeely was elected Mayor of Trenton, February 9, 1814, and continued to hold that office until November 1, 1832, delivering the address of welcome to Lafayette in 1824. He was ordained Ruling Elder in the

the matrons and young ladies, who received him in so novel and grateful a manner at the triumphal arch in Trenton, for the exquisite sensations he experienced in that affecting moment. The astonishing contrast between his former and actual situation at the same spot, the elegant taste with which it was adorned for the present occasion, and the innocent appearance of the *white-robed choir*, who met him with the gratulatory song, have made such impressions upon his remembrance, as, he assures them, will never be effaced. Trenton, April 21st, 1789."

* Mr. Richard Scudder's name appears at the head of a list of grantees in a deed, dated March 9, 1709, for ground on which was built Trenton (now Ewing) First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Amos Scudder is mentioned as one of Washington's guides who marched with the army on the eve of the battle of Trenton. An account of the Scudders will be included in a work, to be entitled *Early Records of Ewing and Trenton*, in course of compilation by Mr. William S. Cooley, to whom I am especially indebted for information about this family.

† A portrait of Mrs. Scudder is in the possession of her grandson Adj.-Gen. William S. Stryker, of Trenton, N. J., who has very kindly furnished me with many facts concerning this portion of the family.

Trenton Presbyterian Church in 1817, a position he occupied the remaining thirty-four years of his life.* Mrs. McNeely d. in Trenton, January 7, 1832, in the 63d year of her age, and was bur. in the First Presbyterian Churchyard in that city. Mr. McNeely d. there also, January 27, 1852, in the 85th year of his age, and is bur. with Mrs. McNeely. They left issue.

219. PRISCILLA, b. September 28, 1771. She m. Benjamin Yard, son of Isaac Yard, of Trenton, N. J., b. April 12, 1769. Mr. Yard d. September 9, 1832. Mrs. Yard d. December 28, 1852. They are bur. in Mercer Cemetery, at Trenton. They left issue.
220. JACOB, b. January 31, 1774. He m. Sarah Yard, of Trenton, N. J., b. April 23, 1777, one of the young girls who strewed flowers in Washington's path at Assunpink Bridge on the occasion before referred to. They settled in the State of Ohio. There Mr. Keen d. December 9, 1831; and Mrs. Keen, also, January 24, 1840. They are bur. at Harrison, Ohio. They left issue.†

72. GEORGE KEEN,⁵ son of John and Susannah (Steelman) Keen, was born in Oxford Township, Philadelphia Co., Pa. He inherited the house occupied by his father at his death, with ground adjacent, fronting the Delaware, to which he added by purchase, the following year, land bequeathed to his brother Jacob extending westward to the present State Road. He married (Trinity Church Register, Oxford), July 31, 1755, Margaret, daughter of Dan and Hannah Bristol, of Oxford Township. Mrs. Keen survived her husband, and appears to have married again, since she is described in the will of her brother Thomas Bristol, of the Northern Liberties, in August, 1802, as "Margaret Arden in the Jerseys." Mr. Keen passed his life in agricultural pursuits, and was still a resident of Oxford Township in 1762. He died not long afterwards, aged about thirty years. Two children are identified:

* For mention of him in this connection see a letter of the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander in the Rev. Dr. Hall's *History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J.*, p. 411.

† Facts furnished by their grandson, the Rev. Samuel Ashton Keen, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Keen tells me, the family still treasure a worked flower which ornamented the white dress worn by his grandmother at the reception of Washington at Trenton.

221. GEORGE d. unm. near Germantown, Philadelphia Co., Pa., about 1785.
222. JONATHAN, b. September 29, 1761. Through the influence of his mother's family, doubtless, he adopted the opinions of the Society of Friends. For a few years he followed the business of tanner in the vicinity of Germantown, Philadelphia Co., but removed about 1786 to Newark, N. J., where he acquired land, some of which is still owned by his descendants. He m., December 22, 1787, Elizabeth Ogden, daughter of Capt. James Nutman, of Newark,* b. September 12, 1766. Mrs. Keen d. June 4, 1817; and Mr. Keen m., July 26, 1818, his first wife's sister, Keziah (Nutman) Curry, who was b. in Newark in 1780, and d. there in 1850. During his residence in Newark Mr. Keen attended the services of the First Presbyterian Congregation, to the building of whose present church he was a liberal contributor. He d. in Newark, July 7, 1837, and is bur., with both of his wives, in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. He left issue by his first wife.†

* Son of James Nutman, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland, who settled in Newark, where he m. (his second wife) a daughter of the Rev. John Prudden. Captain Nutman's sister Hannah Nutman m. Jonathan Sergeant, father of Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, the distinguished Member of the Continental Congress from New Jersey, and Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, whose daughter Sarah m. the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller, for many years Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Presbyterian Seminary at Princeton, N. J., brother-in-law to Major John Patten, hereafter mentioned in this genealogy. (See Samuel H. Congar's *Genealogical Notices of the First Settlers of Newark*, in *Proceedings Commemorative of the Settlement of Newark*, published in 1866 by the New Jersey Historical Society.)

† Facts communicated by their grandson, George Frederick Keene, Esq., of Philadelphia.

(To be continued.)

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1776.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF ITS MEMBERS.

BY WM. H. EGLE, M.D.

(Concluded from page 233.)

SLAGLE [SCHLEGEL], HENRY, of York County, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1735. His father Christopher Slagle, of Saxony, came to Pennsylvania in 1713, and the following year took up a large tract of land on the Conestoga, and built a mill. Subsequently, he transferred his interests therein, and removed in 1737 to the west of the Susquehanna, locating in Berwick Township, York County, now Adams, on Slagle's Run, a branch of the Little Conewago. Henry was one of four sons, Daniel, Jacob, and Christopher, and followed the occupation of his father, a farmer and miller. He was commissioned one of the Provincial Magistrates in October, 1764, and continued in the office by the Convention of 1776. In December, 1774, he served on the Committee of Inspection for York County; commanded a Battalion of Associators in 1776; was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776; and of the subsequent Convention of the 15th of July. He was appointed by the Assembly, December 16, 1777, to take subscriptions for the Continental Loan; and November 22, 1777, acted as one of the commissioners which met at New Haven, Connecticut, to regulate the price of commodities in the Colonies. He represented York County in the General Assembly from 1777 to 1779; was appointed sub-lieutenant of the County March 30, 1780; one of the Auditors of Depreciation Accounts for York County, March 3, 1781; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90; commissioned by Gov. Mifflin one of the associate judges of York County, August 17, 1791, and continued as such, on the organization

of Adams County. He represented the latter county in the Legislature, session of 1801-2. Col. Slagle died at his residence on the Little Conewago. The various offices held by him show conclusively that he had the confidence of the community. He was an ardent patriot, a faithful officer, and an upright citizen.

SLAYMAKER, HENRY, of Lancaster County, the fourth son of Matthias Slaymaker, was a native of Strasburg Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born about 1730. His father came from Strasburg, in France, about 1716, in company with the Lefevres, Ferrees, and other Huguenot families. Henry was brought up as a farmer, but entered mercantile pursuits and was very successful. He commanded a company of Associators in 1776, and in the spring of that year was in active service. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, but was in the field at the close of the labors of that body. He was appointed one of the justices of the peace, and administered the oath of allegiance, as required by the State, to the large number of persons who then resided in Strasburg and Leacock Townships. After Judge Hubley became incapacitated by age to try a cause, Mr. Slaymaker was appointed presiding justice Nov. 17, 1784. His health, however, began to decline, and he died at his residence near Williamstown, the latter part of October, 1785. Judge Slaymaker married Faithy Richardson, and had three sons, one of whom, *Amos*, commanded a company of Associators, and was very active in suppressing the Doanes and other Tories; was one of the projectors of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike in 1799; one of the original proprietors of the first stage line from Philadelphia west; member of Congress 1811-14, member of the House and of the Senate of the Pennsylvania Assembly, County Commissioner, and for many years a magistrate. Born March 11, 1755, he died at the advanced age of eighty-five years.

SMITH, JAMES, of York County, was born in the north of Ireland, September 17 1719. His father, John Smith, was

a well-to-do farmer, but, induced by his brothers who had previously emigrated to this country and settled in Chester County, and having a large family, he came to Pennsylvania in 1729, locating on the west side of the Susquehanna in what is now York County. He died in the neighborhood of York in 1761. His eldest son, George, studied law at Lancaster, but shortly after his admission to the bar (1740) was drowned in the Susquehanna while bathing. The third son, Arthur, was a farmer, and having a large family removed to Western Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. James, the second son, received a liberal education, having been placed under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Alison, Provost of the College of Philadelphia. After completing his studies in Philadelphia, he began that of law at Lancaster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1745. He subsequently went to the Cumberland Valley where he practised both law and surveying, remaining four or five years, and then permanently located at York. When the mutterings of the storm of the Revolution were heard, Mr. Smith became one of the firmest advocates for independence. He was chosen a member of the Provincial Deputies, July 15, 1774, and was the author of the "draught of instructions" to the Provincial Assembly. He was a member of the Provincial Convention of January 23, 1775; of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776; and of the Convention of 15th of July following. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel of the First Battalion of Associators of York County, and throughout the Revolutionary struggle was largely instrumental in organizing troops for the patriot army. In 1776 he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and his name is affixed to the Declaration of Independence. He served in that body the following year, when he declined a re-election. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1779, and November 20, 1780, commissioned judge of the High Court of Appeals. The Supreme Executive Council appointed Col. Smith a brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia, May 23, 1782, *vice* Gen. Potter promoted. He was appointed one of the counsellors on the part of Pennsylvania in the controversy between that State and

Connecticut, February 16, 1784. In the following year the Assembly elected him to Congress, in the place of Matthew Clarkson resigned, but his advanced age obliged him to decline a re-election. Gen. Smith relinquished the practice of law in 1801, and from that period until his death lived in quiet retirement. He died at York on the 11th day of July, 1806. With an uncommonly retentive memory, with a vein of good humor and a fund of anecdotes, his excellent conversational powers drew around him many who enjoyed his sharp wit and lively manners, and made his old age bright and genial. Gen. Smith married about 1760, Eleanor, daughter of John Armor, of New Castle, Delaware. She and two children survived him several years.

SMITH, JAMES, of Westmoreland County, was born in Cumberland, now Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1737. At the age of eighteen (1755) he was taken captive by the Indians during their marauds on the frontiers subsequent to the defeat of Braddock, was adopted into one of their families and accompanied them in all their wanderings until his escape in 1759. He returned to the Conococheague early in 1760, where he settled at his old home. He was leader of the famous "Black Boys" of 1763 and 1769; served as a lieutenant in Bouquet's expedition against the Ohio Indians in 1764, and in 1766, went on an exploring excursion into Southern Kentucky. After the peace of 1768, he removed to Westmoreland County. In 1774, during Dunmore's war, he was appointed captain of a ranging company, and in 1775 major in the Associated Battalion of the county. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, and chosen to the Assembly in 1776, and again in 1777. During the latter year he was in command of a scouting party in the Jerseys, and in 1778 commissioned colonel in command on the frontiers, doing excellent service in frustrating the marauds of the Indians. At the close of the Revolution, Col. Smith removed to Kentucky, settling in Bourbon County. In 1788 he was elected a member of the Convention which assembled at Danville to confer about a separation from the State of

Virginia, and from that year until 1799, he represented the county either in Convention or Assembly. In 1810 he published two pamphlets against the Shakers, "Shakerism Developed" and "Shakerism Detected;" and in 1812 "A Treatise on the Mode and Manner of Indian War," with extracts from his Journal of his Captivity. He died in Washington County, Kentucky, in the summer of 1812.

SMITH, ROBERT, of Chester County, was the son of John and Susanna Smith, who emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1720, settling in Uwchlan Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Robert was born at sea during the voyage to this country. During the French and Indian War he was in the Provincial service with the rank of sergeant. At the commencement of the Revolution he was commissioned captain in the First Battalion of Chester County, and assisted in laying out the defensive works at Billingsport. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776; sheriff March 29, 1777, and again November 21, 1778; county lieutenant from March 12, 1777 to March 29, 1786; member of the Assembly, 1785-6; and one of the trustees of the Loan Office from 1785 to 1786. He was appointed a justice of the peace August 26, 1791, an office he held until his decease, which occurred December, 1803. Of his children, *Jonathan Smith* was first teller in the old United States Bank, cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania and of the United States Bank of 1816; *John* was an iron master owning Joanna Furnace near the line between Chester and Berks counties; while *Joseph* was an iron and shipping merchant of Philadelphia. The late Gen. Persifor F. Smith was a grandson.

SMITH, SAMUEL, of Bucks County, the son of Hugh Smith, was born in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, February 1, 1749. His grandfather, Robert Smith, came from Scotland prior to 1699, and located in Bucks County. At the commencement of the Revolution Samuel was quietly seated on his farm; yet when the demand came for troops for the Continental service, he accepted the commission of first lieu-

tenant in Capt. John Lacey's company, attached to Col. Wayne's (Fourth) Battalion, Jan. 4, 1776. While in service, he was chosen by his neighbors a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, and was present at the deliberations of that body. He served as a member of the Assembly the same year. March 1, 1777, he was promoted captain in the Fifth Penna. (Continental Line), and was in active service during the arduous campaigns in and around Philadelphia. He was appointed sub-lieutenant of Bucks County, August 6, 1777; one of the commissioners to seize the personal effects of traitors, Oct. 21, 1777; and one of the committee for Bucks County to collect clothing for the army, Nov. 8, 1777. From that period, until the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis, he was in active military service. He was a member of the Council of Censors, October 20, 1783; and January 11, 1785, was commissioned one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. In the war of 1812-14, Col. Smith was commissioned by Gov. Snyder a brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in service during the military operations on the Delaware. Gen. Smith died on his farm in Bucks County, September 17, 1835, in his eighty-seventh year. At the close of the Revolutionary War, he married a daughter of John Wilkinson, by whom he had seven sons and one daughter, of which three sons are now living. One of these, General Andrew J. Smith, distinguished himself in the late civil war as the commander of the seventeenth army corps, and is now residing at St. Louis. Gen. Samuel Smith, in the language of one of his contemporaries, was "not more distinguished for his bravery and good conduct in the army than for his urbanity and benevolence in private life. A tenacious memory, and interesting colloquial powers, rendered him highly entertaining in the relation of the chequered scenes he had passed through, in which, with a peculiar modesty, he always forbore to speak of his own services or achievements."

SMITH, THOMAS, of Bedford County, was a native of Scotland born January 19, 1736. He came to America at an

early age, studied law in Philadelphia and was admitted to practice in 1757. The following year, May, 1758, he served as captain in the Provincial service under Gen. Forbes. He was commissioned deputy surveyor February 10, 1769, and established himself at Bedford, where he became, in 1773, one of the Provincial magistrates and register and recorder. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, and elected to the Assembly in 1776 and 1778. During the campaign of 1777 he was colonel in command of one of the Bedford battalions of militia. He was appointed prothonotary November 17, 1777; and by the Assembly chosen to the Continental Congress, 1780-2; presiding judge of the 4th district, then including the counties of Cumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Franklin, and Bedford, August 17, 1791; and judge of the Supreme Court, January 31, 1794. During the latter year he was one of the commissioners of the United States appointed by President Washington to confer with the citizens of Western Pennsylvania and quiet the disturbances in that section. Judge Smith died at his residence in Philadelphia, Friday, March 31, 1809, and was buried in Christ Church grounds, that city.¹ He was half-brother of the Rev. William Smith, D.D., First Provost of the College of Philadelphia. His son, the late *George Washington Smith*, was b. Aug. 4, 1800, d. April 22, 1876.

SPYKER, BENJAMIN, of Berks County, a native of the Palatinate, was born about 1723. His father, John Peter Spyker, came to Pennsylvania in 1738, arriving at Philadelphia in September of that year. He settled in Tulpehocken Town-

¹ According to Clark's "Inscriptions in Christ Church Grounds" Judge Thos. Smith was aged 64 when he died. If this is correct there must be an error in the statement that he was born in 1736, was admitted to the Bar in 1757, and in the following year held a commission under Forbes, as he would then have been but twelve and thirteen years of age at the times mentioned. A passage in an obituary notice, published at the time of his death, seems to support the date on the tombstone, as it says that he sunk under a zealous attention to rigid duty at an age not greatly advanced, and such language would hardly have been used if he had reached the age of 73. As the other statement, however, rests on equally good authority, we print both.

ship, Berks County, and took up a large tract of land. The first we hear of the son Benjamin is in 1744, when he was licensed as an Indian trader. He served as an officer in the Provincial service during the French and Indian wars, and at the beginning of the Revolution assisted in organizing the Associators in his county. He was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, and of the Convention of the 15th of July following. For many years prior to his death, in September, 1802, Capt. Spyker served as a justice of the peace for his neighborhood. His son *Henry*, who was commissioned paymaster of the Berks County militia, August 26, 1777, was also a justice of the peace. In 1799 he removed to East Buffalo Township, Union County, where he died about 1813.

STRAWBRIDGE, THOMAS, of Chester County, the son of James Strawbridge, who settled in Londonderry Township, Chester County, in that part now called Penn, prior to 1747, was a native thereof. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776; a captain in Col. Evans's Battalion of Chester County militia in January, 1777; and appointed sub-lieutenant of the County, October 16, 1777. He seems to have been an active, ardent patriot of the Revolution, but we have no further record of him.

STROUD, JACOB, of Northampton County, was born January 15, 1735, at Amwell, Hunterdon County, N. J., of English parentage, his father subsequently settling in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stroud remained on the paternal farm until the breaking out of the French and Indian war, when he enlisted as a private in the English army and was at the storming and capture of Quebec under Gen. Wolfe. Serving until the close of 1760, he returned home. He subsequently accompanied Bouquet as a wagoner to Fort Pitt in 1763. In February, 1769, he acquired the title to three parcels of land, about three hundred acres. The purchase comprised a frame grist-mill driven by fine water power at (now) Stroudsburg. He was elected a member of the Conven-

tion of July 15, 1776; and in 1777 was appointed one of the Commissioners to meet at New Haven, Connecticut, for the purpose of regulating the price of commodities in the Colonies. In December of the latter year he was appointed by the Assembly to take subscriptions for the Continental loan, and from that period until the close of the Revolution he was in active service on the frontiers of Northampton County, watching the Indian marauders from the Northern Lakes. In 1781 Col. Stroud was chosen a member of the Assembly, and again in 1782 and 1783. He died at Stroudsburg on the 14th of July, 1806. Col. Stroud married, April 6, 1761, Elizabeth, daughter of John McDowell. The late Judge Geo. McDowell Stroud was a grandson.

VAN HORNE, WILLIAM, of Bucks County, eldest son of the Rev. Peter Peterson Van Horne, a noted Baptist minister from Holland, was born at Pennypack, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1746. He was educated at the Academy of Dr. Samuel Jones, in Bucks County, and received the degree of A.M. from the College of Rhode Island. In February, 1772, he was called to the Southampton Baptist Church in Bucks County, and ordained on the 29th of May following. He was chosen a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, and in January, 1778, joined the Continental Army at Valley Forge, serving as chaplain to Gen. Glover's brigade until the summer of 1780, when he returned to his charge. He remained with the church and congregation of Southampton until the winter of 1785-6. He was subsequently called to White Plains, New York, where he remained until the spring of 1807. He died at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1807, on his way to Lebanon, Ohio, where he intended to settle.

VAN MIDDLESWART, ABRAM, or, as his signature gives it Abram V. Middleswart, of Bucks County, was a native thereof. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776; and at the outset of the Revolution was largely instrumental in aiding the patriot cause. In March, 1781, he seems

to have resided in what is now Washington County, his signature being affixed to "the petition of the inhabitants of Westmoreland County, west of the Monongahela, for a new county, and praying for protection from the Indians." All efforts to obtain information concerning him have been futile.

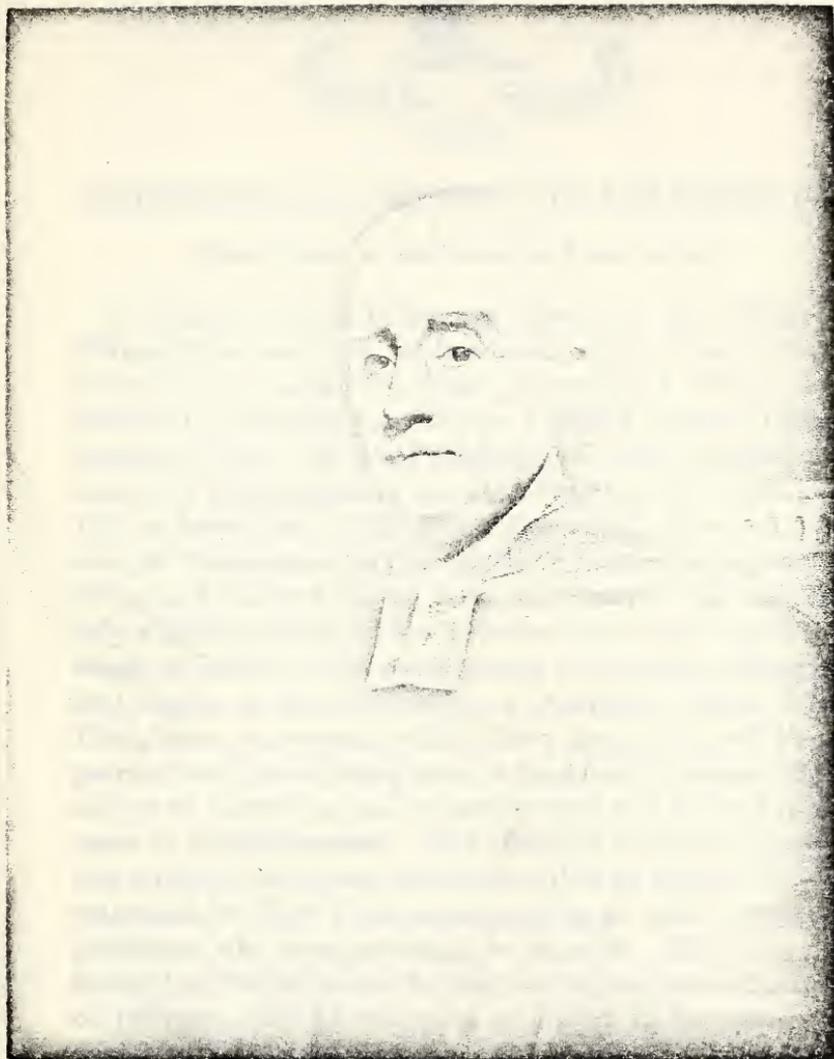
WEITZEL, JOHN, of Northumberland County, the second son of Paul and Charlotte Weitzel, was born in the town of Lancaster, December 30, 1752. His parents were emigrants from Germany, and belonged to prominent families there. An elder brother, Casper, was a captain in Col. Miles's Battalion of the Revolution. At an early age John Weitzel was sent to Philadelphia to learn the mercantile business. About 1771 he removed to Sunbury, where he was engaged in business. He was one of the first county commissioners of Northumberland County, 1772; a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776; of the Convention of the 15th of July following; of the Committee of Safety from July 24, 1776, to March 13, 1777; and issuing Commissary for Northumberland County, July 7, 1780. Under the Constitution of 1776, he was appointed one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, June 19, 1789. After the Revolution, Mr. Weitzel built a mill a few miles north of Sunbury, which remains in the ownership of his descendants. The log house in which he first resided at Sunbury on the bank of the river is yet standing, and the stone house which he afterwards erected, and in which he died, is occupied (1876) by his only surviving daughter, *Tabitha*, aged, gray, and saintly in her maidenhood and the memories of eighty-four years. Mr. Weitzel died probably in 1799, and is buried at Sunbury, near his old friend Robert Gray. He married June 15, 1771, when he was not quite twenty, *Tabitha Morris*, daughter of John and Rose Morris, of Philadelphia. By this marriage he had *John, Jr., Paul, Charlotte, and Mary*. His wife, *Tabitha*, died May 19, 1785, and was buried at Sunbury. His second wife was *Elizabeth Lebo*, daughter of John Lebo, of Reading. She died at Sunbury, January 22, 1851. Her children were *George, Elizabeth, and Tabitha*.

WHITEHILL, ROBERT, of Cumberland County, son of James and Rachel Whitehill, was born July 24, 1738, in the Pequa Settlement, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the school of the Rev. Francis Alison. In the spring of 1771, he removed to Cumberland County, locating on a farm two miles west of Harrisburg. He was a member of the County Committee of 1774-5; of the Convention of July 15, 1776; of the Assembly, 1776-8; Council of Safety from October to December, 1777; member of the Supreme Executive Council, December 28, 1779, to November 30, 1781; of the Assembly, 1784-7; under the Constitution of 1790, member of the House of Representatives from 1797 to 1801, and of the Senate from 1801 to 1804. During his term as Senator he was Speaker of that body, and presided at the celebrated impeachment of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. In 1805 he was elected to Congress, and continued to be a member thereof until his death, which occurred at his residence on the 7th of April, 1813. His remains are interred at Silvers' Spring Presbyterian graveyard. Mr. Whitehill married in 1765 Eleanor, daughter of Adam and Mary Reed, of Hanover, b. March 11, 1734; d. July 15, 1785. J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor who modelled the equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas at Washington, is a great-grandson.

WILKINS, JOHN, of Bedford County, the son of John Wilkins, was born in Donegal Township, Lancaster County, June 1, 1733. The elder John, the son of Robert Wilkins, an early settler on Chiques Creek, was an Indian trader, and took an active part against the Marylanders during the boundary difficulties, who offered £50 for his arrest. He was captured and taken to Annapolis jail but subsequently released. He died in 1741. John, the younger, removed to Carlisle in 1763, and ten years later to Bedford, engaging in mercantile pursuits. At the outbreak of the Revolution he organized a company of Associators, and in 1776 was commissioned a captain in the Continental service, and was at Brandywine and Germantown. He was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776, from Bedford County. In November, 1783,

he removed to Pittsburgh, opened a store at the northeast corner of Fourth and Wood Streets, and upon the organization of Allegheny County, was appointed one of the associate judges of the court. He served as member of the Supreme Executive Council in 1790; was chief burgess of the borough of Pittsburgh; Commissioner of Public Buildings; and was County Treasurer from 1794 to 1803. He died at Pittsburgh, December 11, 1809. His son *John*, born in 1761, an officer of the Revolution, brigadier-general during the Whiskey Insurrection, and prominent in the history of Western Pennsylvania, d. April 30, 1816. William Wilkins, b. in 1779, d. June 23, 1865, member of the Legislature, U. S. Senator 1831-4, Minister to Russia, 1835, member of Congress 1843-4, Secretary of War 1844-5, and Judge of the U. S. District Court for Western Pennsylvania, was a grandson. *Nancy* Wilkins, his daughter, married Major Ebenezer Denny, a gallant soldier of Pennsylvania during the Revolution and the Indian troubles following. His military journals will be found in Vol. VI. of *Memoirs of Historical Society of Pennsylvania*.

WILKINSON, JOHN, of Bucks County, was descended from one of the earliest settlers on the Neshaminy where he was born. He resided near Wrightstown, and was a gentleman of wealth and influence. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1761 and 1762, and magistrate of the county in 1764. Although of Quaker proclivities, he took sides with the Colonies, and was one of the deputies to the Provincial Conference of July 15, 1774; was a member of the Convention of July 15, 1776; and represented Bucks County in the Assembly in 1776, 1781, and 1782. During the Revolution he took an important part in the military affairs of his locality, and is known as *Colonel John Wilkinson*. He died on the ancestral farm on the Neshaminy. Edward H. Magill, President of Swarthmore College, is a great-great-grandson on the maternal side.



WILLIAM SMITH, D.D.

ÆTAT. 75.

*From the original picture by Gilbert Stuart, painted 1796
in the possession of his Grand-Nephew John R. Smith, 112*



DESCENDANTS OF THE REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D.D.,

FIRST PROVOST OF THE COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.¹

1. WILLIAM SMITH, D.D., first Provost of the College of Philadelphia, was born on the banks of the Don within a few miles of Aberdeen, Scotland, September 7, 1727, and on October 19, the same year, he was baptized in the old Aberdeenshire Kirk. His lately published life and correspondence traces his lineage back to one John Smyth, born in the year 1500, a descendant of Sir Roger Clarendon. It is not, however, of the ancestors of Dr. Smith, of which we proposed to write, and his own career is so well known that we shall only allude to some of the principal and most interesting events of his life. He was educated in Scotland, taking his first degree at the University of Aberdeen, March, 1747. From some memoranda, which have been preserved, he appears, when quite a young man, to have been interested in the subject of education, and to have written and labored in the cause of its advancement. His efforts in Scotland, however, met with but ill success, and on the 13th of March, 1751, he embarked for New York, accompanying as tutor two young gentlemen who were returning to America. The letters he brought with him secured for him the acquaintance of persons of influence, and he was soon employed in the same congenial pursuit which had engaged his attention in Scotland.

¹ This article is compiled from *Life and Correspondence of the Rev. William Smith, D.D.*, by Horace Wemyss Smith. We are indebted to the author of the work for the use of the plates of Dr. Smith and Mrs. Blodget, impressions of which illustrate the article.

In 1753 he published a pamphlet entitled, *A General Idea of the College of Mirania*, written to give his views of the requirements of an institution of learning in a new country. This publication drew to its author the attention of some gentlemen in Philadelphia, then interested in the establishment of the Academy which gave rise to the University of Pennsylvania, and on May 25, 1753, he was invited by the Trustees to teach Natural Philosophy, Logic, etc.

The connection thus begun ended in Dr. Smith's being chosen Provost of the College, and, consequently, to his devoting the greater part of his life to the advancement of education in Pennsylvania. Before he decided upon accepting the charge of the Academy, and possibly before the Trustees were able to make him an offer that would induce him to do so, he returned to England to obtain holy orders in the Episcopal Church. He left America on Oct. 13, 1753, and arrived in London Dec. 1. His diary informs us that on Dec. 21st he was ordained deacon by the Bishop of London, and on the 23d priest by the Bishop of Carlisle. On May 22, 1754, he landed in Philadelphia, and on the 24th was inducted Provost of the College and Academy, and Professor of Natural Philosophy.

From this time he led an active busy life, not only lavishing his energies on the institution over which he presided, but entering with almost equal warmth into church affairs as well as those of politics. He collected money for his College, improved the course of studies pursued in it, secured for it a more liberal charter, and busied himself by making its commencements of so interesting a character as to attract attention to the advantages it presented. In an educational field of a more general character his pen was in constant requisition. He edited the best magazine which up to that time had appeared in America; superintended the publication of the poems of Evans and Godfrey, and of *The History of Bouquet's Expedition against the Indians*, was Secretary of the American Philosophical Society, and it is doubtful if any one exerted a more beneficial influence than he in the

formation of a taste for literary pursuits in the city of Philadelphia about the middle of the last century.

His plans for the education of the Germans in Pennsylvania were futile, because they were founded on false ideas, but they were perfectly natural in a person educated in the Church of England and warmly attached to the House of Hanover. In politics he advocated the cause of the Proprietary party, and in 1755 wrote in favor of vigorous military measures. He preached no less than six military sermons during the time of the French and Indian War, and in 1764 wrote in defence of the charter of the Province which Franklin and others wished to have surrendered to the crown.

In 1758 Dr. Smith visited England to appeal before the Privy Council from a judgment which the Pennsylvania Assembly had passed upon him on account of his political conduct. He was successful in his suit, and while there received from his *Alma Mater* the degree of Doctor of Divinity, the same distinction being then conferred on him by the University of Oxford. In 1762 he again visited Great Britain, this time in behalf of the College. In conjunction with Sir James Jay £11,873 were collected, under a royal brief and by private subscription, for the colleges of New York and Philadelphia; one-half of this sum was for the latter, and in addition to it Dr. Smith obtained £984 by his individual exertions. While in Dublin, the University of that city added his name to the list of those upon whom it had conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity; and during an attack of illness, which threatened his life while there, the Hon. Thomas and Lady Juliana Penn manifested their regard and esteem for him by their personal attentions.

In 1770, Dr. Smith visited South Carolina to collect money for his college. In some unpublished letters from Alice Swift to her father John Swift, collector of the Port at Philadelphia, we find the following passages which pleasantly tell of his success in that Province.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28, 1770.

MY DEAREST PAPA: You cannot conceive the joy it gave me to see two of my own countrymen. Dr. Smith hurt his

leg a few days before he arrived, which prevented his waiting on me; as soon as we heard of it, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Elliot, and several other Ladies, went with me to call on him, and beg'd he would make use of their Carriages whenever he pleased. I am afraid he wont meet with success in the errand he is come on, as 't is not the first they have had people on this business here. . . .

DEC. 15th.

. . . . I dined with Dr. Smith yesterday at Mr. Ferguson's, 't is the first time he has made his appearance out, tomorrow he dines with us.

FEB. 21, 1771.

My Dear Papa's last letter by Capt. Wright, I am now answering by Dr. Smith, who is going to leave us, to the no small regret of many of the inhabitants, for he has been universally admired. 'Tis imagined he will carry away above One Thousand Guineas. The Carolinians have behaved with great generosity, tho' they condemn it, as they intend having a College of their own. He is a great favourite of Mr. Ferguson's, who intended giving him Thirty Pounds, but when he heard him preach and conversed with him, he gave £50, Sterg. Some I hear have given him more.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolution Dr. Smith approved of opposition to the oppressive measures which caused it. He wrote the letter, sent by the Philadelphia Committee, in reply to one received from Boston, giving an account of the passage of the Boston Port Bill, and preached a sermon of patriotic character before troops raised for the defence of the Colonies. While this was the case we do not think that Dr. Smith approved of the Declaration of Independence, but he did nothing to show that he favored the Royal cause, and his conduct appears to have been guarded in the extreme.

The war, however, brought down upon his beloved College serious troubles. In 1779 some of its Trustees were undoubted Loyalists, others who had been lately chosen were in direct opposition to the political party then in power, and that party which included in its numbers many of Dr. Smith's personal enemies, acting upon frivolous charges, abrogated the charter of the College, confiscated its estates, and gave them to a newly created institution, styled the "University of

the State of Pennsylvania." In this unfortunate condition of affairs Dr. Smith removed to Chestertown, Md. (1780), where he took charge of a parish, and of the Kent County School. In two years the latter grew into Washington College, of which Dr. Smith was President, and during his nine years' residence in Maryland he collected a large sum of money for its endowment. In 1783 he was chosen Bishop of Maryland, but was never consecrated. In 1789 he returned to Pennsylvania, and succeeded in having the charter of the College restored to the Trustees, together with the estates which had been confiscated. The University of the State of Pennsylvania, however, continued in existence, and neither institutions attained any degree of prosperity until after they were united in 1791, under the title of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Smith took an active part in the organization of the Episcopal Church in the United States; his services in the Colonial Church having been of a particularly valuable character. He died at Philadelphia, May 14, 1803.

Dr. Smith m. July 3d, 1758, Rebecca, daughter of William Moore, of "Moore Hall," Chester Co., Pa. She was b. Feb. 21, 1732-3. Her father (b. Philadelphia, May 6, 1699; d. Moore Hall, May 30, 1782) was son of John Moore, collector of the Port of Philadelphia, 1703-1732. Her mother was Williamina Wemyss, who it is said was the daughter of David, fourth Earl of Wemyss.* While this is not supported by any document that we are aware of, it is almost certain that some connection existed between her and this noted house; as her husband, who was a Loyalist, and who received

* The author of the *Life and Correspondence of the Rev. William Smith, D.D.*, says (Vol. II. p. 499) that she was the daughter of the 4th Earl, and cites Burke as his authority. He also says that she married Wm. Moore, in America, she having been driven from Scotland with her brother James in 1716, on account of their father having espoused the cause of the Pretender. But Burke calls the Earl, above mentioned the 3d Earl, says that he had but one surviving son by his 1st marriage, James, his successor, and mentions no daughters. By his 2d marriage he had no issue; and by the 3d, two daughters; Elizabeth, wife of the 16th Earl of Sutherland, and Margaret, wife of Earl of Moray. There is no allusion to his having espoused the cause of the Pretender.

from his Whig neighbors no very great consideration during the Revolution, pays the following tribute to her in his will. She was "never frightened by the rude rabble, or dismayed by the insolent threats of the ruling powers—happy woman, a pattern of her sex, and worthy the relationship she bears to the Right Honorable and noble family from whence she sprang." The friendship between Dr. Smith and Rebecca Moore, which grew into a warmer attachment, was begun in 1758, when he and William Moore were imprisoned by the Assembly for an alleged contempt in the publication of a paper which reflected on the conduct of that body; an appeal from which judgment took Dr. Smith to England. Rebecca (Moore) Smith d. Dec. 6, 1784. Their children were:

2. WILLIAM MOORE, b. June 1, 1759; d. March 12, 1821.
3. THOMAS DUNCAN, b. Nov. 18, 1760; d. July 9, 1789. He was educated at the College of Philadelphia, graduated 1776, studied medicine, and settled at Huntingdon, Pa. He was commissioned one of the justices of the county, 1787. The following extract is from the will of his father: "I will and devise that a decent tombstone may be soon erected over the grave of my dear deceased son, Thomas Duncan Smith, expressive of that parental affection which he enjoyed and deserved during his life; and the singular estimation in which he was held as a physician and first magistrate, elected by the inhabitants of the county of Huntingdon after its erection, conducting himself with such benevolence, assiduities, abilities, and disinterestedness in both characters that his memory continues and is likely to continue long precious to the citizens of that county."
4. WILLIAMINA ELIZABETH, b. July 4, 1762; d. Dec. 19, 1790.
5. CHARLES, b. March 4, 1765; d. April 18, 1836.
6. PHINEAS, b. Jan. 31, 1767; d. August 16, 1770.
7. RICHARD, b. Jan. 25, 1769; d. s. p. Oct. 1, 1823. He was admitted to the Phila. bar, Feb. 27, 1792, and removed to Huntingdon Co., Pa. He m. Letitia Nixon, dau. of John Coakley, of Lancaster, and his wife Letitia Nixon.
8. REBECCA, b. April 11, 1772; d. March 9, 1837.
9. ELIZA, b. May 16, 1776; d. Sept. 25, 1778.

2. WILLIAM MOORE SMITH, b. June 1st, 1759, graduated at the College of Philadelphia, 1775. Studied law and received the agency for the settlement of British claims in America, provided for under the 6th article of Jay's Treaty. Mr.

Smith was the author of some political pamphlets and essays as well as of a volume of poems published in 1786, and reprinted in London the same year. He died March 12, 1821. He m. June 3, 1786, Ann Rudolph. Their children were:

10. WILLIAM RUDOLPH, b. August 31, 1787; d. August 22, 1868. He was educated under the care of his grandfather. A member of the Third Troop Philadelphia Light Horse, he took part in the expedition to suppress the Whiskey Insurrection; travelled in Europe with his father, and acted as his secretary while one of the commissioners under Jay's Treaty. In this way he met many well-known characters, such as Richard Cumberland, Pascal Paoli, James Boswell, Benjamin West, and others. He studied law with Thos. Kearsley, of the Middle Temple, and after his return to America under his father and James Milnor. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia 1808, and removed to Huntingdon, Pa., where he practised his profession. He was Deputy Attorney-General of Cambria County, and in the war of 1812 was Colonel of the 62d Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. In 1827 he removed to Bedford County, and in 1837 was appointed one of the commissioners to treat with the Chippewa Indians for the purchase of their pineries on the Mississippi River. While on this duty he was so struck with the resources of the West, that in 1838 he removed to Wisconsin Territory, of which he was appointed Adjutant-General. He took an active part in the Convention which formed the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, and was one of the founders of its State Historical Society. He published (1854) two volumes of the History of Wisconsin. He m. 1st, March 16, 1809, Eliza Anthony, dau. of Joseph Anthony; she was b. August 12, 1789, and d. Jan. 10, 1821. 2d, Oct. 25, 1823, Mary Hamilton Vandyke, b. at Maysville, Tenn., April 17, 1805, 4th dau. of Dr. Thomas James Vandyke, U. S. Army, and his wife Penelope Smith Campbell.
11. SAMUEL WEMYSS, b. Sept. 1, 1796; d. Jan. 6, 1819.
12. RICHARD PENN, b. March 13, 1799; d. August 12, 1854. He began his education at a grammar school, kept by Joseph Neif, at Falls of Schuylkill, and afterwards received instructions from John Sanderson, author of the Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and from the Rev. John Johnson, a Presbyterian clergyman of Huntingdon, Pa. He was also, for a while, at John T. Carré's Mt. Airy Academy. He studied law in the office of William Rawle, and was admitted to practice in 1820. He inherited a taste for letters, and published in the *Union* a series of essays, moral and literary, under the title of "Plagiary." About the year 1822 he purchased the *Aurora* from Mr. Duane, and was

its editor for five years. This occupation not proving successful it was relinquished, and he returned to his profession. His literary tastes, however, led him to be a frequent contributor to the periodicals of the day, and besides such productions he published "The Forsaken," a novel in 2 vols., 1831; "The Actress of Padua, and other Tales," in 2 vols., 1836. Life of David Crockett, the same year. For Edwin Forrest he wrote the tragedy of Caius Marius. He also wrote thirteen comedies and farces, two of which, "The Disowned" and "The Deformed," were received with favor on the London boards. "The Venetian," a tragedy in five acts, was one of the later works of Mr. Smith. The late Morton McMichael said of Mr. Smith, that, as a writer of short tales, he was natural and unaffected in manner; correct in description; concise in expression; and happy in the selection of incident. He possessed a quiet humor, and an occasional sarcasm, which make his productions both pleasant and pungent. He m. (1st) May, 1823, Elinor Matilda Lincoln *née* Blodget, *see* No. 27; (2d), 1836, Isabella Stratton Kinsell, dau. of Christopher and Elizabeth Kinsell. She was b. Nov. 27, 1812, d. May 17, 1880.

4. WILLIAMINA ELIZABETH SMITH was b. July 4, 1762. When the British occupied Philadelphia she resided with her aunt, Mrs. Phineas Bond, who remained in that city. She was then sixteen years of age, a bright, sprightly girl, and soon attracted the notice of young British officers, and especially of the accomplished André, who induced Mrs. Bond to let her figure as one of the ladies of the *Mischianza*. On May 15, 1783, she m. Charles Goldsborough, Esq., of Horn's Point, Dorchester Co., Md. He was the son of Robert Goldsborough, barrister-at-law. He was b. Nov. 21, 1761, d. June 12, 1801. She died Dec. 19, 1790. Their children were:

13. ROBERT, b. Feb. 18, 1784; d. June 22, 1817; m. 1810, Mary, dau. of the Hon. Chas. Nixon, of Dover, Del.
14. WILLIAM SMITH, b. Sept. 26, 1786; d. 1813.
15. SARAH YEABURY, b. August 8, 1787; d. 1862; m. 1803, Charles Goldsborough; b. 1765, d. 1834. He was State Senator, Gov. of Md. and M. C.
16. WILLIAMINA, b. Dec. 1, 1790; d. 1792.

5. CHARLES SMITH, b. March 4, 1765. His early education was under the care of his father at Philadelphia. He graduated at Washington College, Maryland, May 14, 1783.

He studied law with his elder brother, William Moore Smith, at Easton, Pa., and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia, June, 1786. He practised his profession at Sunbury, Northumberland County, and was elected a delegate to the Convention which formed the Constitution of the State, 1790. He was appointed, 27th day of March, 1819, President Judge of the District, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, and Adams. He was subsequently President Judge of the courts of Lancaster City and County. He removed from Lancaster to Baltimore, and from that city to Philadelphia. He published an edition of the Laws of the State, and a treatise on the Land Laws of Pennsylvania. Judge Smith d. at Philadelphia, April 18, 1836, and is buried in the yard of the church of the Epiphany.

He m. March 3, 1791, Mary, dau. of the Hon. Jasper Yeates, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. She was b. March 13, 1770, and d. Aug. 27, 1836. Their children were:

17. JASPER, b. March 15, 1792; d. Nov. 19, 1823.
18. WILLIAM WEMYSS, b. March 20, 1795; d. March 27, 1825.
19. WILLIAMINA ELIZABETH, b. Oct. 3, 1797; d. Jan. 9, 1848; m. Feb. 6, 1822, Thomas B. McElwee, b. Oct. 31, 1792; d. Aug. 23, 1843.
20. SARAH YEATES, b. March 24, 1802; d. March 4, 1847; m. Jan. 29, 1823, Leonard Kimball; b. Dec. 11, 1785; d. Jan. 28, 1847. Son of Edmund and Rebecca Kimball, of Essex County, Mass.
21. CHARLES EDWARD, b. March 6, 1804; d. Jan. 2, 1829; m. — Owen, of Baltimore.
22. MARY MARGARET, b. Oct. 16, 1806; d. Jan. 11, 1870; m. July 27, 1831, Geo. Brinton, of Philadelphia, son of John Hill and Sarah Brinton, b. March 7, 1804; d. June 30, 1858.
23. THEODORE HORATIO, b. Jan. 20, 1809; d. March 27, 1837.
24. CATHERINE YEATES, b. Dec. 31, 1810; d. July 3, 1817.

8. REBECCA SMITH, the youngest child of the Rev. Dr. Smith that arrived at maturity, was b. March 9, 1772. The biographer of her father writes: "This daughter, of whom a lovely portrait by Gilbert Stuart attests the justice of the social judgment, was one of the most admired beauties that ever adorned the drawing-rooms of Philadelphia, and as much distinguished by sprightliness and wit as by her personal comeliness." The same writer gives the following anecdote

which is illustrative of the liveliness of her disposition. After her father had delivered his oration on Franklin, before the American Philosophical Society, he returned home, and "his daughter Rebecca was there to greet him. 'Well, my daughter,' said the Doctor, 'I saw you seated among the *magnates* at the church. You *heard me*, I suppose?' 'Oh, yes,' said the girl, 'I was there and heard every word.' 'And how did you like the eulogy, let me ask?' said the Doctor. 'O papa,' said the daughter, looking archly into her father's face, 'it *was* beautiful, very beautiful indeed; only—papa—only—only—' 'Only what?' replied the Doctor. 'Only—papa—now you won't be offended, will you? I don't think you believed more than one-tenth part of what you said of old Ben Lightning-rod; did you?'"

The portrait, by Stuart, which is in an unfinished condition, is certainly in the artist's best style. It was on exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts during the Centennial year, and attracted considerable attention. The Emperor of Brazil greatly admired it and turned again and again to gaze upon its charming characteristics. The lately published life of Gilbert Stuart says: "As a work of art and a picture of female loveliness" it "has been highly extolled." It is now the property of the Academy of the Fine Arts, that institution have obtained it from the late Henry C. Carey.

Rebecca Smith, m. May 10, 1792, Samuel Blodget, Jr., b. at Woburn, Mass., 1755. He was the son of Samuel Blodget, Sr., and served in the army of the Revolution from 1775 until 1778. He settled in Boston, visiting Europe in 1784 and 1790. He subsequently took an active interest in the laying out and building the city of Washington, and for a time resided there. He afterwards removed to Phila., where he d. April, 1814. She d. March 9, 1837. Their children were:

25. THOMAS SMITH, b. August 25, 1793; d. 1836; m. Anna Marshall.
26. JULIA ALLEN SMITH, b. Nov. 13, 1795; d. July 26, 1877; m. John Britton, Jr., of Phila. He d. Jan. 20, 1838.
27. ELINOR MATILDA, b. 1797; d. Sept. 16, 1833; m. 1st, 1810, Abel Lincoln, of Mass.; he d. at N. O., June 5, 1822. 2d., Richard Penn Smith, see 12.
28. JOHN ADAMS, b. Dec. 28, 1799; d. March 5, 1870; m. 1825, Nancy Fletcher, of Bedford, Pa.



Engraved by J. S. C. 1845

MRS. REBECCA BLODGET.

*From the original picture by Gilbert Stuart, painted 1806
in the Casey Collection the property of the Fairchild 2 of the Fine Art*

RECORDS OF CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.

BURIALS, 1709-1760.

CONTRIBUTED BY CHARLES R. HILDEBURN.

(Continued from page 116.)

Dec. 22, 1756.	Hobart,	Enoch.
July 29, 1758.	"	——— dau. of Enoch.
June 24, 1738.	Hobartt,	Hannah.
June 28, 1745.	Hockley,	Anne.
Oct. 7, 1738.	Hodge,	John Knight, son of Henry.
Dec. 25, 1742.	"	Henry, son of Henry.
July 23, 1752.	"	John.
Nov. 20, 1759.	"	Knight, son of Abraham.
July 31, 1741.	Hodshon,	Richard.
Sept. 24, 1725.	Hogsflesh,	Samuel, of Frankford.
Sept. 24, 1746.	Holand,	John.
Sept. 29, 1730.	Holder,	Richard.
April 27, 1754.	Holiday,	Thomas.
July 6, 1727.	Holland,	——— infant of Captain.
Sept. 12, 1735.	"	William, son of John.
July 14, 1737.	"	Mary, wife of Thomas.
Feb. 2, 1741-2.	"	Margaret, wife of John.
Oct. 15, 1745.	"	John.
Sept. 10, 1755.	"	Thomas.
Aug. 12, 1728.	Holmes,	Sarah, dau. of Richard.
Mar. 7, 1730-1.	"	William, son of Richard.
April 4, 1731.	"	Thomas, son of Richard.
May 30, 1732.	"	Richard, son of Richard.
July 31, 1734.	"	Mary, dau. of Richard.
Jan. 14, 1736-7.	"	Richard.
Dec. 7, 1746.	"	Anne, wife of ——
Nov. 9, 1753.	Holowel,	Thomas.
June 10, 1730.	Holsell,	Gilbert, from Liverpool.
June 3, 1734.	Holt,	Samuel.
May 3, 1735.	"	George.
Feb. 22, 1746-7.	"	Henrietta, wife of John.
Nov. 13, 1748.	"	Alice.
Oct. 23, 1750.	"	Captain.
Sept. 2, 1752.	"	Samuel.
April 7, 1754.	"	Elizabeth.
Aug. 10, 1759.	Holton,	Rachel, dau. of Francis.

Aug. 30, 1726.	Homes,	Thomas, son of Richard and Martha.
July 6, 1746.	Honeyman,	William, son of William.
Feb. 24, 1725-6.	Hongaford,	John.
Nov. 9, 1753.	Honiman,	Anne, wife of William.
Oct. 8, 1738.	Honyman, alias Cox,	William, son of Wm.
Mar. 18, 1730-1.	Hood,	Samuel, son of Francis.
Oct. 30, 1751.	"	Sarah, dau. of John.
Dec. 18, 1721.	Hooper,	Stephen.
Aug. 14, 1729.	"	John, son of Matthew.
Jan. 28, 1715-6.	Hope,	Mary, dau. of John and Susannah.
Oct. 19, 1739.	Hopkins,	Peter.
May 18, 1750.	"	John, son of John.
Mar. 25, 1752.	"	John.
July 14, 1754.	"	John.
Aug. 8, 1741.	Hopkinson,	Mary, dau. of Thomas.
Sept. 9, 1751.	"	Margaret, dau. of Thomas.
Nov. 5, 1751.	"	Thomas.
Mar. 13, 1734-5.	Hopper,	Cornelius.
July 21, 1741.	Hopson,	James.
Dec. 18, 1756.	Horditch,	—— son of Joseph.
Dec. 15, 1753.	Horeditch,	Joseph, son of Richard.
Mar. 10, 1730-1.	Horidge,	James, son of Richard.
Aug. 4, 1742.	Horner,	Sarah, dau. of Thomas.
Oct. 17, 1744.	"	Ann, wife of Thomas.
April 14, 1728.	Horton,	William, of Antigua.
April 3, 1729.	Hoskins,	Joseph, son of Benjamin.
April 7, 1731.	"	Steven, son of Steven.
June 19, 1735.	"	Benjamin, son of Benjamin.
Feb. 20, 1753.	"	Mary, wife of John.
Jan. 26, 1728-9.	Hossel,	Bartholomew, son of Reuben.
June 7, 1748.	Hourditch,	Richard.
Nov. 20, 1753.	House,	Anne.
Sept. 10, 1711.	Howard,	John.
Oct. 16, 1711.	"	John.
Aug. 30, 1727.	"	John. Strangers' Ground.
Jan. 11, 1728-9.	"	Grace, dau. of Thomas.
April 2, 1731.	"	Grace, dau. of Thomas.
Oct. 28, 1733.	"	John.
Jan. 11, 1736-7.	"	Grace, dau. of Thomas.
June 15, 1738.	"	Sarah, dau. of Thomas.
July 31, 1742.	"	Sarah, dau. of Thomas.
Aug. 6, 1746.	"	Joseph, son of John.
Aug. 6, 1746.	"	Richard, son of John.
Dec. 26, 1748.	"	Thomas.

Sept. 7, 1757.	Howard,	——— son of Thomas.
Sept. 13, 1742.	Howel,	Ann, dau. of Thomas.
Jan. 14, 1745-6.	"	Edward. Poor.
Mar. 30, 1745-6.	"	John.
April 20, 1730.	Howell,	William, son of Joseph.
June 28, 1730.	"	Amy.
Aug. 26, 1730.	"	Elizabeth, dau. of Edward.
Dec. 5, 1732.	"	Jane, wife of Joseph.
Dec. 24, 1732.	"	Joseph.
July 17, 1734.	"	Joseph, son of William.
June 14, 1736.	"	Mary, wife of Edward. Poor.
Feb. 21, 1738-9.	"	Elizabeth, dau. of Richard.
July 16, 1741.	"	Thomas.
Aug. 24, 1758.	Howten,	Thomas.
May 28, 1742.	Hoy,	Mary, wife of John.
June 12, 1743.	"	John.
July 3, 1750.	Hoyder,	Isaac, son of John.
Dec. 18, 1750.	"	Richard. [Mary.]
Aug. 24, 1713.	Hubard,	Hannah, dau. of John and
Sept. 26, 1714.	Hubbard,	John, son of John and Mary.
Aug. 31, 1716.	"	Susannah, dau. of Robert.
Dec. 14, 1723.	"	Mr.
April 19, 1744.	"	John.
Oct. 2, 1756.	Hubbart,	William.
July 1, 1734.	Huckstable,	John.
Nov. 29, 1741.	Huddle,	Rachel, dau. of John.
June 21, 1743.	"	Thomas, son of Joseph.
June 5, 1744.	"	Rachel, dau. of Joseph.
Oct. 14, 1744.	"	Mary, dau. of Joseph.
July 24, 1746.	"	Samuel, son of Joseph.
Aug. 31, 1758.	"	Joseph.
Oct. 27, 1759.	"	Elizabeth, dau. of John.
Nov. 18, 1738.	Hudson,	George.
Dec. 6, 1716.	Huggins,	Thomas.
Feb. 11, 1726-7.	Hughes,	Hugh. Sailor.
July 5, 1732.	"	Elizabeth, dau. of Hannah.
July 27, 1734.	"	Ruth.
April 11, 1735.	"	Hugh. Poor.
Sept. 29, 1739.	"	Edward, son of Bryan.
Nov. 19, 1743.	"	Patience.
Aug. 4, 1746.	"	Elizabeth, wife of Robert.
Oct. 2, 1748.	"	Eve, wife of Robert.
July 4, 1749.	"	Charles.
Jan. 17, 1752.	"	James, son of John.
Feb. 7, 1757.	"	——— wife of Edward.

Oct. 24, 1720.	Hughins,	Mary, dau. of Zachariah and Christian.
Sept. 28, 1730.	Hughs,	John, son of Walter.
June 5, 1758.	"	Sarah, dau. of William.
Dec. 19, 1759.	"	Samuel.
Jan. 4, 1736-7.	Huin,	Tobias. Mr. Steele's Clerk.
Jan. 10, 1733-4.	Hulin,	Peter, son of Michael.
Aug. 8, 1711.	Huling,	Isaac, son of Abraham.
April 27, 1736.	Hulings,	Mary, wife of Michael.
Aug. 11, 1734.	Hulins,	Mary, dau. of Michael.
Dec. 8, 1736.	"	Sarah, dau. of Michael.
Oct. 8, 1741.	Hull,	Elizabeth.
Nov. 26, 1752.	"	Eleanor, dau. of Anthony.
Oct. 10, 1755.	"	Mary, dau. of Anthony.
Dec. 17, 1756.	"	——— dau. of Anthony.
Dec. 28, 1736.	Hulmes,	Anne, dau. of Richard.
Oct. 12, 1737.	Hulston,	Elizabeth.
Dec. 13, 1741.	Humble,	Thomas.
April 16, 1744.	Hume,	George.
Dec. 6, 1736.	Humes,	Thomas.
Mar. 27, 1713-4.	Humphreys,	John, son of Owen and Catharine.
Jan. 4, 1719-20.	"	William. [rine.
Sept. 12, 1726.	"	Abraham.
Oct. 27, 1731.	"	Catharine, wife of Owen.
May 24, 1732.	"	Owen.
July 12, 1744.	"	Rose, dau. of James.
Nov. 12, 1759.	"	Ann, wife of James.
Oct. 2, 1713.	Humphris,	Elizabeth, dau. of Owen and Catharine.
Dec. 4, 1715.	Humphrys,	Rachel, dau. of Owen and Catharine.
Sept. 4, 1747.	"	Margaret, dau. of James.
Dec. 4, 1749.	"	William, son of John.
May 25, 1753.	"	Susannah, wife of James.
Aug. 21, 1751.	Hunlock,	Susannah, wife of Bowman.
Mar. 25, 1721-2.	Hunt,	Elizabeth.
Sept. 10, 1738.	"	Jane, wife of Peter.
Dec. 21, 1738.	"	William, son of William.
Mar. 29, 1740-1.	"	William.
Oct. 9, 1745.	"	Ralph.
Feb. 20, 1748-9.	"	Catharine, wife of John.
Sept. 19, 1750.	"	Susannah, dau. of William.
Mar. 30, 1752.	"	——— son of Benjamin.
Nov. 4, 1757.	"	William.
Jan. 11, 1736-7.	Hunter,	Egerton, dau. of John.
Sept. 8, 1746.	"	Larrance. Strangers' Ground.

Feb. 11, 1721-2.	Huntley,	Mary.
Mar. 13, 1755.	Husbands,	Elizabeth, wife of Stephen.
Jan. 21, 1747-8.	Husks,	Thomas, son of Thomas.
May 20, 1742.	Hussey,	Rachel.
Feb. 7, 1736-7.	Hustis,	Elizabeth, dau. of Joseph.
May 19, 1751.	Huston,	Robert, son of Alexander.
July 4, 1751.	"	Rachel, dau. of John.
June 1, 1728.	Hutchins,	James, son of James.
June 14, 1759.	"	Henry.
Jan. 16, 1746-7.	Hutchison,	John, son of William.
Aug. 1, 1751.	Hutton,	James, son of John.
Sept. 18, 1747.	Hyat,	John.
Aug. 15, 1743.	Hyatt,	Tacey, wife of John.
Sept. 26, 1759.	Hyman,	Robert.
April 4, 1759.	Hynnds,	Thomas, son of Peter.
April 18, 1756.	Hynes,	Peter.
Mar. 7, 1735-6.	Iesson,	Robert.
Mar. 16, 1746-7.	Iliff,	Edmund.
June 29, 1747.	Ingles,	Catharine, dau. of John.
Dec. 22, 1750.	"	Catharine, wife of John.
April 27, 1739.	Inglis,	George, son of John.
April 1, 1741.	"	Archibald, son of John.
Aug. 7, 1741.	"	Margaret, dau. of John.
Jan. 4, 1744-5.	"	David, son of John.
Nov. 20, 1759.	"	Sarah, dau. of John.
Aug. 27, 1727.	Ingram,	Thomas, son of John and Su- sannah.
Sept. 13, 1741.	"	John, son of Thomas.
July 25, 1743.	"	Charles, son of Thomas.
Oct. 4, 1745.	"	Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas.
Oct. 10, 1747.	"	Anne, dau. of John.
Oct. 2, 1748.	"	Abigail, dau. of John.
Sept. 25, 1741.	Irvin,	Susannah, dau. of George.
Aug. 5, 1746.	"	John, son of John.
Jan. 13, 1736-7.	Isam,	Charles, from Jos. Wharton's
Mar. 3, 1741-2.	Isham,	Anne, wife of James.
Oct. 7, 1749.	Israel,	Hester, dau. of Michael.
Aug. 6, 1751.	"	Hester, dau. of Michael.
Oct. 13, 1757.	Ivory,	George, son of Matthew.
May 14, 1750.	Jackman,	Thomas.
June 22, 1751.	"	John.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

It will be of interest to a number of our readers to learn that new editions of the *Halle Reports* are being prepared, and that they will shortly appear in both German and English. These reports were printed in Halle, in 1787, under the title of "Nachrichten von den vereinigten Deutschen Evangelisch Lutherischen Gemeinen in Nord-America, absonderlich in Pennsylvanien."

They contain accounts of the Lutheran Church in this country during the last century, made by the missionaries H. M. Mühlenturg, Brunnholtz, Handschuh, Kunze, and others, sent here by the Trustees of benevolent institutions in Halle to labor among the Lutheran emigrants of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey. The reports were first given to the public to stimulate an interest in missionary work in the districts of which they treat, but they are known to historians as valuable sources of original information. The letters, diaries, and other documents from which they are drawn, are preserved in the archives of the Halle institutions and with them the communications from the superiors there to Missionaries in this country. Copies of the latter, which, we believe, have never appeared in print, are being furnished by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Germann, *Lic; Theol.*, who has access to the archives accorded to him by the authorities of the Halle institutions. Dr. Germann has been for some time editor of the Halle Mission Reports (a series which has appeared under different editors for a period of more than 150 years), and is the author of a number of well-known works, historical and biographical. He is, therefore, qualified well to judge what is of most importance in the manuscripts he is inspecting in connection with the early American Missions, and the information he has already furnished the American editors will add greatly to the value of their labors.

The German edition will be under the supervision of Rev. Dr. W. J. Mann, Pastor of the German Lutheran Congregation at Philadelphia, which was organized and for more than forty years presided over by the Rev. Dr. Henry Melchior Mühlenturg, and of Rev. Dr. B. M. Schmucker, Pastor of St. James Lutheran Congregation at Reading. These gentlemen have been for some time at work gathering material calculated to throw light upon many names, localities, and incidents, which are found in the Reports. The result of their researches will be added, in the form of notes, to the original text. The text itself will be given in full without any alterations or abbreviations, and even the pages of the original edition will be added on the margin of the new, so that quotations taken from the former can be found without difficulty.

The English translation, which will give the contents of the German in its unimpaired completeness, will be from the hands of the Rev. Dr. C. W. Schaeffer, Professor in the Theological Seminary of the Lutheran Church at Philadelphia, Pa., Trustee of Pennsylvania University.

The Reports are of the same value in the history of the Lutheran Church in America, as the well-known series of volumes from the papers of the S. P. G., edited by Bishop Perry, are in the history of the Episcopal Church, and as the editors and publishers are actuated by a most generous spirit in their reproduction, they should receive a prompt encouragement from every one interested in the history of the German Lutheran emigration to Penn-

sylvania, New York, and New Jersey. Particulars regarding the price of the volumes can be had by applying to the publishers. The German edition will be issued by Messrs. Brobst, Diehl & Co., Allentown, Pa.; the English, J. Kohler, 911 Arch St., Phila.

BENEDICT ARNOLD AT SARATOGA.—In his Life of Benedict Arnold, Mr. Isaac N. Arnold expresses the opinion that Benedict Arnold was present in the battle fought on September 19th, 1777; that he gave the orders to the troops, personally directed and led them in the engagement, and that to him the honors of the day belong. In these views Mr. Arnold differs from Mr. Bancroft, who in his history follows Wilkinson's Statement, that "it is worthy of remark that not a single general officer was on the field of battle on the nineteenth of September until evening, when General Learned was ordered out." Mr. Arnold's book was reviewed in the Magazine of American History by Mr. John Austin Stevens, who particularly dwelt upon the question of Arnold's presence in the battle of the nineteenth of September, Mr. Stevens entertaining the same conclusions as Mr. Bancroft. In a late number of the United Service Magazine, Mr. Arnold replies to Mr. Stevens, and we have received from him a reprint of his article.

When we read Mr. Arnold's book, we thought his readers would be justified in agreeing with him that Arnold proposed offering battle to Burgoyne, that he directed the movements of the troops, and was fairly entitled to the credit of having gained the advantages of the day. But we cannot say we thought there was anything that showed he was present in person—nothing inconsistent with the idea that he remained at his quarters, received notice of the progress of the engagement, and directed the regiments where to go and how to act. Indeed, the language in his letter to Gates, "you desired me to send Colonel Morgan and the Light Infantry and support them; I obeyed your order, and before the action was over I found it necessary to send out the whole of my division to support the attack;" and the statement of Colonel Van Cortlandt that he received his orders from General Poor "*on my parade and as I was marching also by General Arnold*" seemed to support such a view. Mr. Arnold in his answer to Mr. Stevens, however, prints a letter of Major Varick, Arnold's aid, written on the evening of the day of the battle, which, while it does not state in so many words that Arnold was present, will, from the intimate knowledge it shows he had of what was going on, leave the impression on the minds of many that he must have witnessed a part of the engagement. Mr. Arnold also gives an extract from the unpublished recollections of the campaign of 1777 by Captain Ebenezer Wakefield, a portion of which is written to controvert Wilkinson's statement that Arnold was not present in the battle of the 19th. Captain Wakefield states positively that he saw Arnold on the field, repeats a conversation he overheard between him and Col. Morgan, and describes his conduct.

We can see no reason why this testimony should not be taken, as rebutting that of Wilkinson. Until it is set aside, therefore, by more conclusive evidence to the contrary, or its author shown to be unworthy of belief, we think that Mr. Arnold should be considered as having proved his assertion that Arnold was personally present in the battle. In all disputed points of history a fair inquirer will form his opinion from the testimony which comes most directly from eye-witnesses, and from contemporaneous evidence. But Mr. A. does not appear willing to allow his case to rest on such grounds. He insists that the passage in a letter of Robert R. Livingstone to Washington, dated January 4th, 1777, which Mr. Bancroft and Mr. Stevens use to support their view, has not the meaning its language clearly implies. The letter is written to recommend Col. James Livingstone to Washington's notice, and reads, "I take the liberty to inclose to your Excellency,

an extract of a letter to him (Col. Livingstone) written under General Arnold's directions by a gentleman of his family, he being unable to hold the pen himself. After a warm recommendation of his conduct both in the camp and the field, and giving him and his regiment a full share of the honors of the battle of the 19th of September, in which General Arnold not being present writes only from the report of those who were, he adds: on the 7th of October the conduct of your corps fell more immediately under the inspection of General Arnold." Commenting on this, Mr. Arnold asks "'Present' where? Obviously 'present' with Col. Livingstone's Regiment." Upon this forced interpretation Mr. Arnold continues, "Mr. Bancroft assumes that, because he (Arnold) was not with this regiment, he was not on the battle-field anywhere." But Mr. B. does not assume anything of the kind: he merely follows the positive assertion conveyed in the language of R. R. Livingstone's letter, that Arnold was not in the battle, and the best answer to this, we think, would have been to point out how difficult it is to decide with whom the statement in Livingstone's letter originated, whether with R. R. Livingstone—the gentleman who wrote the letter for Arnold—or Arnold himself. Reading the letter as we have stated, Mr. Arnold says that, although Arnold was not with Col. Livingstone's Regiment, he was with Morgan, with Hull, giving orders to Colonels Cilley, Scammell, Cook, Cortlandt, and Gen. Learned. If this was so, it is clear that he was not on the field during the whole of the action, for the interview with Hull took place after the engagement had begun, after Morgan had been reinforced, and while Hull was guarding the camp, from which duty Arnold relieved him. Col. Van Cortlandt's testimony is also very strong on this point. The only time he mentions seeing Arnold on September 19th is when he gave him his orders as he was on the march; but when he describes the battle of October 7th, he says "General Arnold now in the field," and we think the inference perfectly just that he did not see him in the field on the former occasion.

Mr. Arnold appears to place great value on the accounts given by Charles Neilson in his history of Burgoyne's Campaign published in 1844, and in the *Life of Arnold* he says it contains the statements of an eye-witness.

We cannot concede this, as they are only Neilson's recollections of what eye-witnesses remembered and told him, and nothing in the book appears to have been put on paper until sixty-six years after the events of which it treats occurred. One of the eye-witnesses mentioned by Neilson was his own father, but he says that he received information from a number of other Revolutionary officers and soldiers. In the description of the battle of the 19th he tells what no one man could have seen, unless he had followed Arnold from the field of action to Gates's Headquarters, and back again to the troops engaged, and if, as he says, Gates gave permission that Learned's Brigade should go out, it not only confirms Wilkinson, but vitiates the interpretation Mr. Arnold puts on Varick's letter of September 19th, that "Gates gave no orders except to direct Arnold to send Colonel Morgan and the Light Infantry to support him, and had nothing further whatever to do with the battle." In place of Neilson, we think it would have been better for Mr. Arnold to take the statement made in the Churchill Papers, quoted in Moore's *Diary of the Revolution*, vol. i. p. 497, which, although hearsay, is strictly contemporaneous. It is given under date of September 20th, and reads, "Yesterday about noon the two armies met near Stillwater, and a most obstinate and bloody battle ensued. . . . Arnold rushed into the thickest of the fight with his usual recklessness, and at times acted like a madman. I did not see him once, but S[camme]ll told me this morning that he did not seem inclined to lead alone, but, as a prominent object among the enemy showed itself, he would seize the nearest rifle gun and take deliberate aim."

F. D. S.

LAND TITLES OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Law Academy of Philadelphia has been fruitful in its contributions to legal literature. Not only have the greater number of our legal authors commenced their training in that institution, but several of our most valuable treatises upon special topics, notably those of Anthony Laussat and William Henry Rawle upon Equity of Pennsylvania, have been written and printed under its auspices. The latest of these contributions, and in respect to the fulness and extent of its researches, perhaps the most meritorious of them all, is "An Essay on Original Land Titles in Philadelphia, by Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Kay & Bro., 1880." To this essay was awarded the Duponceau medal, during the session of 1877-8, and it is now printed by order of the Academy. Though it is modestly called an essay it is really a complete and exhaustive treatise. For the elucidation of his subject, Mr. Lewis has made a very thorough examination of the decided cases, statutes, and legal text-books, as well as the local histories of Pennsylvania and the extensive MSS. in the possession of the Historical Society. The result is a work which is equally valuable to investigators in both fields of inquiry. Naturally the book opens with a discussion of the possessory rights of the natives, the titles of the Dutch, the Swedes, and the Duke of York, and the manner in which these various and conflicting claims were superseded by, or merged in, those of William Penn under his charter from Charles II. The laying out of the city and the somewhat peculiar relations between the purchase of lands in the province, and the rights to lots in the city and liberties, are clearly detailed and explained. The origin of our system of recording conveyances and mortgages of land, and the early laws concerning roads are also given. The chapter on the forfeiture of estates for treason during the Revolutionary war, though perhaps not coming strictly within the scope of the work, was probably inserted because of the interesting information contained in it. Mr. Lewis refusing to be guided by the views of Judge Woodward in the case of *Wallace vs. Harmsted*, and following Judge Sharswood, Cadwalader on Ground Rents, and other authorities, believes that the tenure of lands in Pennsylvania is feudal. There is an occasional want of smoothness in the phraseology of Mr. Lewis, but in a work of this character there is no opportunity for the display of mere literary excellence, and if there were, it would possess little value. No writer ever entirely escapes inaccuracies, and Mr. Lewis is no exception to the rule. It is not correct to say that the eight gentlemen whose early purchases subsequently resulted in the formation of the Frankfort Land Company, were of Frankfort-on-the-Main, several of them including Jan Laurens, who is called in the text "Johann," being from other cities, and the names of the attorneys mentioned on page 89 should be Daniel Falkner, Johannes Kelpius and Johannes Jawert. Upon the whole, however, it may be truthfully said that Mr. Lewis has treated a subject about which little has hitherto been written, in such a way that there will be no occasion for any successor to enter the field. S. W. P.

A HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE DIOCESES OF PITTSBURG AND ALLEGHENY from its Establishment to the Present Time. By Rev. A. A. Lambing. New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis: Benziger Brothers, Printers to the Holy Apostolic See. 1880. 8vo., pp. 531. Cloth, \$3.00.

This work comprises the history of the introduction of Catholicity into Western Pennsylvania, with brief sketches of the lives and labors of the Bishops and Priests of the two dioceses included in that region, and accounts of all the Congregations, Religious Orders and Educational and Charitable Institutions, with estimates of the actual strength and future prospects of the Church. The reverend author is a descendant of one of the first Catholic families that settled in that portion of our State, and is, at pres-

ent, the pastor of a congregation who reside upon the site of Fort Duquesne, and the scene of the first religious services celebrated within the limits of what is now the city of Pittsburg. These antecedents and associations were not without their influence on Father Lambing, both in awakening his interest in the subject treated of in the book before us, and in supplying him with valuable traditional information relating to it. The zeal with which he has conducted his inquiries—visiting nearly all the churches and institutions spoken of, and consulting countless private letters and MSS., baptismal registers, etc., files of local newspapers, histories and biographies—deserves our kindest recognition; while his exclusion of every statement, “no matter how trivial,” which cannot be supported by the most satisfactory evidence—“studiously sacrificing everything to truth, the one thing necessary in the historian”—demands our heartiest approval. Besides collating a large mass of facts never before published, the author exhibits, in great measure, the *rationale* of them, and presents an intelligent view of the nature and causes of the progress of Catholic religion in Western Pennsylvania, applicable, in many respects, to similar developments in other parts of our vast country, where opposition to its growth has been less virulent. A volume written in this spirit needs not the beautiful romance of the career of the Rev. Prince Gallitzin to give it interest—although this, too, is sympathetically and judiciously narrated. Suffice the numerous stories of long weekly journeys of priests, to celebrate religious offices for scattered congregations, and of people assembling fasting, from distances of ten and twenty miles, to be able to comply with the Church’s holy precepts; of priests and people uniting, in mediæval fashion, to do the work of carpenters and masons in building sacred shrines and erecting their houses of worship; suffice the accounts of the more recent prosperous foundations of Benedictine Abbeys, Retreats of Passionist Fathers, and Convents of Sisters of Mercy—orders of religion all first domiciled in North America within the diocese of Pittsburg.

The book is excellently printed on good paper, and merits an index or chronological table of the principal facts recorded in it. It is adorned with portraits of the Rev. Charles B. McGuire, founder of St. Paul’s Church, Pittsburg, the learned Bishop O’Connor, the accomplished Bishop Domenec, and the third and present Bishop Tuigg. It bears the “Approbation” of the last ecclesiastic, and the *Imprimatur* of His Eminence Cardinal McCloskey.

K.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.—The New York *Sun* finds in the claim of Westmoreland County to share the Revolutionary honors with Mecklenberg, a re-awakening of the story of St. Clair.

On the evening of December 19, 1791, a company of gentlemen were dining at a pleasant country-seat in the suburbs of Philadelphia, with Gen. Harmer, an officer whose name, like St. Clair’s, is inseparably connected with a great military disaster in the Northwest. It was late in the evening when they were startled by the sudden entrance of a traveller, who bore the marks of a long and toilsome journey through the wilderness. The stranger was Major Denny, once aid-de-camp to Harmer, and now to St. Clair.

He brought the first news of the defeat, and the story he told of the surprise and massacre of a hopeful army, and of conflagration along the frontier, from Lake Erie to the Carolinas, was the saddest since Braddock’s bloody rout in the Monongahela thickets. Major Denny had already delivered his dispatches to the President and Secretary of War. The news was an awful shock to Washington, and, according to certain traditions, threw him into a fury, in which he condescended to rave like an ordinary mortal. The father of the late William M. Meredith, then a lad of nineteen, heard the narrative as it was delivered to the eager party at Gen. Harmer’s,

and the deep and painful impression it made upon those old campaigners was the presage of St. Clair's unhappy fate.

Far on in the present century, St. Clair, old, feeble and afflicted, kept a wretched log cabin on the Chestnut Ridge, Westmoreland County. On the 13th of February, 1809, old Ephraim Douglass, of Fayette, passed that way, and gave this illustrious soldier one hundred dollars in pity and in charity. Upon the note, for the old man insisted upon his taking a promise to pay on demand, Douglass wrote the following endorsement: "Never to be demanded. To save the feelings of an old friend I accepted this receipt, after refusing to take an obligation."

With Amherst at Lewisburg, and Wolfe at Quebec, a Major-General in the Revolutionary army, President of Congress, and Governor of the North-western Territory, this great man of battles and affairs, spent the last years of his life in a pitiful effort to provide for a numerous family by keeping this mockery of a tavern on a solitary mountain road.—*Franklin (Pa.) "Spectator,"* May 20, 1875.

HISTORY OF THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and of the Naval and Yacht-Club Signals, Seals and Arms, and Principal National Songs of the United States; with a Chronicle of the Symbols, Standards, Banners, and Flags of Ancient and Modern Nations. By Geo. Henry Preble, Rear-Admiral U. S. N. Second Revised Edition. Illustrated with Ten Colored Plates, Two Hundred Engravings on Wood, and Maps and Autographies. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1880. 8vo., pp. xxi., 815. Price \$6.50.

This is not only a "revised" but a materially *enlarged* edition of Admiral Preble's well-known *Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States*, published by Munsell in 1872. It opens with very full summary accounts of the flags of other countries, ancient and modern, comprising more than a hundred and fifty pages of digested information. These are followed by a hundred pages containing particular mention of the principal banners planted on our continent by early European voyagers, and specific descriptions of colonial and provincial flags of North America and of the Revolutionary flags in use before the adoption of "the stars and stripes." The history of the latter emblem is then taken up, and continued through three hundred and fifty pages, constituting the bulk of the work. Theories as to the origin of the device are stated and discussed, and it affords us pleasure to note the recognition of the probable influence of the stripes adorning the first standard of our own famed City Troop. The career of the flag is chronicled in natural divisions of the subject—during the period of the Revolution, when the field embraced thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, during the war of 1812, when stars and stripes were each fifteen, and finally since its "establishment," in 1818, as "the flag of thirteen stripes and a star for each State of the Union." A special chapter is devoted to "our flag in the great Rebellion," in which the writer speaks of Southern banners, and relates many incidents of Northern patriotism and heroism. The book concludes with over a hundred and fifty pages of miscellaneous matter, embracing State seals, arms and colors, the distinguishing flags and signals of the United States Army and Navy, the seal and arms of the United States, and the seals of the Departments, besides an account of American yacht clubs and flags, and histories of our more noted national songs, several of which (among the number Hopkinson's "Hail Columbia," and Key's "Star-Spangled Banner") are produced in *fac-simile* of the composers' autographs.

The distinguished position in our service held by Admiral Preble, and his reputation as an author of historical and genealogical works, are sufficient warrant of the excellence of the volume under notice, and the goodly size of

the book—which is three hundred pages larger than was promised to subscribers—is satisfactory evidence of the fulness, not to say completeness, of the treatise. “Although we are comparatively a new nation,” says the writer in his preface, “our Stars and Stripes may to-day claim antiquity among national flags. They are older than the present flag of Great Britain, established in 1801; than the present flag of Spain, established in 1785; than the French tricolor, decreed in 1794; than the existing flag of Portugal, established in 1830; than the flag of the Empire of Germany, established in 1870; than the Italian tricolor, established in 1848; the Swedish Norwegian ensign; the recent flags of the old Empires of China and Japan; or the flags of all the South American States, which have very generally been modelled from ‘Our Flag.’”

G. B. K.

A RELIC OF THE REVOLUTION IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—We have received from Wm. B. Negley, Esq., a painting of a flag, of which the following letter is explanatory.

PITTSBURGH, December 9th, 1879.

GENTLEMEN: Herewith is sent the painting of the Proctor Revolutionary Flag, from the flag itself, by Mrs. Fannie B. Campbell, of this city, who, having heard of its existence, addressed a note, March 10th, 1879, to Mrs. Margaret Campbell Craig, the owner, requesting the privilege of making a painting thereof, and in reply received the following:—

“NEW ALEXANDRIA, March 12th, 1879.

“MRS. F. B. CAMPBELL—

“DEAR MADAM: Your favor of March 10th was received, and in reply I regret to have to say that I am not able to give you a very satisfactory history of the Revolutionary Flag. It was sent to my father by mail, but by whom I cannot say. It was, no doubt, accompanied by a letter, but the letter has not been preserved. My sister Maria was almost three years older than myself, and I have heard her say that she could remember seeing father bring the flag home from the post-office.

“The flag is made of heavy crimson watered silk; in one corner there is white and blue silk set in like patch-work in an old-fashioned bed quilt. In the centre there is a large rattlesnake coiled up and in the attitude of striking; the tail is adorned with thirteen rattles. Below the snake in large letters is the motto,

‘Don’t tread on me.’

Above the snake are the letters J. P., and then I. B. W. C. P. I have heard my father say the above letters signify John Proctor, Independent Brigade, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and the thirteen rattles represent the thirteen States. The snake is in a state of dilapidation caused by the paint, so that I fear a painting could not be taken of it.

“I had the flag with me at the Centennial in Greensburgh, and it required the utmost vigilance on my part to prevent little pieces from being torn from it to be kept as relics. I presume the offenders thought they were displaying their patriotism, but to me it looked like vandalism.

“The dear old flag and I are inseparable as were the Siamese twins, but if you would think of trying to make a painting of it, you are quite welcome to come and stay with us free of charge while you are painting it. You can have a pleasant room, and such accommodations as our home affords.

“Our farm runs down to New Alexandria, but our residence is on the bank of the Loyalhanna, about half a mile from the village.

“Yours respectfully,

“MARGARET CAMPBELL CRAIG.”

Mrs. Campbell accordingly went. The flag was found to be 6 feet long by $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide; the painting is in proportion of 1 inch to the foot. Mrs. Craig is the daughter of Gen. Alexander Craig, born in New Jersey, Nov. 20th, 1755, and died in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, October 6th, 1833. He was an officer in the Revolution; crossed the Delaware with Gen. Washington, and participated in the battles of Princeton, Trenton, etc. He was an intimate friend of Col. John Proctor. Mrs. Craig is now 75 years of age, and resides on the same farm in Westmoreland County where her father located during the war.

As to Col. Proctor, see History of Pennsylvania, by Wm. H. Egle, page 1155, etc.

Respectfully,
W. B. NEGLEY.

COLLECTION OF THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, vol. iii., Part 3, 8vo. pp. 283-433, viii. St. Paul: published by the Society, 1880.

THE HENNEPIN BI-CENTENARY.—Account of the celebration by the Minnesota Historical Society of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony by Louis Hennepin. 8vo. pp. 6. St. Paul, 1880.

THE WRITING OF LOUIS HENNEPIN, RECOLLECT FRANCISCAN MISSIONARY.—By Rev. Edward D. Neill, Pres. of Macalester College (from the Department of American History, Minnesota Historical Society). 8vo. pp. 10.

The three pamphlets of which we have given the titles are the productions of the Minnesota Historical Society. The first closes the third volume of that Society's excellent series of collections. Besides appropriate tributes to the memories of eminent citizens of Minnesota the number contains interesting papers on the Indian History of the State by the late Rev. Thomas S. Williamson and the Hon. Charles E. Flandreau. The Hon. James H. Barker contributes a paper entitled: Lake Superior; Its History, Romance of the Fur Trade, Its Physical Features, Treaties, The Voyageurs, etc.

The subject of the second pamphlet is clearly set forth in its title. It is reprinted from the columns of the *St. Paul Daily Globe*, and is doubtless a faithful report of the very interesting celebration held on July 3d, 1880, to commemorate the Anniversary of the Discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony by Hennepin. The historical addresses delivered on that occasion will be in the next volume of the Collections of the Society.

The name of the author of the third pamphlet will command for it the attention of students of American History everywhere. President Neill gives extracts from La Salle's Voyages of 1679-81, and from Hennepin's Description of 1683, pointing so strongly to gross plagiarism as to leave but little doubt of the fact, while the indications of untruthfulness are so evident as to justify the words that "nothing has been discovered to change the verdict of two centuries that Louis Hennepin, Recollect Franciscan, was deficient in Christian manhood."

MAJOR RICHARD HOWELL OF NEW JERSEY.—1776. A centennial sketch by a grandson, 1876. 8vo. 16 pp. We have received from the Hon. Daniel Agnew, an interesting sketch of Major Richard Howell of Revolutionary fame and for some time Governor of New Jersey. It is a gracefully written memoir of a brave soldier and a useful citizen, the records of whose services were well nigh lost. In the pamphlet before us all is briefly said that can now be told, and several letters of historical interest are preserved. We regret that the demands on the magazine will not permit us to print the sketch entire, a pleasure which we must defer for a future day.

THE CORRECT ARMS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK as established by law since March 16, 1778. A Historical Essay read before the Albany Institute, by Henry A. Homes, LL.D., of the State Library. 8vo., 49 pp. Albany, 1880.

This essay is a complete history of the Arms of New York, with citations from the laws regarding their establishment. It is also an earnest protest against the custom which has been too common, both in New York and other States, of disregarding the authorities which should govern the reproduction of such devices. The subjection of the Arms of Pennsylvania to the whimsical treatment of artists and others, resulted in their disfigurement and the destruction of their significance, and it was with considerable difficulty that the correct drawing was returned to. New York has suffered in like manner to many of her sister States, and we hope Dr. Homes's endeavor to induce her Legislature to adopt measures to re-establish by some declaration the character of the old arms of a century past will be successful.

SLOCUM GENEALOGY.—Charles Elihu Slocum, M.D., of 64 South Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y., is preparing a genealogy of the Slocum Family from its settlement in America in 1637. It is proposed to include in the volume the name of every Slocum, past and present, in the U. S., and all who bear it are requested to put themselves in communication with Dr. Slocum. The first part of the proposed work was printed in a late number of the *NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER*, and a small edition issued in pamphlet form. It gives the descendants of Anthony Slocum, who was one of the forty-three "first and ancient purchasers," in 1637, of the territory incorporated in 1639 as Taunton in New Plymouth, now Massachusetts. As the work has not been engaged in for the purpose of money-making we take pleasure in calling attention to it.

OBSERVATIONS ON JUDGE JONES'S LOYALIST HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—How far is it an authority? By Henry P. Johnston. 8vo., 86 pp. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

This pamphlet is a masterly review of the "History of New York during the Revolutionary War. By Thomas Jones, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Province. Edited by Edward F. de Lancey." and lately published by the trustees of the Jones Publication Fund of the New York Historical Society. The author of the work reviewed was an American Loyalist, who wrote his history nearly a century ago. It is now given to the public for the first time, and is the first on the subject that has ever appeared from one of his class. While we cannot but consider it a valuable addition to the literature of the Revolution, it is the production of such a narrow, prejudiced mind that we do not accept its views as those of the Loyalists in general. The charges made by Judge Jones against the leading men on both sides during the war are so at variance with the usually accepted ideas of their characters that we are not surprised his statements have been called into question.

Professor Johnston takes sixteen of Judge Jones's most serious charges and examines them in a dispassionate manner. Thoroughly acquainted with the subject, no one could have been better suited than he for such a work. He completely refutes the Judge in the cases considered by an array of facts and documents, which must convince any one of the improbability of the charges, and the whole is done in a clear, scholarly manner. Any one who has read Judge Jones's book should not accept his assertions until they have seen this able review, and we think they will feel the force of Professor Johnston's closing words, "that, however true the Judge's statements may prove to be in any given case, they still require confirmation." F. D. S.

Queries.

DAUPHIN COUNTY LAWYERS.—At this late day, is there any old lawyer living who can tell who the lawyers are, who are referred to in the following doggerel? Names in italics. And what does the writer mean by saying, "Where there is more crow than carrion"? Does he mean more lawyers than there are suits to try? Is the Stephen mentioned, Stephen Chambers, who was killed in a duel with Dr. Rieger? When did that duel take place?

Freeman's Journal, March 4, 1789.

From a lawyer who could not attend Dauphin Court to his friend, a lawyer, at Harrisburg.

At Dauphin Court, tho' fond of sport,
The prospect is so barren,
I can't attend my dearest friend
Where there is more crow than carrion.

There's *Wilkes* and *Andre*, *John* and *Joe*,
And *Peter* too so pliant,
If you but finch and stir an inch
They're sure to knab your client.

There's father *Smith* and brother *Yeates*,
And little *Tom* and *Stephen*,
When one sits down the other prates
And so they all are even.

With hooks and crooks and musty books,
Whilst candles waste in sockets.
The court perplex and juries vex
And pick their clients' pockets.

When court is out away they scout,
Sworn enemies to quiet,
Drink wine at *Crab's*, kiss dirty drabs,
And spend the night in riot.

MARTIN.

JOSEPH SLUMAN OR SLOCUM.—In the history of Wyoming, by Charles Miner, Philadelphia, 1845, I read on page 159 as follows: "The name of Joseph Sluman occurs frequently in the old records. From his being often named on committees, and several times chosen member of Assembly, it would appear that he was trusted and honored; but we cannot learn whence he came, what his fate, or whether he left any family in Wyoming. It is most probable that his generous spirit led him into the thickest of the terrible conflict that afterwards overwhelmed the valley, and that fortune, life, and all remembrance of him were extinguished together." Was this "Joseph Sluman" any other than JOSEPH SLOCUM, a very worthy and unobtrusive man, who removed from East Greenwich, R. I., into the Wyoming Valley between the years 1768 and 1772? His proper name is given but once by Mr. Miner, and that on page 137, in the list of early settlers where the name "Sluman" does not appear.

It would not be at all strange for the name Slocum, or Slocum, as written by some persons, to be read Sluman by others—even now.

This Joseph Slocum was the father of Jonathan, who was killed by the Indians in Wyoming in 1778 at the time of the capture of his daughter Frances

Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1880.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES E. SLOCUM, M. D.

DRUMMOND, BELL, McLENACHAN, MONTGOMERY, DARRAGH, STEWART.—I shall feel very much indebted to any of your readers who can furnish me with any data relating to the following individuals, their ancestry, and their descendants:—

1. Colonel Patrick Drummond, of Bath, Maine. His son John, m. Frances Bell; of what family was she?
2. Hulda McLenachan, m. to Dr. Reed, of Philadelphia; who was he?
3. Ashton Humphreys, of Philadelphia, who m. Frances McLenachan; what is known of them and their descendants?
4. Captain Montgomery, R. N., who m. Sarah McLenachan; who was he, and had they any issue?
5. Anne Darragh, who m. the noted Blair McLenachan; who was she?
6. George McLenachan (son of the above), who settled near Germantown; what is known of him and his descendants?
7. Deborah McLenachan, dau. of Blair and Anne (Darragh) McLenachan, m. to Gen. Walter Stewart; what is known of him and his descendants?
8. Martha McLenachan, who m. — Toland.
9. Anne McLenachan, who m. — Smith.
10. John McLenachan, who settled at Fagg's Manor, Penna.
11. Rosa McLenachan, m. to — Walker, in Ireland, settled near Philadelphia.

Any information concerning the above will be of great service to me, and will be gratefully received.

ROBERT P. ROBINS, M. D.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8th, 1880.

LEWIS EVANS.—In Dr. Maclean's History of Princeton College, vol. i. p. 141, it is stated that in May, 1751, President Burr wrote to David James Dove, of Philadelphia, and made an arrangement with him for the use of an apparatus suited to the illustration of a course of twelve lectures on Natural Philosophy by Mr. *Lewis Evans*. . . . These were the same lectures which Mr. E. delivered in Philadelphia and New York. Joseph Shippen in a letter to his father dated Sept. 14, 1751, says, "Mr. Lewis Evans has already exhibited eight of his lectures. . . . And as to his lecture on electricity, his great knowledge in it and his accurateness in performing the experiments, have given us abundant light into the nature and properties thereof, of which I was entirely ignorant before." etc. etc.

Can any of your readers give me any information regarding this Lewis Evans, where he was born and where he died? I can find no reference to him in any history of electricity, nor in Franklin's works.

H. G. J.

Phila., June, 1880.

R. T. HEWES OF THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.—In the Presbyterian graveyard, Richfield Springs, we find a gravestone with this inscription:—

George R. T. Hewes, one who helped drown the Tea in Boston, 1770, died Nov. 5, 1840, aged 109 years and 2 months.

Has it ever been noticed?

WM. KITE.

[An account of Hewes is preserved in *Traits of the Tea Party*, N. Y., 1835, but Drake, in his Dictionary, says that he was born Sept. 5, 1742, which would make him but 98 years of age.—ED.]

SIMON AND TIMOTHY.—Information is desired by the editors whether any copy is known to exist (and if so where) of a pamphlet printed in 1725 or 1726, presumably in Philadelphia, with some such title as "A Dialogue showing what's therein to be found betwix Simon and Timothy, etc.," being a reply to a pamphlet entitled, "Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to become Rich," printed at Philadelphia by Keimer in 1725.

WILLIAM CLAGGETT.—Mr. C. was born in Wales, came to Boston, Mass., where he was famous as a clock maker, went to Newport, R. I., where he died in 1749. It is said that he made great discoveries in electricity and that Dr. Franklin knew him. Can any of your readers give any information about his career and his electrical discoveries? H. G. J.
Phila., June, 1880.

STETZER AND KLANG.—In vol. viii. (recently published) of the *Penna. Archives*, New Series, page 720, there is the following marriage record:—

“1778, Dec. 31, Stetzer, Heinrich, and Maria Klang.”

The marriage records of four other Stetzers follow immediately after. Ellis Magdalena Stetzer, whose marriage to Carl Christian Jung is there recorded, was the sister of Heinrich Stetzer, and they were probably all brothers and sister.

What was the Christian name of the father of this family? His occupation? Was he a native of this country?

Was not the name of the above “Maria Klang” Maria Klunk or Klunck? Was she early left an orphan? If so by whom was she reared? C. L. E.

Replies.

WASHINGTON PORTRAIT (vol. iii. p. 237).—In Mr. Baker's valuable work, *The Engraved Portraits of Washington*, we find the following regarding the extremely rare engraving of Washington, by Charles Wilson Peale, in 1780, that he made inquiry about some time ago. “The picture is a repetition in reverse, the accessories slightly varied, of the full length commenced by Peale at Valley Forge, and engraved by Wolff. The plate is well engraved.” Mr. Baker furnishes the following description: “HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL ARMY. Nearly three-quarter length in uniform standing, resting by the right hand upon a field piece to the left. The left hand holding a hat is upon his hip. In the back ground to the right, Nassau Hall, Princeton, and in the rear to the left a flag with thirteen stars, and an attendant with a horse, the head only visible.

Mezzotinto.

Height 11.14–16 inches; width 9.14–16 inches.

Charles Wilson Peale pinxt et fecit. This Plate is humbly Inscribed to the Honorable the Congress of the United States of America. By their Obedient Servant Chas. Wilson Peale.

SOCKEN ABOVE THE GREAT SWAMP (vol. iii. p. 359, iv. p. 256).—On page 256 of the last number of the magazine appears a note on “Socken above the Great Swamp.” As suggesting another view of the origin of the name I inclose a scrap from the *Allentown Democrat* of April 4th, 1877, which I am informed was written by Judge Albright, of Allentown. It is certainly curious that the German name of the Saucon Creek is *Saucona*—the German name of the river *Saone*. It must be remembered that the early settlers

of Saucon Township were exclusively Germans, and that "Saucona" was the only name in popular use for many years after the settlement.

Upper Saucon.—Though Saucon Township is one of the oldest in our county, there are few, if any, who know how or from whence it derived its name, further than that a creek or stream flowing through it, as well as through Lower Saucon (which latter is in Northampton), was so called before the said townships were formed. The name itself is generally supposed to be of Indian derivation, like *Macungie*, *Leckeweki*, and *Leckhaw*, the latter signifying Lehigh, but such is not the fact, for it doubtless was brought by some of the earliest settlers in the region now covered by the Saucons from the place of their emigration, Alsace, which was then disputed territory on the borders of the possessions of the French kings and German potentates. A considerable stream, now known on the map of France as the *Saone*, has its rise in this territory. The ancient name of this river was *Saucona*. One of the affluents of the *Saone*, near its source, is called the *Doubs*. Possibly some member of the Dubbs family, whose ancestors settled in the lower portion of this county, on or near the head waters of *Saucon* Creek, will be familiar with the tradition of the naming of the interesting stream and valley of "Saucon." It is evident that our sturdy ancestors who sat down in the wilderness which is now this beautiful county of Lehigh, were not much fascinated by Indian names. They no doubt considered the savages and their names as unmitigated nuisances and humbugs, and got rid of both as soon as possible. Perhaps in no other section of country were so few names adopted by the settlers from the geographies and maps of Mr. Lo.

JOS. HENRY DUBBS.

MAJOR JOHN WHITE (vol. ii. p. 236, 359; iv. 130).—I happen to have the following note in regard to Major John White, aid to Gen. Sullivan. He was a native of Ireland, but came to this country leaving his wife in good circumstances in England. His wound at Germantown, Oct. 4th, proved fatal on the 10th, when he was buried close to Gen. Nash. I found this, last summer (1879), in the Knox Papers, New England Genealogical Society, Boston. The above was the substance.

H. P. JOHNSTON.

LEWIS NICOLA (vol. iv. p. 255).—W. F. C. states that he is compiling a biography of Gen. Lewis Nicola, colonel of the Invalid Corps in the Continental Army, a daughter of whom, Charlotte, married Dr. Matthew Maus, Surgeon of the same corps, and requests information. Though not, perhaps, a fact of any special value for the purposes of his sketch, I would inform the compiler that the remains of Dr. Maus lie buried in the graveyard of the old German Lutheran and Reformed Church at Pottstown, Pa., the simple inscription being: "Matthew Maus, M. D., died Sept. 23, 1787, aged 36 years, 6 months."

It would seem probable that at the date of his death Dr. Maus, who "W. F. C." states died at Georgetown, D. C., had relatives or connections living at Pottstown. I know of no persons of the name living in that borough or the vicinity at the present time, nor of any one who might be able to give further information.

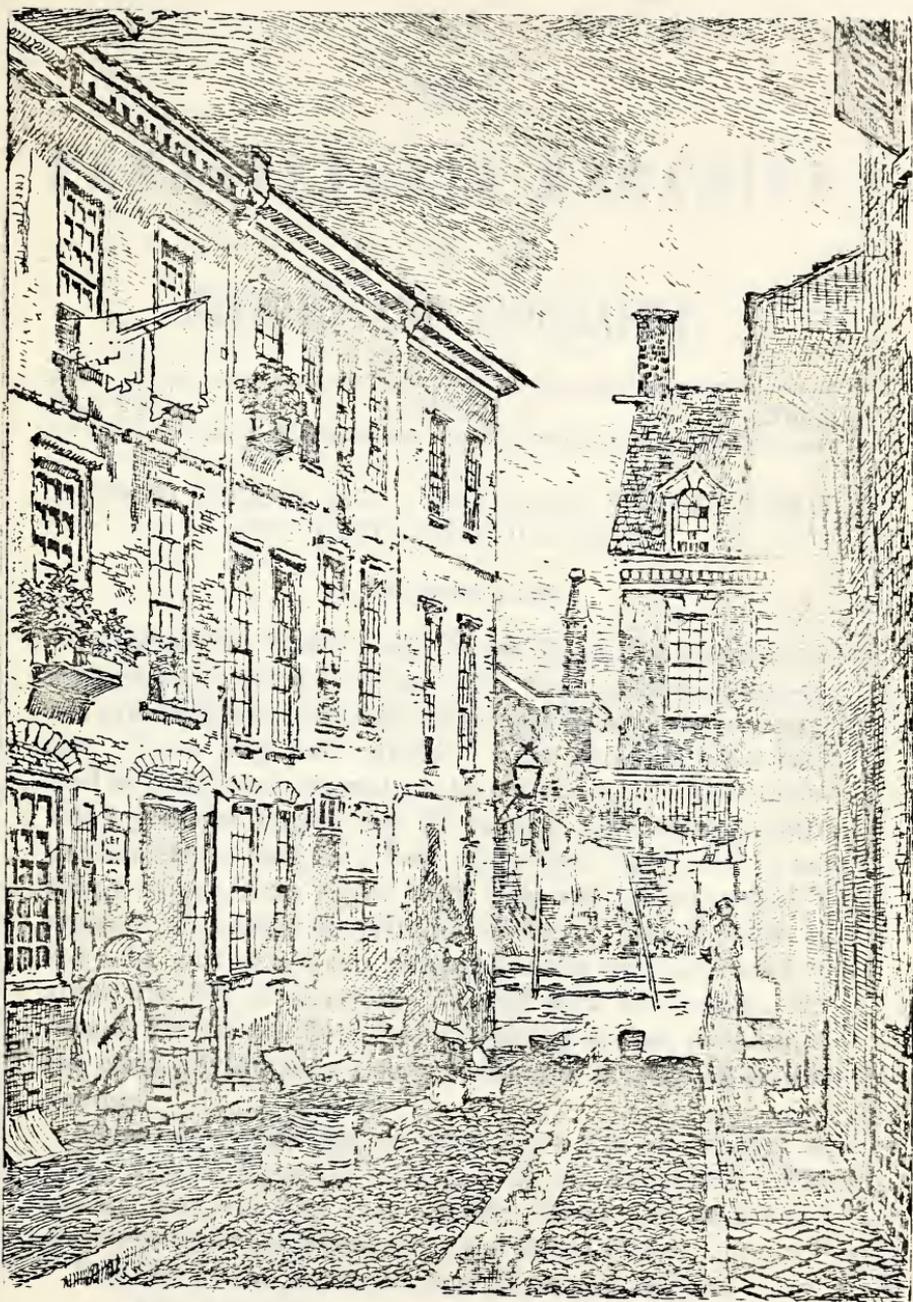
LOUIS RICHARDS.

Reading, Pa.

LEWIS NICOLA (vol. iv. 255).—1st. Dr. Matthew Maus, died either at Potts Grove (now Pottstown), or at Northumberland, Pa. Dr. Wm. R. Cozen removed to Washington, D. C. in 1803.

6th. Jacob Webb, of Portland, Me., not Rootland.

C.



Wilmington Court.

PHILADELPHIA

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No. 4.

SECOND STREET AND THE SECOND STREET ROAD
AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS.

BY TOWNSEND WARD.

In the former Walks along Second Street the attempt was made to give a graphic sketch of the street in its earlier days, not to elaborate an exhaustive history of the ancient thoroughfare. Since they were printed I have gathered what may lend an additional interest to the old street, and have diversified previous impressions by paying it an evening visit. Certain errors also have been discovered (far fewer, I am happy to say, than might have been anticipated), which I embrace the present opportunity to correct. Many places in the older part of our city present features well calculated to arrest the eye of an artist. Imbued with this feeling, Mr. Joseph Pennel has furnished an etching of that picturesque old place, Plynlmmon Court, mentioned on page 59 of this volume.

Some forty years ago or more there was an attempt to make a canal from the Delaware to the Schuylkill. The eastern part was dug where Mifflin Street now is, but the work extended no further west than Broad Street.

The bird called Soarer, on page 42, should be Sora.

Moyamensing Avenue was for a time called Jefferson. On it, extending two squares south of Washington Avenue, is the old Wharton Market. Formerly it was open on the mornings of Sunday. It is still in use, but a market on the night of Saturday has replaced that of Sunday morning. At the junction of Second Street and Moyamensing Avenue, Hughes' Hay Scales were always ready until of late to weigh the hay from the rich meadows of "the Neck." The name of George Ord's father was also George. On page 47 it was incorrectly given as John, who was a Judge of the Orphans' Court, and no relation so far as known. The place of residence of both was north of Catherine Street.

In Shippen Street, about one hundred feet east of Fourth, is an old burial place of the last century, shut out from the street by a close fence. On the west side is a row of small dwelling houses fronting on Lister's Court, and through one of these the burial place may be reached. Mrs. Margaret Duncan designated it in her will as the "family burial place." There are not many graves, and the last was made in 1832. Among them is that of the Rev. David Telfair, who married a daughter of Mrs. Duncan. In 1860 Mr. John A. McAllister copied from a much defaced tombstone the following inscription:—

In Memory of Isaac Duncan
 Who departed this life
 March 20th 1770.
 Also of
 Margaret Duncan
 Widow of Isaac Duncan
 Aged 79 years.

Margaret Duncan was a Scottish woman who came here before the Revolution. The vessel in which she sailed was wrecked, and the passengers took to the boats carrying with them so little food that soon they were forced to draw lots for it. When there seemed to be the least hope of deliverance, Mrs. Duncan put up a vow to build a church in the event of her deliverance and of her ability to do so. She

was saved and came to this city, where she engaged largely in business, and in time acquired a handsome fortune. In the Directory of 1791, although there were then no "Woman's Rights," but plenty of Tom Paine's "Rights of Man," she appears as "Margaret Duncan, Merchant, No. 1 S. Water Street;" and in 1794 at "No. 13 High Street." In 1802 and 1803 a "widow Duncan" is given as living at "High and Juniper Streets." No doubt it is the same person, for it was about this time that she died, and in accordance with the provisions of her will, the church she had vowed was built in Thirteenth Street on the west side, north of Market. Some years ago that property was sold and the proceeds were used in the construction of the present church edifice on the north side of Race Street east of Sixteenth.

Just on the east of the burial place is the Southern Dispensary, and facing it, extending along the street from Third to Fifth, is a market-house, used as the others are on the nights of Saturday. The change in the name of this street to Bainbridge was not mentioned in its proper place. Dr. Shippen, of the Navy, writes: "I was absent from the country when the mania for changing names took possession of the Councils of our city; and, upon my return, I was astonished that the street which bore my own name was changed. In the course of time things must change; but I never heard of changing established names of streets, except in Paris."

Cedar Street, or South, as it is now called, was originally the southern boundary of the old city, and from that fact it came to be called "The South Street." From the Delaware to Twenty-fifth Street, which is near the Schuylkill, it is compactly built; the houses are of moderate size and nearly every one is occupied by a family. As far as to Twenty-third Street, the lower floor is, in nearly every instance, occupied as a shop; or perhaps the word store should here be used. In Great Britain the word shop is used in a more dignified sense than it is with us. The great dealers there have what they call shops. In England the designation of store is applied to the goods of small dealers in miscellaneous articles, to temporary collections of merchandise, and to the goods

offered on sale by those mercantile unions known as "Co-operative Stores." Along Cedar Street in the evening all the stores are illuminated, the street is filled with people, and on Saturday night the market at Twenty-third Street is lighted and well attended. Hanging at the doors along the street are garments of every possible variety, except good or costly ones, while in front, on the pavement, are displayed second-hand furniture and every other possible matter, and to such an extent as to give the impression that some vast city must have been sacked to have afforded such a heterogeneous supply.

The Second Street Market from Cedar Street to Pine, is, as the others are, lighted and used on the nights of Saturday. The shops along here, as also throughout the whole southern part of the street, are open every evening. It is a stirring scene, and to be fully appreciated it must be visited by night as well as by day.

About the year 1805 Archibald McCall left his house at the N. E. corner of Second and Union Streets, to take up his residence in Fourth Street. Not long afterwards it was occupied by David Parish. This must have been before the year 1811, for in that year Parish's name first appeared in the directory, but as residing in Walnut Street, not Second. The house became the City Hotel, and on the 27th of November, 1813, a dinner was given there to Captain Bainbridge in honour of his capture of the British frigate Java. Chief Justice Tilghman presided, assisted by Charles Biddle, Alexander J. Dallas, and John Smith. About the time of this war, "York Row," as it was called, on the south side of Walnut Street west of Washington Square, was erected, and David Parish moved into the easternmost house, which afterwards was occupied by Joseph Head, and subsequently by Dr. George McClellan, and latterly by the late Josiah Randall. The site is now covered by the building of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society. Old New Yorkers have told me that in their early visits here they greatly admired the fine appearance of York Row

David Parish was a bachelor of wealth, a native of Holland,

and of the house of Hope & Co., the great bankers. Much concerning him is related by Vincent Nolte in his "Fifty years in both Hemispheres." The late George Ticknor, of Boston, visiting here in 1814, thus speaks of Mr. Parish and his establishment, but incorrectly calls him Daniel, which was the name of a nephew. "I dined to-day with a large party at D. Parish's, and, for the first time in my life, saw a full service of silver plate, for twenty persons, with all the accompaniments of elegance and luxury to correspond, and a well-trained body of servants in full livery. . . . He is a banker, a man of fortune, and a bachelor, and lives in a style of great splendor. Everything at his table is of silver; and this not for a single course, or for a few persons, but through at least three courses for twenty. The meat and wines corresponded; the servants were in full livery with epaulets, and the dining-room was sumptuously furnished and hung with pictures of merit."

In the day of which Mr. Ticknor speaks the west side of Washington Square, from Walnut Street to Locust, was called Columbia Avenue. The square had a fence of wooden pales around it, and it had in it many graves of the victims of the yellow fever of '93 and '98. The gloomy jail, built just on the eve of the Revolution, frowned along Sixth Street from Walnut to Locust. The door of Mr. Parish's house was on the side, opening on Columbia Avenue. There, after one of the brilliant dinners, stood Dr. Chapman warmly thanking his host for an agreeable entertainment, and complimenting him on the perfect style of his surroundings, when suddenly turning towards the east he exclaimed: "But, my dear Mr. Parish, I do not like your prospect beyond the grave."

We return again to Front Street, and to a remote part of it. In 1805 Commodore Stephen Decatur lived at No. 261, now of the new numbering 611. Samuel Cooper, too, lived, I think, in Front Street, but, perhaps, at a later date. Mr. Ticknor speaks of having met him, not here, but in Rome, without, however, mentioning his name. This his editor attempts to do, but by some accident is in error. In a note

on p. 193, vol. i., he says, "An American of the name of Patterson" (it should be Cooper) "whose history, as afterwards told to Mr. Ticknor by Mr. George Harrison, was a curious one. He was a Philadelphian, rich, handsome, at the head of fashion, the best billiard player in town. He was still quite young when he was converted (to the Roman Catholic Church), and he immediately gave his property to the church, keeping only a small stipend for himself; had his teeth pulled out to destroy his beauty, and became a priest and ascetic."

The first hay-scales in Philadelphia were made by Stephen Paschall. He was a son of Thomas Paschall, an early immigrant, and was born here in 1709. Besides being a chemist he was also an excellent mechanic, and in accordance with our custom he owned his residence, which was at the S. E. corner of Fifth and Market Streets. So ingenious a man was of course a friend of Franklin, and one day, while they were standing together at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets, observing a farmer reloading his hay and weighing it with steelyards in parcels of 200 lbs. at a time, Franklin asked of his friend if he could not make scales to weigh heavy loads. "Yes," was the reply, "I can build scales to weigh all Philadelphia," and he at once made and put up at the drawbridge at Front and Dock Streets the first hay-scales ever erected in this country. "The Dock" was wide and extended further south than the present street of that name does. In early days the eastern part of Spruce Street was called Dock Street, no doubt because it led to "the Dock."

Inspired by their success, for it was about the same time, Franklin said to Paschall, "We shall want cannon-balls in this country before long. Can you make them?" "I do not know," he replied, "I can make iron-pots." "Well, try the cannon-balls," said Franklin. At that time Paschall owned a small shop on Market Street just where Thirty-first Street now crosses, and it was his habit to ride to it on horseback in fine weather. Shortly after the conversation about cannon-balls his mind, on one of his morning rides, was so

engrossed with the subject, that he took no note of time until at the end of his reverie he found himself beyond the eighth mile stone on the old Lancaster Road in Lower Merion. He was utterly lost, and had to inquire his way back to town. In his long ride, however, he had mastered the subject of his reflection, and in a short time showed his friend Benjamin the first cannon-ball made in the Colonies.

In 1791, James Craig, who long before had come here from Scotland, and his son John, had their warehouse at No. 12 Dock Street. James and Janet, his wife, lie buried in the ground at St. Peter's. John, the son, was born here, and married in the Island of Tobago an Irish lady of the name also of Craig, who at the time was residing there with her uncle. Though no relationship was known to exist, the two families used the same arms. In 1793, John lived at No. 151 South Second Street, in 1801 at No. 161, and in 1805 at No. 237 South Front Street, below Pine. His beautiful country-seat on the Delaware was named by one of the romantic ladies of the family, Andalusia. By his daughter's marriage with the late Nicholas Biddle, it became their place of country residence, and is still occupied by their descendants.

At the N. E. corner of Second and Dock Streets the justly celebrated and most humorous Nathaniel Chapman made his appearance as a physician in 1806. Near at hand, too, is another place of note. For more than a generation past the disciples of Isaac Walton, as well as those who coveted a Wesley Richard's gun or the later breech-loader, have become enthusiastic at Mr. John Krider's old-time looking shop at the N. E. corner of Second and Walnut Streets. Old looking as is the house, it was built long after the first name which the street bore, Poole, was changed to Walnut. The Pennsylvania Gazette, the only authority on the subject, informs us of a Grand Lodge of Masons having been held so early as the year 1732, at the Tun Tavern, then the fashionable hotel of the time, on the east side of King or Water Street, south of Chestnut, and at the corner of Wilcox Alley. William Allen, the Recorder, afterwards Chief Justice, was chosen Grand Master. He lived near by, north of Market

Street I formerly wrote, since, I find another authority for south of that street, near Beck's wharf, which opened at No. 15 S. Water Street. In 1735, the Lodge was held at the Indian King, the S. W. corner of Market Street and Biddle's or Bidwell's or Beetle's Alley, now Bank Street. In 1749, it was held at the Royal Standard in High, or Market Street, near Second. In 1754, it appeared in Lodge Alley, west of Second Street, on the north of where the late Bank of Pennsylvania was situated. In 1785, it was held in Vidall's Alley westward from Second Street about eighty feet south of Chestnut.

It was in the Mason's Hall in Lodge Alley that a considerable number of "Friends," together with a few others, were imprisoned in September, 1777, soon to be sent in exile to Winchester, Virginia. Among them were Thomas, Samuel R., and Miers, sons of Joshua Fisher, spoken of on page 51, and Thomas Gilpin, who had married their sister Lydia. Thomas Gilpin's son Joshua was the father of the late Henry D. Gilpin, the great benefactor of our Historical Society. Another son was the late Thomas Gilpin, who piously published his interesting volume entitled the "Exiles in Virginia," carefully prepared from the material left by his uncle Miers Fisher. In the list of prisoners given in this volume, Thomas and Samuel R. Fisher are always designated as "sons of Joshua," while Miers is not. This arose from the fact that at that time the former alone were partners in business with their father under the style Joshua Fisher & Sons, without their names appearing.

The first line of packet ships sailing regularly between Philadelphia and London had been established by Joshua Fisher. This led, no doubt, to his making the excellent chart, the first one, of the Delaware Bay and River. The vessels were named Britannia, Pennsylvania, and Hetty, and continued to ply until the Revolution, with the exception of the Britannia, which was lost at sea. The widow and four daughters of the captain of this vessel, thus deprived of support, received from her former owners assistance and care as long as they required it. From their extensive

business affairs and their public spirit, the Fishers were thus prominent among Friends and also in the community, and consequently their silent influence was greatly feared but perhaps exaggerated by the Revolutionary party. Pike, the dancing master and swordsman, was among the exiles, and it may be supposed he turned the red coat in which Graydon saw him in Reading, for Mr. Fisher relates that he escaped from Winchester. In that town the exiles lost by death Thomas Gilpin and John Hunt. The others passed eight dreary months of separation from their families, and at last were released, "unheard and untried," under a resolution of Congress which declared, "Their longer remaining in exile was a dangerous precedent on a future occasion, and answered no good purpose."

So notable a thing as the cake called A. P.'s should not be passed over slightly. They were excellent and of wide-extended fame in the earlier part of the century. Their name was derived from the initials of their maker, Ann Page. Her small frame house in Second Street, two doors north of Carter's Alley, was no doubt the scene where many a Master Slender of the day sighed in vain.

Chestnut Street was at first called Wynne, after Dr. Thomas Wynne, of Wales, who came here in the good ship *Welcome* with William Penn. The founder had desired his province to be called Sylvania, but yielding obedience to his monarch's pleasure he submitted to its being called Pennsylvania. It was indeed a sylvan scene—earth never saw a fairer—and so, as a matter of course, the streets of the city, that he doubted not was to be one of the mighty ones of the world, were to be named after the trees of the beautiful forest that then covered almost all of the land.

On page 164 of this volume it is stated that Andrew Bradford's printing office was on the west side of Second Street. "Thomas Bradford the eldest son of William Bradford and Rachel, the daughter of Thomas Budd, was born May 4, 1745, O. S., at the S. E. corner of Black Horse Alley and Second Street." It is most probable, therefore, that Andrew Bradford's office was at the same place.

Mr. Thompson Westcott has suggested several points, which perhaps can best be treated by first giving his note, and following it with appropriate remarks.

"I notice in your Second Street Article, part 1, you say, that Joseph Bonaparte once lived in the Beale Bordley House in Union Street. I would be obliged if you could give me more particulars. I have got all I could about his Philadelphia residences,—9th St., and 12th and Market Streets. I never heard before of his living in Union Street.

"If you intend to put Second Street in a separate shape, I beg leave to point out what I believe to be errors which would be worth correction.

"*Roman Catholic Chapel, Front and Walnut Streets.* This is one of Watson's errors. If you look at Westcott's History I think you will find convincing facts to satisfy you that there never was a Catholic Chapel at N. W. corner Front and Walnut Streets. It is in one of the chapters devoted to the history of the Roman Catholic Church.

"*John Hart as the first mineral water manufacturer.* In Westcott's History, chapters between 1800 and 1810, will be found the history of mineral waters, and the first to manufacture the artificial waters here. I know that the claim is made on behalf of Hart, but I do not believe it, and I never heard of it until within two or three years.

"*Gabriel Thomas*, p. 164. See chapter 42 of the History of Philadelphia, for reasons for belief that this about the Town House was first inserted in a new edition some years after 1698. I may be wrong, however, but if he does allude to a Town House erected before 1698, there is no reference to such building anywhere else.

"*Effigy of George III.*, p. 167. I have reason to believe that it was of George II. It was not taken down in the Revolution, but many year after, in Cobbett's time. An account thereof will be found in the History of Philadelphia about 1797-8.

"*Pewter Platter Alley.* Jones's Alley was the original name. It is spoken of by Gabriel Thomas. When it was again called by that name, it was a restoration only.

"*Burying Ground, 3d Street below Arch.* There are two of them on the west side, one belongs to the Say family. The other I once knew the story of, but have forgotten it.

"*Cohocksink*, p. 176. Pegg's Run was Cochoquinoque. The creek above, emptying near Brown Street, was the Cohocksink.

"*Greenwich Market*, p. 177. Norwich Market was the name, the origin of which was always a puzzle to me. I had the books of the company to examine. They give resolution to adopt the name, but no reason therefor.

"Please do not think I am captious or hypercritical, but I thought it would be friendly to write what I have done. I have read your sketches with great interest and satisfaction, and learned some things which I had not previously known."

While quite a youth I heard that Joseph Bonaparte had at one time lived in the Bordley House. About a year ago the late Peter McCall told me that such also was his information.

I can add nothing as to the manufacture of mineral water at John Hart's apothecary shop. An additional reminiscence connected with it can, however, be given. One of Mr. Hart's apprentices was the late Judge Edward King; as the youngest it was his duty to clean the oil lamps used in that day, a task far from agreeable to one who even in his early youth deeply felt that his hands should be clean. A spirit was in the boy that led him to revolt, so he abandoned the pestle and mortar, but carried with him all the *scruples* of a most careful pharmacist, read law and attained a distinguished seat among the judiciary.

The place of burial spoken of as back of Nos. 46 and 48 N. Third Street, is that of James Porteus, who died in 1743. This was the only interment there. His double house, still standing, was at the time of his death not quite finished, and the funeral passed up the six-foot alley way on its south side. Great additions to the rear of the building have left but a few feet in width for the grave, which can only be seen from the Arch Street Meeting grounds. The inscription on the massive gravestone was some years ago recut. The other grounds of which Mr. Westcott speaks are north of this, back of No. 52. Covering forty feet square, they came about in this wise: On the first of March, 1713, Nathaniel Everenden sold a lot on Third Street below Arch, forty feet front by one hundred and ninety-eight feet deep, to Joseph Jones, son of Griffith Jones. In 1724 the purchaser sold the lot to

Thomas Paschall, reserving sixteen by twenty-two feet on the north side, commencing one hundred and seventeen feet back from the street for a burial-ground. Thomas Paschall left the large lot to his grandson Thomas Say, and he to his son Benjamin, reserving on the western end a lot thirty-six feet deep, and extending the whole width of the original piece of ground, as a burial-place for his descendants. The last interment there was of the body of Mrs. Abigail Wilson, who died about November, 1869. Some of the remains have since been removed, and the ground seems to be abandoned as a place of sepulture. In former times the six-foot alley way to these burial-grounds was also the entrance to Shepherd's Court, which it would seem contained nine houses. In the yellow fever of 1793 there were in it five fatal cases.

The visit of the late Granville John Penn to the Letitia House is corrected as well as added to by the following communication from Mr. Horatio Gates Jones:—

“I have read with more than ordinary pleasure your ‘Walk to Darby,’ and your ‘South Second Street and its Associations.’ On page 58, referring to Mr. Penn’s visit to the Letitia House and giving the names of the gentlemen present, you have I think confounded the names of those who were on the Committee when the belt of Wampum was presented to our Society with those who were at the supper. Dr. George W. Norris, Richard Penn Lardner, and Israel Pemberton were not at the supper, but were on the Wampum Committee. Among my manuscripts I find a note from Mr. Edward Armstrong, then Secretary of our Society, dated Tuesday, April 28, 1857, asking me ‘to take tea or supper’ in the Letitia House on the next day, and requesting me to invite Mr. Penn to meet Mr. Lloyd P. Smith and myself at the Library. I also find the following note:—

“JONES’S HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, 29th April, 1857.

“DEAR SIR: I am much obliged to you for your kind note and shall have much pleasure in meeting you and Mr. Smith at the Philadelphia Library this afternoon at six o’clock, previous to our adjourning to the Letitia Penn House, and in the mean time remain,

Yours Most Truly,

GRANVILLE J. PENN.

HORATIO G. JONES, JR., ESQ., ETC.

“On the back of Mr. Armstrong’s note I made the following memoranda the succeeding day:—

“Messrs. Granville John Penn, William Parker Foulke, Lloyd P. Smith, Edward Armstrong, Aubrey H. Smith, Townsend Ward, Henry Wharton, John Jordan, Jr., and Horatio Gates Jones met at 7 o’clock at the Letitia House. Mr. Penn joined Mr. Smith and myself at the Philadelphia Library at 6 o’clock, and we walked first to the “Slate Roof House” at Second Street and Norris’s Alley, and then went to the Letitia House, which we examined with much interest. While doing so a large crowd gathered about the place, who took us for the grand jury.

“Supper had been ordered by Mr. Armstrong, and we sat down to a table well filled with various delicacies. The chief dishes were baked and broiled shad. Mr. Penn sat at the west end of the table, and was very communicative and appeared to enjoy the whole affair very much.

“Among the many jokes which were told that evening I remember one which seemed to amuse Mr. Penn not a little. Some one said that the shad was a remarkable fish because it always returned to the same river where it was hatched. ‘Is that the case?’ asked Mr. Penn. ‘Oh, yes,’ was the reply, ‘and there is no doubt Mr. Penn that you are to-night eating part of a lineal descendant of one of the shad of which your great ancestor partook, when he lived at Pennsbury Manor.’

“I left the company at half past nine o’clock; and shall ever retain a pleasant memory of that shad supper with Mr. Penn—one of the most agreeable gentlemen whom it has been my pleasure to meet.”

“Of the nine who met at Letitia House on Wednesday, April 29, 1857, five are still living.”

The first pavement in Philadelphia deserves some notice. It was around the “Jersey Market,” which stood in High Street between Front and Second. Dr. Franklin brought about the laying of it some time after the middle of the century, as may be seen in his autobiography. I have spoken, on page 172, of his first lightning rod being at Morris’s Brewery. Mr. Charles J. Wister, in a recent volume, says the first one put up by Franklin was on the house of his ancestor, No. 141, now No. 325 Market Street, and no doubt he is correct. Early as was the day in which pavements and lightning rods appeared, it is almost startling to have an account of a very

much earlier era from a resident of the new city given almost directly to Chief Justice Sharswood, for there is but one intermediate life.

MY DEAR MR. WARD: My great grandfather George Sharswood was born at Cape May, New Jersey, Oct. 18, 1696. My grandfather James Sharswood died Sept. 14, 1836; so their lives extended over nearly 140 years. My great grandfather came to this city to live in 1706 when only 10 years old. I have often heard my grandfather say that his father had told him that when he first came to Philadelphia he could stand on Market Hill—Market and Second Streets—and count all the houses in the city.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1880.

Mr. William Duane writes that his "mother, born Oct. 1, 1781, remembered the pillory and whipping-post mentioned on page 165. They were at the west end of the Market House which extended from Second Street to Third. The jail was on the S. W. corner of Third and Market Streets." The earlier pillory and whipping-post were at Second Street, but no doubt when this jail was erected, they were removed to Third Street in order to be convenient to it.

With regard to the chains stretched across the street at Second and Market Streets, and also near the churches, Mr. John Samuel writes: "It was my grandfather, the late Mr. John Moss, who was the immediate means of the removal of the last chain which blockaded the streets in front of the churches in Philadelphia. The chain in question was stretched across Locust Street at Seventh, guarding the Presbyterian Church there. When Mr. Moss saw the occurrence mentioned in your agreeable article in the Magazine, page 166, his feelings were so excited by what he considered the injury done the ill man and his friends, that he tore down the chain with his own hands, and took such measures to have the law or ordinance abrogated that it was never replaced. The physician sought for was I think Dr. Dewees. I have frequently heard Mr. Moss relate the occurrence."

When the days of the Stamp Act came perhaps some far-

sighted men were reminded of the troublous era of Cromwell's time, through which their ancestors had passed. It may be, therefore, that in building their houses they attempted to provide for safety against possible arrests. This was by secret staircases, close to a wall of the house, and leading from, perhaps, the cellar, to an upper story, where there would be a convenient room with no other outlet. This, to be sure, recalls a scene in Scott's Woodstock, but nevertheless there actually was such a staircase in a house on the east side of Second Street north of Market, and another one in Front Street below Pine. Both houses are now down, and I know of but one other in the city with such a convenience.

The old Baptist Church that formerly stood in Fromberger's Court, afterwards Lagrange Place, and now Ledger Place, has so much history connected with it that a few words ought to be devoted to it. Its origin was in December, 1698, in the old "Barbadoes Store," at the N. W. corner of Second and Chestnut Streets, where it was instituted as a branch of the Pennepack Church, whose date is ten years earlier, 1688. As a branch its communion service was celebrated on the second Sunday of the month, while in the parent church the celebration was on the first Sunday. This continued to be the custom until about ten years ago. The first meeting-house in this court was erected by the "Keithian Quakers" as early as 1692, many of whom in time adopted the ceremony of water baptism, and finally, in 1707, they broke up and invited the regular Baptists to unite with them, which they did, thus becoming the occupiers as well as owners of the Keithian Meeting-house. These Keithians even after becoming Baptists retained the language, the simplicity of dress, and the manners of the Quakers, and hence were often called Quaker Baptists.

The branch church in Fromberger's Court was really in some respects more important than its parent, as was shown by the meeting held there in 1707, of all the churches, when the "Philadelphia Baptist Association," the oldest in the country, was formed. Ebenezer Kinnersly, who in conjunction with Dr. Franklin, conducted the experiments in

electricity which made this city so noted, was one of the early preachers of this church, and he was also a professor in the old College of Philadelphia, now the University of Pennsylvania, where there is a memorial window in honour of him. The Rev. William Rogers, D.D., a pastor, was for some twenty years Professor of Belle Lettres in the same College, was Brigade Chaplain in the Continental Army, from 1778 to 1781; and in this latter year three very important churches, of as many different denominations in different parts of the country, invited him to become their pastor. He was also Chaplain to Congress. His portrait was, some years ago, presented by the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati to the Historical Society. Recently his *Journal of Sullivan's Campaign* has been published by Mr. Sidney S. Rider, of Providence, R. I.

In 1781 the church in the court was the scene of a great excitement, caused by the then pastor, the celebrated Elhannan Winchester, becoming an advocate of the doctrine, more novel then than now, of universal salvation. A majority of the members adhered to Mr. Winchester, but the minority under the lead of Col. Samuel Miles, afterwards Mayor of the city, kept possession of the house. A law suit was instituted by the majority in the Supreme Court, for possession of the church property, but the court decided that as the minority adhered to the doctrines of the Confession of Faith adopted by the Philadelphia Baptist Association in 1742, they, and not the majority, were the real church, and hence confirmed the title in the minority.

From the "Philadelphia Baptist Association," aided by the Rev. Morgan Edwards, a previous pastor, sprang Brown University, in Rhode Island. The Rev. William Staughton, D. D., another pastor, established one of the earliest Divinity Schools in the country. In "Spencer's Early Baptists" is an interesting account of the origin of the first Baptist Sunday School in this city. It was established in the old church, and in its organization, Deacon Joseph Keen, whose family are still connected with the church, bore an honoured part. In 1856 the congregation of the church erected a new build-

ing for its services, at the N. W. corner of Broad and Arch Streets. Its pastor, the Rev. Dr. George D. Boardman, is one of the Trustees of the University.

Anthony Armbruster was a printer in Third Street and in Moravian Alley, as Bread Street was formerly called. For a time he was an unsatisfactory partner of Franklin. In 1764 he appeared in Arch Street, it must have been near Second, and there he published some early music entitled "Tunes in Three Parts." The late Edward D. Ingraham was ten years of age when his grandfather, who had lived near there, died. He remembered him well, and said that, although not in arms in the Revolution, such was his aversion to the British, he read all the military books he could obtain. He was one of the commissioners who, in 1774, erected the prison at Sixth and Walnut Streets, and was almost the first person confined in it. Too old to fight, he aided Washington with information, and was the cause of an action near his country residence. In consequence of this the British sent out a detachment and took him from his house. Col. Duffield, of Frankford, hearing of this, pursued the British to the pickets at Kensington, who were quartered on his grounds there, and had cut down his pear trees; but Duffield, not being strong enough, was driven off by them. Ingraham was then paraded in front of his own house, at Second and Arch Streets, at ten in the morning, and thence through the town to the prison he had built.

Arch Street, which Penn called Mulberry, bore in the earliest day the name of Holmes. Samuel Mickle no doubt lived in Second Street below Arch, adjoining the George Inn. His stable, built about 1720, is yet standing in Little Boy's Court, the south side of Arch Street above Second. In 1793, Ann Parrish with others, organized "The Female Society for the Employment of the Poor," the first of the kind here, and established it in the old stable. Her brother, Joseph Parrish, made his appearance as a physician in 1806, at the N. E. corner of Pewter Platter Alley and Second Street. Loxley Court is on the north side of Arch Street below Fourth. At its head are two old brick houses erected, it is claimed, as

early as the year 1700. Tradition honours them as having been built for the Penns as a place of deposit for fishing tackle, and perhaps for occasional meetings, but this perhaps would bring them to a later date, the time it may be of Thomas and Richard Penn. The northern house on the east side of the court is a "filled in" house, as it is called, *i. e.*, a wooden outside frame filled in with bricks. In it John A. Woodside commenced to work and continued there from 1813 to 1824. His pictorial signs, panels for fire-engines, frontispieces for hose carriages, etc., were held in high esteem for their pictorial excellence and good coloring. The figures were well drawn and natural. Widow Chandler's two storied house is on the north side of Appletree Alley, north of Arch Street and between Fourth and Fifth. There can be little doubt it is one of the oldest buildings in the city except the Letitia house. It was erected for Jane, the widow of George Chandler. They left England in 1687, and she alone arrived here, for her husband died on the voyage. The widow lived for a time in a cave on the Delaware front. Possessed of means she bought the lot between Fourth and Fifth Streets and Arch and Cherry, and on it built her house prior to 1700.

Race Street, besides its name of *Sassafras*, had another early one, *Songhurst*. In 1690 John Songhurst purchased the lot at the S. W. corner of "Second and Songhurst Streets." Charles Cist, the printer, is mentioned on page 172, as having been below Race Street. Mr. Harrison Wright, of *Wilkes-Barré*, furnishes me with an advertisement of Dec. 1775, of *Styner & Cist*, by which it appears their office, at this earlier date, was "at the corner of Coats's Alley in Second Street above Race, opposite the sign of the Buck." The building which bore the sign of the Buck, No. 216 of the new numbering, still stands, but with its name changed, as is also that of Coats's Alley, which is now *Craven Street*.

In 1811, Dr. Michael Leib, of the Senate of the United States, lived on the north side of Vine Street one or two doors east of Fourth. In the course of a year or two he moved to the corner of Third and Tamany Streets. At the N. E. corner of Fourth Street and Brewer's Alley, as Wood Street

was formerly called, was Bedminster, then "far out of town." It was at one time the summer residence of Gilbert Tenant, and afterwards the country seat of the Baynton family. In 1755, it was advertised as "a very rural, agreeable place." The front was on Brewer's Alley, which took its name from a brewery formerly there, to the east of Third Street.

An old inn with a large yard and extensive stables, on the north side of Callowhill Street, west of Third, had a sign of The Drover, and was kept by a man named Snare. A simple minded hostler, named Pluck, not remarkable for fine personal appearance, was employed there, and in the days when we had militia trainings achieved considerable notoriety. The "musters" were ill-conducted and inspired little respect, so the butchers of half a century ago, with a view to frolic, brought about the election of this hostler as Colonel of the militia regiment. He made his appearance gorgeously arrayed in uniform, with mighty boots, and chapeau, feathers, and sword, parading his motley crew through the streets, to the derision of the people and to the downfall of the militia system.

A large brick house at the N. W. corner of Second and Callowhill Streets, built many years before the Revolution, remained standing until about thirty years ago. One who was familiar with it in his early childhood tells me: It was built and long occupied by Samuel Noble. He was a grandson of Abel Noble, a man of much activity in matters of church and state. Abel Noble, the son of William Noble, a wealthy Friend, of Bristol, England, came to Philadelphia in 1684, being then not quite twenty-one years old. He was among the earliest of the Friends to attach himself to George Keith and his adherents, and his name is among the forty-eight who signed the reasons for the Keithian separation. His transition was an easy one to the Seventh Day Baptists, among whom he was long an honoured preacher. Morgan Edwards, in his "Baptists in America," says, "before 1700 I find but one Seventh Day Baptist, namely, Mr. Abel Noble. . . . By him were the first Keithian converts baptized in Ridley Creek, and by him were the rest gained over to the

observance of the seventh day. I suppose, therefore, he may be called the father of them in this part of America. The next society was at Pennepack about nine miles across. Their old meeting house was on ground now occupied by the Episcopal Church at Oxford," Abel Noble's son Job, being one of the most zealous members. Abel Noble owned nearly a thousand acres of land in what is now termed Warminster, Bucks County. Here, at his old house, Job Noble had the Ten Commandments cut on the stone gate posts at the entrance of the lane leading to his house. Watson records Abel as preaching in his old age, from the Court House steps, to a congregation on Market Street, on the subject of keeping the Sabbath. General W. W. H. Davis, in his history of Bucks County, has given considerable notice of the Nobles, "these Warminster pioneers," as he calls them. He is, however, in error in regarding Abel as the son of Richard Noble, so well known as the surveyor who laid out Burlington, and who was active in the early settlement of Philadelphia. Richard Noble was probably a brother of William the father of Abel Nobel.

But to return to the old house. Its front was on Second Street, and its side on Callowhill. It was of red and black glazed brick, and a pent-house or belt-course, between the first and second stories, encircled it. The shutters, when closed, were fastened by an iron key. One of them, on Second Street, was always closed, and I well remember the thrill of terror which passed through me when my nurse told me that this was "a sham window," and had been walled up during the war. To this day two distinct, but opposing convictions remain in my mind respecting it, one, that it was filled with silver plate, put there for safe keeping, the other, that a prisoner had been walled up there and left to perish. Nor have I ever ceased to regret that I was not present when the old wall was torn away, to see my long cherished plate, or at least to find a ghastly skeleton.

There were Franklin stoves in two or three of the rooms, and each fireplace was surrounded with blue Dutch tiles. A large garret extended over the entire main building. There

were great recesses under the eaves, which pigeons sought, and dark closets where one might hide as in the legend of the old oak chest.

Appropriately enough this old house had a romance connected with it. How long, during the "Occupation," the British were in it, I know not, but it was long enough for one of its inmates to be taken captive. This was a young relative of the host, who at the time was a visitor at the house. Tradition tells of her striking beauty, and of how, late one evening, accompanied by her cousin, her trusted confidant, she quietly left the house, and at the Black Horse Inn, near by, was married to a young British officer. History, more reliable than tradition, tells how her married life, thus entered upon in haste, was repented at leisure. Either the rank of the husband was not what the wife had supposed, or else the demoralizing influences of war had told upon the soldier, for the beautiful American soon found she was wedded to one unworthy of her, and saw many a rich acre of her patrimony sacrificed by her unfortunate alliance.

A country seat, Samuel Burge's, in early times surrounded by fields and woods, was a little to the west of New Fourth Street, near Poplar. The house with two out-houses, fronting westward, was standing less than fifty years ago. On Poplar Lane, near New Fourth Street, was the summer residence of Abraham Mitchell. When the British barracks were erected in Campington, the officer in command occupied the house and had the grounds around it finely cultivated. The country near at hand was at that time well-wooded. In the early part of this century Mitchell's house was the noted Robin Hood Inn, for a long time a place of favorite resort. Dear old Robin Hood was so good a shot that his name recalls an improvement in firearms. Henry Derringer, in 1811, was in Green Street, but not long afterwards he appears at No. 370, now 612, North Front Street, and there for many years, made the noted pistols that have had so marked an effect upon our age.

The court yard of the old Bull's Head Inn, Second Street north of Poplar Lane, was long ago the scene of a most

interesting experiment. In 1790 Thomas Leiper projected a canal for the purpose of completing a navigable communication between his quarries on Crum Creek and the river Delaware. The wisdom of the Legislature, great as it was, proved unequal to the emergency, so his bill failed. In 1809 he formed the connection between his quarries and tide-water in Ridley Creek by a railway, which must ever be distinguished as the first constructed in America. By an editorial in the *Aurora*, September 27, 1809, it appears that he successfully exhibited the plan of his railway in the yard of the Bull's Head Inn. Professor Robert M. Patterson, Callender Irvine, and John Glenn were among those present. Reading Howell was the engineer, and the original draught of the railway was made by a native of Delaware County, John Thomson, whose son, the late John Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, not long ago, presented it to the Delaware County Institute of Science.

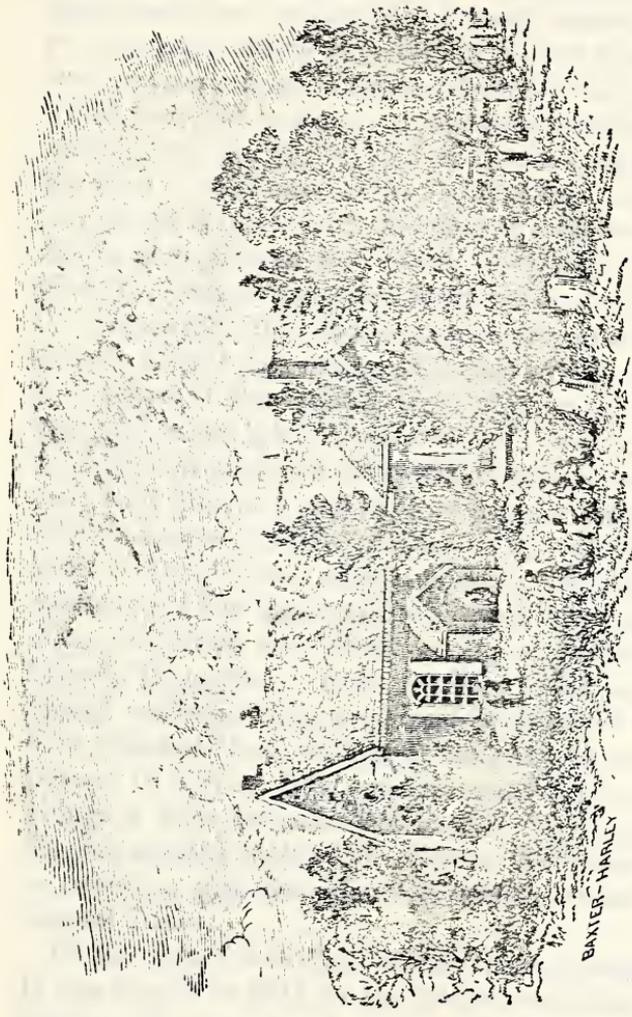
THE OLD SECOND STREET ROAD.

Access to the country lying to the north of the route over which we have passed, was by the Old Second Street Road, or The Kensington and Oxford Turnpike. Its first toll-gate was only a little distance beyond York Street. Several years ago it was removed to Cambria Street, its present location, at the site of what was formerly known as the "Beer Woods." An easier mode of access is now by the Newtown Railway. The transition from farms to city lots has in some places broken up the road, and swept away all the rural beauty the scenery once presented. One-third of a mile north of the toll-gate is Lippincott's woods, and after it, on the east side of the road, is Cooperville, quite a settlement. Opposite, and a little to the west of the road, is the Franklin Land Association, the earliest of such efforts, and a successful one. At the northern boundary of Cooperville the Connecting Railway crosses the road. Just north of it stands the old frame building long ago used and known as the Independent Farmer. Where Nicetown Lane crosses, was, at the beginning of the century, the country-seat of

John Jordan. The lane is now the boundary on the south of the New Cathedral Cemetery. Miss Sally Dickinson's woods now appear on a tract that formerly embraced over three hundred acres. Before her father's time it belonged to John Michael Brown, who was buried on the premises in 1750. A mystery is attached to his memory, for by his will he directs the bones of his child to be removed to his burial-place here, a stone enclosure on his ground, yet his altar tomb has always been called "The Priests' Grave." The popular belief has been that he was a priest, but it is known that he was a physician. In 1742 he and his wife conveyed forty acres to Robert Meade, and he made Meade one of his executors. On Scull and Heap's Map of 1750 may be seen, where the Nicetown Lane and the Rising Sun Lane cross each other, the names of Meade and Dr. Brown, and just north of them that of Crump, where the "Priests' Chapel" stood. The northern boundary of the Dickinson tract is the Wingohocking, for a time called Roberts' Creek. This is just about two miles north of Lehigh Avenue. North of the creek is the property of James E. Cooper, in early days of Griffith Jones, who, in 1686, built the old stone house which yet stands. It was a very large one for that day. An addition of eight feet on its southern end, as may be seen, was made about 1757 by Thomas Roberts, whose descendants, the Harpers, yet live immediately opposite. At Feltonville Fisher's Lane crosses. Here, about 1763, a school-house was built by the Roberts family, on ground presented for the purpose, by the Rev. William Sturgeon. A public school-house has now replaced the old one. Then appears the place of the late Charles Camblos, now deserted and grown a tangled waste, through which Rock Run, or more properly the Little Tacony, courses, and beyond it the village of Olney almost at once appears. This was the property of the late Samuel C. Ford, whose mansion, on the east, is now occupied by Mr. Thomas Graham. Half a mile north of Olney, and just beyond the Tacony Creek, the Asylum Road, formerly the Adams Road, beginning near Frankford, passes westwardly to the Jewish Hospital on the Old York Road.

A little further than the village of Cressonville, which is on the Asylum Road half a mile west of our route, is Champlost, a charming place, where the Fox family have long lived. In 1722 it became the property of James Porteus by whose will, in 1743, it went to Joseph Fox, whose town house, a large double one, now bears the two Nos. 46 and 48 N. Third Street, which is mentioned on page 411. In 1782 his son Joseph M. Fox succeeded to the property, and on his death in 1784 it was inherited by his next brother, George, who held it until his death in 1828, when it went to his children. In 1757 George Fox was a member of the Society of Political Inquiry, and in 1800 he represented the city in the Assembly. On his travels abroad he was a long time in France, and there, in 1780, at the dinner-table at the chateau of the Count de Champlost, was seized with illness. He was removed at once to Paris, and after a time, died, as was supposed, and was consigned to the care of the Capuchins to be buried. A little warmth in his hands being perceptible, led to the application of restoratives by which he was revived. On his return home he gave to this beautiful seat the name of the French place that he had cause to remember so well.

At the Asylum Road is an attractive looking old stone house, built more than a century ago, by the Edwards family, and bought some thirty years ago by Mr. Samuel Morris, who built near it a more commodious house which he occupies. On the west where John Young is, there formerly lived Mr. William Overington, now of Frankford, and numbering near ninety years. Beyond, is the Wentz Farm Reservoir for the supply of Frankford with water. About two-thirds of a mile north of the reservoir, on the east of the road, the parsonage being on the west, is the old Trinity Church of Oxford. The Quakers and the Keithians figure in its earliest history, but it became an Episcopal Church in 1700, or perhaps before that time, and, therefore, in point of antiquity ranks next to Christ Church. It is said the bricks of which it is built were imported from England. Its chalice is the result of what is known as "Queen Anne's Bounty." Its history has been written by the Rev. Edward Y. Bucha-



BAKER-HARLEY

TRINITY CHURCH, OXFORD, PHILADELPHIA.

nan, D.D., a brother of the late President, who has been the Rector for the last twenty-six years. Not long after he became so his brother was a guest at a country-seat not far off. The lady of the house, a devout member, thought it proper her husband should on the Sunday morning accompany Mr. Buchanan to the church. Now he, although a pewholder, had never been there, for he prided himself somewhat on a Quaker ancestry and on being a descendant of Mary Dyer, who suffered death on the gallows in Massachusetts for being a Quaker. It would never do, however, to expose to his honoured guest, an ignorance of the way to his own pew, so his helpmate drew the plan of the church with a dotted line for him to follow, and placed it in his hat. Holding this reverently before his face as they entered the church, he carefully considered the plan and without a single misstep reached the proper pew.

Long ago Mr. Hallowell established a country store near the church, and for many years conducted it with success. It was in the days of the Spanish silver coins of six and a quarter and twelve and a half cents, and such was his exactness in dealing, that when six cents in the copper coin of our realm were paid him, he would keep an account thereof, and on the fourth occasion of such an invasion of his right it was his habit to demand the additional cent. The old stone house remains, and the blacksmith shop also, and these with a few other buildings are dotted on the cross-roads at Oxford Church Post-office. They are the simple beginnings of a village whose devious ways and unexpected turns seem to have followed the doublings of the cunning creatures whose pursuit in earlier days gave the name of Fox Chase to the village a mile beyond. But before reaching it the most English looking place of Mr. Robert W. Ryerss, to the west, is passed, as also the adjoining one of Messrs. Joseph and Samuel Jeanes.

On the edge of the village of Fox Chase, to the east, is Digby. It was bought in 1812, by the Swifts, two ladies being of the family. To the stone house on it, erected in 1790, with a front of 45 feet and depth of 20 feet, they added 45 feet by 25, making it square, and built an adjoining kitchen also of stone.

They laid out the grounds with some degree of taste, planted trees, now of a fine size, and gave to the place the name of Digby. The unusual work, involving a considerable outlay, excited much comment among the neighboring people who, to account for it, circulated erroneous stories, which no doubt they soon themselves believed. They told of £40,000 having been inherited by the Swifts from Lord Digby, a relative as some said, or, as was held by others, a former suitor to one of the ladies, who through all the country round were always called the "Ladies Swift." It is not strange that a story so pleasing and satisfactory should to this day obtain credence. While not entirely correct, it contains some threads of truth, as I will presently show, but will first bring down the history of the place to our own time. In 1838, the Swifts sold it to Mr. Marquedant, on whose death it was inherited by his nephew Charles M. Burns. In 1853, it was sold by him to Mr. Edward S. Handy its present owner, who has added to the size of the house and to the appearance of the place, besides greatly increasing the amount of land.

In 1754, Eleanor, a daughter of George McCall of Philadelphia, married Andrew Elliot, and their daughter Eleanor married, first, James Jauncey, and secondly, Admiral Robert Digby, a younger son of Lord Digby. She died without issue by either. Margaret, another daughter of George McCall, married Joseph Swift, whose daughters, the "Ladies Swift of Digby Hall," were, therefore, first cousins of the Admiral's wife, and inherited from her real estate she had received as granddaughter of George McCall.

In a note to Judge Thomas Jones's History of New York in the Revolution, it is stated that the Admiral and his wife "had an only child" who married the Earl of Ellenborough, eloped with Prince Schwartzburg, and was seen in 1868, by the writer of the note, at "Damascus, the wife of the Arab Chiekh Mijoel, the Chiekh of the Bedouins of Palmyra, still a strikingly handsome woman." This error has arisen from confounding together two Admirals of the same family. Robert Digby's younger brother, William, had a

son, Sir Henry Digby, also an Admiral. It was his youngest daughter, Jane Elizabeth, who married Lord Ellenborough.

In the village of Fox Chase we turn to the eastward, on the Pine Road, and in half a mile come to a place that in the last century was called Scotland. Opposite to it, on the east side of the road, is Ury, formerly the country seat of Miers Fisher, one of the exiles to Virginia. He had read law in the office of Chief Justice Chew prior to 1774, and in that year was married to Sarah, daughter of Wm. Redwood, of Newport, R. I. On the 7th of September following he entertained John Adams, who writes: we "dined with Mr. Miers Fisher, a young Quaker and a lawyer. We saw his library, which is clever. But this plain Friend and his plain though pretty wife, with her Thees and Thous, had provided us the most costly entertainment, ducks, hams, chickens, beef, pig, tarts, creams, custards, jellies, fools, trifles, floating islands, beer, porter, punch, wine, and a long etc." After his exile he continued to live in Philadelphia, no doubt on the west side of Front Street the fifth house below Walnut. In the course of a few years he moved to Second Street below Dock. He enjoyed the fruits of a considerable practice, for he was, as Du Ponceau writes, "a profound lawyer, and a man of solid sense, and of much acquired knowledge." He possessed the confidence of Washington, who, as tradition tells, presented his portrait to him. This was executed by Sharpless, and now belongs to a descendant, Mrs. Morton Lewis. In 1791-92 he was a member of the Assembly. About the end of the century he withdrew from the active pursuit of his profession, appearing, however, annually in the courts with the view to maintain his connection with the law, but he devoted his leisure to revising the forms of conveyancing, by which he avoided a vast amount of the tautology of English precedents. In his retirement he resided the greater part of each year at Ury, which he had bought of the Taylors in 1795. The old house on the place is supposed to have been erected prior to 1700, and this seems probable, not only from the great thickness of the walls, but also from the lowness of the ceilings which are but six and a half feet in height. The house remains, but

Mr. Fisher added considerably to its dimensions and to its comfort. The upper window of his new part had no sash, but boards painted black in imitation of them, supplied their place. Thomas Gilpin, visiting there, was led to say, "Uncle Miers, thou hast a most inhospitable house, I see sham pane, but no glasses." It was, however, a most hospitable mansion, strangers and others often visiting there, William Penn, a son of Richard, being a guest there for several days in 1809. On one occasion the British Minister, with the members of his Legation, dined there, and to the mortification of the host, the fine strawberries from his garden appeared on the table well salted.

Among the children of Mr. Fisher there was one who in a distant land met an untimely end on the morrow of a brilliant marriage; an incident to which the enchantment of romance is ever attached. In 1813 this son, also named Miers, although but twenty-six years of age, was the head of a mercantile house in St. Petersburg. On the 4th of June of that year he was married to Helen Gregoroffsky, of a noble Russian family, by a minister of the English Church, the Emperor Alexander, in an autograph letter, dispensing with the ceremonies of the Greek Church. Two days after the wedding he was found dead, a victim as was said by some of jealousy and poison, but it was never certainly known.

A deed of 1728 recites that the Taylors had held the land at Ury for a time beyond the memory of man. Mr. Fisher bought it in 1795, and sold it to Mrs. Miller in 1819. She and her trustees sold to Captain James West in 1829, and he, to Dr. Holmes in 1835. Stephen R., a son of John Crawford, of Broadlands, Renfrewshire, Scotland, purchased the place in 1842. In that year an old lady aged ninety-seven years, the youngest of the Taylors, all of whom were born at Ury, came there desiring to take tea in the room in which she was born. On this interesting and acceptable visit she measured a sycamore tree, fifteen feet in girth, which in her childhood she had carried from the Pennepack and planted. In Mr. Crawford's time the late William Peter, British Consul in Philadelphia, was a frequent guest, and here he prepared

a large portion of his scholarly "Specimens of the Poets and Poetry of Greece and Rome." In their refined and cultivated usefulness the Crawfords followed Mr. Fisher in making additions, and more than once, to the old house, to accommodate an increasing school, and thus they have prepared it with many a winding way to be the scene of another "Long Story," when another poet Gray shall arise. I, however, aim not either at a long story or a long walk, and therefore leave a pleasing scene.

But as I leave I reflect upon the pigeons there, which are as tame as those of St. Marks in Venice, and also upon the name of Ury. It was given in consequence of the great veneration in which Mr. Fisher held the memory of Robert Barclay, of Ury, Scotland. He was in some degree connected with this country, and has always been so highly esteemed among Friends that a few words may be given to his noted family. The books give the Barclays a descent of near eight hundred years. Colonel David Barclay was in the mighty wars of the great Gustavus Adolphus; it is easy, therefore, to believe that he had seen enough of fighting to be able to appreciate the opposite principles of George Fox, who about that time began to preach them in England. Pleased with the mildness of his new views he succeeded in persuading his son also to adopt them, and so Robert Barclay with the advantage of a liberal education, turned it to a great account by writing his celebrated "Apology for the Quakers." As was the case with William Penn, he also was treated with marked respect by Charles II. He was Governor of East Jersey, but served by deputy. His brother John came to the province and died at Amboy in 1731. His grandson Alexander was Comptroller of the Customs in Philadelphia, dying in 1771. Another descendant was of the firm of Barclay, Perkins & Co., of the brewery with which the Thrales, immortalized by Boswell and Dr. Johnson, had been connected. It was this Robert Barclay, as I believe, who extended his benevolence to the poor of Philadelphia. His benefactions were distributed by Dr. Parke, after consultation with the Chews and others. A later descendant, Captain Robert Bar-

clay, of Ury, Allardyce, of the British Army, was a noted pedestrian, and was the first to walk a thousand miles in a thousand hours, by which he won his bet of 5000 guineas. He visited this country about the year 1840, was cordially received and entertained by Thomas P. Cope, General Cadwalader, and others, and on his return home published his "Agricultural Tour in the United States." Ury, in Scotland, some years ago passed away from the Barclays to the late Robert Baird, whose family now own it.

Adjoining Ury on the north is Hilton. It was bought about the year 1812 by Thomas Wistar whose son, Dr. Caspar Wistar, succeeded to it about 1846. A part of the place, called Birwood, containing eight acres, has on it a house that long ago was occupied as a summer residence by Roberts Vaux, who had married the eldest daughter of Thomas Wistar. After the day of Roberts Vaux, reserving Birwood to himself, Dr. Caspar Wistar gave Hilton to his son William Wilberforce Wistar, on whose early demise it was sold to Mr. F. A. Godwin, and Birwood now belongs to Mr. J. Pemberton Newbold. Beyond Hilton and on the north of Shady Lane, is Stanley, a beautiful place, where for fifty years lived another Thomas Wistar, a son of the former. These Thomas Wistars, father and son, were most devoted friends of the Indian Race. Their unpaid labours in the cause they espoused were unceasing, and amply justified the unbounded confidence reposed in them by the Indians and by the authorities of the Federal Government. The arrival of Indians at Philadelphia, which often occurred in the earlier half of the century, was the signal for the carpets to be taken up from the parlours of the mansion on the north side of Market Street above Tenth, and there on the floor before the blazing wood fires in the chimney places, would these children of the forest hold their councils.

After passing Shady Lane the Pine Road turns more to the eastward, and on it, near the Pennepack, and about a fourth of a mile from Birwood, is an old stone house now much disfigured by sheds around it. Those who are no longer young can recall the day when it presented quite a picturesque

appearance, while others, by the aid of books and records, give to it even a higher claim to our regard. Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, once lived there. He came to this country in 1794, and for a little time printed from copper-plates for Mr. Aikin, of this city. This soon failing he was engaged as a weaver by Joshua Sullivan, who resided in the picturesque house on the banks of the Pennepack, and there Wilson lived with him, leaving at one time for a while, but returning again. Tradition has it that here he first saw the Indigo Bird or Blue Linnet.

At no great distance to the east is Verreeville, where Mr. John P. Verree has much land, and not far from it William Cobbett, in his sojourn here, had a coveted retreat. In the direction of Bustleton and about half a mile distant, is the Pennepack Baptist Meeting House, founded in 1688 by the Rev. Elias Keach. A year or so before that time he came to Philadelphia, and by way of a lark passed himself off as a minister, appearing before a congregation to preach. In the middle of his sacrilegious sermon he was seized with contrition, paused, and confessed his imposture. Soon afterwards he was baptized by the Rev. Thomas Dungan, Pastor of the now extinct Cold Spring Baptist Church in Bucks County, and subsequently was ordained, and became an eloquent preacher. The site of this old church is beyond the "Water without a current"—the Pemmapecka—as the Indians called it, and so it seems most fitting I also should go no further.

EARLY PRINTING IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE FRIENDS PRESS—INTERREGNUM OF THE BRADFORDS.

BY JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE.

In May, 1863, upon the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Bradford, by whom the art of printing was established in the middle colonies of America, I made an Address before the Historical Society of New York, in which I said that Bradford established the Press in Philadelphia in the year 1685, and that he continued to print in this city until March or April, 1693, about which time he removed to New York, remaining there until his death in May, 1752.

In February, 1869, Mr. Horatio Gates Jones, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, delivered an address before that body, his subject being "*Andrew Bradford*," son of the William who had been the theme of my paper. In that address Mr. Jones tells us that Andrew Bradford came from New York and established, A. D. 1712, the press in this city, where he had been born.

But the history of the press in Philadelphia from 1693, when the elder Bradford left that city, till 1712, when his said son Andrew came back to it and established himself, with permanence, as a printer—a term of nineteen years—has hitherto been a matter of some obscurity.

Most typographical antiquaries have believed that the feeble flame of literature, kindled by the elder Bradford in 1685, was kept alive at Philadelphia in some mode and with some intermissions by the press during the *interregnum* of his family; but beyond this, little has been known. At least we have little history of the persons by whom this service to our early letters was performed.

Mr. Thomas, in his valuable history, while proceeding cautiously in his surmises, appears in 1810 to have been *partially*, at least, mistaken so far as he ventured to suggest

or present any conclusion at all. Speaking of Jansen, he says:¹

“At this distance of time it cannot be ascertained how long before or after 1699, Jansen printed in Philadelphia, nor is it certain that he owned a press. *It is supposed that he was either an apprentice or a journeyman to William Bradford; and that when Bradford removed to New York in 1693, he left Jansen to manage a press in Philadelphia.* Bradford had a contest with his Quaker brethren, who had the principal concern in public affairs, and it has been *conjectured* that for prudential reasons Jansen conducted the press in his own name and had a share in the profits of the business. *Some arrangement of this kind, probably took place,* and continued during the minority of Andrew, the son of William Bradford.”

And this indefatigable collector and observer, whose treasures of the early American books have been often celebrated, and whose knowledge of such works was justly considered most extensive, had “met,” he tells us,² “with only one book with Jansen’s name in the imprint.” This was entitled “God’s Protecting Providence,” etc., printed in 1699.

Of the history or life of JACOB TAYLOR, another person whose name has always been considered as fit to be inserted in the list of the early printers of Pennsylvania, Mr. Thomas seems to have been able to discover no fact of a date prior to 1712. He tells us that he had found a resolution in the Journals of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, “on the ninth of the third month” of that year, in which the Assembly determined that it would “be of great use and benefit to the country to have the laws printed, and thereupon sent for Jacob Taylor to treat with him about the same.” But being able to find “no other evidence of the fact,” and not having “met with any thing printed by Taylor,” Mr. Thomas reasonably enough “doubts his having been a printer;” though he notes, as he also explains away, an expression in a subsequent resolution of the Assembly, by which a committee of that body was appointed to treat with “Jacob Taylor and the

¹ History of Printing, vol. ii. p. 25.

² *Ib.*

other printers in town, about the charge it will require to print the laws of this province."

The researches and kindness of the late Nathan Kite, aided by some researches of my own, now allow me to present to the curious better information. Mr. Kite, learning my design of giving some account of early printers in the Middle States, directed my attention to the ancient records of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia; records preserved with great care, and of unquestionable authenticity and accuracy; but whose contents, from the quiet and unobtrusive character of that religious body, have been but little known to any one but himself and a few other persons. Mr. Kite had himself, some years before I saw him, made a careful study of these valuable records, and published in part their contents, in his "Researches among the early printers and publishers of Friends' Books."¹

Notwithstanding the great difficulties which Bradford had to encounter, and the determined efforts of Governor Blackwell and the Provincial Government to extirpate the Press from Pennsylvania, there is no reason to doubt that many members of the Society of Friends, in their personal and religious capacity at least, felt interested to sustain its existence. When Bradford left them, "they keenly felt," says Mr. Kite, "the want of a printing press in the increasing city and flourishing province," and lamented that such writings as were "necessary for the clearing of Truth had to be sent to England for publication." Accordingly, Bradford had not left the Province for more than three years, when the records of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, dated the "29th day of 11th month, 1696," present the following entry:—

"It being proposed to this Meeting that a printing press would be very serviceable to Friends belonging to the Yearly Meeting, *Daniel Pastorius, of Germantown*, is willing, and thinks he may be capable of managing the same. Therefore the Meeting requests Samuel Carpenter or any other Friend to send to England for a press and letters or such things

¹ Manchester, England, A. D. 1844.

thereunto belonging as cannot be gotten here: and this Meeting, if the Yearly Meeting doth not approve thereof, doth promise to see him or them paid therefor."

The Yearly Meeting approved of the measure proposed, and in "Seventh month, 1697," directed the subordinate or Monthly Meeting to procure it. Edward Shippen, a well-known personage in the early history of Philadelphia, the first mayor of the city, and who seems to have superseded Carpenter in this matter, was accordingly now directed by the Monthly Meeting "to endeavour to get it with as much speed as possible." The price, £30, which was remitted to England near the close of 1697, will give us some idea of a printing establishment of that day: as will another fact apparently shown by these records—that the press did not arrive here until "10th month 30th, 1698," nearly a year after the remittance was made—give us a further impression as to the difficulties and delays of getting such things in those days from England to this country. The difficulty which the "Meeting," in its whole corporate wealth and dignity, had in re-establishing any press at all, speaks forcibly of the enterprise of Bradford, who entirely unaided had brought it here thirteen years before, and established and sustained it, till better prospects took him to New York, in the face of virulent opposition from the worst of our Colonial Governors, as well as from a portion of the dominant religious body.

After the Friends had got their press from England, they seem to have been in danger of finding it but of little use. "Daniel Pastorius, of Germantown," who had thought that "he might be capable of managing the same," on more reflection, probably, thought that "composition," "making-up," "imposing," "underlaying," "overlaying," and "working-off" might not be quite so simple affairs as he anticipated; and before the press came he engaged himself to the Friends "to keep school in the city and to do their *writing*." We hear no more of him as an amateur of the Press after his offer of 1696; and on the 30th of 10th month, 1698, the Meeting appointed a committee of four persons, its members, "to agree with a printer, if any is to be found, to manage

the press, and to see for a convenient place to set it up and to provide materials to set it to work." It is now, for the first time, that we hear of Mr. Reynier Jansen, who is introduced to us by this same committee of "Meeting," which tell us, on the day last mentioned, "that they have spoken with Reinier Jansen, who hath undertaken to print for Friends, and likewise have taken a house of David Lloyd to perform said work in."

Jansen was a Hollander by birth, and apparently from Alkmaer, an old and important town in Holland, often and early mentioned with honor in Dutch history. Mr. Kite states that he was "a member of the religious Society of Friends before he came to America." Penn, it is known, had been in Holland prior to coming to Pennsylvania, and had offered inducements to the Dutch to colonize his State. It is possible that Jansen may have been thus first influenced. He arrived in Philadelphia in the summer of 1698, and was thus ready to take charge of the press which got here about the same time. He left a son Stephen in business at Amsterdam, whom he had apportioned there, and brought two with him, Tiberius and Joseph, who, after the manner of the Dutch, assumed the name of Reyniers: and two daughters, Emily and Alice. I take him to have been a widower when he came here; for his last will and testament, which I have seen on record in the Office of the Register of Wills at Philadelphia,¹ while it speaks of his children, makes no mention of his wife, who probably pre-deceased him; neither does the name of anybody as a wife appear as a party to a deed of his made in December, 1704, to which I refer hereafter.

How or where he learned to print (so far as he *did* learn to do so) is a curious question and one which I cannot answer. The preface to his *Satan's Harbinger Encountered*, printed in Philadelphia, A. D. 1700, mentions by way of excusing numerous errors of the Press with which the tract abounds, "that the printer being a man of another nation and language, *as also not bred to that employment,*" was "consequently some-

¹ Book of Wills C., A. D. 1705, p. 22. The named as signed in the record is Reynier Jansen.

thing unexpert both in language and calling," and that "the correctors" were not "so frequently at hand as the case required."¹ Mr. S. W. Pennypacker, of the Bar of Philadelphia, a writer not less distinguished by habits of deep and careful investigation than by capacity for sound induction, in that valuable paper of his, "The Settlement of Germantown,"² confirms, from sources quite different from those which I have mentioned, most of the facts which I state as certainly true or probably inferable about Jansen. And he mentions several besides; among them the fact that just before Jansen came from Holland, he is described in a legal document as a "lace-maker:" a sort of occupation not very sympathetic, one would say, with the dirty fingers of a printer. It would seem too, from Mr. Pennypacker's researches into our own records at Germantown, that on the 7th of February, 1698-9—after his arrival here—he is described as "lace-maker." *Pointes* and *Appliqués* were probably not very vendible things at Germantown in 1699; and, as Mr. Pennypacker shows further, Jansen, in ten months later (December 23, 1699) has become (according to the description of him in a deed) "*merchant* of Philadelphia." In this same year, however, as we know by seeing his name on the title-page of "God's Protecting Providence," he emerges from commerce and becomes PRINTER. The book which we have just named, says Mr. Pennypacker, "must have been one of the earliest productions of his Press." Its appearance, he adds, "indicates an untrained printer and a meagre font of type."

Though Mr. Thomas had seen but a single issue of Jansen's labor, there is not the least question that there were many more. From entries in the records of the Friends, which Mr. Kite had observed, and to which in our joint

¹ The preface of this book, by Caleb Pusey, gives, in addition to the passages quoted, the following interesting memorandum regarding the History of the Press. "The substance of this book was wrote near two years ago, but being backward in my self to appear in print, as also the press being long expected here before it came, and when come taken up with other important matters intervening, occasioned the delay of its publication till now."

² See the Pennsylvania Magazine, vol. iv. p. 36.

examinations he directed my attention, it appears that Jansen printed a primer, legal forms of deeds, bonds, etc., and printed also, for several years, an almanac prepared by the same Jacob Taylor whom we have already mentioned. "The press he had the oversight of, was, however," says Mr. Kite, "principally kept at work on publications connected with the Society to which it belonged."

Indeed that Society made a conscientious use of it; not even allowing the Government to use it for any purpose not approved by themselves. James Logan thus writes, "25th of 3rd month, 1704," to William Penn:¹

"A militia is going forward with all speed, but *our friends would not suffer the Proclamation to be printed in their Press.*"

And again on the next day.²

"I send a copy of a Proclamation *which the overseers of the press were not willing to have printed.*"

However it would seem that the Government used it in matters not violating the principles of the Faith; for a short time before this—"24th of 4th month, 1704"—Logan writes to the Proprietary—

"I have endeavoured at a perfect rent-roll for Chester; but not one-half the people have come in; . . . though by *printed bills they had large notice.*"³

These printed bills must, probably, have been struck off at the Friends' Press.

Four works bearing the imprint of Jansen in 1699 are extant.⁴ Two are found with an imprint of 1700;⁵ and in

¹ Penn and Logan Correspondence, vol. i. p. 285.

² *Ib.* 287.

³ *Ib.* 199.

⁴ One is "An Epistle to Friends by Gertrude Dereek Niesen." Another, "The Dying Words of William Fletcher;" "Truth Rescued from Forgery, and Falshood, by Samuel Jennings, being an answer to the Case Put and Decided;" and the fourth, "God's Protecting Providence, Man's Surest Help and Defence in the times of the greatest Difficulty, and the most Imminent Danger; Evidenced in the Remarkable Deliverance Of divers Persons From the devouring Waves of the Sea, amongst which they Suffered Shipwrack. And also From the more Cruelly devouring jaws of the inhumane Cannibals of Florida. Faithfully related by one of the persons concerned therein, Jonathan Dickinson. Printed in Philadelphia by Reinier Jansen, 1699."

⁵ "Seasonable Account of the Christian and Dying Words of Some Young Men, &c.," And "Satan's Harbinger Encountered, by Caleb Pusey."

1701 he printed several works—An Abstract or Abridgment of the Laws made and Past by William Penn, Absolute Proprietary and Governor in Chief, &c., at New Castle, the 14th of October till the 27 November, 1700.—Epistles of the Yearly Meeting; “A brief Testimony against Backbiters, by William Shewen;” “Keith’s Account of A National Church and the Clergy;” “The Governour’s Speech to the Assembly at Philadelphia 15 September, 1701,” George Fox’s Primer and “Gospel Family-order, being a short discourse concerning the ordering of Families, both of Whites, Blacks, and Indians, by George Fox.” This last is an excellent work indeed; one which contains many humane and excellent counsels respecting the obligations of Masters and Mistresses to look after the moral and religious welfare of their servants. It is not every thing in the divinity of George Fox that can be understood or respected: but such counsels as are contained in the volume which Jansen here gave to the Colonists of Pennsylvania do the utmost credit both to the intelligence and to the heart of Fox, and might be often repeated with advantage in these days from the pulpits of every sect of Christians.¹

Jansen seems to have been successful in his business, and successful otherwise. I find among the deeds in the Record Office, at Philadelphia, a deed to him² for 75 feet of ground on the east side of Third Street just below Arch, and running back 191 feet. He gave for it, on the 16 May, £35 and sold it on the 9th of February³ for £70; an advance of 100 per cent. in about nine months! Few “real estate operators” have done better than this even in our own times.

Jansen continued to print, in Philadelphia, chiefly for the Society of Friends until the time of his death; which, as his will is proved March 6, 1705–6, took place probably, as has been supposed, “about the close of 1705.” Mr. Kite informs

¹ In 1702 Jansen printed “A Letter from a Clergy-man in the County to a Clergy-man in the City,” &c., in 1703 “For the service of Truth, By Philalthes or Lover of Truth, T. M. An Abstract of George Keith’s Letter to Thomas Maule, &c.,” and in 1705 “The Bomb Search’d And found Stuff’d with False Ingredients,” &c.

² Deed Book, No. 54, p. 189.

³ Deed Book, No. 53, p. 252.

us that "he shewed his attachment to the Society he belonged to and from which he had derived his support, by *bequeathing* the Monthly Meeting of Philadelphia a legacy of £5." But a reference to his will, which I made not long since, does not support this statement. There is nothing whatever in that document by which any religious adhesions are manifested. He does, however, leave to Richard Hill and Isaac Norris—both of them, Friends of note—£5 each: and it is possible, and indeed some indications in the will make it probable, that these bequests were on a tacit trust. Jansen's personal property, Mr. Pennypacker's investigations show, was valued at £226. 1s. 8d., and it includes "a p'cell of Books from Wm. Bradford £4. 2s. 6d."

Soon after the death of Jansen, the Friends endeavoured to supply the province with another printer. The records of their meeting shew us that on the 29th of 1st month, 1706, Isaac Norris, a merchant of Philadelphia, and also a Judge of one of its Courts, who was now about visiting England, was authorized and directed to engage a printer there to come over here and take charge of the press which they now owned. Norris does not appear to have ever engaged such a person. Still the press, after its humble fashion, went on; and, as various publications issued from it after Jansen's death, it seems probable, as Mr. Kite has conjectured, "that journeymen were temporarily employed by the committee who had charge of it." This investigator tells us that he "finds some works published in 1706 with the name of Joseph Reyniers in the imprint." And as he discovered among the marriage records of meeting, the marriage in 1704 of Alice *Reyniers*, daughter of *Reinier Jansen*, printer," with the names of Reinier Jansen and Joseph Reyniers signed immediately below it as witnesses, he rightly concludes, what any one acquainted with the pedigrees and nomenclature of the Dutch families in New York would have conjectured on less evidence, that Joseph Reyniers was the son of that Reyniers, whose father was named John; or Reinier John's-son. Indeed the fact is evident from Jansen's last will already referred to, and in which he speaks of his children Alice and Joseph.

The first person, after Jansen, who took charge of the Friends' press, and also printed on his own account, appears to have been Jacob Taylor, already mentioned. He was long a school master of the Friends; first taking charge of their school in 1708. Mr. Thomas was right, I think, in doubting whether he was a printer at all. In a printed mention of his death hereinafter quoted he is said to have been "Surveyor-General of this Province." In an early deed, however, dated May 18, 1720, and enrolled in Philadelphia,¹ a Jacob Taylor is styled "Gentleman;" a term which, if the deed was to the subject of our notice, shows either that he exercised as a trade no mechanic art; or else that the mechanic art of printers was estimated in that day, as most of the craft will consider that it ought to be at every time.² Certainly Taylor seems to have had no other connection with or fondness for the Art than such as arose from necessity: and as he used the press chiefly to give currency to certain Almanacks which he composed, he did not use it when he could get any one else to print them for him. He was a calculator of Almanacks for more than forty years; and published them himself only in the short space of time between the year 1706 when Jansen died, and the year 1712 when Andrew Bradford established himself permanently in Philadelphia. There is no doubt, however, I believe, from the communications of Taylor to be found among the early records of the Meeting at Philadelphia, that Mr. Kite is right in supposing as he does,³ that Taylor "continued to take charge of the press, printing for the Meeting and on his own account, until the

¹ In the Deeds' Office, Deed Book F. 3. p. 470.

² James Logan, who calls him in 1702 "a young man who has wrote a pretty almanac for this year," tells us that he had been attacked by the smallpox which then prevailed greatly in Philadelphia, and of which Edward Pennington, and a son of Sam. Carpenter, and other important persons had then recently died; but that he was "now very well recovered."—(*Penn and Logan Correspondence*, vol. i. p. 93.)

³ *The Friend*, vol. 17, p. 44. Among the last works which came from Taylor—if indeed it was not printed by Andrew Bradford—was a small 4to of 26 pp., entitled "Gospel-Times, or Oaths forbidden under the Gospel." The imprint is—"Philadelphia, Printed MDCCXII."

close of 1712." How he managed, with the engagements of a printing office, to carry on the Friends school, which I have mentioned that he took charge of in 1708, does not appear. Either the issues of his office were very few, or the printing was delegated to a journeyman: and both probably are true. In 1709 he printed in folio "An Act for Ascertaining the Rates of Foreign Coins in Her Majesties Plantations in America," and "in 1712, some of the Acts of the Legislature, which he complains did not sell to afford him any profit."¹ From this cause, or from his other engagements, or from inability to manage a printing office, he appears in 1712 to have voluntarily given way in favor of Andrew Bradford, who makes a much larger figure than either Jansen or Taylor in the history of the Pennsylvania press. The death of Taylor is thus mentioned in the Pennsylvania Gazette, March 11th, 1745-6 (No. 900): "Persons of note deceased last month, Ralph Assheton, Esq., of this city, and Mr. Jacob Taylor, formerly Surveyor-General of this Province, a very ingenious astronomer and mathematician."²

¹ Ibid.

² The Friends' press eventually passed under the control of Andrew Bradford, as the following document in the collections of the Historical Society shows:—

"Philadelphia, June, 1732.

General Meeting of the People, call'd Quakers, Dr.

To Printing Five Sheets of Benjamin Holme Book, at 30s. per Sheet.	7 10
To 13 Reams Paper for Ditto at 15s. per Ream.	9 15
To Folding covering with Blew Paper and cutting at 6s. per hundred.	3 12
	<hr/>
	20 17

Contra.

January 7. By Cash by the hands of Samuel Harrison.	3
By 3 Years Rent of the Press to the 25, 7br, at 30s. per year.	4 10

Errors Excepted per me this 18 Day 7br . 1733.

ANDREW BRADFORD.

Delivered Samuel Harrison 225 Books."

Whether Andrew Bradford used this press when he established himself in Philadelphia or whether he subsequently rented it to prevent opposition I am unable to say. It has been suggested that it was the Friends' press which was used to print the edition of the Votes of the Assembly, 1724-5,

While, as the preceding narrative shows, we must admit one of the suppositions which were put before Mr. Thomas and apparently adopted by him, to be not right—the supposition, I mean, that Jansen was an apprentice or journeyman of William Bradford, whom, after his removal in 1693, Bradford left in Philadelphia to manage a press which he, Bradford, owned—I think it yet probable that Mr. Thomas's suggestion was not “altogether a mistake,” as has been by some supposed.¹ Bradford more than once contemplated going away from Philadelphia before he did go in 1693. The book, by Gershom Bulkeley, entitled “The People's Right to Election, or Alteration of Government in Connecticut Argued,” (a small 4to., which I saw in Mr. Brinley's collection) had for its imprint, “Philadelphia, Printed by assignes of William Bradford, 1689.” This tends to show that in 1689 there was somebody in Philadelphia who understood printing besides Bradford, and with whom he was in *friendly* relation. William Bradford was a politic man, and while as the result proved, he acted wisely in leaving Pennsylvania and establishing himself in New York—where the whole patronage of the Crown was at once given to him with an annual salary—it is probable, I think, from the fact that in Jansen's effects at the time of his death there were some of

which bears the only imprint known of Mary Rose: (“Philadelphia. Printed and sold by *Mary Rose* in *Market Street* below the Court House,”) and that possibly it was the same which Franklin says he saw in Keimer's office when he first came to Philadelphia; and which he describes as “an old shatter'd press, and one small worn out font of English” type. The present custodian of the Friends' Records informs me that there is no allusion to Mary Rose in the minutes of the Monthly Meeting for the years 1723–24–25. While the following resolution of 29th of 9th mo. 1723, renders it almost certain that the Friends did not rent their press to Samuel Keimer:—

“Whereas one Samuel Keimer hath printed and published divers papers particularly one entitled a parable, &c., in some parts of which he assumes to use such a style and language as that perhaps he may be deemed where he is not known to be one of the people called Quakers, its therefore the direction of this meeting that there be an advertizement in the weekly mercury to certify such as are unacquainted with the man that he is not of us the people called Quakers.”

¹ The Friend, vol. 17, p. 28, note.

Bradford's books, that he kept his eye upon Pennsylvania which he had first chosen as a home, and where he had first fixed himself, and that he may have maintained relations of intercourse, if not directly with the Friends, at least with the printer who had charge of their press; meaning, as Mr. Thomas supposed, to re-occupy Pennsylvania with his own press when the colony grew more populous, and when a son of his own should be able to take charge of an office in connection with the parental one in New York. Mr. Thomas was a careful collector of information, and capable of weighing evidence. He seems to have conferred with ancient and good witnesses on the subjects of Bradford's and Jansen's presses; and as his inquiries were made more than half a century ago, the traditionary information which he then got may be regarded as probably true. In point of fact, as we have seen from the records of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York, a son (William) of Bradford the first printer, married Nov. 25, 1716, into the old Dutch family of Van Hooren (now called Van Horne), "the first ancestors of which family in this country" are supposed by the acute antiquary of New York, Dr. S. S. Purple, "probably to be Cornelius *Jansen Van-Hooren*, who married October 4, 1659, *Ann Maria Jansen*." Even though we may now concede, that Jansen was neither an agent nor a partner of Bradford, it is likely enough that Bradford, who was now in New York, with a comparatively active and well-furnished office, did supply him with much that was needed by the press of the Friends; which had been got here and established without any aid of practical printers and without much thorough knowledge of what amount of letter or apparatus might be needed. This, however, is after all, matter, a good deal of conjecture.

A

LETTER

FROM

Doctor Moore,

WITH

Passages out of several Letters
from Persons of good Credit,

Relating to the State and Improvement of
the Province of

PENNSILVANIA.

Published to prevent false Reports.

Printed in the Year 1687.

[An original of the pamphlet which we here print is in the library of the late John Carter Brown, of Providence, Rhode Island. We are indebted to the Hon. John Russell Bartlett for his attention in comparing the transcript used in printing with the original, and for a tracing of the title page, which we have endeavored to copy. In regard to the "fac-simile," Mr. Bartlett writes, "The only difference between it and the original is in the 6th line, beginning with the word Passages. This line in the original is in a type a trifle larger and heavier. . . . The date also varies a little, the figures 6 and 8 in the original extending above the 1 and 7."]

A LETTER FROM DOCTOR MORE WITH PASSAGES
OUT OF SEVERAL LETTERS FROM
PERSONS OF GOOD CREDIT.

RELATING TO THE STATE AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

Published to prevent false Reports. Printed in the year 1687.

THE PREFACE.

Divers false Reports going about Town and Country, to the Injury of the Province of Pennsylvania, I was prevailed with by some concerned in that Province, and others that desire the truth of things, to Publish such of the last Letters as made mention of the State of the Country; to serve for answer to the Idle and Unjust Stories that the Malice of some invent, and the Credulity of others prepare them to receive against it; which is all the part I take in this present Publication.

WILLIAM PENN.

A Letter from Dr. More.

Honored Governour.

I have seen a Letter from your hand, directed to me, among many in this *Province*, which came by Captain *Richard Diamond*: It was in all respect welcome to me, and more particularly, for that you make mention of your coming to us again, with your Family; a thing so much desired by all in these parts, and more particularly by my self. But I fear that *Madam Penn* should give too much credit to the evil Reports that I do understand are given out by many Enemies to this new Colony, *as if we were ready to Famish, and that the Land is so barren, the Clime so hot, that English Grain, Roots and Herbs do not come to Maturity; and what grows, to be little worth.* How untrue all these things are you well know; but we that have seen our handy Work, accompanied with God's blessing

upon it, since your departure from us, are able to say something more to encourage you to return to us again. You know, that when you went for *England*, there was an indifferent plenty of most things, and that many hundred Families were clearing of Land to Sow and Plant, as I was also doing; since that, our Lands have been grateful to us, and have begun to reward our Labours by abounding Crops of *Corn* this Year. But to give you to understand the full of our Condition, with respect to *Provision* in this Province; we had last Fall, and the Winter, abundance of good fresh *Pork* in our Market at two Pence half-penny *per* pound, of this Country Money, which is an English two Pence; Beef at the same rate; the like is this Year; and *Butter* for six Pence *per* Pound; *Wheat* for four Shillings *per* Bushel; *Rye* three Shillings; and now all this Summer *Wheat* is at three Shillings, & three Shillings 6 Pence; *Rye* at eight Groats, and half a Crown; *Indian-Corn* seven Groats, and two Shillings this Country Money still; so that there is now some Corn Transported from this River. Doctor *Butler* has bought two hundred Bushels of *Wheat* at three Shillings six Pence, to Transport, & several others, so that some Thousands of Bushels are Transported this Season, and when this Crop that now is gathered is Threshed, it is supposed that it will be abundantly cheaper than now it is, for there has been abundance of Corn this Year in every Plantation.

The last year I did plant about twelve Acres of *Indian Corn*, and when it came off the Ground, I did only cause the Ground to be Harrowed, and upon that I did sow both *Wheat* and *Rye*, at which many Laughed, saying, *That I could not expect any Corn from what I had sowed, the Land wanting more Labour*; yet I had this Year as good *Wheat* and *Rye* upon it, as was to be found in any other place, and that very bright Corn. I have had a good Crop of *Barley* and *Oats* and whereas my People did not use my *Barley* well, so that much was shed upon the Ground, I caused it immediately to be Plowed in, and is now growing, keeping a good Colour, and I am in hope of another Crop of *Barley*, having good Ears tho the Straw be shorter. I did plant an *Hopp-Garden* this Spring,

which is now exceeding full of *Hopps*, at which all English People admire. *Richard Collet* and *Samuel Carpenter*, &c., having had some Fields of *Rye* the last Summer, and plowed the Stubble in order to sow other Corn, by some Casualty could not sow their Fields; yet have they had *considerable Crops of Rye*, in the said Fields, by what had been shed on the Ground in Harvest time. I have had *seventy Ears of Rye* upon *one single Root*, proceeding from *one single Corn*; *forty five of Wheat*; *eighty of Oats*; *ten, twelve and fourteen of Barley* out of *one Corn*: I took the Curiosity to tell one of the twelve Ears from one Grain, and there was in it forty five Grains on that Ear; above *three Thousand of Oats* from *one single Corn*, and some I had, that had much more, but it would seem a Romance rather than a Truth, if I should speak what I have seen in these things.

Arnoldus de la Grange hath above a Thousand Bushels of *English Grain* this year, there is indeed a great increase every where. I had the last year as good *Turnops*, *Carrots* and *Parsnops* as could be expected, and in no wise inferior to those in *London*, the *Parsnops* better, and of a great bigness; my Children have found out a way of Rosting them in the Embers, and are as good as *Barbadoes-Potatoes*, insomuch that it is now become a dish with us. We have had admirable *English Pease* this Summer; every one here is now persuaded of the *fertility* of the ground, and *goodness* of the climate, here being nothing wanting, with industry, that grows in *England*, and many delicious things, not attainable there; and we have this common advantage above *England*, that all things grow better, and with less labour. I have planted this Spring a *Quickset*, of Sixscore Foot long, which grows to admiration; we find as good *Thorns* as any in the World.

We have had so great abundance of *Pigeons* this Summer, that we have fed all our Servants with them. A Gentlewoman near the City, which is come into this Province since you went for England (*Mrs. Jeffs* from *Ireland*) Cured *Sturghion* the last year, and I have eaten some this Summer at her House, as good as you can get in *London*; Some *Barbadoes* Merchants are treating with her for several Barrels for the *Barbadoes*,

and will give her anything for them. We are wanting of some more good Neighbours to fill up the Country. There is a *French* Gentleman who made the last Year some *Wine* of the *wild Grapes*, which proved *admirable good, and far above the best Mader as that you ever tasted*, a little higher colour'd. And one thing I must take notice of that we strove to make *Vinegar* of it, but it is so full of Spirit that it will not easily turn to *Vinegar*; a certain evidence of its long keeping. Your *Vigeron* had made a Barrel of the same *Wine*, resolving to keep it for your *Entertainment*; I being one day there, and speaking of what I had tasted at *Monsieur Pelison's*, he shewed me a Barrel, which he said was of the same sort that he had taken a great deal of care to secure from being meddled with, he tauhing the head, it sounded empty, at which the man was so amased, that he was ready to Faint; afterwards looking about, it had leaked underneath, to about two Quarts; I tasted it, and it was yet very good *Wine*, so I left the poor man much afflicted for his loss. But I must acquaint you with one thing, that he having planted some *French Vines*, the twenty fourth of *March*, the last year, the same *Vines* have brought forth some *Grapes* this year, and some of them were presented to *President Lloyd* the 28th of July, fully *Black* and *Ripe*, which is a thing unheard of, or very extraordinary. I thought that this short account of our present State and Condition, and Improvement would not be ill news to you, considering that you know me not forward to put my hand to Paper slightly; wherefore I hope that your Lady will not despise what I do here report, as being the very truth of things; and if I could contribute thereby to her full Satisfaction, I should have my end, as being willing to see you and her in this place, where I shall not fear being rebuked for mis-representing things, I shall conclude,

Governor,

Green-Spring the 13th }
of *September*, 1686. }

Your truly affectionate Friend and Servant,

NICHOLAS MORE.

Madame *Farmer* has found out as good *Lime-Stone*, on the *School-kill*, as any in the World, and is building with it; she offers to sell ten Thousand Bushels at six Pence the Bushel, upon her Plantation, where there is several considerable Hills, and near to your manner of *Springfield*. N. M.

In a Letter from the Governors Steward, Octob. 3, 1686.

The *Gardiner* is brisk at Work. The *Peach-Trees* are much broken down with the weight of Fruit this Year. All or most of the Plants that came from *England* grow, (being about four Thousand.) *Cherries* are sprung four and five Foot. *Pears*, *Codlings* and *Plumbs* three or four Foot. *Pears* and *Apple Grafts*, in *Country Stocks*, and in *Thorns*, are sprung three and four Foot. *Rasberries*, *Goosberries*, *Curran*s, *Quinces*, *Roses*, *Walnuts* and *Figs* grow well. *Apricocks* from the Stone fourteen or sixteen Inches sprung, since the Month called *April*. Our *Barn*, *Porch* and *Shed*, are full of *Corn* this year.

In a Letter from the Governers Gardiner, dated the 14th of the Month, call'd May, 1686.

As for those things I brought with me, it is much for People in *England* to believe me of the growth of them; some of the *Trees* and *Bulbes* are shot in five weeks time, some one Inch, some two, three, four, five, six, seven, yea some a eleven Inches; some of them not ten days set in the Ground before they put out Buds. And seeds do come on apace; for those Seeds that in *England* take fourteen days to rise, are up here in six or seven days. Pray make agreement with the Bishop of *London's Gardiner* or any other that will furnish us with *Trees*, *Shrubs*, *Flowers* and Seeds, and we will furnish them from these places; for we have excellent *Trees*, *Shrubs* and *Flowers*, & Herbs here, which I do not know I ever saw in any Gardens in *England*.

In a Letter from Robert Turner a Merchant in Philadelphia and one of the Councel, the 15th of October, 1686.

I also advise, that, blessed be God, *Corn* is very cheap this Season; *English Wheat* sold here, to carry for *New-England* at three Shillings six Pence per Bushel, and much *Wheat*-

Johnson's views on the subject of the slave trade, and his feelings on the subject, are given in the following extract from his letter to the Rev. Mr. G. G. in 1774. It is a very interesting and valuable document, and is well worth a perusal.

My dear Sir, I have just received your kind letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the slave trade. It is a subject which has long been in my mind, and I have often expressed my sentiments on it to my friends. I am glad to see that you are so sensible of the injustice and cruelty of the trade, and that you are so desirous to see it abolished. I have no doubt that your exertions will be successful, and that the trade will soon be discontinued. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, S. Johnson.

The following is a copy of a letter which Johnson wrote to the Rev. Mr. G. G. in 1774. It is a very interesting and valuable document, and is well worth a perusal. It is a copy of a letter which Johnson wrote to the Rev. Mr. G. G. in 1774. It is a very interesting and valuable document, and is well worth a perusal. It is a copy of a letter which Johnson wrote to the Rev. Mr. G. G. in 1774. It is a very interesting and valuable document, and is well worth a perusal.

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Flower and Bisket for Barbadoes. Things prosper very well, and the Earth brings forth its encrease; God grant we may walk worthy of his Mercies. Of other Grains, plenty. As to the Town, Building goeth on. *John Readman* is building one Brick House for *Richard Whitpain*, of sixty Foot long, and fifty six Foot wide. For the Widow *Farmer*, another Brick House. For *Thomas Barker* and *Samuel Jobson* two Brick Cellars, and Chimnies for back Kitchings. *Thomas Ducket* is Building a Brick House at the *Skulkil*, forty eight Foot long and three Stories high; there are two other Brick Houses to be built this Summer.

In a Letter, of the 2d of October, from David Lloyd, Clerk of the Peace, of the County of Philadelphia.

I shall only add, that five Ships are come in since our arrival, one from *Bristol*, with 100 Passengers; one from *Hull* with 160 Passengers; one from *New-England* for Corn, and two from *Barbadoes*; all of them, and ours (of above 300 Tun) had their loading here, ours for *New-England*, and the rest for *Barbadoes*; and for all this, Wheat (as good, I think, as any in *England*) is sold at three Shillings six pence *per Bushel*, this Country Money, and for three Shillings ready Money (which makes two Shillings five pence English Starling) and if God continues his blessing to us, this Province will certainly be the Grainary of *America*. The Governours Vineyard goes on very well, the Grapes I have tasted of; which in fifteen Months are come to maturity.

In a Letter, of October last, from Thomas Holmes Surveyor General.

We have made three Purchases of the *Indians*, which, added unto the six former Sales they made us, will, I believe, be Land enough for Planters for this Age; they were at first High, and upon their Distances; but when we told them of the Kindness our Governour had always shown them; that the Price we offer'd far exceeded former Rates, and that they offered us the Land before we fought* them, they agreed to

* [Sought?]

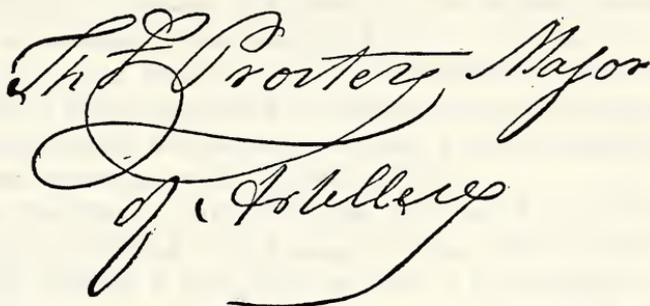
our last Offer, which is something under three hundred Pounds sterling. The Kings salute our Governour; they hardly ever see any of us, but they ask, with much affection when he will come to them again; we are upon very good terms with them. I intend to send the Draughts for a Map by the first—

*In a Letter from James Claypole Merchant in Philadelphia
and one of the Council.*

I have never seen brighter and better Corn then in these parts, especially in the County of *Chester*. Provisions very cheap; *Pork* at two Pence, and good fat fresh *Beef* at three half-pence the Pound, in our Market. *Fish* is plentiful; *Corn* cheap; *Wheat* three and six pence a Bushel; *Rye* half a Crown; *Indian Corn* two Shillings, of this Money: And it is without doubt that we shall have as good *Wine* as *France* produces. Here is great appearance of a Trade, and if we had small Money for Exchange, we should not want Returns. The *Whale-Fishery* is considerable; several Companies out to ketch them: There is one caught that its thought will make several hundred Barrels of Oyle. This besides *Tobacco* and *Skins*, and *Furs*, we have for Commerce.

FINIS.

A SKETCH OF GENERAL THOMAS PROCTER,

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY
IN THE REVOLUTION.BY BENJAMIN M. NEAD,
HARRISBURG, PA.A large, elegant handwritten signature in cursive script. The text reads "Thos Procter, Major of Artillery". The signature is written in dark ink on a light background.

THOMAS PROCTER was born in Ireland in the year 1739. He was the eldest son of Francis Procter, who immigrated to this country some years before the Revolution, and took up his residence in Philadelphia. In this city Thomas also settled, was married to Mary Fox on the 31st of December, 1766, and quietly pursued the avocation of a carpenter, the chosen craft of his younger years, until the drum taps of the Revolution summoned him to his natural calling, that of a soldier, for which the elements of his character and his ardent impulsive nature so well fitted him.

To Thomas Procter belongs the honor of raising and commanding in the Revolution the first and only regular organization of Pennsylvania artillery. On the 27th of October, 1775, he applied to the Council of Safety to be appointed to the captaincy of an artillery company which it had been determined by the provincial authorities should be raised and employed at Fort Island in the Delaware, for the defence of the province. In this application he was successful, receiving, on the same day, a commission as Captain of Artillery with

authority to recruit a company. Two months later, in December of the same year, he is found stationed at Fort Island in command of about 90 men in active defence of the Delaware River. At this point he served through the next spring and summer, performing, however, in addition at the behest of provincial and State authorities sundry commissions in Philadelphia and at other points in the vicinage.

In the mean time the services performed by the artillery became so well appreciated, that on August 14, 1776, it was determined to increase this branch of the service by augmenting the number of men employed in it to 200, and dividing the body thus created into two companies; John Martin Strobogh being appointed to the captaincy of the first, and Thomas Forrest to that of the second, Procter assuming the general command with the rank of major.

On the 31st of July, 1776, the rank and file of Procter's Company consisted of 114 men, all told, with 12 musicians; of this number 3 were sick in town, 7 on furlough, and 3 recently discharged, being apprentices.¹ Recruiting parties

¹ The following is a muster roll of Procter's Company as it stood on the 31st of July, 1776:—

<i>Captain</i> , Thomas Procter.	<i>Capt. Lieut.</i> , Jeremiah Simmons.
<i>1st Lieut.</i> , Hercules Courtney.	<i>2d Lieut.</i> , Jno. Martin Strobogh.
<i>Lieut. Fire Worker</i> , Francis Procter.	
<i>Qr. Master Sergt.</i> , John Webster.	
<i>Corp. and Clk. to Company</i> , Patrick Duffy.	

Sergeants.
 Charles Turnbull,
 Jacob Parker,
 John Stephenson.

Corporals.
 William Ferguson,
 Thomas Healy,
 George May.

<i>Bombardiers.</i>		
David Shadaker,	William Turner,	George Bourk,
Nicholas Coleman,	Robert McConnell,	Nicholas Burr.
David Fick,	John Holdon,	

<i>Gunners.</i>		
Thomas Newbound,	Thomas Kennedy,	Jacob Harkishimer,
Jacob Climer,	Francis Bell,	Owen Williams,
Isaac Bunting,	Michael Amerlin,	Daniel Forbes,
John Reynolds,	Henry Suiter,	William Fitch,

were immediately sent out, and by strenuous efforts on the part of Procter himself, a sufficient number of recruits were raised; both companies were properly officered and disciplined, and the command held in readiness to divide its forces for the relief of Washington's Continental Army in the darkest hours of those dark days before Trenton. On the 1st of

Henry Love,
George Jeffries,
David Willson,
Thomas Wiggins,

Samuel Newton,
William Newbound,
William Clayton,
James Cookley,

James Norris,
Andrus Cressman,
George Whiteside,
Ephraim Reece.

Matrosses.

Reynard Smick,
James Croft,
Charles McGee,
Joseph Milburn,
James Wear,
Thomas Brittain,
Richard Mason,
William Little,
John Corvan,
Elias Williams,
Peter Wheeler,
Thomas Bunting,
Joseph Adams,
Gidion Pratt,
William Shepherd,
John Kipp,
Lewis Sewalt,
Benjamin Holton,
Thomas Murphy,
James Fitzsimmons,
James Hamilton,
David Statzer,
Thomas Davis,

Joseph Morton,
George Henderson,
James Couslin,
Christopher Snider,
Casper Shane,
Lawrence Ralph,
George Kelly,
Conrad Syfred,
Thomas Man,
Jacob Lesher,
George Robinson,
John Grimes,
James Grimes,
Edward Riddle,
James Robinson,
Jeremiah Fox,
Andrew Gordon,
William Roney,
Daniel Cross,
William Fling,
Daniel Hathorn,
John Knox,
Jacob Snell,

John Malkin,
Robert Murdagh,
Abraham Furnall,
John Williamson,
James Bennett,
Samuel Butler,
William Dunshee,
Isaac Rich,
Jacob Sheerer,
Alex. French,
Andrew Fullerton,
James McCleery,
Hugh Towling,
Solomon Brogan,
Evan Price,
John Monro,
Robert Baggs,
James Reed,
Simon Shaw,
John Watson,
Charles Knight,
John White,
Robert Love.

Musicians.

James Wilkins,
Jesse Croyley,

Peter May,
Jacob Stromback,

Christian Coone,
Thomas Minckle.

Fifer.

Daniel Dennis.

Drummers.

Christopher Coleman,
Thomas Stewart,

George Weaver,
William Ballard,

Daniel Syfred.

December, 1776, Major Procter detailed Capt. Thomas Forrest, who commanded the second company—with 50 privates and proper officers, and two 6-pounder brass field-pieces—to proceed from Philadelphia to Trenton, and there place themselves at the disposal of General Washington,¹ and on that momentous Christmas day of 1776, Procter's entire command was held in readiness to obey the call of the General.

The good service performed at Trenton by this detail of Procter's artillery is graphically described by Lieut. Patrick Duffy, of Forrest's Company, in a letter to the Major, dated Dec. 28: "I have the pleasure of informing you," said he, "that we have yesterday arrived from Trenton after a fatiguing engagement in which the artillery got applause, I had the honor of being detached up the Main Street, in front of the savages without any other piece, and sustained the fire of several guns from the houses on each side without the least loss." Capt. Forrest reports, the same date, that the artillery captured a "complete band of music," and that they expect to go on another expedition, "over the river."

The efficiency of Procter's artillery was so well demonstrated in the experiences of the last campaign that with the opening of the year 1777, General Knox, of the Continental Army, exerted his influence toward having Procter's forces annexed to the Continental train artillery under his command. To such an arrangement as this Procter does not seem to have been very averse: the only difficulty in the way being that he did not desire to abandon his present well defined, though inert position as a provincial officer, for the nondescript one he would occupy in the event of a temporary annexation to Knox's command without an absolute order of State or Congress.

As an evidence of Procter's ability as a commander of artillery can here be cited the fact, that on the 17th of January, 1777, he was called by General Knox into temporary command of the Continental artillery just referred to, during that officer's absence in New England. This position Procter filled creditably, experiencing, however, not a little

¹ See Appendix, p. 470.

inconvenience from the pique of subordinate Continental officers who were disposed to draw too marked a distinction between Continental and Provincial authority.

On the 6th of February, 1777, a decree of the Council of Safety determined adversely the question of Procter's joining the Continental Army for the present, although ultimately it led to such an annexation of his entire command. It was ordered that a complete regiment of State artillery should be raised, and the command of the same with the rank of Colonel was tendered to Procter, which commission he accepted on the 20th of the same month, but with some degree of reluctance.

Shortly after its being thus organized, Procter's regiment was deprived of the services of two of its bravest officers and a score or more of its men, who were surprised by the enemy and captured. The circumstances of this little affair were as follows: General Lincoln, with about 500 men, consisting among others of a portion of the 21st Penna. Regiment, some militia, and part of Procter's artillery, was stationed at Bound Brook, New Jersey, charged with the protection of territory some five or six miles in extent. To perform this service Lincoln was compelled to dispose of his troops so as to leave his flanks exposed. Lord Cornwallis, who lay at Brunswick, conceived the plan of attacking Lincoln, and chose the morning of the 13th of April, 1777, for the execution of his design. The plan was exceedingly well laid and nearly as well executed. Through the neglect of the American patrols the enemy were allowed to cross the Raritan River, just above Lincoln's quarters, and to advance to within 200 yards of him before they were discovered. Lord Cornwallis and General Grant were with the attacking party, and General Lincoln and his command were compelled to make good their escape. The enemy remained about an hour and a half, destroying some stores before recrossing the river to Brunswick. General Lincoln, being reinforced, took possession of the post again in the evening.

The British loss upon this occasion was reported by Lord Howe to be three killed and four wounded. In regard to the

American loss, General Washington, on April 14, reports to the Board of War as follows: "Our chief and only loss was two pieces of artillery, and with them Lts. Ferguson¹ and Turnbull with about 20 men of Col. Procter's regiment. A party of horse was pushed so suddenly upon them that they could not possibly get off."

With the close of the summer of 1777 transpired the near approach of the British Army to Philadelphia, and Washington was compelled to summon to his assistance every available man. Pennsylvania responded with some alacrity, and furnished a quota of troops. This quota was composed of part of the old "State battalion," made up of troops from the remains of Col. Miles's and Col. Atlee's commands, Col. Procter's regiment and Captain Pugh's company (raised to guard the powder mills). The Council of Safety had enlisted these

¹ In regard to Lt. William Ferguson, John Blair Linn writes me the following, which suggests an important and interesting inquiry:—

"Procter's first company had in it, as non-commissioned officers and privates, a number of men who afterwards became prominent, notably Maj. William Ferguson, who as commandant of the artillery of General St. Clair's army was killed at his guns Nov. 9, 1791. He entered as a private in Procter's first company, Oct. 30, 1775. In June, 1789, when Congress called for a regiment, partially of artillery and partially of infantry, Pennsylvania immediately furnished her quota—infantry and artillery—Lt. Col. Josiah Harmar commanding. Capt. Thomas Douglass and Lt. Jos. Ashton were appointed to the command of the artillery company. They both belonged to Procter's regiment. The following year Capt. Douglass was dropped and Ferguson took his place, apparently upon a claim of rank.—*Vide Col. Rec.*, vol. xiv. pp. 559, 621."

"Major Ferguson's descendants claim that he was continually in service from 1775, to his death in 1791. However that may be, Douglass' or Ferguson's Company is still in service as the 2d U. S. Artillery (so says Prof. Asa Bird Gardner, of the Military Academy at West Point)."

"If it could be shown that Ferguson was left in command at Charleston in 1783-84, and claimed his rank over Douglass, as the word *derangement* would seem to imply (*Col. Rec.*, vol. xiv. p. 621), then the 2d U. S. Artillery might date its organization back to Oct. 30, 1775; and the 1st U. S. Artillery, whose nucleus was Capt. Alexander Hamilton's Company, afterwards Captain Doughty, of Lamb's Regiment, turned over by New York as its quota of Harmar's 1st American Regiment, would be junior, as Hamilton's Company was only organized in 1776."

troops to provide positions for exchanged officers, and to have a force at Council's command for the defence of the State. It was now, June 6, decided to place them at the disposal of Congress.

General Washington, by direct application to Congress, called Col. Procter and his artillery to his assistance. Writing to the President of that body, from "the Camp at the Clove," on the 16th of July, he says: "In mine of this morning, I desired that Col. Procter's Regt. should join this army without loss of time. Upon consulting General Knox we are of the opinion they had better halt at Trenton with General Nash until further orders, as the operations of General Howe are not yet perfectly understood."

In response to this requisition, Procter with his regiment repaired to Trenton, on or about the 24th of July, for on that day, the portion of his troops remaining at Fort Island under command of Hercules Courtney were withdrawn. On the 22d of August his entire force was at Trenton with General Nash awaiting orders. General Washington having received news of the arrival of the enemy at Chesapeake Bay, that day writes Congress: "I have, in consequence of this account, sent orders to Genl. Nash immediately to embark his brigade and Col. Procter's corps of artillery, if vessels can be secured, and proceed to Chester," otherwise to go by land.

Thus when the ill-starred battle of the Brandywine was precipitated, Procter was on hand for service. His artillery, with General Wayne's division, were posted upon the brow of a hill a little above Chad's Ford, near the centre of the American Army. After the attack of the Hessian General Knyphausen upon General Maxwell's Light Infantry, and the latter's retreat across the Brandywine, Knyphausen brought forward his cannon and opened a heavy fire on the Americans from the hills on the west side of Chad's Ford. This fire Procter "returned with spirit." Later he guarded the ford and did deadly work upon the troops of Knyphausen in their attempt to force a passage across the Brandywine in answer to the signal guns of Cornwallis, as they opened fire upon the American right. The outflanking and rout of

Sullivan's division, as it was disastrous to the other portions of the army was alike so to Procter. The black horse he rode was shot from under him.¹ He was compelled hastily to retreat, leaving his cannon and ammunition to be the spoil of the enemy, and with Knyphausen in full pursuit, to make good his escape with "Mad Anthony" along the road to Chester.

In the battle of Germantown, which was fought on the 4th of the following October, Capt. Lt. Brewer, Lts. Barker and Ritter, of Procter's regiment, had charge of guns. Barker was stationed on the Main Street of Germantown, nearly opposite Chew's House, with a six-pound cannon, the report of which was so sharp that it caused the blood to flow from the ears of William McMullen, one of the privates who helped serve it. So says McMullen in a statement on file in the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office at Harrisburg.

Shattered and broken up by its late campaign, with its ranks decimated by almost daily desertions, Procter's corps of artillery on the 27th of February, 1778, lay with the Continental Army at Valley Forge. Writing of the condition of his artillery at that date, Washington says: "Our loss of matrosses the last campaign in killed and wounded was considerable, and it has not been a little increased this winter by desertions from Col. Procter's corps. From these circumstances we are very weak in this line, and I request that Congress be pleased to order Col. Harrison's regiment of artillery to march from Virginia as early as the roads will admit, and join this army."

Although serving with the Continental Army, Procter's regiment up to this time had never formally been accepted by Congress as Continental troops. It was still a State organization, by right under State control, but virtually serving and obeying the mandates of Congress.

This state of affairs was but ill-relished by President Reed, and he so intimated to Col. Procter upon the occasion of one

¹ Procter received pay for this horse in the settlement of his accounts with the State in 1793.

of the chronic complaints of that officer that the State did not properly provide for his men. Said Reed, "if Col. Procter slights the State he must expect to be slighted." The State's authority seemed to be recognized "only when some favor was to be asked."

On the 4th of August, 1778, Procter's regiment consisted of only 220 men, and it was apparent that decided steps must soon be taken to preserve the organization from dissolution.

August 28th he asks of the Pennsylvania Council permission to enlist men of other States in his regiment with the view of joining the Continental Army. This permission was reluctantly granted, and the *ultimatum* of Procter's desires was reached on the 3d of September, 1778, when his regiment was formally accepted by Congress as part of the quota of troops to be furnished by Pennsylvania to the Continental Army.

But one or two events of importance in the subsequent career of Procter and his artillery, in the Revolution, remain to be mentioned. With the opening of the spring of 1779 (May 18) he was commissioned by Congress as "Colonel of Artillery in the Army of the U. S.," and detailed to do service with General Sullivan on his expedition against the Six Nations of Indians, to punish them for their atrocities in the Wyoming Valley. Procter joined Genl. Sullivan on the 20th of May, at Easton, the last of his command marching from Billingsport on the 10th where they had been detained as a guard.

In the laborious transportation of troops, etc., up the river before the expedition arrived in the Indian Country, Col. Procter was given the command of 214 vessels on the Susquehanna, taking with him the stores and provisions of 6000 men, all of which were safely transported to their destination.

Penetrating into the Indian Country on the 29th of August, the battle of Newtown (now Elmira, N. Y.) was fought. The British and Indians under command of the two Butlers, Guy Johnson, McDonald, and Brandt, were suddenly met with

near Newtown, strongly entrenched "for better than a mile." Sullivan immediately attacked them with troops under General Hand, while Procter's artillery opened so effective a fire with round and grape shot and 5½ inch shells, that the enemy after a spirited resistance were compelled to retreat in precipitation from their stronghold, leaving their country a prey to the invaders, whose subsequent terrible vengeance was marked in the blackened ruins of many a wigwam, orchard, and meadow.

Upon the expiration of his present commission Procter was again (April 21, 1780,) commissioned by Congress, as "Colonel of the 4th Battalion of Artillery."

On the 20th of July, 1780, it will be remembered that General Wayne was sent to Bergen Neck, in New Jersey, to drive off some cattle which it was supposed were in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, with directions also to destroy a block-house at Bull's Ferry, near at hand, which served the purpose of covering the enemy's wood-cutters. In a letter from General Washington to Governor Huntington, dated July 21st, the forces engaged under Wayne in this undertaking are fixed, as "the first and second Pennsylvania brigades *with four pieces of artillery* attached to them, and Col. Moylan's regiment of dragoons." Wayne succeeded in driving off the cattle, but signally failed in his attack upon the block-house, and was compelled to retreat, sustaining a loss of 3 officers wounded, 15 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 46 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded. In regard to the service of the artillery in the attack upon the block-house, Washington says in the letter above quoted, "He (Wayne) for some time tried the effect of his field-pieces upon it; but, though the fire was kept up for an hour, they were found too light to penetrate the logs of which it was constructed."

This adventure, the gifted but ill-fated Major André made the subject of a satirical poem, which he published shortly before his capture and execution, under the title of the "Cow Chace." In one of the stanzas of this poem, quoted as fol-

lows, we are neatly told who commanded the artillery under Wayne upon this occasion:—

“And sons of distant Delaware,
And still remoter Shannon,
And Major Lee with horses rare,
And Procter with his cannon.”

Col. Procter as a soldier was brave, devoted, zealous, and determined, occasionally stubborn. His unreasonable Irish temper frequently made trouble for him. Two incidents in his career will suffice to show this. Within a month after receiving his first commission as Captain of artillery he suffered himself to be temporarily relieved of his command by the State authorities, rather than apologize, as was ordered, for what was construed to be unsoldierly conduct on his part toward an officer of Col. Bull's regiment.

Upon the occasion of the detail of his regiment to General Sullivan's command in the expedition against the Indians, Procter demanded of President Reed new uniforms for a portion of his regiment, and at the same time insisted upon his officers wearing their original provincial uniforms—blue, although the regulation colors for American Continental artillery were black and red. President Reed, entertaining, as may be surmised, no very kindly feeling for Procter, on account of the dictatorial and independent manner in which it was his custom to demand supplies from the State, reported this breach of discipline to both Washington and St. Clair. So well did these officers know Procter, that they deemed it best to make this concession: St. Clair writes to Reed: “The uniforms of Procter's officers are blue, the General consents to it this year, but hereafter they must conform in uniform, as to color, to the corps they are in.”

Misunderstandings between Procter and President Reed were frequent; the status of the regiment and the method of its subsistence, it seems, being the principal causes of disagreement. These differences of opinion at length culminated in a downright quarrel, upon the occasion of a protest to Council by Procter and his regiment against the promotion of

certain officers in it, which quarrel resulted in Procter's withdrawal from the army. His resignation was sent to General Washington on the 9th of April, 1781, and was accepted on the 18th of the same month. The acceptance of Procter's resignation was accompanied with the following letter from the General, who, although vexed at the Colonel for his hot-headed conduct, would not refuse to accord to him his due as a soldier:—¹

“HEADQUARTERS, NEW WINDSOR, 20 April, 1781.

“SIR: Your favor of the 9th did not reach me until the 18th inst. I am sorry to find that the situation of your domestic affairs renders it necessary for you to quit the service. It always gives me pain to part with an officer, but particularly so with one whose experience and attention have made him useful in his profession. I cannot in justice to you permit you to leave the army without expressing my approbation of your conduct upon every occasion since you joined me in 1776, and wish you success in the line of life which you have now embraced.

I have signified my acceptance of your resignation, which bears date the 18th inst. to the Board of War.”

“I am, sir,

Yr. most obt. and hble. servt.,

G. WASHINGTON.”

President Reed's sentiments, expressed upon the same occasion, are far from being in accord with those of his Excellency. Hear him, in a letter to Washington himself:—

“We cannot consider Colonel Procter's resignation in the light of a public misfortune, as he has for a long time harassed every measure proposed by the Board, and affected an independency not only of the authority of the State, but his supreme officers in the line, and amidst professions of respect and obedience, violated almost every arrangement we made for the subsistence and recruiting of his corps.”

Twenty-five years of life were vouchsafed to Col. Procter after the close of his revolutionary career, most of which

¹ I am indebted to George Griscom, Esq., of Phila., for my copy of this letter. He has preserved it in a little sketch of Montgomery Lodge of Masons, No. 19, of which Procter was first Master.

The first part of the ...

The second part of the ...

The third part of the ...

The fourth part of the ...

The fifth part of the ...

The sixth part of the ...

The seventh part of the ...

were spent in active public service. His subsequent military life may be summed up briefly, although a consideration of its details as well as those of his civil career is full of interest. By commission of Congress he served from the 25th of December, 1782, until the 22d of October, 1783, as "Major of Artillery." On the 17th of May, 1792, he received from Gov. Mifflin a commission as "Major of the Artillery Battalion of Militia of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia." He was next commissioned by Governor Mifflin, on the 12th of April, 1793, as Brigadier General of the Brigade composed of the militia of the city of Philadelphia."

Upon the outbreak of the Whiskey Insurrection, Pennsylvania was called on to furnish a quota of 5200 militia-men, and on the 7th of August, 1794, Brig. Genl. Thos. Procter was placed in command of the first brigade which marched with 1849 men, enlisted in the city of Philadelphia (559) and the following counties; Philadelphia (544), Montgomery (332), Chester (378), and Delaware (96).

Procter's last military commission bears date June 7, 1796, and appoints him "Major General of the militia composed of the city and county of Philadelphia."¹

¹ During President Adams' administration, when war with France seemed unavoidable, a meeting of the militia officers of Pennsylvania was held to consider a letter received from Governor Mifflin; at this meeting General Procter presided, and the following account of the proceedings has come down to us:—

At a meeting of the General of Division and the Officers of the Militia of the Philadelphia Brigade at the State House in the City of Philadelphia, Monday June 11th, 1793, the circular Letter from the Governor to the Militia Officers of Pennsylvania was read.

Resolved, That the Members of this Meeting are highly sensible of the importance of the objects to which the Governor has called their attention, and are determined by the most zealous exertions to co-operate for the glorious purpose of preserving the Independence, Honor, and Safety of their Country.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare and report an Answer to the Governor's Address expressive of the determination contained in the preceding Resolution, of the most cordial approbation of the patriotic sentiments with which the Address is replete, and of the personal

In civil life Procter was also an active public servant. He was sheriff of the county of Philadelphia from Oct. 20, 1783, to Oct. 14, 1785. While filling this position he was called upon to quell a dangerous riot among prisoners in the old jail. On the 10th of September, 1790, he was elected by the

Attachment and Esteem with which his public services have inspired the Members of this Meeting.

A Committee having been appointed retired and in a little time returned and presented the following address, which was adopted:—

To His Excellency Thomas Mifflin,
Governor of the State of Pennsylvania,

Sir: We have perused with great satisfaction your Circular Address to the officers of the Militia of Pennsylvania.

The sentiments which it expresses are proofs of an enlightened Patriotism that cannot fail to increase the personal Confidence and Esteem, which your public services have long merited and obtained from your fellow Citizens.

Actuated by similar feelings we do not hesitate to assure you, of our most zealous co-operation in every Measure that can promote the Honor and Safety of our Country; nor can we doubt the success of the general exertion of the Citizens of the Union, when we reflect that a display of the same patriotic Virtues which established our national Independence, must be competent to protect our National Rights.

As it has been, authoritatively, announced that our Government is compelled by France to relinquish the hope of peace, we shall, in our official and private capacities, prepare, with alacrity, for the painful alternative of War.

The accomplishment of the objects of your address will, therefore, command our earliest and most vigilant attention; and, we anxiously hope, that the Spirit and Patriotism of the Great Body of the Militia of the Union (in addition to the other resources which the Wisdom of Congress may employ) will be found competent to repel every hostile attack upon our Country, and to perpetuate that great Political Blessing,—a Free Republican Government.

Signed by Order and in Behalf of the Meeting,

THOMAS PROCTER,
*Major Gen'l Division of the City and County
of Philadelphia, June 12th, 1798.*

Attest:

W. SERGEANT,
Sec'y & A. D. C. to Gen. Procter.

This day a Committee, consisting of Major Gen'l Procter, and his Aide-de-Camp, Major Sergeant, Col. Gurney, Col. McLean, and Capt. Woodside, presented the above Answer to the Governor's Circular Address.

Supreme Ex. Council, City Lieutenant of Philadelphia, in place of William Henry, resigned. In this capacity he had the pleasure of superintending the celebration of the arrival of President Washington in that city on the 23d of the next month, November.

A notable event in Procter's life must not be forgotten. On the 10th of March, 1791, he was commissioned by Major Genl. Knox, Secretary of War, to undertake a journey into the Indian County of the North West, bearing messages from the Secretary of War to the several Indian nations inhabiting the waters near Lake Erie, the Miamis and the Wabash, for the purpose of establishing peace and a friendly intercourse between the said nations and the U. S. of America. Upon this journey Col. Procter set out from Philadelphia on the 12th of March, 1791, in the midst of a heavy rain. He spent about two months among the Indians, and has recorded the incidents of his perilous trip and the success of his undertaking in an exhaustive and interesting journal now in print.¹

The closing years of Procter's life were harassed with financial troubles, a consideration of which, though interesting, is far beyond the scope of this article. He experienced great difficulty in securing a settlement of his accounts with the State, with whom, in addition, he was engaged in a vexatious lawsuit, by his Attorney, William Bradford, Jr., in regard to the possession of Hog Island, in the Delaware.

Procter's bravery as a soldier and patriotism as a citizen were equalled by his zeal and activity as a Free Mason. To him belongs, in a large degree, the honor among Masons of having kept alive in America during the trying period of the Revolution, the spirit of the ancient craft.

On the 18th of May, 1779, a military lodge of Masons—"No. 19"—was instituted in his artillery regiment, with Col. Procter as Master. This was just before the departure of the regiment for a participation in the invasion of the Indian country under Sullivan. Two subordinate officers of Sullivan's command, both of whom were Masons, were killed in

¹ Penna. Archives, 2d Ser., vol. iv

an affray with the Indians, and there in the heart of the wilderness Procter's lodge met and buried them with Masonic honors.

General Procter took a prominent part in the effort made by the Grand Masonic Lodge of Pennsylvania—but which failed—to secure the election of Washington as “General Grand Master of the United States.”

At the funeral solemnities, in Philadelphia, on the 26th of Dec. 1799, incident to the death of General Washington, Genl. Procter was appointed “Master of Ceremonies” on behalf of the Masons.

Death closed the busy life of Procter, on Sunday the 16th day of March, 1806. He died at his residence in Arch Street between Fourth and Fifth, and was buried at 3 o'clock P. M. on the following Tuesday afternoon, with military and Masonic honors.

The following military organizations had places in the procession: “Philadelphia Legion,” John Shee, Commandant; “Forty-second Regt. of Northern Liberties,” John Krips, Lieut. Col.; “Washington Blues,” Samuel Wharton, Capt.; “Republican Greens,” William Duane, Capt.; “Southwark Light Infantry,” S. E. Fotteral, Capt.; and “Washington Fusileers,” Philip Boyle, Capt.

Over the remains of this soldier, which lie in the burial ground of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Third Street below Walnut, Philadelphia, a monument was erected, years after his death, by the “Carpenters Association” of that city, of which organization deceased was a member from 1772 until his death.

APPENDIX.

2	6 p ^{drs} Brass Mounted on Travelling carriages
133	6 p ^{dr} Shott Round Fixd
467	do Canester
161	do Grape
20	Port Fires
3	Port Fire Staffs
8	Lint Stocks
4	Budge Barrills
2	Setts of rammers Sponges &c for ea. gun
1	Iron Crow Barrs
8	Handspikes
2	Tarpolinge
344	6 p ^{dr} Tubes prim'd Cap'd
3	Spare Sheepskins
2	Setts of Trail rope for each Gun
6	Shovels and Spades
2	Pick Axes
4	Cutting Axes
4	Cover'd Waggon for Amunition
4	Leather Pouches
4	Dark Lanthorns
3	Revers'd do
3	Hand Hatchets
4	Setts of Copper Measures
1	Claw Hammers
7	Handsaws
1	Roles of Match
1	Tillors
2	Spades
0	Powder Carts
1	Half Barrels Powder
4	Empty Flannel Cartridges
160	6 p ^{dr} Round Shott unfix'd
383	6 p ^{dr} Wodds
39	

THOMAS PROCTER, Major
of Artillery.

Indent of Stores for two Six pounders Sent under the command of Gen. Thomas Forrest
To join the Grand Army at Trentown. Philadelphia December 4th 1776

AN OLD WELSH PEDIGREE.

A SEQUEL TO JOHN AP THOMAS AND HIS FRIENDS.

BY JAMES J. LEVICK, M.D.

With modern historians the authentic history of Britain begins at the invasion of the island by Julius Cæsar B. C. 55.

Such, however, was not the case among the Britons two hundred years ago. They accepted, as authentic, the records which had existed in Wales for centuries. To them there was no more reason to question their own early history than there was to doubt that of the early Greeks, the Egyptians, or even, perhaps, that of the Israelites themselves.

That Britain had been inhabited for centuries before Cæsar's day, by an intelligent and brave people, no one doubted. That these brave men could not have thus lived century after century without doing some of those deeds, the record of which makes history, was admitted by all. It needed but an authoritative chronicler of these deeds to place their history on an equality with that of other nations of antiquity.

Such a chronicler they had in a high dignitary of the church, Geoffrey of Monmouth, Bishop of St. Asaph, whose "Chronicle, that is to say the histories of the kings of the isle of Britain and their names from the first to the last," was accepted by them as full, clear, and satisfactory.

Geoffrey lived about the middle of the twelfth century, but his work was itself a translation from an older history written A. D. 670, by Bishop Tysilio, who, in his turn, it was said, owed much of his information to a still more ancient manuscript preserved in Armorica. In these chronicles the history of the Britons for many centuries before the Roman invasion is recorded; and the very origin of their race is traced back to what would now be regarded as the region of mythology if not that of the merest fancy itself.

To these authors, and to their readers also, Æneas the Trojan, from whom the Britons came, was no more the mere creation of the poet Virgil than Henry the Eighth to us is but a mere ideal fancy of Shakespeare; and even Dardan,¹ Jupiter, and Saturnus were to them not mere ideal gods, but once-living men, who had been deified because of their divine attributes of character. They bore to the ancient Britons much the same relation that Saint Patrick does to the modern Irishman, or Saint Louis to the modern Gaul. In a letter written by Lewis Morris, a celebrated Welsh antiquary, bearing date April 22, 1760, published in *The Cambrian Register*, 1795, its author says: "I see nothing in it (Geoffrey's history) but what may very well pass with a candid reader as a national ancient history, equal to most we have in any other language, of the origin of nations; for, at best, they are all involved in darkness, the writings of Moses excepted; and surely the ancient traditions of any nation are far preferable to any modern guesses."

In the history of Wales, "written originally by Caradoc, of Lhancarvan, Englished by Dr. Powell, and augmented by W. Wynne:" London, 1774 (Philadelphia Library, 8109, O.), the author discusses the truthfulness of the early history of Britain as given by Geoffrey, of Monmouth, and by the Roman historians, to which the reader curious in such matters is referred. Much interesting information concerning the Princes of Wales may also be found in *The History of Wales*, by Richard Llwyd, gent., Shrewsbury, 1823 (P. Library, 9017, O.).

A very rare and remarkable book is "The Ancient and Modern British and Welsh History, beginning with Brute and continued until King Charles the first. By Percy Endersbie, Monmouthshire, May 16, 1662." This interesting book, a folio of more than 350 pages, belonging to the Library of Friends of Philadelphia, gives, in detail, the history of the British kings, "of the legendary period of Britain," as

¹ According to these old authors Dardan was King of Phrygia, B. C. 1487.

the late Professor Henry Reed¹ styles it, with an apparent accuracy and minuteness, which could not be surpassed by the chronicler of passing events. To its author, and to other of the early historians of Britain, apply the words of Professor Reed: "they dealt with their eras of a thousand years with a magnificent assurance, and marshalled kings and dynasties of kings in complete chronology and exact succession. They carried their elaborate genealogy so far beyond the Olympiads that by the side of it Greek and Roman history seems but a thing of yesterday. British antiquity is made to run parallel with Egypt's ancient lore, and with the prophets and kings and judges of Israel. It stops at the Deluge, and is everything but antediluvian."

Percy Enderbie in his history begins with Brute, who is the great-grandson of Æneas, the Trojan, and who, according to our author, landed on the shore of Albion in the time of the prophets Eli and Samuel (B. C. 1136). Dividing the kingdom between his three sons, they and their descendants reigned as kings of Britain, and it is they whose prowess, fortunes, and personal history are given.

Early among them was "Leir, son of Bleudud" (A. M. 4338), whose career with that of his three daughters Gonorilla, Regan, and Cordeilla is minutely depicted. From this narrative, be it history or be it tradition merely, Shakspeare formed his tragedy of King Lear, "one which he felt the power of his imagination could make as universal and as perpetual as the human heart." Of these seventy kings whose histories are here, and by Geoffrey, so carefully given, Milton, in his history of England, says: "I neither oblige the belief of others nor hastily subscribe my own . . . and yet that those old and inborn names of successive kings should never have been real persons, or done in their lives at least some part of what has been so long remembered, cannot be thought of without too strict an incredulity."

That this incredulity did not exist, as has been said, until a

¹ Lectures on English History, by Henry Reed, late Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1855.

comparatively modern date, is shown on page 323 of Powell's History (op. cit.), where it is stated, with all the gravity of a sincere belief in its results, that King Henry 7th, being, by his grandfather Owen Tudor, descended out of Wales, did direct a commission to the abbot of Lhan Egwest, Dr. Owen Pool, canon of Hereford, and John King, herald at arms, to make inquisition concerning the pedigree of the said Owen Tudor, who coming to Wales made a diligent inquiry into the matter; and by assistance of Sir John Leyaf, Gutten Owen Bardh, Gruffyd ap Llewelyn ap Efan Fychan and others, in the consultation of the British books of pedigrees, they drew up an exact genealogy of Owen Tudor, which upon their return they presented to the King.

This pedigree, which has doubtless been of much aid in the preparation of other Welsh genealogies, is given in full on pages 331 to 342 of Powell's History, and in such an authoritative manner as doubtless was satisfactory to the King, and gratifying to the pride of every Welshman.

In it the names of more than fifty kings or princes of Britain are recorded.

This love of ancestral history, which more or less exists in every breast, was by the Welsh people in every way fostered. Family records were carefully preserved, and noble birth and generous descent esteemed above all things. "His pedigree was the Briton's title to dignity and to property; the princes and great men, precisely after the analogy of all early Oriental nations, kept their bards or genealogists, filling the functions of general annalists, musicians, and moralists;" and almost every man from king to commoner had his written pedigree extending far back into the shadowy past. Indeed so fully recognized is this trait of the Welsh character that the expression "as long as a Welsh pedigree," has passed into a proverb.¹

¹ That this careful attention to their genealogical records was not merely an æsthetic sentiment, but a matter of necessity, is shown in the subjoined note.

"Among a people where surnames were not in use and where the right of property depended upon descent, an attention to the pedigree was absolutely

It might well be supposed that the early Quakers, who had renounced the pomps and vanities of the world, would regard with indifference or aversion these "vain genealogies" which were so eminently fitted to gratify the pride of the creature. Such, however, does not seem to have been the case in Wales, and the early pedigrees of the Lloyds of Dolobran, of ap Thomas ap Hugh, of ap Evan (Bevan), of the Wynnes, Vaughans, and others were as carefully preserved by their peaceful Quaker descendants as they had been by their warlike ancestors. Even in the early printed Memorials of deceased Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, in several of them it is stated, apparently with much satisfaction, that the subject of the memorial "belonged to an antient family." (See also note to page 324, vol. iv., of this Magazine.)

All this corresponds too with what is the concurrent testimony of Gough, Besse, Proud, and others, that many of the early converts to Quakerism in Wales, like Penn in England, and Barclay in Scotland, were men of strong intellect and of good social position. In and about Denbighshire, Merionethshire, and to some extent in Pembrokeshire this was strikingly the case; indeed a close investigation shows that these early converts were, the most of them, members of the same social circle, "old friends and school fellows," as one of them puts it; one or more of whom having become Friends their leavening influence was soon felt by the others.

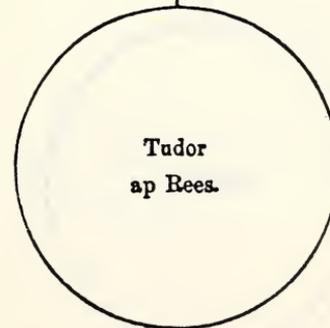
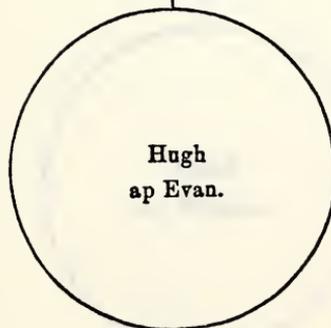
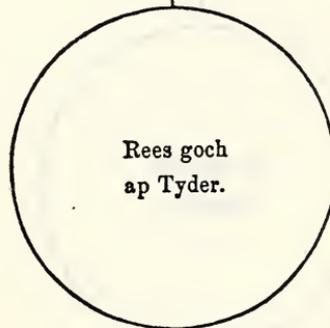
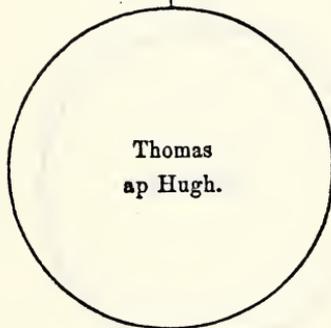
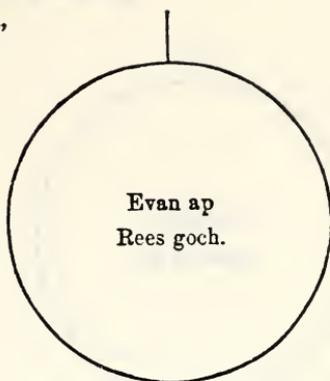
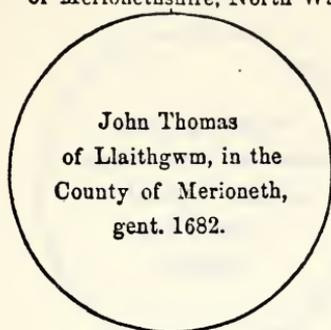
essential; and as the prevention of forgery was of the utmost importance it was requisite that the investigation of genealogy should be vested in a body of officers in whom could be reposed entire confidence. Such officers were known as 'Arwyddreidd,' *i. e.*, Herald Bards, whose duty it was to register Arms and Pedigrees as well as to undertake the embassies of State. In the course of time these were succeeded by the Poets or Prydydd. One of their duties was to attend the funeral of any man of high descent . . . to give his elegy and to enter this on his genealogical register. This elegy was to contain truly and at length his genealogy from his eight immediate ancestors. The particulars of the elegy were then registered in the Book of the Herald Bards, and a faithful copy was to be delivered to the heir, one month from the day of the funeral."—From *Lineage of the Lloyd and Carpenter Family*, by C. Perrin Smith, Library of Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

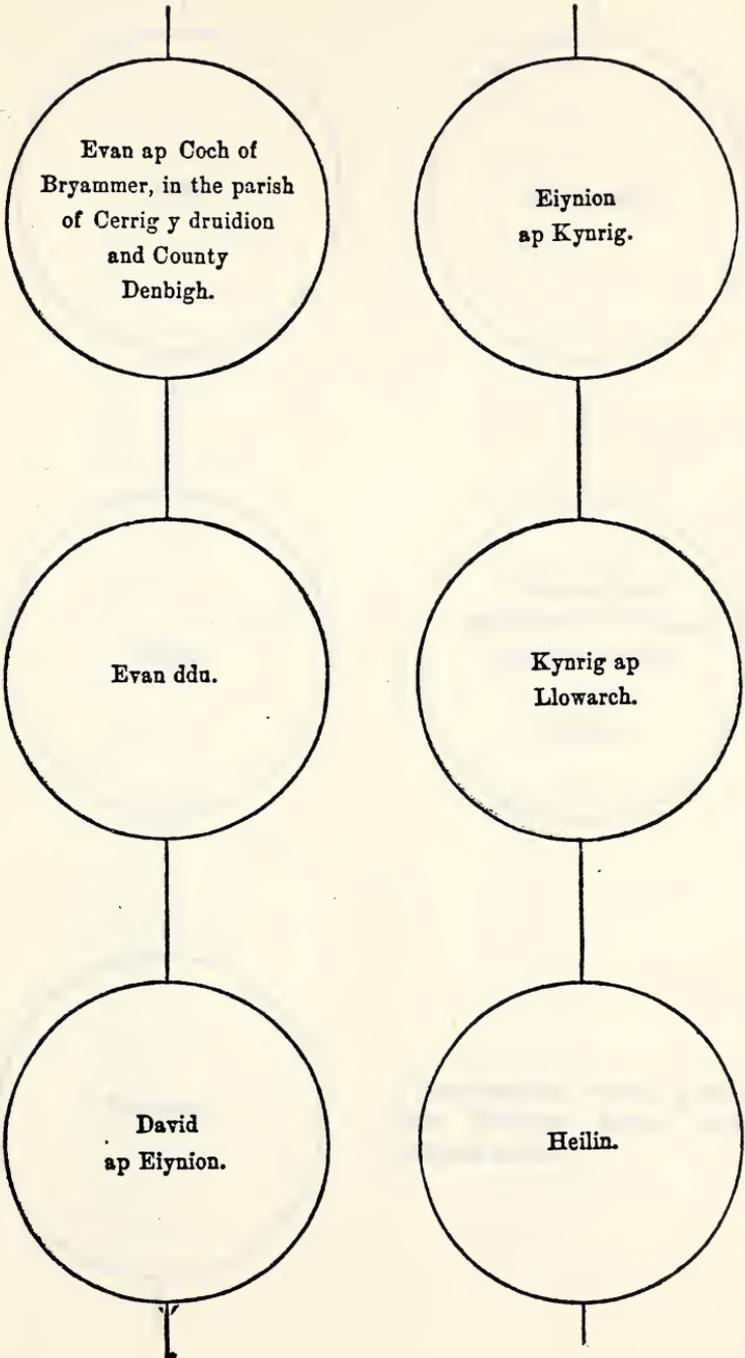
John ap Thomas, to whom reference has been made in a former number of this Magazine,¹ was an earnest, consistent, self-sacrificing Friend, but he clung to his ancestral history with all the tenacity and pride of a genuine Welshman. The subjoined genealogical paper appears to have been owned by his family ten years after he became a Friend, and, with whatever incredulity it may be received by others, they do not seem to have doubted it.

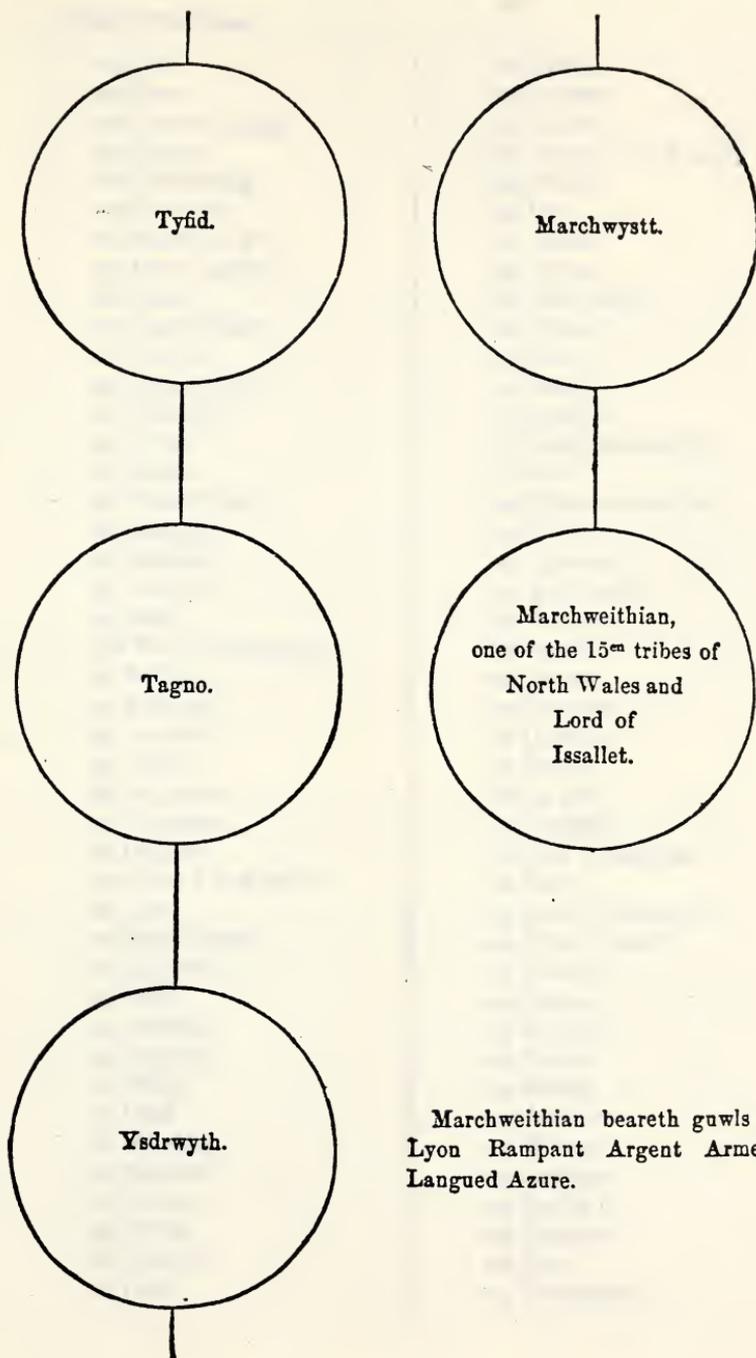
It is put on record here as a remarkable specimen of a Welsh pedigree, and without claiming anything more for it, it certainly deserves the respectful consideration which age should always command, the manuscript having crossed the ocean with the first emigrants, and having been carefully preserved by their descendants, in the family to which it belongs, for nearly two hundred years.

¹ Vol. iv. p. 301 et seq.

Pedigree of John ap Thomas, ap Hugh,
of Merionethshire, North Wales.







Marchweithian beareth guwls a
Lyon Rampant Argent Armed
Langued Azure.



Marchweithian

ap Llad	ap Urien
ap Llen	ap Andrew
ap Llanimod angel	ap Kerryr
ap Pasgen	(ne Thoryn o enw arall)
ap Urien redeg	ap Porrex
ap Cynvarch	ap Coel
ap Meirchion gul	ap Caddell
ap Grwst Ledlwm	ap Gerant
ap Cenan	ap Elidr mawr
ap Coel godebog	ap Morudd
ap Tegvan	ap Dan
ap Deheufraint	ap Seissyll
ap Tudbwyll	ap Cybelyn
ap Urban	ap Gwrgan sunsdrwth
ap Gradd	ap Beli
ap Runedlwyth	ap Dyfnwal moch mud
ap Rydeyrn	ap Dodion
ap Endigaidd	ap Cynvarch
ap Endeyrn	ap Aedd mawr
ap Enid	ap Antonius
(ne Elvid o enw arall)	ap Seissyllt
ap Eudog	ap Gorwst
ap Endollen	ap Riwallon
ap Avallach	ap Cunedda
ap Afleth	ap Regan
ap Beli mawr	Ferch Lŷr
ap Monogen	ap Bleuddut
ap Cappoir	ap Rum baladr bras
(ne Pabo o enw arall)	ap Leon
ap Pyrr	ap Brutus Darianlas
ap Saml Penissel	ap Evroc Cadarn
ap Rhytherich	ap Membyr
ap Eidiol	ap Medoc
ap Arthvael	ap Locrinus
ap Seissyllt	ap Brutus
ap Owain	ap Silvius
ap Caph	ap Ascanius
ap Bleuddut	ap Æneas
ap Meiriawn	ap Anchises
ap Gorwst	ap Capius
ap Clydno	ap Assaracus
ap Clydawr	ap Tros
ap Ithel	ap Erichthonius

ap Dardan
 ap Jupiter
 ap Saturnus
 ap Coelus
 ap Ciprius
 ap Chetim
 ap Javan
 ap Japheth

ap Noahen
 ap Lamech
 ap Methusalem
 ap Enos
 ap Seth
 ap Adda
 ap Duw.

This pedigree, as has been said, is here put on record merely as a rare relic of the past. To the antiquarian its analysis is an interesting one, which, however, cannot be more than imperfectly attempted here.

From John ap Thomas, A. D. 1682, to Marchweithian, sixteen generations, it was doubtless compiled from written records and family traditions and the aid of the herald bards, and may, without any great strain of credulity, be regarded as authentic. Of Marchweithian, the eleventh of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, full and satisfactory histories may be found in "The Cambrian Register," for 1795, page 151 (Philadelphia Library, 8650, O.), and in the "Annals and Antiquities of the County Families of Wales" (Philadelphia Library, 20,319, O.).¹

¹ These fifteen tribes or nobles of North Wales held their land by Baron Service, and were bound to particular ministerial attendance on their Princes besides what they were in general obliged to as subjects by homage and fealty.

"Marchweithian, the eleventh of these fifteen tribes of North Wales, was called Lord of Is-Aled (*i. e.*, of the lower (river) Aled); his lands were Carwed Fyndd Dincadfael, Prees, Berain, Llyweni, Gwytherin, and many other townships within the said hundred of Is-Aled. Pennant, in his tour of Wales, says he lived A. D. 720. The families descended from him are many, but the most eminent are these: Berain, now incorporated to the Llyweny by the marriage of Catherine, daughter and heir of Tudur ap Robert Fychan, Esq., of Berain, with Sir John Salusbury, of Llyweni, Knight. . . . Of Marchweithian are descended also Wynn of Foelas, Price of Rhiwlas, Ellis Price of Plas Jollin . . . Vaughan of Pant Glas, and many others. Marchweithian gave for his arms a Lion Rampant Argent, armed azure."

Catherine of Berain was one of the most famous women of Wales. She had four husbands, "each of a high and honorable house." A story is told of her, probably mere gossip, that on the way home from the funeral of her first husband she was asked in marriage by Morris Wynn, Esq., of Gwydir, but

From Marchweithian to Brutus, seventy-seven generations, it accords, for the most part, with the pedigrees of others of the fifteen tribes, sprung as many of them were from a common ancestry, an official illustration of which is seen in the return of the Commission appointed by Henry 7th, which has already been referred to (Powell's Hist., op. cit.).

That this old manuscript genealogy was made independently of this last, is, in other words, not a mere copy, is proved by the fact that, in some instances, it differs from it, and, what is interesting to note is, that where discrepancies occur the correctness of the old manuscript is proved by the line of descent as given in Percy Enderbie's History of Wales (op. cit.). In this book the histories of about fifty of those named in the old paper are given.¹

From Brute to Chetim (Kittim), the manuscript follows the accepted record of mythological history, Silvius, or as it is

excused herself as she had just become engaged to Sir Richard Clough! An intimation was, however, given her suitor that were she ever again a widow there might be a hope for him. In due course of time this hope was fulfilled, and she became his wife, surviving him some years, and marrying for her fourth husband Sir Edward Thelwall, of Plas y Ward. What with her many husbands and numerous progeny, she was often known as "Mam Cymru," "the Mother of Wales." Her picture is given in "Yorke's Royal Tribes," and "indicates much intelligence and firmness of character."

¹ The only coat of arms given in the old pedigree is that of *Marchweithian* [who] "beareth gules a Lyon rampant armed langued azure." In Enderbie's History of Wales those of many others who are on the old paper are given. It will be noticed that, like that of *Marchweithian*, they are nearly all but modifications of the arms of their great ancestor Brute.

Brutus. Brute. Or a Lyon¹ rampant gard Gules on his neck and shoulders 3 crowns in pale.

Locrinus Arma paterna

Rees ap Tewdor Gules a Lyon rampant within a border endented or incensed azure.

Rees Goch—Argent a Lyon rampant. Sable Coronne Or

Enyon Glyd Gules a Lyon rampant argt within a border of y^e 2^d ogresse.

The two following, though on the paper, differ from the preceding:—

Urien Redeg. Arg a chevron between 3 ravens Sable

Coel godebog Azure. 3 crowns or in pale

¹ The orthography and punctuation are that of the original.

sometimes written Iulus, being the son of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, the son of Anchises, and so on through Ericthonius, Dardan to Ciprius the father of Coelus. Here sacred and profane history become interlinked, and Kittim, the father of Ciprius, is recorded as the son of Javan, the son of Japheth, the son of Noah, thus agreeing with Genesis, chap. x., v. 1-5.

“The sons of Japheth were Gomer . . . and Javan. And the sons of Javan were Elishah and Tarshish, *Kittim* and Dodanim. By these were the isles of the Gentiles divided in their lands; every one after his tongue after their families in their nations.”

From this to its conclusion the old manuscript follows, of course, the sacred record.

THE DESCENDANTS OF JÖRAN KYN, THE FOUNDER
OF UPLAND.

BY GREGORY B. KEEN.

(Continued from page 360.)

KEEN—STILLE—AUSTIN—BARRY—CRATHORNE—ROKER—
MONTGOMERY—DALE.

73. SARAH KEEN,⁵ daughter of Jonas and Sarah (Dahlbo) Keen, was born in Pilesgrove Township, Salem Co., New Jersey, January 26, 1722. She became the second wife* of John Stille, second son of John and Gertrude Stille, of Moyamensing, Philadelphia Co., Pa., and grandson of Olof Peterson Stille, of Penningsby Manor, Länna Parish, Roslagen, Sweden, who emigrated to America in 1641.† Mr. Stille was born about 1692, and lived in Moyamensing, inheriting his father's land after the death of his mother, his elder brother William Stille dying without issue. He died December 29, 1746, "aged 54 years," and was buried with his parents in Gloria Dei Churchyard, Wicacoa. Mrs. Stille survived her husband, and was married by the Rev. William Sturgeon, Assistant-Minister of Christ Church, in Philadelphia, October 6, 1748, to Samuel Austin, only son of John Austin‡ and his

* Mr. Stille's first wife was Mary, daughter of Andrew and Anna Maria Wheeler, of Philadelphia County.

† For some account of Olof Stille see THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, vol. iii. p. 462. He was one of the Justices who condemned Evert Hendrickson, the Fin, for his assault on Jöran Kyn, formerly spoken of. His son, John Stille, was for many years a Warden of Gloria Dei Church.

‡ John Austin received from the Proprietor of Pennsylvania, November 1, 1683, patent of confirmation of a lot of ground, 50 by 178 feet (No. 151, accredited to "John Astin," in Holme's *Portraiture of Philadelphia*), in the vicinity of Third and Chestnut Streets, a portion of which was sold by him August 20, 1686, when he is styled "of the Town and County of Philadelphia, ship-carpenter," and another, August 4, 1687, when he is said to be "ship-carpenter, of the County of Bucks," whither he must have removed before November 11, 1686, when he was married (by Friends' ceremony) as

wife Jane Potts, of Philadelphia, Mrs. Stille being his second wife.* Mr. Austin was a joiner by trade, and resided on the eastern portion of property inherited from his father, on the north side of Mulberry Street, embracing stores and a wharf on the river. In May, 1760, he obtained a license to keep a ferry to New Jersey from that point, for which he paid the city a yearly rent of £30, a privilege renewed to Mrs. Austin and her son William after her husband's death.† Mr. Austin was elected a Common-Council-man of Philadelphia in 1742. He died in our city, August 6, 1767. Mrs. Austin died here, also, March 21, 1777.

By her husband John Stille, Sarah Keen had two children, born in Philadelphia County:

223. CHRISTIANA, b. in 1744. Spoken of in the account of her husband Reynold Keen (85).
224. A daughter, b. in 1746, who died in the third year of her age.

By her husband Samuel Austin, Sarah Keen had three children, born in Philadelphia:

225. WILLIAM, b. January 14, 1751. He inherited the eastern portion of his father's property on Mulberry Street, including the river front. During the Revolution he adhered to the royal cause, and was attainted of treason to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with forfeiture of his estate, which was purchased, however, by his brother, Isaac Austin (who sided with the Colonies), and finally

of that region. Mr. Austin afterwards returned to Philadelphia, where he followed the business of shipwright, purchasing, January 30, 1696, from Francis Rawle, a "bank lot," 102 by 250 feet, on the north side of Mulberry Street, from Front Street to the Delaware, which was divided among his heirs in 1722. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to his widow February 25, 1707-8. Mrs. Austin d. September 14, 1734.

* Mr. Austin's first wife was Mary, daughter of Edward Jarman, of Philadelphia, b. September 3, 1702, to whom he was m., by Friends' ceremony, April 25, 1723, and by whom he had several children.

† In a notification to the public in *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 26, 1761, of certain improvements at his ferry, Mr. Austin speaks of it as "carried on from the lower end of Arch Street, at the sign of the Boy and Boat, to the two Ferries of the Messieurs Cooper, in New Jersey, directly opposite to this." An engraving of the ferry, as it appeared in 1800, is given in Watson's *Annals*, continued by Hazard, vol. iii., opposite page 58.

restored to him.* He was kindly remembered in the will of his brother-in-law, Commodore Barry, who left him his "silver-hilted sword as a token of his esteem."† In 1801, or earlier, he removed to Charleston, S. C., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, which occurred on Sullivan's Island, August 31, 1814. His will is dated at Charleston, January 28, of that year. The bequest of a piano-forte seems to indicate his taste for music. He also left two portraits of himself, "one done in crayons, and the other in oil-colours." The residue of his estate, including the Arch Street Ferry, which he still owned, he devised to his grandnephew Samuel Austin, Jr., of Mannington Township, Salem Co., N. J., son of Samuel Austin, of Salem County, son of his brother Edward Austin. He married a lady (whose name has not been ascertained) who d. before 1781, leaving several children, all of whom but one, it is believed, d. young.

226. ISAAC, b. November, 1752. He inherited his father's property on the northeast corner of Arch and Water Streets, in our city, where he resided throughout his life, following the trade of watchmaker. He d., it is believed, unm., June 15, 1801.
227. SARAH, b. in 1754. She inherited part of her father's property on Arch Street, adjoining that of her brother William Austin. In company with other ladies of Gloria Dei Congregation, Wicacoa, under the direction of the Secretary of the Marine Committee, she made a flag of "stars and stripes," after the pattern adopted by Congress for the United States, June 14, 1777, and presented it to John Paul Jones, appointed the same day to command the *Ranger*, on which vessel he hoisted it, soon afterwards, at Portsmouth—the flag, doubtless, rendered historic by receiving the first salute granted the star-spangled banner in Europe, and by the fact of its display during the first action conducted under the new national emblem (that between the *Ranger* and *Drake*), as well as on *Le Bon*

* For various phases of these events, see *Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council*, May 21, 1778; April 12, 1779; Sept. 29, Nov. 1 and 11, and Dec. 26, 1780; May 8, 1781; and June 24, 1790; also *Minutes of Assembly*, Sept. 13, 15, 19, and Nov. 23, 1780; Aug. 4 and 6, 1784; and Feb. 18, 1785; and, lastly, a deed for the forfeited estate of William Austin from the "Trustees of the University of the State of Pennsylvania to Isaac Austin, gentleman," dated June 8, 1790 (recorded in Philadelphia, Deeds, D. 27, 118).

† This was, most likely, the sword carried by Barry during the war of the Revolution. Another, described in the Commodore's will as his "gold-hilted sword," he very appropriately bequeathed to his wife's kinsman, Commodore Dale: it was the one bestowed by Louis XVI. on John Paul Jones, in recognition of his great naval victories, and is, at present, in the custody of our Historical Society.

Homme Richard in her celebrated combat with the *Serapis*.* On the 7th of July, 1777, Miss Austin became the second wife† of Captain John Barry, the renowned first Commodore of the United States Navy. Her husband was the son of an Irish farmer, being born in Tacumshane, Wexford Co., Ireland, in 1745. Showing an early predilection for the sea, he was placed by his father on board of a merchantman, and when fifteen years of age took up his residence in the New World. Here he successfully followed his profession, and was for some time captain of a vessel pertaining to Mr. Reese Meredith,‡ of Philadelphia, through whom he formed the acquaintance of General Washington. At the beginning of the Revolution he was captain of the ship *Black Prince*, belonging to Mr. John Nixon,§ of our city (purchased by Congress, and converted into a man-of-war), a position he abandoned to serve in the cause of the Colonies against Great Britain. In February, 1776, he was appointed to command the *Lexington*, a little brig of fourteen 4 lb. guns, and a crew of seventy men, with which he cleared the coast of the small hostile cruisers that infested it (notwithstanding the presence of a British forty-two gun ship, and two frigates in the Capes of the Delaware), and captured, April 17, off the Capes of Virginia, the armed tender *Edward*, the first war-vessel taken by

* On these points see *Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society*, Second Series, vol. ii. pp. 193 *et seq.*; also Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble's *Three Historic Flags and Three September Victories* (Boston, 1874), and *History of the Flag of the United States of America* (Boston, 1880), pp. 273-5, 280-3. The former of Admiral Preble's works exhibits a heliotype, and the latter a wood-cut, of the flag of the *Richard*, which is now the property of Mr. Samuel Bayard Stafford, of Trenton, N. J. The statement with regard to the making of the flag for Captain Jones by the ladies of Gloria Dei Congregation rests on the testimony of Mrs. Barry, as related by her cousin, Mrs. Patrick Hayes, to the late Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, of Trenton. The Church books do not record such matters, and the newspapers of the period happen not to mention the incident.

† Captain Barry's first wife, Mary Barry, d. s. p. February 9, 1771, "aged 29 years and 10 months," and is buried in St. Mary's Cemetery, in Philadelphia.

‡ A prominent merchant, grandfather of Henry and Margaret Clymer, who married descendants of Jöran Kyn elsewhere spoken of.

§ A noted merchant, whose father, Richard Nixon, is said to have been a native of the same county in Ireland as Captain Barry. For an interesting sketch of him, see THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, vol. i. pp. 133 *et seq.* His daughter, Jane Nixon, married Thomas Mayne Willing, son of Thomas Willing by his wife Anne McCall, a descendant of Jöran Kyn hereafter mentioned.

an American cruiser bearing the Continental flag. In October he was ranked by Congress seventh on the list of naval Captains, and transferred to the frigate *Effingham*, of twenty-eight guns, then building at Philadelphia. During the suspension of navigation the following winter he obtained the command of a company of volunteers, and with some heavy cannon assisted in the military operations at Trenton. For a short time, also, he acted as Aide-de-Camp to General John Cadwalader. When the British gained possession of Philadelphia, he took the *Effingham* up the Delaware to save her from the enemy,* and became very useful in procuring supplies for the army in periods of necessity. On one occasion, proceeding with four row-boats down the river in the night, undiscovered by the English, to the vicinity of Port Penn, he captured, without loss, two ships, "transports from Rhode Island, loaded with forage (one mounting six four-pounders), with fourteen hands each," and a schooner "in the engineering department, mounting eight double-fortified four-pounders, and twelve four-pound howitzers, and manned with thirty-three men"—for which daring exploit he received the thanks of General Washington.† In September, 1778, he took command of the frigate *Raleigh*, of thirty-two guns, and went out to sea, but, meeting with a strong British squadron, was compelled to run her ashore, a misadventure in which, however, he gained great credit for gallantry of conduct. Captain Barry afterwards made several voyages to the West Indies, and was finally assigned to the *Alliance*, a frigate of thirty-two guns, on which he sailed in February, 1781, from Boston for L'Orient, conveying Colonel John Laurens, and his secretary, Major William Jackson,‡ on an embassy to the French court. During the passage he captured the

* In this he only temporarily succeeded, since the frigate was burned by the English May 7, 1778. For some account of an unpleasant controversy between Barry and the "Navy Board of the Middle Department" upon the subject of sinking the ship, see *The Historical Magazine*, vol. iii. pp. 202-4, and 250. Nearly all memoirs of this officer relate his rejection of a bribe offered by General Howe for the surrender of his vessel.

† For Washington's letter to Barry, dated "Head-quarters, 12 March, 1778," see Sparks's *Writings of George Washington*, vol. v. p. 271. The description of the hostile vessels in the text is taken from Captain Barry's report of the affair to General Washington, *ibid.*, foot-note.

‡ Afterwards Assistant Secretary at War under General Lincoln, Secretary of the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and Private Secretary of President Washington, for an excellent account of whom, accompanied by a portrait, see *THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE*, vol. ii. pp. 353-69. He married Elizabeth Willing, daughter of Thomas Willing and his wife Anne McCall, hereafter spoken of.

English privateer *Alert*. After landing Laurens and Jackson, he sailed from L'Orient, in company with the *Marquis de la Fayette*, of forty guns, bound to America with stores, and on the 2d of April fell in with and took two Guernsey privateers, the *Mars*, of thirty-four, and the *Minerva*, of ten guns. Parting with his consort and these prizes, Barry remained at sea, and on the 29th of May, after a severe conflict, in which he was seriously wounded, captured two English vessels, the *Atalanta* and *Trepassey*, of twenty, and fourteen guns, respectively. In the succeeding fall he refitted the *Alliance* (much damaged in this combat), and carried the *Marquis de la Fayette* and the *Comte de Noailles* to France; and subsequently cruised, with his usual success, in the West Indies. In March, 1782, on the same vessel, he left Havana for the purpose of conveying to our shores the American sloop-of-war *Luzerne*, bearing a large amount of specie, destined for the Bank of North America, a mission he accomplished, in spite of the attack of a British fleet, which he encountered. On the organization of the Navy of the United States, in 1794, Commodore Barry was appointed, by President Washington, Senior Officer, and directed to superintend the building of the frigate *United States*, of forty-four guns, which was launched at Philadelphia in 1797. On this vessel Barry sailed in July, of the following year,* and, accompanied by the *Delaware*, Captain Stephen Decatur, Senior, cruised for the defence of American commerce in the West Indies, where he captured, during the autumn, the French privateers *Sans Pareil* and *Jaloux*. Towards the close of 1798, and in 1799, he commanded a squadron of ten vessels, similarly employed, making their rendezvous at Prince Rupert's Bay, and took with his own ship the privateers *L'Amour de la Patrie* and *Tartuffe*. He continued to protect our merchantmen from depredation by the French in 1800, and was retained at the head of the Navy under the Peace Establish-

* Several of the officers and midshipmen, who went out with Commodore Barry in this ship, attained considerable distinction in the service. Among the former were Lieutenants, afterwards Commodores, Barron and Stewart; among the latter, Stephen Decatur, subsequently Commodore, and Richard Somers (brother-in-law of Mrs. Barry's cousin-german, William Jonas Keen), who acquired such fame at Tripoli. Jacob Jones and William Montgomery Crane joined the vessel soon afterwards, both of whom rose to the rank of Commodore. Admiral Preble (*History of the Flag*, p. 347) gives some account of "a water-colour painting" of this frigate, when commanded by Barry, executed by Mrs. Barry's cousin, Midshipman Thomas Hayes, and presented by his father, Patrick Hayes, to Commodore (afterwards Rear-Admiral) George Campbell Read, husband of Mrs. Hayes's cousin Elizabeth Dale.

ment Law of 1801, occupying that station until the close of his life. Commodore Barry was an original Member of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. He joined the Charitable Captains of Ships Club in 1769, and in 1779 was elected a Member of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. For several years after the Revolution he occupied a house No. 151 South Third Street, in our city, making his country-seat at Strawberry Hill, on the south side of Gunner's Run, opposite Peter Keen's plantation on "Poor Island," Philadelphia Co., before referred to. In 1800 he removed his city home to No. 71 South Sixth Street, in 1801 to No. 150 Chestnut Street, in 1802 to No. 126 Spruce Street, and finally, in 1803, to No. 186 Chestnut Street. In this house, situated between Ninth and Tenth Streets, Commodore Barry died September 13, 1803, from "an asthmatic affection with which he had been afflicted for many years." He is described as "above the ordinary stature, and of graceful and commanding person, expressing in his strongly-marked countenance the qualities of his mind and the virtues of his heart."* His "private life was as estimable as his public career was brilliant. In his domestic relations he was ingenuous, frank, and affectionate. In his intercourse with mankind his deportment procured an extensive circle of friends. Deeply impressed with religion, he exacted an observance of its ceremonies and duties on board of his ship, as well as in the retirement of private life. His lofty feelings of honour secured the confidence of the most illustrious men of the nation, and gave him an extensive influence in the various spheres in which his active life required him to move. The regard and admiration of General Washington, which he possessed to an eminent degree, were among the enviable fruits of his patriotic career. His public services were not limited by any customary rule of professional duty, but without regard to expense, danger, or labour, his devotion to his country kept him constantly engaged in disinterested acts of public utility."† Commodore Barry was a devout Catholic, his remains reposing in the cemetery of St. Mary's Church, on Fourth Street, above Spruce, in Philadelphia.‡ His statue is one of the four surrounding the figure

* *Encyclopædia Americana* (Philadelphia, 1836), article "John Barry."

† Sketch of Barry in *The National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, vol. ii. *q. v.* It is illustrated with an engraving of the Commodore from a portrait, by Gilbert Stuart, in the possession of the family of Captain Barry's nephew, the late Patrick Hayes, of Philadelphia, husband of Mrs. Barry's cousin-german, Elizabeth Keen. For accounts of some of Barry's engagements, see Cooper's *History of the Navy of the United States*.

‡ A representation of his tombstone, "erected by his affectionate widow" (with a copy of the inscription), is given in *Lossing's Pictorial Field-Book*

of Moses in the marble fountain erected by Catholic societies in Fairmount Park in 1876. Mrs. Barry became a convert to the religion of her husband two years after their marriage, and was baptized at St. Joseph's Chapel, in our city, July 21, 1779. After Commodore Barry's death she removed to a house on the south side of Chestnut Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets, where she continued to reside until her death, November 13, 1831. She had no issue, and is buried with Commodore Barry in St. Mary's Cemetery.

76. MARY KEEN,⁵ daughter of Jonas and Sarah (Dahlbo) Keen, was born in Pilesgrove Township, Salem Co., New Jersey, September 29, 1728. She m. (Register of Christ Church, Philadelphia), August 16, 1760, Jonathan Crathorne. The first mention of her husband met with is the record of his arrival in Philadelphia, April 20, 1749, in command of the vessel *Snow Sea Horse*, from the city of Lisbon, whither he made four voyages, in the same capacity, calling at Madeira and Fayal, during the next four years.* July 25, 1754, he reached our port, as Master of the ship *Union*, from Halifax, and sailed in her, from "Joseph Wharton's wharff, near the Swedes Church," for Cork and Swansea, the following October, carrying both freight and passengers, for the latter of which "extraordinary accommodations" are advertised.† He reached his place of destination in safety, and we hear of him afterwards at Chignecto, in the Bay of Fundy, from whence he writes, October 26, 1755, to Mr. Thomas Fayerweather at Boston: "I have lost my two bow anchors and was obliged to run the ship ashore and was in great danger of being lost, but thank God we have got her moored in a safe place. I am in the Government service and have to take in French

of the War of 1812, p. 101. In 1876 this monument was replaced by a "second," bearing substantially the same testimony to the public and private virtues of Commodore Barry.

* These as well as the subsequent items about Mr. Crathorne are gathered from various numbers of *The Pennsylvania Gazette*.

† Application "for freight or passage" to be made either to Captain Crathorne or "to William Griffiths, at his Store, in Second-street, between Spruce and Pine-streets." Mr. Griffiths was, at least, part-owner of the *Union*.

prisoners.”* Captain Crathorne arrived in our city from Nova Scotia the following July, and made another trip to the same place during the summer, coming back from Halifax in October. His next voyage was to the city of Liverpool. Returning in September, 1757, still in command of the *Union*, he paid two more visits to Lisbon, and then abandoned his life on the ocean for a home in Philadelphia. In 1759, the year before his marriage to Miss Keen, he formed a partnership with Benjamin Jackson in the mustard and chocolate mill, known then and to this day as the Globe Mill, on the west side of Germantown Road, between the present Canal Street and Girard Avenue, Crathorne residing at their store in Letitia Court, “nearly opposite the lower end of the Jersey Market,” where were sold choice wines, coffee, and spices. Captain Crathorne’s fortune enabling them to enlarge their works, in *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, of January 17, 1760, they announce, “they have at a very Considerable Expence erected Mills and other Machines at the Mill in the Northern Liberties of the city, formerly called the Governor’s Mill” (the old name of the Globe Mill),† where they pursued their business jointly until October, 1765, when Mr. Crathorne bought Jackson out, and continued it alone the remaining two years of his life. Captain Crathorne was one of the organizers of the Charitable Captains of Ships Club, instituted July 4, 1765, incorporated in 1770 as “The Society for the Relief of Poor, Aged, and Infirm Masters of Ships, their Widows, and Children,” which still exists. He is numbered by Colonel Bradford, in 1764, among the subscribers to *The Pennsylvania Journal*. He died in Philadelphia in August, 1767, and was buried the 11th in Christ Church Ground. Letters of administration on his estate (valued at £5000) were granted to Mrs.

* Letter in the possession of Mr. Chas. R. Hildeburn. No evidence exists that Captain Crathorne brought Acadian prisoners to Philadelphia: some three cargoes of them arrived the year before, and none other. He may have carried troops or come for provisions.

† For references to the “Governor’s Mill,” so called because it was erected for and owned by William Penn, see letters of Penn and Logan in their *Correspondence*, published by the Historical Society, vol. i. pp. 60, 96, 127.

Crathorne the 22d. The latter soon after removed from her former residence to a "house at the corner of Letitia Court in Market Street," continuing the manufacture of "the articles of mustard and chocolate" (to use the words of her advertisement in the *Gazette*) "at those incomparable mustard and chocolate works at the Globe Mill, on Germantown Road." On the 12th of October, 1771, Mrs. Crathorne was married (Register of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia) to Thomas Roker, a merchant of our city. Mr. Roker adhered to the royal cause at the time of the Revolution, and, being attainted of treason to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, suffered the confiscation of his estate in 1778. Mrs. Roker died in May, 1780, and was buried the 28th in Christ Church Ground.

By her first husband, Jonathan Crathorne, Mary Keen had three children, born in Philadelphia:

228. JOSEPH, b. February 2, 1762. He became a sea-captain in the merchant service of Philadelphia, where he d. unm. July 20, 1803, and was bur. in Christ Church Ground.

229. MARY, b. August 4, 1765. She was m. by the Rev. Robert Blackwell, Assistant-Minister of Christ and St. Peter's Churches, Philadelphia, November 3, 1785, to John Montgomery, of Philadelphia, son of James Montgomery, of Eglinton, Monmouth Co., New Jersey,* by his wife Esther, daughter of John and Susan Wood.† Mr. Montgomery was b. at Eglinton, July 7, 1750, and, parting with his share of his grandfather's estate (on Doctor's Creek, about two miles from Allentown), before he was twenty years of age, removed to our city, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits on Water

* Grandson of William Montgomerie, of Brigend (Bridgend), in the Parish of Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland, who m. Isabel, daughter of Robert Burnett, one of the Proprietors of East Jersey, a connection which resulted in Mr. Montgomerie's emigration to our country. For a statement of Mr. John Montgomery's descent from Roger de Montgomerie, a Neustrian Count of the ninth century, see *A Genealogical History of the Family of Montgomery*, by Thomas Harrison Montgomery (Philadelphia, 1863). I am indebted to Mr. Montgomery for most of my information about Jonathan Crathorne, as well as for very kind assistance in other portions of this family history.

† Granddaughter of William Wood, a native of Leicestershire, England, who came to America in the "Flie-boat *Martha*" in the autumn of 1677, and, marrying his fellow-passenger, Mary Parnell, settled in the neighbourhood of Burlington, N. J.

Street, between Market and Arch, in company with his younger brother William. He sided with the Colonies in the war of the Revolution, and, in March, 1777, was elected a Member of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, with which he served in New Jersey in the summers of 1779 and 1780, and a third time (to quell the mutiny of the Pennsylvania line) in January, 1781, retiring to Honorary Membership May 6, 1792. He was a Common-Councilman of Philadelphia from 1792 until his death, which took place at his residence, No. 7 Mulberry Street, in our city, March 16, 1794. In an obituary notice in the *American Daily Advertiser*, of the 20th of this month, attributed by Mr. Montgomery's widow to her husband's friend and physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, he is thus spoken of: "On Monday afternoon were interred in Christ Church graveyard the remains of John Montgomery, merchant, of this city. The numerous and respectable body of citizens, who attended his plain and republican funeral, evinced the high ideas entertained of the public and private merits of this excellent citizen. As a merchant, he exhibited for twenty years uniform industry, integrity, and punctuality. His *word* was a *bond* to all who transacted business with him. His virtues of a citizen commanded esteem and respect wherever they were known. The weakness of his constitution, which laid the foundation of the disorder which conveyed him to the grave, was thought to have been induced by the toils and dangers to which he exposed himself as a member of the Philadelphia troop of horse during the late war. He loved order, as well as liberty, and was no less attached to the present wise and equal government of his country, than he was to its Independence. As a son, a brother, a husband, a father, and a friend, he will never cease to live in the bosoms of those to whom he sustained these tender relations." Mrs. Montgomery survived her husband more than half a century, dying in Philadelphia, October 15, 1848. She is bur. with her husband in Christ Church Ground. They left issue.*

230. DOROTHY, b. April 24, 1767. She was m. by the Rt. Rev. William White, at the house of her cousin-german, Isaac Austin, on the northeast corner of Arch and Water Streets, Philadelphia, September 15, 1791, to Richard Dale, eldest son of Winfield Dale, a respectable shipwright of the parish of Portsmouth, Norfolk Co.,

* For whom see Mr. Montgomery's work just mentioned, and *Account of the Meeting of the Descendants of Colonel Thomas White, of Maryland*, pp. 152-3, 175-6 (Philadelphia, 1879). A portrait of Mrs. Montgomery, by Jacob Eichholtz, is in the possession of her grandson John T. Montgomery, Esq., of our city.

Va.,* by his wife Ann Sutherland, mother (by a second husband) of Captain James Cooper, who m. Miss Crathorne's cousin Sarah Keen, daughter of Reynold and Christiana (Stille) Keen, hereafter mentioned. Mr. Dale was b. in Norfolk County, November 6, 1756. Losing his father when he was only ten years old, he made a voyage to Liverpool in 1768, in a vessel commanded by an uncle, and, imbibing a taste for life on the sea, was apprenticed in 1770 to a worthy merchant and ship-owner of Norfolk. In this position he made several trips to the West Indies, and in 1775 had risen to the station of chief mate of a large brig. In the spring of 1776 he relinquished the merchant service, and was entered as Lieutenant in a light cruiser belonging to the Province of Virginia, but was soon after captured by a tender of the frigate *Liverpool*, and induced to adopt the royal cause—a resolution presently rescinded, not, however, till he had been severely wounded in an encounter with his fellow-colonists. On a return-voyage from Bermuda, during the summer, he found opportunity to renew his allegiance to his Province, his vessel falling in the way of Captain Barry, who immediately accepted him as a Midshipman on the *Lexington*. Captain Barry's successor, Captain William Hallock, promoted him to Master's Mate, but on a return-voyage from Cape François his brig was taken by the British frigate *Pearl* (according to some, by the *Liverpool*), and Dale found himself once more a prisoner. Being exchanged in January, 1777, he rejoined the *Lexington*, which had been snatched from her prize-officer by his captives, and was now commanded by Captain Henry Johnston, and sailed in her in March, bearing despatches from Baltimore to Bordeaux. On her arrival at that haven his brig was attached to a small squadron under the orders of Captain Lambert Wickes, which accomplished a bold and destructive cruise, making the entire circuit of Ireland, though eventually chased into a French port by a line-of-battle ship. The brig got to sea again on the 18th of September, but, the very next day, after a stubborn conflict, was captured by the English cutter *Alert*, commanded by Lieutenant, afterwards Admiral Bazely, with an armament of ten sixes and a strong crew. The prize was taken into Plymouth, and Dale was thrown into Mill Prison, with the rest of the officers, charged with high treason. With Captain Johnston and several others he effected his escape the following February, but had the misfortune to be recaptured in London, and was again consigned to his former

* Son of Richard and Susannah Dale, of Norfolk County, Va. For information as to the ancestry of Commodore Dale, with some particulars of his career, I am indebted to the politeness of his grandson Richard Dale, Esq., of Philadelphia.

dungeon. A second attempt to regain his liberty (in the disguise of a British uniform) was more successful, and reaching L'Orient he joined the force under Paul Jones as Master's Mate, and was in time promoted by the discerning Commodore to be First Lieutenant of his own ship, *Le Bon Homme Richard*. In this capacity he sailed from Groix, August 15, 1779, and participated in the memorable events of that noted cruise along the British coast. He enjoyed the full confidence of his famous captain, and was selected to command the boats in the projected attack on Leith, prevented, it will be remembered, by a heavy squall and gale. In the celebrated battle, off Flamborough Head, on the 19th of September, with the *Serapis*, he was the only Lieutenant on board the *Richard*, being stationed on the gun-deck, where he commanded in chief, his proper personal division, the forward guns, bringing him particularly into the hottest of the work. "It is known that Jones was much pleased with his deportment, which, in truth," says Fenimore Cooper,* "was every way worthy of his own. When the alarm was given that the ship was sinking, Dale went below himself to ascertain the real state of the water, and his confident and fearless report cheered the men to renewed exertions." He afterwards mustered the English prisoners, whom the master-at-arms had inconsiderately released, and set them earnestly to work at the pumps, to avert the threatened calamity. When the enemy struck, Dale received permission from Jones to take possession of the prize, and swinging himself off by a part of the rigging of the *Serapis*, alighted alone on the quarter-deck of the conquered ship. Here he accepted the submission of Captain Pearson, and at once passed that officer and the English First Lieutenant on board of the *Richard*. Not until the action was ended did Lieutenant Dale discover that he

* *Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers*, vol. ii. p. 248. For fuller details concerning the life and character of Commodore Dale, see the excellent biography of him from which the above extract is taken. Charles W. Goldsborough, in *The United States' Naval Chronicle* (vol. i. p. 21), speaking of the combat between the *Richard* and *Serapis*, thus praises Dale: "No commander was ever more ably or faithfully seconded than was Captain Jones by this gallant officer, to whom a large share of the credit of the action justly attaches." A good account of this famous sea-fight, carefully collated from many sources, is given in Henry B. Dawson's *Battles of the United States*. Mr. Richard Dale possesses a curious representation of it painted on glass by a sailor of the *Richard*. The British ship *Countess of Scarborough*, said to have fired at least one broadside at the *Richard* before her capture by the *Pallas*, was named in honour of the mother of the Seventh Earl of Scarborough, who married Anna Maria Herring, a descendant of Jöran Kyn hereafter mentioned.



RICHARD DALE ESQ.

President of the Washington Benevolent Society

Ph. M. 1811

had been severely wounded during the fight, by a splinter, in the ankle and foot. He accompanied Jones on the *Alliance* from the Texel to L'Orient, and in the controversy, which ensued between the Commodore and the French Captain Landais, warmly sided with the former, even offering to head a party to recover that ship by force. He returned with Jones to America in the *Ariel*,* still holding the post of First Lieutenant, arriving in Philadelphia, February 18, 1781. On the 14th of April following, the thanks of Congress were voted to Captain Jones for his "good conduct and eminent services," and to Lieutenant Dale and his associates, "for their steady affection to the cause of their country, and the bravery and perseverance they had manifested therein." He was now regularly put on the list of Lieutenants in the Continental Navy by the Marine Committee of Congress (his former appointments having proceeded from the agents of the Government in Europe), and was pressed by Jones to continue with him on the *America*. This he declined, however, to do, and the following June joined the *Trumbull*, of twenty-eight guns, as First Lieutenant under Captain James Nicholson. In August this vessel encountered the *Iris* and *Monk*, of thirty-two, and eighteen guns, respectively, and after an unequal conflict was forced to yield, Dale being wounded in the battle, and suffering his fourth capture. He was taken into New York, paroled on Long Island, and exchanged in November. No new service offering in the Navy, which had lost most of its ships, Dale obtained a furlough, and joined a large letter-of-marque, called the *Queen of France*, carrying twelve guns, as her First Officer. Soon after he was appointed to the command of the same vessel, and in the spring of 1782 sailed for France, making many captures by the way, and beating off an English privateer, of fourteen guns. He returned to Philadelphia in February, 1783, and, in common with most of the officers of the Navy, was honorably discharged from the service upon the proclamation of peace. Desiring still to continue in the maritime career he became part-owner of a large ship, and sailed in her, as Master, for London in the following December. Subsequently he embarked in the East India trade,

* Mr. Dale has a letter from Commodore Jones to his grandfather, dated "L'Orient, Nov^r. 7, 1780," directing the latter to proceed to Morlaix, to apprehend three officers and four men of the *Ariel*, who had deserted the service, and authorizing him to enlist twenty sailors for their ship, whom he was to bring to L'Orient "as soon as possible." This was after the first attempt of that vessel to leave Groix, when she was rebuffed by "a tremendous gale of wind off the Penmarks," on which occasion, says Cooper, "Dale showed all the coolness of his character, and the resources of a thorough seaman."

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going to Canton as First Mate in the *Alliance* (the only voyage that vessel made after her purchase from the United States by Robert Morris), besides commanding other fine ships. When the Government, in 1794, began the organization of the present Navy, Dale was appointed the fourth Captain, and ordered to superintend the construction of the frigate *Chesapeake* at Norfolk, to be employed against Algiers, which work, however, was suspended on the signing of a treaty with that quasi-hostile power. Returning to the Canton trade, he continued engaged in it till 1798, when the Government again required his services in consequence of the unfriendly state of our relations with France. The fast merchant-ship *Ganges*, then commanded by him, was purchased by the United States, suitably equipped for service, and restored to Captain Dale to be used on the coast as a cruiser. "In consequence of this arrangement," says Cooper, "he was the first officer who ever got to sea under the pennant of the present navy." Certain questions arising, however, as to rank, Dale declined serving till they could be determined, and, obtaining a furlough, sailed once more for Canton in May, 1799, in charge of a strong letter-of-marque. On his return from this voyage he found his place on the list of Captains settled according to his views of honour,* and in May, 1801, took command of a squadron of observation about to leave Hampton Roads for the Mediterranean Sea, comprising the *President*, Capt. James Barron, the *Philadelphia*, Capt. Samuel Barron, the *Essex*, Capt. William Bainbridge,† all frigates, of forty-four, thirty-eight, and thirty-two guns, respectively, and the *Enterprise*, a schooner of twelve guns, Lieut. Com. Andrew Sterrett. Commodore Dale hoisted his broad pennant on the *President*, and anchored at Gibraltar July 1. By blockading the Tripolitan Admiral in this port, appearing off Algiers and Tunis, and paying a visit to Tripoli, he was enabled, in spite of the embarrassing nature of his instructions from President Jefferson, to protect American vessels from capture, so long as he commanded in the

* A statement of the nature of this controversy appears in Goldsborough's *Naval Chronicle*, vol. i. pp. 288 *et seq.* A letter (in the possession of Mr. Dale) addressed to Captain Dale by the Hon. Benjamin Stoddert, Secretary of the Navy, August 30, 1798, compliments him on his bravery, and desires him not to quit the service until the point at issue have been determined against him—advice which Captain Dale, however, saw reasons for not accepting.

† The noted Commodore who captured the *Java* in the war of 1812. A daughter of this brave officer of the Navy married Mrs. Dale's cousin Thomas Hayes, mentioned in a preceding foot-note.

Mediterranean.* In March, 1802, he sailed for Hampton Roads, where he arrived in April, and was ordered next autumn to hold himself in readiness to resume his former post. Ascertaining, however, that he was to be sent out without a captain in his own ship, and regarding this as a descent in rank, he resigned his commission in the Navy, being at that time third Captain on the list. He passed the rest of his days with his family in Philadelphia, residing until 1811 in a house purchased by him in 1800, on the north side of Chestnut Street, about a hundred feet east of Ninth, from 1812 to 1817 in one situated on the north side of Spruce Street, between Third and Fourth, at the corner of Bingham's Court, and from the latter year until his death in a dwelling erected under his supervision on a lot leased from the Rev. Dr. Robert Blackwell, on the north side of Pine Street, between Second and Third, now No. 231. "Amiable and generous in the relations of private life, as he had been faithful and distinguished in his country's dangerous service, he won esteem by the dignity of his personal demeanour, the strength of his intellectual qualities, the uprightness and liberality of his views, the sincerity and value of his friendship, and the frankness of his hospitality."† He became a Member of the State Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania. In 1784 he joined the Society for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Masters of Ships. In January, 1803, he was elected a Director of the Insurance Company of North America, but resigned the following July, when he was chosen one of the first Board of the Union Insurance Company, which he helped to organize, and of which he continued a Director the remainder of his life, acting as President from September, 1824, to July, 1825. He was a Federalist in politics, and was unanimously elected, February 20, 1813, the first President of the Washington Benevolent Society of Pennsylvania, which included quite a number of Mrs. Dale's relations.‡ In this capacity he dedicated Washington Hall in Philadelphia, October 1, 1816. "His religious character," says the Rt. Rev. William Meade, Bishop

* For Commodore Dale's account of these operations, in letters to the Secretary of the Navy, see Goldsborough's *Naval Chronicle*, vol. i. pp. 193 *et seq.*

† Sketch of Dale in *The National Portrait Gallery*, vol. iii. The engraving illustrating it is from a portrait by J. Wood.

‡ Besides her cousin Sarah Milner's husband, John Donaldson, already spoken of in that connection, her three nephews, Austin, James, and John Crathorne Montgomery, sons of John and Mary (Crathorne) Montgomery, and John Cooke Keen, James Cooke Keen, Joseph Swift Keen, Caleb Hand, and John Hand, Jr., sons and sons-in-law of John and Mildred (Cooke) Keen.

of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia,* “for many years before his death, was as marked as his military one had been.” For several years he represented St. James’s Congregation in the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Pennsylvania, was for some time a Member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, and a Trustee of the Episcopate Fund, and was a Delegate to the General Convention of 1817. He took a lively interest in the founding of St. Stephen’s Church in Philadelphia, erected for Mrs. Dale’s nephew, the Rev. James Montgomery. He died at his residence in Pine Street, February 24, 1826, and was buried in Christ Church Ground. Mrs. Dale survived her husband, and removed to a house built by her on the south side of Walnut Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, now No. 1108. Here she lived until her death, which occurred September 4, 1832. She lies buried with Commodore Dale.† They left issue.‡

By her second husband, Thomas Roker, Mary Keen had one child:

231. PHILIP, who d. unm.

* *Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia*, vol. i. p. 278 *q. v.* Bishop Meade made his home with Commodore Dale during sessions of the General Convention in Philadelphia. *The Mariner, a Poem in Two Cantos*, by Archibald Johnston (Philadelphia, 1818), was dedicated to Commodore Dale, “in consideration of his having been the first Commander-in-Chief of the United States’ Navy [a statement, of course, not quite correct]; of his being an active and a liberal advocate for the establishment of the Evangelical Marine Societies, and for the promotion of the missionary cause in general; as well as an ardent lover of the rational improvement and true happiness of society, and thus an honour to his country.”

† For the epitaphs on the tombstones of Commodore and Mrs. Dale, see Clark’s *Inscriptions in the Burial Grounds of Christ Church*. A portrait of Commodore Dale, by Eichholtz (from which the accompanying engraving is taken) is in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Commodore William Ronckendorf, U. S. N., and a fine copy of the same, by Thomas Sully, is owned by Mr. Richard Dale, who also has a portrait of his grandmother, Mrs. Dorothy Dale, by Eichholtz.

‡ Two daughters have been mentioned in former foot-notes. Their second son, Commander John Montgomery Dale, U. S. N., married Mary Willing, also a descendant of Jöran Kyn.

(To be continued.)

RECORDS OF CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.

BURIALS, 1709-1760.

CONTRIBUTED BY CHARLES R. HILDEBURN.

(Continued from page 357.)

Sept. 11, 1713.	Jackson,	Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas and
Jan. 10, 1734-5.	"	Dorothy. [Elizabeth.
Aug. 4, 1738.	"	John, son of William.
Aug. 29, 1741.	"	John, son of William.
Sept. 9, 1741.	"	John.
July 11, 1747.	"	Mary, dau. of Robert.
June 26, 1749.	"	Elizabeth, dau. of Robert.
Oct. 30, 1754.	"	Joseph, son of Robert.
Mar. 29, 1756.	"	— wife of William.
Aug. 23, 1738.	Jacobs,	James, son of James.
May 18, 1748.	"	John.
Aug. 28, 1747.	Jacquet,	Elizabeth.
Sept. 23, 1741.	James,	William, son of William.
Dec. 19, 1742.	"	Elizabeth, wife of William.
Oct. 16, 1750.	"	Mary, wife of Thomas.
Nov. 22, 1752.	"	James.
April 22, 1754.	"	Thomas.
July 10, 1749.	Janin,	Joseph, son of Joseph.
Oct. 19, 1712.	Jannison,	Elizabeth, wife of Thomas.
Dec. 15, 1712.	"	Thomas.
Feb. 16, 1755.	Jarrard,	Ann.
Nov. 25, 1756.	Jarret,	Edward.
Dec. 9, 1732.	Jenkins,	Sarah, dau. of Benjamin.
Mar. 11, 1732-3.	"	Matthew.
Nov. 30, 1734.	"	Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin.
Jan. 7, 1736-7.	"	Henry. Seaman.
Oct. 27, 1741.	"	Richard, son of Robert.
Aug. 28, 1744.	"	Benjamin.
Sept. 10, 1759.	"	Rhodah, dau. of Charles.
Feb. 8, 1746-7.	Jenney.	Catharine, wife of Robert, minister of the Parish.
Mar. 30, 1759.	Jennings.	Perry, son of John.
Dec. 7, 1759.	"	John, son of John.
Jan. 2, 1748-9.	Jewel,	Robert.
Aug. 20, 1722.	Joblin,	Mary.

Aug. 28, 1711.	Joce,	John.
May 17, 1712.	John,	Injon.
Jan. 20, 1727-8.	Johns,	Thomas.
Nov. 11, 1735.	"	Philip. Pall.
Feb. 7, 1726-7.	Johnson,	Richard. Sailor.
Jan. 8, 1729-30.	"	Joseph, son of John.
Jan. 15, 1731-2.	"	John, son of John.
Aug. 22, 1734.	"	Mary, wife of William.
Jan. 6, 1736-7.	"	William, son of John.
Jan. 19, 1736-7.	"	Susannah, dau. of John.
Sept. 27, 1739.	"	Edward.
July 10, 1743.	"	Margaret, dau. of George.
Feb. 15, 1754.	"	Elizabeth, dau. of Samuel.
Aug. 10, 1754.	"	Anne, dau. of Samuel.
Aug. 14, 1755.	"	—— son of Richard.
July 5, 1756.	"	—— dau. of Samuel.
Nov. 9, 1756.	"	—— son of Patrick.
Oct. 11, 1757.	"	Philip, son of Samuel.
Aug. 20, 1758.	"	Joseph, son of Samuel.
Oct. 27, 1758.	"	—— son of Samuel.
Sept. 16, 1759.	"	—— child of James.
Sept. 16, 1759.	"	—— child of James.
Dec. 7, 1759.	"	James, son of Thomas.
Nov. 24, 1712.	Johnston,	Robert.
Sept. 11, 1747.	"	James, son of Hugh.
July 6, 1753.	"	Garret, son of Garret.
May 8, 1712.	Jones,	Samuel. [Dorothy.
Aug. 5, 1713.	"	Hannah, dau. of Daniel and
Aug. 18, 1715.	"	Thomas, son of Thomas and Sarah.
May 21, 1717.	"	Martha, dau. of Thomas and
Oct. 4, 1720.	"	William. [Sarah.
Nov. 25, 1722.	"	John.
Nov. 3, 1726.	"	Robert, of Tortola. Gent.
Feb. 28, 1726-7.	"	Lewis.
Sept. 9, 1728.	"	Somerset, son of Mr. Francis.
Sept. 26, 1729.	"	Sarah, dau. of John.
July 30, 1732.	"	Margaret, wife of George.
Feb. 15, 1732-3.	"	Catharine.
Feb. 18, 1732-3.	"	Dorothy.
Mar. 20, 1732-3.	"	Mary, wife of William.
Jan. 6, 1733-4.	"	Sarah, dau. of Daniel.
Nov. 14, 1734.	"	Reese.
Mar. 7, 1734-5.	"	Rebecca, dau. of John.
June 12, 1735.	"	Dickinson, son of Mr. Francis.

Nov. 24, 1736.	Jones,	Ellis, son of Griffith.
Dec. 23, 1736.	"	Isaac, son of William.
Dec. 27, 1736.	"	Elizabeth, dau. of John.
Dec. 2, 1737.	"	Thomas.
Mar. 17, 1739-40.	"	Thomas, son of Thomas.
Sept. 30, 1740.	"	George Rice.
May 13, 1741.	"	alias Bullock, Mary.
Sept. 5, 1741.	"	Robert.
Oct. 6, 1741.	"	Sarah, dau. of John.
Nov. 17, 1741.	"	George.
Jan. 10, 1741-2.	"	Francis.
Oct. 18, 1742.	"	Ann, wife of Daniel.
Nov. 22, 1742.	"	Margaret. Widow.
May 30, 1743.	"	John.
July 17, 1743.	"	Daniel.
June 21, 1744.	"	Thomas, son of John.
July 10, 1744.	"	John.
May 21, 1745.	"	Humphrey.
May 26, 1745.	"	Doctor Evan.
Feb. 9, 1745-6.	"	Anne, wife of John.
June 13, 1746.	"	Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas.
June 28, 1746.	"	Joseph, son of Elizabeth, widow.
July 20, 1746.	"	Mary, dau. of John.
Oct. 4, 1747.	"	Moses, son of John the pilot.
Feb. 1, 1747-8.	"	Sarah.
Mar. 27, 1747-8.	"	John.
April 9, 1748.	"	Evan.
Aug. 22, 1748.	"	John, son of John.
June 29, 1749.	"	John.
July 5, 1749.	"	—— widow of Doctor.
Oct. 22, 1750.	"	Mary, dau. of John.
Dec. 2, 1750.	"	Catharine.
Dec. 11, 1750.	"	Hugh.
Feb. 23, 1750-1.	"	John, son of John.
May 1, 1752.	"	Thomas.
May 5, 1752.	"	Jane.
Nov. 9, 1754.	"	Isaac, son of John.
Aug. 12, 1755.	"	Amos.
Oct. 14, 1755.	"	William, son of John.
July 29, 1756.	"	Joseph.
Sept. 17, 1756.	"	—— son of William.
Oct. 24, 1756.	"	—— dau. of John.
Oct. 27, 1756.	"	—— dau. of John.
May 19, 1759.	"	David.

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1960	4	1960	4
1960	3	1960	3
1960	2	1960	2
1960	1	1960	1

Aug. 9, 1759.	Jones,	Samuel.
Oct. 29, 1759.	"	Thomas, son of Isaac.
Oct. 13, 1758.	Jonns,	John.
June 30, 1751.	Jons,	Joanna, wife of Joseph.
Nov. 3, 1732.	Jordan,	Joseph, of Barbadoes.
April 12, 1755.	Josiah,	Emanuel.
Oct. 4, 1713.	Joyce,	Margaret.
Aug. 6, 1736.	Jublise,	Jonathan, son of Thomas.
Oct. 3, 1716.	Justice,	John.
July 19, 1725.	Kane,	William, son of Abel and Ann.
June 1, 1747.	Kappock,	Elizabeth, wife of James.
Sept. 7, 1741.	Karney,	Samuel.
May 10, 1741.	Katelon,	James.
May 27, 1722.	Kay,	Thomas.
Aug. 7, 1749.	Kearn,	Mary.
Aug. 29, 1747.	Kearsley,	Anne, wife of Doctor John.
Nov. 5, 1756.	Kearsly,	Elizabeth.
Dec. 13, 1759.	Keen,	William, son of William.
Dec. 30, 1759.	Keene,	Margaret, dau. of William.
April 10, 1736.	Kees,	Mary, wife of Richard.
Dec. 7, 1741.	"	Robert.
Dec. 11, 1736.	Keilgh,	Charles, son of Hugh Basil.
April 25, 1742.	Keiny,	John. Strangers' Ground.
Jan. 25, 1727-8.	Keirle,	Margaret.
Aug. 1, 1740.	Keith,	The Lady Anne.
Mar. 22, 1740-1.	"	Ann, wife of Laurence.
Oct. 6, 1741.	"	Alexander Henry.
Oct. 10, 1749.	"	Tomasin.
Aug. 18, 1754.	"	William, son of Cornelius.
Jan. 7, 1755.	"	Elizabeth, wife of Cornelius.
Oct. 15, 1731.	Kelley,	Richard.
Oct. 27, 1756.	Kemble,	Hezekiah.
May 5, 1728.	Kempster,	Joseph, son of Jonathan.
Oct. 14, 1755.	Kenard,	Margaret.
Aug. 11, 1743.	Kendall,	Rowland. Poor.
July 17, 1745.	Kenel,	William, son of John.
June 30, 1753.	Kennedy,	Mary, dau. of Patrick.
May 8, 1750.	Kennel,	Samuel, son of John. [wife.
July 15, 1745.	Kenney,	Mary, dau. of Wm. Lane's
Mar. 11, 1747-8.	Kenoby,	Elizabeth, dau. of John.
Jan. 13, 1739-40.	Kensey,	Elizabeth, dau. of William.
Nov. 11, 1750.	Kent,	Sarah, wife of William.
Dec. 11, 1750.	"	William.
Mar. 29, 1759.	Kern,	John.

Aug. 29, 1716.	Kerney,	Augtatia, dau. of Philip.
Dec. 24, 1718.	Kersleays,	—— child of Doctor John.
Nov. 22, 1718.	Kerrye,	Samuel.
Nov. 25, 1742.	Keys,	Richard, Junior.
Dec. 28, 1742.	"	Richard, Senior.
Aug. 3, 1748.	"	George, son of Andrew.
Aug. 12, 1752.	"	Joseph, son of Andrew.
Nov. 13, 1756.	"	—— dau. of Andrew.
Oct. 21, 1759.	Killinger,	Judith, wife of George.
July 16, 1734.	Kilpatrick,	Elizabeth, wife of Hugh.
Sept. 27, 1758.	Kimble,	Mary, dau. of Hezekiah.
Dec. 16, 1709.	King,	John, son of Thomas and Re- becca.
July 22, 1717.	"	Samuel, son of Thomas and Rebecca
Aug. 27, 1721.	"	Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas and Thomas. [Rebecca.
Mar. 1, 1726-7.	"	John.
July 17, 1735.	"	Thomas.
Jan. 5, 1735-6.	"	William.
Nov. 4, 1739.	"	Ann. Widow.
May 19, 1741.	"	Mary. [Hannah.
Nov. 7, 1758.	"	Joseph, son of Joseph and John Barnet.
Dec. 6, 1716.	Kingston,	John, son of Thomas.
Dec. 16, 1757.	Kinsey,	John, son of Samuel.
Nov. 12, 1735.	Kirk,	Isabella, dau. of Thomas.
Mar. 27, 1735-6.	"	Thomas.
April 18, 1736.	"	Margaret, wife of Samuel.
Nov. 14, 1736.	"	Samuel, son of Samuel.
Sept. 27, 1738.	"	Richard.
Aug. 12, 1743.	"	Francis, son of Susannah.
Feb. 22, 1729-30.	Kirkman,	Gorgtan.
Dec. 25, 1738.	Kirle,	Joseph.
May 29, 1710.	Kirlin,	William
July 4, 1710.	Kirwan,	Richard. [Jamaica.
Sept. 23, 1730.	Kittins,	John, Esq., of the Island of
Sept. 27, 1716.	Knabb,	Anne, dau. of John and Anne.
July 24, 1753.	Knight,	Joseph, son of John and Anne.
Nov. 16, 1715.	Knowles,	Sarah, dau. of John and Catha- rine.
Jan. 31, 1715-6.	"	Susannah, dau. of John, J nior.
July 29, 1721.	"	George, son of John, Junior.
Jan. 28, 1730-1.	"	Anne, wife of John.
Feb. 16, 1730-1.	"	
Mar. 31, 1740-1.	"	

Oct. 4, 1743.	Knowles,	John.
April 21, 1745.	"	John.
Aug. 26, 1745.	"	Joseph.
Sept. 18, 1745.	"	John, son of John.
April 27, 1751.	"	Catharine.
June 4, 1755.	"	—— dau. of John.
Nov. 19, 1755.	"	Mary, wife of Edward.
Nov. 21, 1756.	"	—— son of John.
Sept. 11, 1749.	Kock,	Peter.
Jan. 20, 1742-3.	Kollock,	Jacob, son of Jacob.
Jan. 15, 1749-50.	"	John, son of Jacob.
Sept. 7, 1750.	"	Cornelius.
Oct. 25, 1735.	Kopock,	Anne, dau. of James.
Sept. 28, 1749.	Koyl,	Michael.
July 10, 1752.	Koyle,	Seth.
Jan. 31, 1753.	"	Seth.
Nov. 13, 1756.	Kuhl,	Samuel.
Nov. 28, 1756.	"	—— dau. of Samuel.
Sept. 14, 1759.	"	Benjamin, son of Mark.
Nov. 1, 1758.	Kyleson,	Francis.
Jan. 26, 1755.	Lacelles,	John.
Oct. 2, 1731.	Lacey,	Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas.
May 28, 1738.	"	Singon.
Mar. 14, 1755.	"	Thomas.
Sept. 6, 1759.	"	Thomas, son of James.
Dec. 27, 1759.	"	—— dau. of James.
Feb. 26, 1720-1.	Lacy,	James, son of widow.
Mar. 26, 1730-1.	"	Joanna, dau. of Thomas.
Nov. 18, 1738.	"	William, son of Thomas.
July 4, 1741	"	Thomas.
Dec. 14, 1720.	Ladwell,	Patrick.
July 24, 1759.	Laffitts,	David.
Dec. 1, 1721.	Lamb,	William.
Sept. 16, 1730.	"	Susannah.
Jan. 24, 1732-3.	"	Robert.
July 8, 1738.	"	Elizabeth.
Jan. 14, 1748-9.	"	alias Gering, Lydia.
April 19, 1750.	"	John.
April 7, 1710.	Lambath,	Oliver.
May 18, 1714.	Lambe,	Ann.
Oct. 2, 1747.	Lambert,	Lucy. Poor.
April 10, 1737.	Land,	Henry.

(To be continued.)

MEETINGS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual meeting of the Society was held in the Hall on the evening of May 3, 1880, the President, Mr. Wallace, in the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, the President introduced Colonel Chapman Biddle, who, in accordance with the wish of the Council of the Society, read his address on "The First Day's Fight at Gettysburg," a portion of which had been omitted at the March Meeting.

Upon the conclusion of the reading, Dr. Edward Shippen offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are justly due and are hereby presented to Colonel Chapman Biddle for his interesting and instructive discourse just read, and that he be requested to give a copy to the Society for preservation in its archives or publication.

The Secretary then read a letter from the Hon. William A. Porter to the President, presenting a portrait of his grandfather Gen. Andrew Porter. Also one from James L. Claghorn, dated April 6, 1880, presenting to the Society, on behalf of Messrs. Anthony Drexel, George W. Childs, Edwin M. Lewis, Charles W. Trotter, and Alfred Kay, ten cork models, executed by Mr. Lloyd Hoppin, of this city, of old land-marks of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, as follows: State House in 1776; The Letitia House; Washington's Residence in Market Street, 1795; The Loxley House; The Old Court House; The Swedes Church; "Walnut Grove," the scene of the Mischianza; The Friends Meeting House, Chester; Department of Foreign Affairs of U. S., 1783, and The Slate Roof House.

The President stated that the four remarkably beautiful oil paintings exhibited were executed by Mr. Isaac L. Williams, and were presented by that artist and Mr. Townsend Ward, and represented buildings of considerable local interest, as follows: The Old Swedes Church, at Wilmington; "The Woodlands," mansion of William Hamilton; Pemberton's Plantation, and of the old Quaker Alms House, in Walnut Street above Third.

The Tellers reported the result of the annual election, as follows:—

President.

John William Wallace.

Vice-Presidents.

Horatio Gates Jones,

George de B. Keim.

Corresponding Secretary.

Gregory B. Keen.

Recording Secretary.

William Brooke Rawle.

Council to serve four years.

Oswald Seidensticker,

John C. Browne.

Charles M. Morris,

Trustee of Publication and Binding Funds.

John Jordan, Jr.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

CORRECTIONS IN "THE DESCENDANTS OF JÖRAN KYN."—Vol. ii. p. 450, line 22. After "1707" insert an asterisk, and add the corresponding foot-note: A fac-simile of Mr. Sandelands's signature is given in Dr. Smith's *History of Delaware County*.

Vol. iii. p. 92, 8th line from the foot, for "kinsman" read brother. *Ibid.* p. 216, line 20, for "27" read 22; line 21, for "1701" read 1700; line 22, for "May 1, 1703" read March 1, 1704-5. *Ibid.* p. 218, 3d line from the foot, omit "probably," and inclose what follows in a parenthesis. *Ibid.* p. 220, lines 16-18, for "April 18 . . . Gentleman" substitute: in November, 1733. *Ibid.* p. 221, 18th line from the foot, omit "in." *Ibid.* p. 333, lines 12-13, for "is not heard of afterwards" substitute: d. within ten years, leaving two sons by her second husband, who d. unm. in their minority. *Ibid.* p. 334, line 3, add: They d. s. p. by 1797. *Ibid.* line 21, after "Toy" add: born in 1694. *Ibid.* p. 341, line 13, for "1750" read 1749-50; line 20, for "1752" read 1751-2; line 23, for "September" read August. *Ibid.* p. 450, line 13, add: by his wife Ann, daughter of Lewis Morris, of Elsinborough, b. August 30, 1760. *Ibid.* line 15, add: b. February 4, 1758. *Ibid.* p. 451, line 14, add: She was residing in 1758 at Christiana Bridge, White Clay Creek Hundred, New Castle Co. *Ibid.* p. 452, line 5, for "27" read 22. *Ibid.* p. 455, 13th line from the foot, for "1701" read 1700. *Ibid.* p. 457, line 13, for "November 6, 1758" read October 19, 1772.

Vol. iv. p. 100, line 14, after "born" add: at Upland. *Ibid.* after "died" add: in Philadelphia. *Ibid.* after "1753" add: being buried in Christ Church Ground. *Ibid.* line 15, after "died" add: at Lewes Town on Delaware. *Ibid.* line 17, after "unm." add: at Point Peter, Grande-Terre. *Ibid.* p. 103, line 9, for "Bradecreek" read: Broad Creek. *Ibid.* p. 228, 18th line from the foot, after "secondly" add: about 1742. *Ibid.* after "Sarah Richardson" add: daughter of John Richardson, of Christiana Hundred, New Castle Co.; and for the foot-note substitute a reference to *The Genealogy of the Richardson Family of the State of Delaware*, by Richard Richardson (Philadelphia, 1878). "Tradition says, Sarah Finney was the beauty and belle of that generation of the [Richardson] family." *Ibid.* lines 11 and 12 from the foot, omit the signs of parenthesis. *Ibid.* p. 239, lines 1 and 2, for "March-April" read March 22. *Ibid.* p. 242, line 18 from the foot, after "Township" add: a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County. *Ibid.* p. 243, line 21 from the foot, for "Philadelphia County" substitute: Bucks and Philadelphia Counties. *Ibid.* line 9 from the foot, after "gentleman" add: a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia County. *Ibid.* p. 244, line 1, after "Fisher" add: his former wife's cousin, and sister to his aunt Rebecca Keen's husband, Jacob Hall.

G. B. K.

The following table of exports, from the port of Philadelphia, from 1759 to 1763, was prepared in 1764, by the then Deputy Collector of the Port, John Swift, in compliance with an order of the customs authorities in England. It is now copied from the duplicate preserved by Swift, which is in my possession.—C. R. H.

*Exports of Merchandise—the produce of Pennsylvania, etc., from
Philadelphia, Anno 1759 to 1763.*

	1759.	1760.	1761.	1762.	1763.
Flour, barrels . . .	161,233	169,874	176,035	164,018	137,685
Bread, barrels . . .	70,279	59,103	46,858	58,134	36,990
Beef, barrels . . .	1,879	806	863	1,265	1,305
Pork, barrels . . .	12,864	10,103	7,134	12,414	5,125
Staves, Ms. . . .	3,149	2,072	2,054	4,667½	3,791
Headings, Ms. . . .	388½	229	437	435½	308½
Shingles, Ms. . . .	1,191	1,710	1,496	1,064	789½
Hoops, Ms. . . .	292½	156	135	145½	289½
Indian corn, bushels . .	63,935	58,384	118,649	36,229	30,518
Wheat, bushels . . .	2,458	7,736	2,564	6	1,354
Malt, bushels . . .	156	6,060	1,117	2,430	900
Tallow and lard, barrels	300	190	130	105	111
Pease, bushels . . .	—	4,542	780	488	901
Gamons, barrels . . .	2,458	1,350	1,202	1,453	1,017
Soap, boxes . . .	3,211	2,361	4,524	4,567	2,764
Candles, boxes . . .	659	603	739	1,411	721
Bees and myrtle wax, bbls.	213	122	66	344	236
Cheese, lbs. . . .	1,705	5,200	6,500	11,140	3,930
Butter, casks . . .	1,795	2,459	3,655	1,301	986
Knock'd down, casks . .	3,112	2,106	1,521	2,100	6,011
Pig iron, tons . . .	400	522	262	161	487
Bar iron, tons . . .	585	490¼	672¾	817	1,020½
Hemp, tons . . .	18	196	66	74½	271
Flaxseed, hhd's. . . .	10,478	13,689	8,191	10,980	1,004
Skins, chests . . .	49	140	256	228½	132
Cordage, cent. . . .	224	279	302	488	365
Paper, reams . . .	1,007	1,007	1,015	1,637	1,766
Boards, M. feet . . .	714½	521	581	501½	1,393
Chocolate, boxes . . .	87	159	147	169	103
Beer, barrels . . .	2,314	3,684	2,218	2,186	1,661
Cydar, barrels . . .	565	413	149	375	279
Apples, barrels . . .	912	363	838	433	2,282
Starch, kegs . . .	414	579	574	403	295
Sturgeon, kegs . . .	18	—	—	304	732
Garden seed, boxes . . .	2	—	—	12	83
Copper ore, barrels . . .	3	39	—	—	14
Stills	8	26	26	23	11
Hops, bags	—	16	19	3	3
Onions, barrels . . .	34	149	200	425	515
Potatoes, barrels . . .	—	—	—	200	541
Oats, barrels	7	121	696	75	202
Buckwheat, barrels . . .	18	86	19	60	116
Oat meal, barrels . . .	64	64	—	13	14
Hemp seed, barrels . . .	20	13	—	—	6
Linseed oil, barrels . . .	30	40	148	72	145
Vinegar, barrels . . .	28	117	180	491	83
British brandy, hhd's. . .	1	12	—	296	128
Philada. rum, h'hd's. . .	11	—	—	—	498
Loaf sugar, hhd's. . . .	2	10	37	74	110
“ “ tierces	—	6	24	12	18
“ “ barrels	13	49	88	27	61
Bricks, Ms. . . .	184½	82½	28	46	134

Statement of Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending 31st Dec 1912

Particulars	1911-12	1912-13
Balance forward	1000	1000
Receipts from		
Government	1000	1000
Local authorities	1000	1000
Private donors	1000	1000
Interest	1000	1000
Miscellaneous	1000	1000
Total	5000	5000
Expenditure on		
Salaries and wages	1000	1000
Rent and rates	1000	1000
Repairs and maintenance	1000	1000
Fuel and light	1000	1000
Printing and stationery	1000	1000
Travel	1000	1000
Miscellaneous	1000	1000
Total	5000	5000
Balance forward	1000	1000
Balance carried forward	1000	1000

*Exports of Merchandise of Foreign produce from Philadelphia,
Anno 1759 to 1763.*

	1759.	1760.	1761.	1762.	1763.
Wine, pipes	391 $\frac{3}{4}$	586 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,205 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,197 $\frac{1}{2}$	712 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rum, puncheons . . .	726 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,592	2,630 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,309 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,556 $\frac{1}{4}$
Molasses, hhds. . . .	303 $\frac{3}{4}$	627	301 $\frac{3}{4}$	159	272
Sugar, hhds.	1,911	6,165	1,123	1,772	810
“ tierces	849	979	96	150	73
“ barrels	748	1,689	1,047	800	417
Coffee, tierces	38	18	252	15	12
“ barrels	159	186	319	31	66
“ bags	176	61	337	64	29
Indigo, hhds.	—	—	5	—	6
“ tierces	8	40	11	51	10
“ barrels	14	86	18	62	36
Rice, tierces	263	715	1,123	2,450	1,317
Salt, bushels	24,643	11,723	48,209	32,532	31,812
Pitch, barrels	1,537	808	424	609	609
Tar, barrels	2,224	1,428	1,439	853	1,888
Turpentine, barrels . .	2,262	3,833	1,522	1,014	2,411
Train oil, barrels . . .	130	60	1,926	2,434	1,469
Fish, barrels	438	270	1,291	1,400	2,054
“ quintals	126	—	325	865	1,919
Logwood, tons	574 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$	399
Lignum vitæ, tons . . .	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	12	15	25
Brazilito, tons	2	—	—	4	—
Fustick, tons	1	—	—	—	15
Nails, casks	139	54	64	29	81
Gun powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ casks . .	47	147	181	29	289
Lead, cwt.	100	35	137	9	18
Steel, fagots	52	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9	—
Mahogany, planks . . .	37	979	777	3,227	29,903
Cotton, bags	27	83	17	4	28
Cheese, barrels and baskets	—	24	60	101	94
Spermaceti candles, boxes	148	66	140	159	526
Tea, chests	—	—	21	4	8
Cocoa, bags	18	4	—	112	20
Limes, barrels	39	18	48	22	76
Lime juice, barrels . . .	—	—	180	6	18
Claret, hhds.	227	7	26	—	56

DEBORAH to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—We do not remember to have met with the following letter in print. The original is in the collections of the Historical Society.

My Dear child

the bairer of this is the Son of Dr. Phinis Bond his only son and a worthy young man he is a going to study the Law he desired a line to you I beleve you have such a number of worthy young Jentelmen as ever wente to gather I hope to give you pleshuer to see such a numbe of fine youthes from your one country which will be an Honour to thar parentes and Country.

I am my Dear child your ffeckshonot

wife D Franklin

1770

ocktober ye 11

MEMOIR OF COL. JOSHUA FRY. By the Rev. Philip Slaughter. 8vo. pp. 112. \$1.50.—The full title of this volume, which gives a fair summary of its contents and character, reads "Memoir of Col. Joshua Fry, some time Professor in William and Mary College, Virginia, and Washington, Senior in Command of Virginia Forces, 1754, etc. etc., with an Autobiography of his son, Rev. Henry Fry, and a census of their descendants. By the Rev. P. Slaughter, D.D., author of 'History of St. George's Parish,' 'St. Mark's Parish,' 'Bristol Parish,' etc. etc." In it, the reader will find more than has heretofore been made public regarding Washington's old commander, who died near Fort Cumberland, and over whose remains, tradition says, Washington carved the words: "Under this oak lies the good, the just, and the noble Fry." The autobiography of Henry Fry is devoted principally to his religious experiences. Brought up in the Church of England, he subsequently affiliated with the Methodists, and preached at their gatherings. In connection with the autobiography, two letters of Jefferson are printed, written to Mr. Fry, in which the writer expresses his admiration of Dr. Priestley, and which contain sentiments very different, we should suppose, from those entertained by the person to whom they were addressed.

The Genealogy contains the names of many persons who have descended from Col. Joshua Fry and Mary (Micou) Fry, and who have found homes in different parts of the country. To all such, the volume will be of special value, and although there is an absence of dates in it, we are sure Genealogists in general will agree in wishing that it may be long before the petition is granted, which the reverend author thinks would improve the litany, that

From writing Genealogies,
Deliver us.

REV. WILLIAM SMITH, D.D.—The second volume of the Life and Correspondence of the Rev. William Smith, D.D., by his great-grandson, has been published by *Ferguson Bros. & Co.*, successors of *S. A. George & Co.*, 15 N. 7th St., Philadelphia. This work will always occupy a prominent place in the historical literature of Pennsylvania, as well as of the Episcopal Church in America.

Of the value and character of Dr. Smith's labors we spoke in full in the last number of the Magazine. The volume before us contains the narrative of his life, from the year 1778 to the time of his death. In it, we have a full account of the abrogation of the charter of the College; of the establishment of Washington College, Md.; of the restoration of the charter to the College of Philadelphia; of its union with the University, and of the organization of the Episcopal Church of the United States, in which Dr. Smith took an active part. The history of the "Proposed Book" of Common Prayer is probably given as fully as it ever will be. In the appendices, containing accounts of the descendants of John Moore, Collector of the Port of Phila., 1703, of those of William Moore, of Moore Hall, and of Joseph Willing, of Gloucestershire, England, the names of some of the oldest families of Philadelphia will be found.

While neither a great scholar nor a great theologian, the information Dr. Smith possessed was both solid and general. An easy graceful style and a ready pen enabled him to express his views upon various subjects, as they came prominently before the public, with force and clearness. Education, church affairs, politics, literature, and internal improvements, all, from time to time, attracted his attention, and the reputation he gained in these various fields will long preserve the interest felt in his career. While his biographer is naturally biased in his favor, he is not offensively so, and we think he has endeavored to be impartial; he has certainly made no attempt to disguise some of the weaknesses of one he ardently admires.

The book is embellished with two beautiful engravings, after the portraits by Stuart, of Dr. Smith, and of his daughter Mrs. Blodget, impressions of which, through the politeness of the author, appeared in the last number of this Magazine. The work is issued at \$5.00 per volume.

EMIGRATION TO KENTUCKY.—In a letter from Col. James Burd to his brother-in-law Joseph Shippen, the following passage occurs under date of September 20th, 1779: "The people up in this way, all think of removing to Kentuck in the province of Virginia, where you and I have each 5000 acres. I dont doubt but against spring, one may either swap or buy of those people. There is numbers of them already set off." J.

'S ALT MARIK-HAUS MITTES IN D'R SCHATZ UN DIE ALTE ZEITE.—Mr. H. L. Fisher, of York, Pa., has published, under the above title, a large octavo volume which is an excellent contribution to Pennsylvania-German Literature. The book is not without poetic merit. There is a pathos none the less touching because homely in such lines as

"Die alte Sorte Epel, die,
Sin artlig ausgeart;
D'r Pippin un d'r Wandeweer,
D'r Rámbo un d'r Maidenfair—
Was ware sie so zaart?
So sin die alte sorte leut,
Gans ausgeart bei dere Zeit."

These productions are to be considered, however, not so much in the light of poems as pictures of life, and if there were no other record it would be possible for the scholar of futurity to get from them a correct and quite complete idea of the Penna. Dutchman as he still exists upon the Skippack, the Conestoga, and at Oley. His industry and thrift, his strong religious tendencies verging at times into superstition, his harvestings in the summer and his "killings" in the winter, the making of sausage and pannehaas or scrapple, and saur krount, the cultivation of flax, the spinning wheel, the amusements of himself and wife, the quiltings, carpet-rag parties, and apple-butter stirrings, are all with a kindly touch naturally delineated. The maid beside the yard fence blowing a horn to call the harvesters to the mid-day meal, shows how faithful the limner has been even in minutæ. There are illustrations upon almost every page, which, though rude, are true, and answer well to explain the text. Mr. Fisher is one of the first to appreciate the richness of this literary code, and it is to be hoped that his effort which deserves high commendation will not be without reward.

S. W. P.

PRESBYTERY OF LEHIGH.—The Presbytery of Lehigh have printed the decennial sermon delivered before it by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, at Easton, Pa., Sept. 8, 1880. Although this Presbytery dates but from the reunion of the Old and New School Churches, there are congregations represented in it whose history goes back to the time of the colony. Mr. Radcliffe refers to that of the church at the Forks of the Delaware, and to that of the church of Shawnee in the Delaware Valley. He also pays tribute to the perseverance of the Scotch-Irish settlers and to the memory of the members of the Presbytery who have died within the last ten years.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—It appears from the following extract from the *New Haven Gazette* of March 16, 1786, that it was celebrated in his native State in that year as of Old Style.

Richmond (Va.), February 15.—Saturday last (the 11th) being the birthday of his Excellency George Washington when he entered the 54th year of his age), an elegant ball was given on the occasion, at the capital in this city, where were a numerous assembly of gentlemen and ladies. T.

THE ALLEGED ORIGINAL SEAL ATTACHED TO THE ROYAL GRANT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—It is a matter of regret that the Editors of the Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives should have prefaced their last volume (the 8th) with a "Fac-simile of the remaining portion of the waxen seal attached to the Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania, granted by Charles II. to William Penn," without some investigation in regard to its authenticity. A careful examination of the remaining portion of the legend on the reverse of the seal, as reproduced, proves it to be as follows:—

D·G·MAG·BRI·FR·ET·HIB·RE ·D·BRUN·ET·LUN·DUX·

It is a well-known historical fact that, prior to the union with Scotland in 1704 during the reign of Queen Anne, the royal title was that of Queen (or King) "of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland." The title was then changed to that of Queen (or King) "of Great Britain, France, and Ireland." It was not until the accession to the throne by the House of Hanover, in the person of George I., that the title of "Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg" was added to that of "King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland."

The seal which is stated to have been attached to (what is supposed to be) the original Charter of the Province of Pennsylvania, granted by Charles II., now in the possession of the Commonwealth (the authenticity of which document has been gravely doubted), is in reality an impression of the Great Seal of the Province of New York during the Reign of George II. This can very readily be seen by comparing it with Plate VII. of the fourth volume of O'Callaghan's Documentary History of New York. As the Great Seal of that Province during the reign of George I. was entirely different (see Plate VI. of same), it is evident that the seal given in fac-simile could not have existed prior to the year 1727 when George II. ascended the throne, some forty-seven years after the granting of the Charter of Pennsylvania.

The full legend of the seal originally was as follows:—

Obverse—SIGILUM·PROVINCIE·NOSTRE·NOVI·EBORACI·IN.
 AMERICA Reverse—GEORGIUS·II·D·G·MAG·BRI·FR·ET·HIB·
 REX·F·D·BRUN·ET·LUN·DUX·S·R·I·ARC·TH·ET·PR·EL

W. B. R.

REV. JOHN BRAINERD TO THE REV. DAVID McCLURE.—We have received from the Rev. R. Randall Hoes, of New Rochelle, N. Y., the following letter from the well-known Rev. John Brainerd to the Rev. David McClure. It was written at Bridgetown [Mt. Holly], N. Jersey, to Mr. McClure, who had just returned from a journey to the Muskingum, whither he had gone the summer previous, on a mission to the Delaware Indians. The Dr. Wheelock mentioned in the letter was Eleazar Wheelock, founder and first President of Dartmouth College, who was zealous in his endeavours to Christianize the Indians. The wife of Mr. McClure was a niece of Dr. Wheelock. The Mr. Frisbie spoken of was the Rev. Levi Frisbie, who was placed under the patronage of Dr. Wheelock with a special view to the missionary service. He accompanied Mr. McClure to the Muskingum. Other letters on the subject, from Brainerd to Wheelock and McClure, will be found in Life of John Brainerd, by Dr. Thomas Brainerd, pages 392-402.

BRIDGETOWN, Mar. 23d, 1773.

Rev^d & Dear Sir,

This most gratefully acknowledges your Fav^r of Octob^r 21st, lately come to hand—and especially your being so large & particular in your History of the Divine Dealings & Dispensations in your late painful & hazardous Tour among the poor Savages. While I deeply lament & sincerely condole with you and Mr. Frisbie, the Disappointment you have met with, particularly at *Kekalamapahung*,—I cannot suitably acknowledge the Goodness of God,

nor be thankful enough for the Exercise of his Grace towards you in the whole Journey, but especially for the noble stand you was enabled to make for Christ, in your Reply to the final Answer to the Pagan-Chieftain & his Council.—To “witness a good Confession” for the Lord Jesus is infinitely more worth than all Earthly Treasure; and does much more than compensate for any Painfulness we can suffer either in Life or Death. I cannot therefore but greatly rejoice that you have travelled the “nine hundred Miles” to make an offer of Christ; which you doubtless did repeatedly during your Tarry among them. That, and your solemn Testimony for him, when you took leave, cannot but redound to the Honor of his ever adorable Name in Time & Eternity. Nor are we by any Means to despair with respect to the poor Creatures themselves.—What they have heard will yet “prick them in the Heart” if the Lord is graciously pleased to *speak the word*. Oh let us unceasingly act for God! All will turn out well in the Sequel.

My Kindest Regards to Mr. Frisbie.—We are all tolerably well, thro’ Divine Goodness. Shall be very glad to see you in the Spring. I have heard nothing from Dr. Wheelock this Winter.—Think it would be advisable, as far as appears to me now, that you should meet us at the Synod which sits in Philadelphia the 3d Wed. in May; when a Board of the Correspondents may convene.

That the Lord may ever give you Direction—furnish you abundantly for the impo[r]tant Work to which you are called, and greatly bless your Labors, is the fervent Prayer of,

Rev. & Dear Sir,
your affectionate Brother,
J. BRAINERD.

P. S. I have heard nothing of Mr. Avery, but shall do the best I can with your Letter directed to him.

REV. MR. MACCLURE.

CORRECTION.—In Vol. III. p. 243, fifteenth line from top, for Westerls read Westerlo. On page 245 of same volume, second line from top, for Connecticut read New York. In Vol. IV. p. 317, twenty-seventh line from top, 9 mo. 7, 1873, should read 11 mo. 7, 1873. On p. 328, eleventh line from foot of page, Margaret Cadwalader should read Mary. Same page, seventh line from foot, Monthly Meeting should read Meeting for Sufferings. The statement on p. 379, that William Rudolph Smith took part in the whiskey insurrection is erroneous. It was his father, William Moore Smith. On p. 126, seventeenth line from top, for variety read rarity.

Queries.

JOSEPH DESHA, GOV. OF KENTUCKY.—A portrait of Gov. Desha, painted for Delaplaine’s Gallery, is in the possession of his descendants. Any information that can be furnished regarding him other than that to be found in Drake’s Dictionary, particularly regarding his ancestry and the orthography of his name, will be thankfully received. J. P. N.

PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN ON 5c. POSTAGE STAMP OF 1847.—Cannot some one of the Philadelphia members of the Historical Society inform me of the source of the portrait of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, which appears on the

5c. postage stamp of the issue of 1847? The Post Office authorities at Washington are not aware of the origin of the portrait. In 1847, the U. S. Government made its first issue of postage stamps, which consisted of two values only, the 5c. head of Franklin, 10c. head of Washington, after Stuart's famous picture. T. TONSON.

[The portrait is very much like the engraving in the 3d vol. of Sparks' Franklin after the picture by Duplessis, and unless something is known to the contrary, we should say it was copied from it.—ED.]

JOHN COATS.—Can you tell me of one Dr. John Coats who, aforesaid, lived in Philadelphia, say, to the year 1779-80? He was at the siege of Quebec, and was wounded; served with Arnold in Canada, returned to Philadelphia; raised a corps (company probably), which he commanded; was in Philadelphia in 1779 as Deputy G. M. of Masons; came to Easton, Md., in 1780, founded the Grand Lodge in 1797. He died in 1810. L.

WILLIAM BRADFORD'S LETTER OF 1685.—Mr. Brinton Coxe has called our attention to the fact that Oldmixon (Edition of 1703, note, p. 158) quotes William Bradford's letter, describing Pennsylvania, printed in 1685. If any of our readers can put us in the way of obtaining a copy of this letter for republication, we will be greatly obliged to them. EDITORS.

Replies.

THOMAS SMITH.—In 4th PA. MAG., p. 366-67, Sketches of Members of the Constitutional Convention, *Thomas Smith*, of Bedford, it is stated, came from Scotland early in life, and was admitted to the Bar in 1757, and in 1858 served as a captain under Gen. Forbes, died March 31, 1809, aged 73 years, having been born July 19, 1736.

His tomb in Christ Church gives his age as 64 years, which would make his birth year 1745.

I desire to know for my Bar list (for I have followed his tombstone and foot-note and found him admitted to the Philadelphia Bar Sept. 1777) when and where he was admitted to the Bar in 1757? What is the authority for his birth being on the 19th of January, 1736? and for his being a captain under Gen. Forbes? for I believe the captain was some other Thomas Smith.

It is certain Judge Smith was admitted before 1777, as there is no doubt a re-admission, and if it was not for the captain's commission, we might suppose a clerical error of 10 years in his admission. Can the matter be cleared up?
Yours truly,

J. HILL MARTIN.

GEN. ST. CLAIR (vol. iv. p. 329).—The statement in the notice of Gen. St. Clair, that Lieut. Denny brought the first news of the defeat of St. Clair to the President and Secretary of War, is incorrect. In a letter from Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, to Major Isaac Craig, D.Q.M., at Fort Pitt, dated December 8, 1791, he says: "We have received reports of the defeat of General St. Clair," and Lieut. Denny did not arrive in Philadelphia until late on the 19th of December. Gen. Knox's letter is to be found in *The Am. Hist. Record*, ii. 499-500. I. C.

Alleghany, Pa., Nov. 22, 1880.

JOSEPH SLUMAN OR SLOCUM (vol. iv. No. 3).—The old records referred to by Mr. Miner were in the handwriting of Major Ezekiel Pierce, who wrote a very peculiar but, at the same time, distinct and legible hand, and Mr. Miner never could have been so mistaken as to read Sluman for Slocum. Further, Mr. Sluman wrote a clear hand, and an autograph inclosed for your inspection would never be read Slocum. Further, in December, 1775, the Connecticut Representatives in Congress, in a letter (in hand), address him as Mr. Sluman.

WYOMING HIST. AND GEOL. SOCIETY.

[There can be no doubt regarding the signature sent us being that of Mr. Sluman.—ED.]

LEWIS EVANS (vol. iv. p. 398).—Can there be any doubt that this Lewis Evans was the Geographer of Pennsylvania, who, according to Drake, was born about 1700; died, 1756?
GERMANTOWN.

DRUMMOND. McCLENACHAN, &c. (vol. iv. p. 398).—Under the portrait of Mr. Walter Stewart (Deborah McClenaghan) in Griswold's Republican Court, are the words: "From an original picture by C. W. Peale, in possession of Philip Church, Esq., Angelica, N. Y." We are under the impression that the daughter of Gen. Stewart was the wife of a Mr. Church. Probably Mr. Walter Stewart Church, of Pottsville, Pa., can give the desired information.

EARLY EDITION OF THE PRAYER BOOK (vol. iv. p. 127).—A copy of the work in question is in the possession of a gentleman of Lancaster, Pa.

J. H. D.

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March 14 1881.	November 14, 1881.
January 9, 1882.	

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 Harrison, Thomas S.
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 Hartshorne, Charles
 Hartshorne, Edward
 Harvey, Alexander E.
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 Haseltine, Ward B.
 Haupt, Herman
 Hay, Miss Mary
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 †Hazard, Erskine
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 Hilles, Nathan, Frankford
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 Hoffman, Francis S.
 †Hollingsworth, Thomas G.
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 †Hood, Samuel, Mount Airy
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 †Horstmann, Sigmund H.
 †Horstmann, William J.
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 Howard, James W.
 †Howard, N. G.

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- Huddy, Benjamin F.
 Huff, John W.
 Huidekoper, Rush Shippen
 †Humphreys, Charles
 †Hunt, Benjamin P.
 Huntington, L. C. L.
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 Hutchinson, Emlen
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 †Ingersoll, Joseph R.
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 †Ingram, Thomas R.
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 †James, Thomas C.
 Jamison, B. K.
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 †Jayne, David W.
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 Jenks, Barton H.
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 Jenks, William H.
 Jenks, William P.
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 †Johnson, Lawrence
 Johnson, R. Winder
 †Johnston, Alexander
 Johnston, William Stoddart
 Jones, Caleb
 Jones, Horatio Gates, Roxborough
 Jordan, Edgar F.
 Jordan, Francis
 Jordan, John, Jr.
 Justice, Philip S.
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 Keen, Gregory B.
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 Kern, William H.
 Kessler, John, Jr.
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 †Keyser, Peter A.
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 †King, D. Rodney
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 Kneedler, J. S.
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 †Kuhn, J. Hamilton
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 Landreth, Oliver
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 Lea, Isaac
 Lea, Joseph
 Lee, George F.
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XIII

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 †Wharton, Thomas J.
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 †Whiteman, William A.
 Whitman, Horace F.
 †Whitney, Asa
 †Wilcocks, Alexander
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 †Williams, Henry J., Chestnut Hill
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†Williams, James W.
†Wilson, Oliver Howard
Wilson, W. Hasell
†Wilson, William S.
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Winsor, Henry
Wistar, Dillwyn
†Wistar, Miffin
†Wistar, Richard
Wister, Casper
Womrath, F. K.
Wood, Caleb
Wood, George A.
†Wood, George B.
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Wood, Walter
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†Worrell, James C.
Wright, John
Wright, Wm. Redwood
Wurts, Charles Stewart
†Wynkoop, Francis M.
†Yarnall, Charles
†Yarnall, Edward
Yarnall, Ellis
Yarnall, Francis C.
Yarrow, Mrs. Matilda
†Ziegler, George K.,

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Cooke, Joseph J., Providence

Harris, C. Fiske, Providence

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Brock, R. Alonzo, Richmond
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†Garrard, Kenner
Gibson, George, Jr.

†Graham, James D.
Humphreys, A. A.
Kendig, Daniel
†McCall, George A.
Pollock, O. W.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

†Foltz, Jonathan M.
†Gillis, John P.

Lardner, James L.
Ruschenberger, W. S. W.

CANADA.

†Cawthra, William, Toronto

Redpath, Peter, for McGill College,
Montreal

CUBA.

Guiteras, Eusebio, Matanzas

Guiteras, Pedro J., Matanzas

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ENGLAND.

Biddle-Cope, James, Worcester College, Oxford
†Hunter, John, Liverpool
†McHenry, George, London
Man, William, London
†Peabody, George, London
†Penn, Granville John, Pennsylvania Castle, Isle of Portland
Penn-Gaskell, Peter, of Shannagarry, Ireland, and London
Schenley, Mrs. Mary, Prince's Gate, Hyde Park, London
Scull, Gideon D., The Laurels, Hounslow Heath
Stuart, William, Tempsford Hall, Sandy, Bedfordshire
Timmins, Samuel, Birmingham

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Camac, J. Burgess, Dinard, Ille et Vilaine
Stewart, William H., Paris
Van der Kemp, John J., Paris

GERMANY.

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Plate, Theophilus, Jr.
Weber, Paul, Munich
Wicht, William V., Nassau

HOLLAND.

†Alofsen, Solomon

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Wickersham, Morris S., Piacenza
Heywood, J. C., Rome

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WORKS ALREADY ISSUED BY THE FUND.

- History of Braddock's Expedition.
Contributions to American History, 1858.
Record of Upland, and Denny's Military Journal.
Republication of Memoirs of the Society, Vol. I.
Minutes of the Committee of Defence of Philadelphia.
Penn and Logan Correspondence, Vol. I.
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Acrelius's New Sweden. Translated by REYNOLDS.
An Historical Map of Pennsylvania.
Heckewelder's History of the Indian Nations.
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