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The  
Pennsylvania  
Magazine

OR

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Vol. XLII

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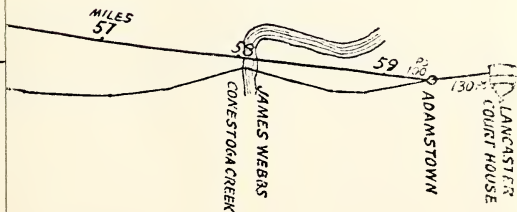


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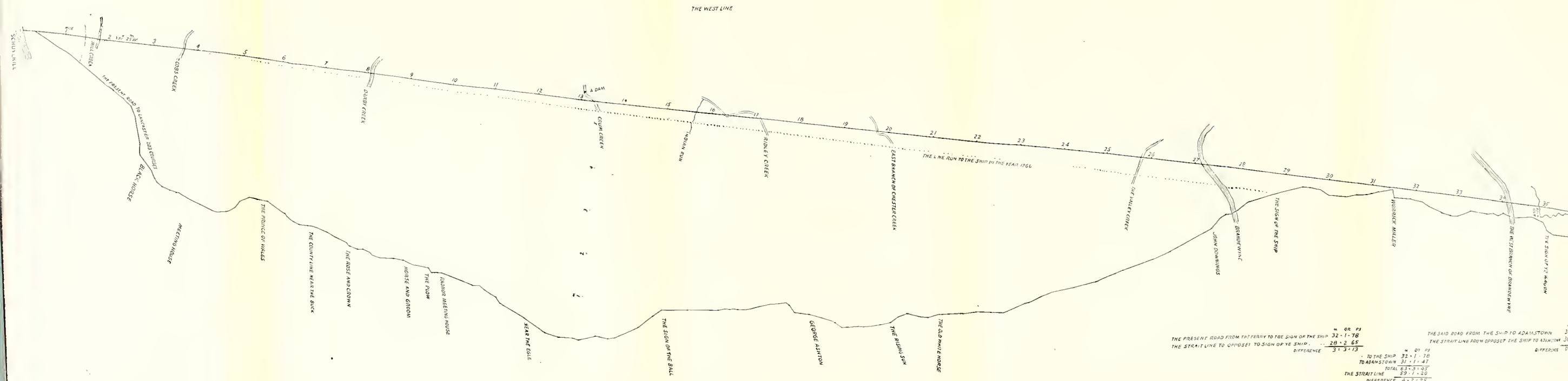
*Wm Sellers*  
*Surveyor*

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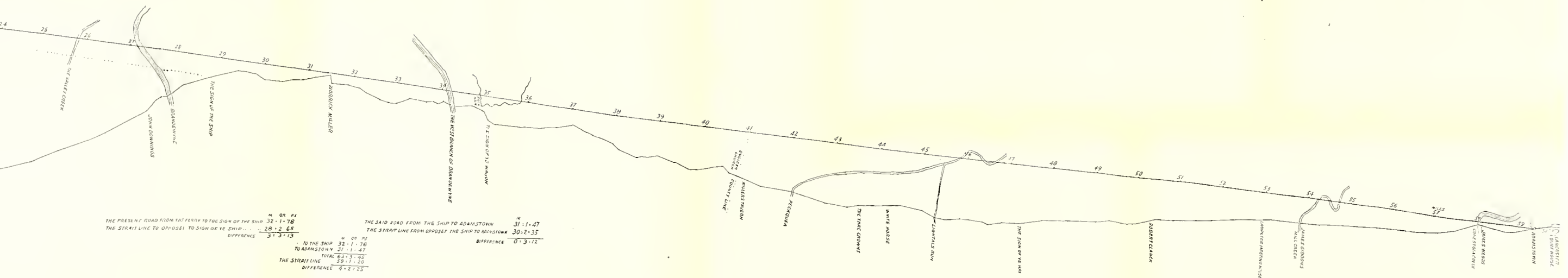
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 DIFFERENCE 4 - 2 - 25

TO THE SHIP 32 - 1 - 78  
 TO ADAMSTOWN 31 - 1 - 47  
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 THE STRAIT LINE 59 - 1 - 20  
 DIFFERENCE 4 - 2 - 25

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER FROM THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA TO US THE SUBSCRIBERS DIRECTED WE HAVE SURVEYED AND MEASURED THE PRESENT ROAD FROM THE SIGN OF THE SHIP TO THE BOROUGH OF LANCASTER AND HAVE RUN A STRAIGHT LINE FROM THE WESTERMOST BOUNDS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA (BEGINNING THE MEASURE AT THE COORDINATING FERRY) TO THE SAID BOROUGH AND THE ABOVE IS A DRAUGHT THEREOF TOGETHER WITH THAT PART OF THE PRESENT ROAD FROM THE SAID FERRY TO THE SAID SIGN OF THE SHIP FROM A SURVEY LATELY MADE BY ORDER OF THE SAID HOUSE AND HAVE CAREFULLY OBSERVED THE NATURE AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE GROUND THROUGH WHICH THE SAID STRAIGHT LINE PASSES AND NOTED THEREON IN THE SAID DRAUGHT THE WATERS IT CROSSES AND FIND MUCH THE GREATER PART OF THE WAY IS GOOD GROUND FOR A ROAD YET IT APPEARS NOT PRACTICABLE IN ALL PLACES ON ACCOUNT OF STEEP HILLS TO MAKE A ROAD EXACTLY ALONG THE SAID STRAIGHT LINE BUT BY VARYING THEREFROM SOMETIMES TO THE NORTH AND SOMETIMES TO THE SOUTH THE LARGEST EXTENT NOT EXCEEDING 50 OR 60 PERCHES AND MOSTLY MUCH LESS A PRACTICABLE PASSAGE WAY BE FOUND FOR THE FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE THE ABSTRACT FROM OUR FIELD BOOK. ALL WHICH IS SUBMITTED TO THE HONOURABLE HOUSE.

THE 12<sup>TH</sup> DAY OF YE 5<sup>TH</sup> MO MAY 1767

*John Sellers*  
*R. M. Shaffer*







THE  
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE  
OF  
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

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VOL. XLII.

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No. 1.

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HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER  
TURNPIKE.

*THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.*

By HON. CHARLES I. LANDIS, M.A.

*THE KING'S HIGHWAY.*

A history of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike seems to me to involve the whole early system of transportation in this Colony and State from Philadelphia to the West, and I have, therefore, concluded that the most appropriate way to treat the subject will be, first, to describe the King's Highway, which preceded the Turnpike, and then to give a narrative of the Turnpike itself. I will then follow, at a later time, with a sketch of the prominent houses and locations along the Turnpike Road, within the County of Lancaster, during the period that the travel was at its zenith. With this brief introduction I begin my story.

At a very early date, roads began to be laid out from Philadelphia to the westward, and it is certain that, in 1714, there was a road which was said to be "the directest and best" that led from that city to the Dutch settlements at Conestoga and Susquehanna. This or another early road entered what is now a part of Lan-



caster county near the Gap hills, and proceeded westward, through Strasburg, the Big Spring, and on to Conestoga River, "at the usual ford leading to the Manor." It, therefore, may be fairly asserted that the first well-defined road or combination of roads from Philadelphia to Lancaster county was known, at least in part, as "The Great Conestoga Road."

The town of Lancaster had then no existence, and the road to which I refer ran considerably to the south of where that town was afterward located. When, however, Andrew and James Hamilton laid out the townstead of Lancaster, and when, on the formation of Lancaster county, that townstead was fixed upon as the county town, necessity, of course, arose for more direct communication between the provincial capital and the new town. This led to a movement to secure a suitable road.

In this early day, roads which were known as "King's Highways" were laid out by the Governor and the Provincial Council, and the other roads were laid out under statutes by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties. As the projected new road was intended to be a main artery to the West, it was deemed best to have it laid out as one of the King's Highways and, for this reason, a petition for that purpose was, on January 29, 1730-31, presented to the Honorable Patrick Gordon, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Provincial Council, at a meeting held in Philadelphia. The minutes of the Council set forth that petition in the following terms:

"A Petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury & other Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, was presented to the Board & read, setting forth that not having the Conveniency of any navigable water, for bringing the Produce of their Labours to Philadelphia, they are obliged at a great Expence to transport them by Land Carriage, which Burthen becomes heavier thro' the Want of suitable Roads for Carriages to pass. That there are no public Roads leading to Philadelphia yet laid out thro' their county, and those in Chester County, thro' which they now pass, are in many places incommodious. And, therefore, praying that



proper Persons may be appointed to view & lay out a Road for the Publick Service, from the Town of Lancaster till it falls in with the high Road in the County of Chester, leading to the Ferry of Schuylkill at high street, & that a Review may be had of the said Publick Road in the County of Chester; The prayer of which Petition being granted.

"It is ordered that Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hans Graaf, Caleb Peirce, Samuel Jones & Andrew Cornish of the County of Lancaster, or any five of them, view & lay out by Course & Distance, a convenient high Road from the said Town of Lancaster to the Division Line between the Counties of Chester & Lancaster; And that Thomas Green, George Aston, William Paschal, Richard Buffington, William March, Samuel Miller & Robert Parke, of the County of Chester, or any five of them, do then joyn the above named Persons of Lancaster County, or any five of them, in continuing to lay out as aforesaid, the said Road from the Division Line aforesaid, till it falls in with the King's high Road in the County of Chester, leading to Philadia., & make Return thereof to this Board. And they the above named Persons of the County of Lancaster, or any five of them, together with the above named Persons of the County of Chester, or any five of them, are further Impowered jointly to review the said high Road within the last mentioned County, & to Report to this Board what Alterations may be necessary to be made therein, to suit the Conveniency of Carriages, and for the better Accommodation of the Inhabitants of this Province."

On October 4, 1733, at a meeting of the said council, a return of that part of the High Road which was then laid out from the Town of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, pursuant to the order of the Board, was read in these words:

"To the Honourable Patrick Gordon, Esqr., Lieut. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Council.

"Whereas, upon the Petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury and other Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, presented to the Governour in Council, praying that proper persons might be appointed to view and lay out a road for the public Service, from the Town of Lancaster, till it should fall in with the high road leading to the Ferry of Schuylkill, at High street, and that a Review might be had of the said Public Road in the County of Chester.

"The Prayer of which petition being granted, it was ordered that Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hance Graaff, Caleb Pierce, Samuel Jones and Andrew Cornish, of the County aforesaid, or any five of them, should view and lay out by Course and Distance, a Convenient high road, from the Town of Lancaster to the Division Line between the said County and the County of Chester, and that Thomas Green, George Aston, William Paschall, Richard Buffington, William Marsh, Samuel Miller, and Robert Parke, of the County of Chester. or





any five of them, should then joyn the above named persons of Lancaster County, or any five of them, in continuing to lay out the said road from the Division line aforesaid, till it should fall in with the King's high road, in the County of Chester, leading to Philadelphia, and make return thereof to that Board.

"And the above named persons were also Impowered jointly to Review the said high Road within the County of Chester, and Report the alterations necessary to be made therein.

"Now these may certify that pursuant to the said Petition and Order, Thomas Edwards, Edward Smout, Robert Barber, Hance Graaff and Samuel Jones, of the said County of Lancaster, met at the Town of Lancaster aforesaid, on the fourth day of this instant, and from thence viewed and laid out a Road from the Courthouse in the said Town, along the course of the Street East 3 Degrees, Northerly 144 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, North 108 perches, thence East, 16 Degrees, South 282 perches, to the East side of Conestogoe Creek, thence East 5 Degrees, South 25 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 190 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 1,271 perches, thence East 4 Degrees, South 696 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 90 perches, thence East 74 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 820 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, North 80 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 406 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 94 perches, thence East 6 Degrees, South 80 perches, thence East 32 Degrees, South 118 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 160 perches, thence East 364 perches, thence East 19 Degrees, South 490 perches, thence South 41 Degrees, East 40 perches, thence East 27 Degrees, South 68 perches, to the aforesaid Division Line, near the English Church, and then being joyned by George Aston, Richard Buffington, William Marsh, Samuel Miller and Robert Parke, of Chester County, Continued the same through Chester County, East 27 Degrees, South 50 perches, thence East 51 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, North 188 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 246 perches, thence East 7 Degrees, North 80 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 74 perches, thence East 38 Degrees, South 48 perches, thence South 44 Degrees, East 42 perches, thence East 25 Degrees, South 190 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, South 48 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 32 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, North 216 perches, thence East 17 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 130 perches, thence East 26 Degrees, South 60 perches, thence North East 52 perches, South 26 Degrees, East 40 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, South 56 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 36 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, South 121 perches, to the West Branch of Brandywine Creek, thence East 26 Degrees, South 41 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 32 perches, thence East 82 perches, thence East 17 Degrees, South 46 perches, thence East 8 Degrees, South 58 perches, thence East 20 Degrees, North 72 perches, thence East 5 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 54 perches, thence East 30 Degrees, South 146 perches, thence East Southerly down the several Courses of a hill 210 perches,





thence East 5 Degrees, North 288 perches, thence East 13 Degrees, South 30 perches, thence East 11 Degrees, South 100 perches, thence East 26 Degrees, South 56 perches, thence East 51 Degrees, South 20 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, South 66 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, South 42 perches, thence East 10 Degrees, North 194 perches, thence East 15 Degrees, North 188 perches, thence East 40 Degrees, North 100 perches, to the East Branch of Brandywine Creek, near Thomas Moore's Mill, thence East 17 Degrees, North 86 perches, thence East 43 Degrees, North 114 perches, thence East 35 Degrees, North 392 perches, thence East 16 Degrees, North 216 perches to the aforesaid public Road, near the house of John Spruce, containing in the whole thirty-two Statute miles.

"And we conceive the same, as it is now laid out through the said Counties, is done the nearest & most Commodious way, & in the best manner to answer the purposes intended thereby, which the Situation of the Land would admit of, and as little to the Inconvenience of the Inhabitants as possible, without damaging the said Road; we, therefore, humbly pray the same may be confirmed.

"And we further beg leave to say, that being unprovided with a Copy of the Records of the aforesaid public Road, through Chester County, & the Lands contiguous to the said Road being mostly improved, & at present under Corn, we find ourselves incapable to discover where the same hath been altered from its true Course (to the Damage thereof), and also conclude the present Season of the year improper for a Review. Given under our hands the ninth day of June, Anno Dom. 1733.

"THO. EDWARDS,  
"EDWARD SMOUT,  
"ROBERT BARBER,  
"HANS GRAAFF,  
"SAMUEL JONES,  
"GEO. ASTON,  
"RICHARD BUFFINGTON,  
"WILLIAM MARSH,  
"SAMUEL MILLER,  
"ROBT. PARKE."

The Governor in Council, on due consideration had of the said return, together with a draft accompanying it, approved and confirmed the return, and declared the road to be the King's Highway, and ordered that the same should be forthwith cleared and rendered commodious for the public service. And to the end that the said road might be continued to the Ferry on Schuylkill at High Street, it was further "ordered that the Records of the public road through the County of Chester, and till it falls in with the road of Phila-



delphia County leading to the said Ferry, be searched, and that the same persons of Chester County, who have already laid out the Road so far as in the above return is mentioned, be continued on that service to bring the road to the verge of Philadelphia County, and when it falls in therewith, that Richard Harrison, Hugh Evans, Robert Roberts, Samuel Humphreys, David George and John Warner, or any four of them, continue the said road to the Ferry aforesaid, at High Street, and make report to this Board."

When the Court of Quarter Sessions for the County of Lancaster met on November 6, 1733, at its November Sessions, the following entry was ordered to be made, viz:

"The confirmation of the King's Road from Lancaster to Philadelphia being confirmed by the Governor in Council and certified to this Court with order that the same be forthwith cleared and rendered commodious, in pursuance thereof it is, therefore, ordered P. Cur.:

"That precepts issue under the clerk's hand and the seal of the county to the respective supervisors to open and clear the same on the north side of the marked trees at least thirty foot wide and grub the underwood at least fifteen foot of the said space on the side next to the marked trees and make necessary bridges over the swamps so as to render the same safe and passable for horse and wagon."

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held on January 23, 1735-36, a petition of sundry inhabitants of the Townships of Tredyffryn, East-town, Willis-town, and places adjacent to the County of Chester, was presented, setting forth that, "by an order of this Board, a Road was directed to be laid out from the town of Lancaster to the ferry on Schuylkill, at the upper end of High Street, which road is brought no further than to the House of John Spruce, in Whiteland township, in the said County of Chester, to the great Inconvenience of Persons travelling with Waggons and other heavy Carriages," and, therefore, they prayed that an order might be given for perfecting the said road, agreeable to the former directions of the Board; whereupon it was ordered "that the Persons named for



that Service be required to execute the Order of this Board of the 4th of October, 1733, & make Return thereon with all Convenient Dispatch."

On November 26, 1739, a similar petition was also presented, by several citizens of Lancaster County, to wit:

TO THE HONORABLE GEORGE THOMAS, ESQR.: Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

THE HUMBLE PETITION of John Wright, Thomas Lindley, Thomas Ewing and Thomas Edwards, of the County of Lancaster, in Behalf of themselves and others,

HUMBLY SHEWETH

THAT the Inhabitants of the said County have been at a Considerable Expende in Laying out of Several Roads, Leading to the City of Philadelphia, Which Roads meets near Brandiwine in the County of Chester, and have been Clear'd, and are Kept Passable by the Inhabitants of the Several Townships through which they Lead to the Township of Whiteland in Chester County, Where there was a Road many years used and taken to be a lawful Road: But of late years the Inhabitants of Whiteland, Tre yr Dyffryn, Radnor and Haverford in Chester County and from thence to the Ferry in Philadelphia county, have taken no care to mend the said Common Road, under a Pretence that it was never Recorded any where, Neither at Philadelphia, nor at Chester, by which Means the said Road is Become very Dangerous to travel with Waggons by Night and by Day, very much to the Detriment of the Inhabitants of Lancaster County to Carry their Commodities to Philadelphia, THEREFORE, We humbly pray the Honorable Governor, to take our Distressed State into his wise and Serious Consideration, and be pleased to Order the said Road to be Reviewed, and the course and Distance to be taken from the Settlement of John Spruce in Whiteland, Through Chester and Philadelphia Counties to the Ferry upon Shuylkil and the Same made Passable. And your Petitioners as in Duty bound Shall for the Governor ever Pray.

JNO. WRIGHT,  
THOS. LINDLEY,  
THOS. EWING,  
THOS. EDWARDS.

No action, however, appears in the records to have been taken until April 6, 1741, when the following is shown by the minutes of the Council: "Then was laid before the Board and Read a petition from divers In-







habitants of the Counties of Philada., Chester and Lancaster, setting forth that upon the Petition of sundry Inhabitants of the said Counties to the late Governor and Council, in the Year, 1733, an Order was made for laying out a High Road from the Town of Lancaster to High Street fferry at the West End of Philadelphia City; That in pursuance thereof a Road was laid out in the foresaid Year, 1733, from the Town of Lancaster through the County of Lancaster and part of the County of Chester to the Plantation of one John Spruce in the said County of Chester, and upon a Return thereof made had been by the authority of this Board so far confirmed, But that the further Execution of the said Order in laying out the remaining part of the said Road, for Causes unknown to the petitioners, had been hitherto deferr'd; And praying that this Honble Board would be pleased to appoint proper persons to view and lay out the Remainder of the said Road from the End of the Road already confirmed, near the Plantation of John Spruce, in Chester County, to High street fferry aforesaid. Whereupon it is Order'd by this Board, that William Moore, William Graham, Thomas Thomas, Joshua Thompson, Samuel James, & Nathaniel Grubb, or any four of them, for the County of Chester, Richard Harrison, Griffith Lewellyn, William Thomas, Edward Georges, Hugh Evans, & Robert Jones, or any four of them, for the County of Philadelphia, do view and lay out, or continue the said Road from where the Confirmed Road Terminates, near John Spruce's Plantation, through the Counties of Chester and Philadelphia to High street fferry, at the West End of Philadelphia City aforesaid, so as to be least detrimental to the Possessors of the Lands & most Commodious for Travellers and Carriages, and make return thereof, together with a Draught of the said Road, to this Board, with all Convenient Speed."



At a meeting held on November 23, 1741, final action was taken, as follows:

"The Secretary laid before the Board the Returns made by those persons of Chester & Philadelphia Counties, who, by the order of this Board of the 11th of June last, were directed to View, lay out, or Continue the Road from Lancaster to the ferry at the West End of High Street in Philadelphia City, Viz.: Beginning where part of the same Road laid out in the Year, 1733, terminates, near John Spruce's Plantation in Chester County, which was Read, and is in these Words:

"By virtue of the annexed Order of the Honourable Governor & Council, We, whose names are hereunder written, have viewed & laid out a Road from the end of John Spruce's Lane, in the County of Chester, to the Line dividing the said County of Chester from the County of Philadelphia, which said County Line is near the House of Rees Thomas & David James. To which no one Objected. The Courses & Distances of the said Road being Also hereunto annexed under the Handwriting of Benjamin Eastburne, deceased. Witness our Hands this sixth Day of November, 1741. Wm. Moore, Thomas Thomas, Saml. James, Nathaniel Grubbs, Joshua Thompson, Wm. Graham.

"In Pursuance of the annexed Order of the Honourable Governor & Council, We, the Subscribers, have View'd and Continued the Road from the Line dividing the Counties of Philadelphia & Chester, as before-mentioned, to be near the Houses of Rees Thomas & David James To Schuylkil at the West Side of High Street ferry, The Courses & Distances being also hereunto annexed. As Witness our Hands this tenth Day of November, 1741. Richard Harrison, Hugh Evans, Edward George, Wm. Thomas, Robt. Jones.

"July 20th, 1741. Conostogo Road surveyed: Beginning at the End of John Spruce's Lane, & extending thence within the Township of Whiteland in Chester County, North 72 deg. East 120 Perches, thence North 70½ deg. East 80 Ps, thence North 74 deg. East 90 pches, thence North 78 deg. East 56 Pches, thence north 81 deg. East 240 Pchs, thence North 72 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 69 deg. East 84 Pchs, thence North 65 deg. East 48 Pches, thence East 20 Ps, thence North 69 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 73 deg. East 62 Pches, thence North 69 deg. East 66 Pches, thence South 88 deg. East 88 Pches, thence South seventy-seven Degrees thirty-six Perches to the End of Pextang Road, thence on it to Kinnison's Run, Beginning at the run thence North 62 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 54½ deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 82 deg. East 134 Pches to Paschal's Run, thence North 88 deg. East 54 Pches, thence South 85 deg. East 58 Pches, thence East 96 Pches to the Swede's ford Road, thence South 53 deg. East 66 Ps to a Chestnut Tree, thence South 44 Degrees East 22 Pches near to Rob't Powel's House, then leaving the Old Road and on G. Aston's Land South 72 deg. East (at 200 a Run) 280 Ps stopt at the Old Road, then on it South 33½ deg. East 24 Pches, then in Willistown South 32½ deg. East 20 Pches, thence South 35 deg. East 31 Pches, thence South 86 deg. East 60 pches, thence



South 89 deg. East 60 Pches, thence North 84 deg. East 40 Pches, thence North 79 deg. East (at 78, the Western Line of Burge's Tract we Continue to) 86 Pches, thence North 83 deg. East 90 Pches, thence South 82 deg. East 124 Pches, (about 6 Pches further is William Evans' Smith Shop), thence North 87½ Deg. East 96 Perches, then in Tredyffryn Townp. North 86 East 34 Pches, thence South 85 deg. East 64 Pches, thence South 75½ deg. East 62 Pches, thence South 81 deg. East 56 Pches, thence South 86 East 106 Pches to the Sign of the Ball, thence North 58 deg. East 128 Pches, thence North 62½ deg. East 34 Pches, thence North 56½ deg. E. 30 Pches, thence North 70 deg. East 84 Pches, thence North 67 deg. East 68 Pches, thence North 73½ deg. East 34 Pches, thence South 87 deg. East at 42 Pches enter'd East Town Continued in it to 62 & thence South 74½ deg. East 40 Pches, thence South 81 deg. East 28 Pches, thence 84 deg. East 102 Pches, thence South 74 deg. East at 60 Pches a Line of Tredyffryn & in it to 80 Pches, & thence South 88 deg. East 34 Perches, thence South 70 deg. East 86 Perches, thence South 63 deg. East 50 Pches, thence South 46 deg. East 70 Pches, thence South 54 deg. East (at 25 Pches Radnor upper Line, & contind. in it to 55 Pches, which is near Jno. Sams' House), thence South 52 deg. East 46 Pches, thence South 57 deg. East 184 Pches, thence South East 28 Pches, thence South 28 deg. East 40 Pches, thence South 55½ deg. East 46 Pches, thence South 51 deg. East 64 Pches, thence South 52 deg. East 48 Pches, thence South 81 deg. East 30 Pches, thence South 63 deg. E. 104 Pches, to a Run, then up a Steep Hill South 78 deg. East 20 Perches, thence South 62 deg. East 110 Pches, thence South 87 deg. East, at 28 Perches Radnor Meeting House, at 48 Ps. Germans Run Contind. to 70 Perches, thence South 53 deg. East 14 Pches, thence South 42 deg. East 26 Perches, thence South 70 deg. East at 20 Pches the Tavern at 130 Pches Samuel Harry's Lane End, thence South 59½ deg. East at 60 Ps his House, thence South 81 deg. East 186 Pches to — James' Lane End, thence South 62 deg. East 66 Ps. thence South 54 deg. East 58 Pches down the Hill, thence South 85 deg. East 44 Ps. the House ten Perches on the Left, thence South 63 deg. East 72 Pches to the County Line.

"The Conestoga Road continued by the Philadelphia County Jury.

"Philadelphia from Radnor Line, in Merion Township.

"South 45 deg. East 48 Pches, thence South 63 deg. East 140 Pches. at 6 Pches David Ries' Shop, then the County of Chester Line, thence South 65½ deg. East 112 Pches to Benjamin Humphrey's Upper Line, being the County of Philada, Line, thence South 82 deg. East 104 Pches, the Gulf Mill Road, thence South 63 deg. East 36 Pches, thence South 49 deg. East 48 Pches, thence South 39 deg. East 48 Pches to Benjamin Humphrey's Line, thence on Edward Humphrey's Land South 51 deg. East 144 Pches, at 102 Pches Richard Hugh's Upper Line, at 134 Pches his House, thence South 81 deg. East 120 pchs, thence South 64 deg. East 38, Pches, thence North 66½ deg. East 76 Pches, thence North 41 deg. East 58 Pches, thence North 71 deg. East 52 Pches, thence South 86 deg. East 88 Pches, thence South 64½ deg. East 22 Pches, thence





South 55 deg. East 27 Pches to Evan Jones' Lower Line, thence South 60 deg. East 136 Pches, thence South 56 deg. East 84 Pches, at 10 Pches, Merion Meeting House, thence South 75 deg. East 33 Pches, thence South 63½ deg. East 72 Ps. at the Fort Road, thence south 78 deg. East 66 Ps. thence South 41½ deg. East 58 Ps. at 48 Pches Richard Georges' Upper Line, thence South 23½ deg. East 82 Pches, at 61 Pches Richard Georges' Lower Line, thence South 33 deg. East 106 Pches to Blockley Line, thence South 24 deg. East 42 Pches, thence South 6 deg. West 73 Pches, Edward Georges' Upper Line, thence South 10 deg. East 208 Ps. at 136 Pches the Lane to Edwd. Georges' House, at 166 Pches David George Lane, thence South 24 deg. East 84 Pches, David Georges' Run, thence South 45½ deg. East 550 Pches to Haverford Road, thence South 52 deg. East 294 Pches to Peter Gardner's House, and thence South 74 deg. East 100 Pches to High Water Mark at the End of the Causeway at the West side of High Street Ferry.

"And no Objection having been made to any part of the said Returns, the said Road is by the Authority of this Board Confirmed; And Ordered, That the Overseers of the High Roads for the respective Townships in the Counties of Chester and Philada. do cause the said Road, according to the Courses and Distances abovesaid, to be Opened & Cleared forthwith."

This, then, completed the King's Highway, which is generally known to us as the Old Philadelphia Road. It was, however, sometimes also called the Provincial Road, and, after the Revolution, it became the Continental Road.

In 1767 an attempt was made to straighten this road. Surveyors were appointed, who made a draft of which I append a copy. They, on May 12, 1767, reported that, "In pursuance of an order from the Honorable House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, to us the subscribers directed, we have surveyed and measured the present road from the Sign of the Ship to the Borough of Lancaster and have run a straight line from the westernmost bounds of the City of Philadelphia (Beginning the measure at the Corporation Ferry) to the said Borough, and the above is a draught thereof together with that part of the present road from the said ferry to the said Sign of the Ship (from a survey lately made by order of the said House), and have carefully observed the nature





and circumstances of the ground through which the said straight line passes, and noted thereon in the said Draught the waters it crosses, and find much the greater part of the way is good ground for a road, yet it appears not practicable in all places on account of the steep hills to make a road exactly along the said straight line, but by varying therefrom sometimes to the North and sometimes to the South, the largest extent not exceeding 50 or 60 perches and mostly much less, a practicable passage may be found. For further particulars, see the abstract from our field book.

“JOHN SELLERS,  
“WM. SWAFFER.”

The draft also contains the following notes:

	m.	qr.	ps.
“The present Road from the Ferry to the Sign of the Ship .....	32.	1.	78.
“The Strait line to opposite sd Sign of ye Ship .....	28.	2.	65.
“Difference .....	3.	3.	13.
	m.	qr.	ps.
“The said Road from the Ship to Adamstown .....	31.	1.	47.
“The Strait line from opposite the Ship to Adams- town .....	30.	2.	35.
“Difference .....		3.	12.
	m.	qr.	ps.
“To the Ship .....	32.	1.	78.
“To Adamstown .....	31.	1.	47.
“Total .....	63.	3.	45.
“The Strait line .....	59.	1.	20.
“Difference .....	4.	2.	25.”

Taking up that part of this draft from the English Church (Compass) to Lancaster, the places marked are found to be Miller’s Tavern, Pequea Creek, the Three Crowns, White Horse, Lightal’s Run, the Sign of the Hat, Robert Clanch (should be Robert Clinch), Lampeter Meeting House, Mill Creek James Gibbons, and



Conestoga Creek James Webb. Also Adamstown and the Lancaster County House.

The Three Crowns was located, and now remains as a private dwelling, on the north side of the road, over a branch of the Pequea Creek, just east of the village of White Horse. The Lampeter Meeting House yet stands on the north side of the road at Bird-in-Hand and between the railroad crossing and Mill Creek. "Mill Creek James Gibbons" is the mill on Mill Creek, which yet stands, and is at present owned by Henry Ressler. On the side of this mill toward the road, on a tablet, is the following inscription: "Built by James Gibbons & Deborah G. in the year 1770." Mr. Gibbons was one of the prominent men of the county. He was, in 1766, foreman of the Grand Jury. As early as 1767 he secured from the Court a recommendation for a license, and he continued to hold one until 1775, when his name disappears from the Docket. In those days a license to keep a tavern for the accommodation of the public carried with it the right to sell spiritous liquor. Petitions for that purpose were presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions, and, if approved by that Court, a recommendation was certified to the Governor, who granted the license. There was another kind of license, which carried with it the right to sell beer and cider, and these licenses were granted by the Court.

The original draft attached to the report of the Commissioners, who laid out the road to John Spruce's, shows that, on the south side, close to the five-mile stone, there was at that time a house marked F. Theophilus, and that, about twelve miles from the town, a stream crossed the road, called Cat Tail Run. The name of the stream is still retained, and it is about a half mile east of the Hat Tavern. About three miles west of Miller's, on the north side of the road, was a place called Jorvis', and west of Jorvis', on the same side, in from the road and along a run, was Rob-



inson's. The Jorvis referred to was Joseph Jorvis. When the Peters Road was, at the November Sessions, 1740, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, legally laid out, the record recites that it began at the Provincial Road about half a mile west of "Joseph Jorvis' Mill." This fixes this mill on the west branch of the Pequea Creek, at what is now the east end of the village of White Horse. This place is even more definitely, if possible, fixed by a deed in Record Book A, at page 20 (Recorder's Office of Lancaster County), whereby it appears that on November 8, 1747, Joseph Jorvis and Esther, his wife, in consideration of natural love and affection and the sum of two hundred pounds, conveyed to their son, Solomon Jorvis, a certain messuage or tenement and water, grist mill or corn mill situated in Salisbury Township, beginning at a corner post by the road leading to Philadelphia, containing 71 acres, 3 quarters and 39 perches. Solomon Jorvis on October 16, 1750, sold the same property to one Isaac Richardson. The Robinson above referred to was, I think, Israel Robinson, a very prominent man in that locality.

Fort Duquesne was captured by the British and Colonial troops under the command of General Forbes on November 25, 1758. In an account book of the expedition a statement is given of the stopping places and distances on the road from Lancaster to Philadelphia. Those in Lancaster County were as follows: From Lancaster to Joseph Steer's, at Red Lion, five and three-quarter miles and thirty perches. To Caldwell's, at the Hat, six and one-quarter miles and fifty-five perches. To John Miller's at Pequea, six and one-half miles and twelve perches. This makes a total distance of eighteen and one-half miles and ninety-seven perches, to John Miller's, which is the hotel yet standing nearby the Compass Church. The distance in the original survey was





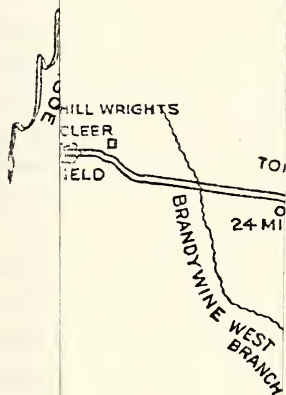
5,600 perches, or  $17\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and the difference between these surveys is one mile and ninety-seven perches. I think, perhaps, a mistake or mistakes were made in the original report of the first survey—possibly a course or some of the courses were inadvertently dropped—because a measurement lately made by an odometer shows the distance to the Compass to be between eighteen and a half and nineteen miles. Caldwell's, at the Hat, was located between what are now the villages of White Horse and Intercourse. The name of the then owner and proprietor was Andrew Caldwell. The property has always been and is yet in the Caldwell name, it being now owned by William J. Caldwell, a lineal descendant of the original settler. The tavern building still stands, but as it has of late years been weatherboarded, it is not easily recognized. Originally, a squatter, who was a hatter, settled hereabouts on the Caldwell land, and it was from this that the tavern got its name of the Hat. The Red Lion, which was then kept by Joseph Steer, was located on the southeast corner, where the Strasburg Road joins the Old Road, between Bird-in-Hand and Witmer P. O. It was at the extreme northwest corner of the Patent for 200 acres of land taken out by Steer on January 19, 1733. A map made by virtue of an Act of Parliament, by Nicholas Scull, on January 1, 1759, shows that "The Red Lion" was just west of Mill Creek, so that its location is thereby definitely fixed. This property, for a time, belonged to Isaac Conard, and its present owner is Henry Hoover. It long ago ceased to be a public place. There is a milestone on the north side of the road a few hundred yards east of Hoover's and 5 8-15 miles from Lancaster. On it is marked "60 M. to P"; then "—— to L."—the figure which precedes the "to L." is broken off. Whether this is an original stone or not, I do not know.

The tavern at Bird-in-Hand was of later date than

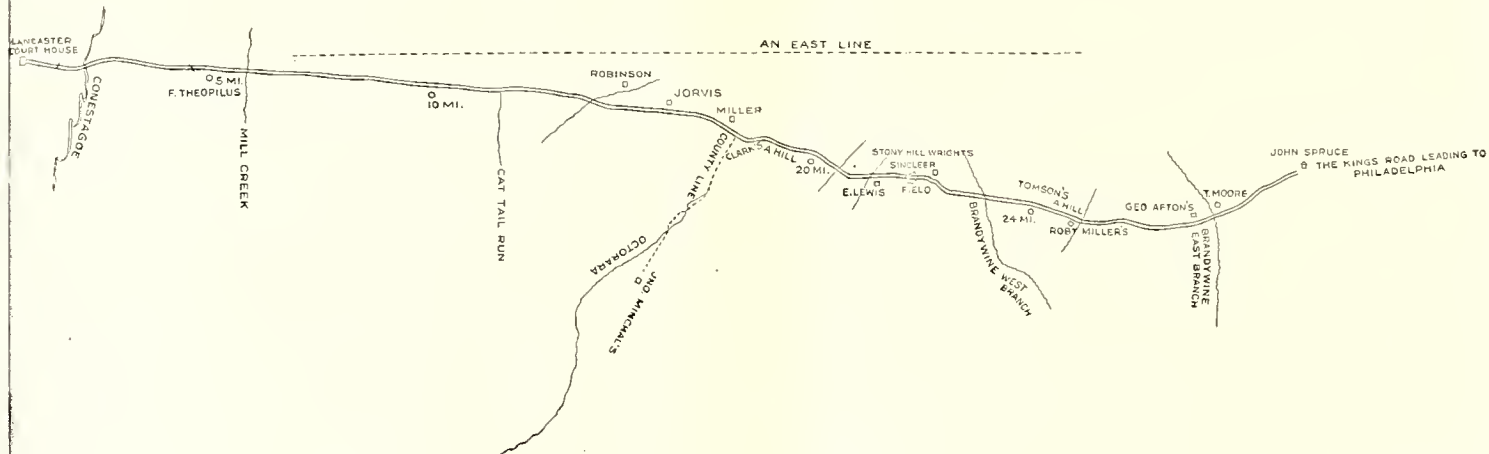




LANCASTER  
COURT HOUSE







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

the Red Lion. Originally it was a long one-story-and-a-half building, occupied not only as a hotel, but also by a number of other tenants. It was burned down about the year 1854, and the present structure was shortly afterward built. There is a tradition that, when the old road was originally laid out, there was a tavern at this place, and, in a discussion between the surveyors as to whether they should stop at it or go on to Lancaster, one of them said, "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," and from that the hotel and afterward the village obtained the present name. This story, however, is not correct as to time, for there was no hotel then at this point, and if such an incident ever occurred it must have been at a later date, possibly when the railroad was constructed. I am inclined to doubt the authenticity of this story in its entirety, for there is, I find, another ancient village named Bird-in-Hand in Montgomery County.

In a letter written by Governor Pownall in 1754, relating to a trip which he made at that time over this road as far as Lancaster, he states: "I passed through the hills over a rough road six miles and a half to the Widow Caldwell's at The Hat, and then entered the beautiful Valley of Pequea. The Vale is formed by the Valley Hill on the south and the Welsh Mountain on the north. My next stage was six miles and a half to the Red Lion, thence to Conestoga, a large stream, four miles, thence to Lancaster, two miles. Lancaster is a wealthy and thriving town, about five hundred inhabitants, manufacturers of saddles, pack saddles and guns. There are also Indian traders and stocking weavers. Pequea affords a pleasant prospect, rich landscape, farm houses surrounded with apple and peach trees. The farmers are proprietors, not tenants."

In Father Abraham's Almanac for the year 1771, the stopping places along this road are mentioned as Douglass', the Hat, Duke of Cumberland, Red Lion,





Conestoga Creek, and the Lancaster Court House. Douglass' was kept by John Douglass. The stopping place was at the east end of the present village of White Horse, for the distance from Lancaster to it was stated in Father Abraham's Almanac to be 16 miles, while the measurement by the odometer is 16 4-10 miles. But, in addition, the first name of Douglass and the location of the place are absolutely fixed by records. At the November Sessions, 1756, of the Court of Quarter Sessions a road was laid out "from the southwest gate of the Pequea Meeting House to John Douglass' Mill," and thence south to the line dividing Lancaster and Chester Counties. The courses and distances show that this mill is the same one that was, prior to that time, owned by Joseph Jorvis. In addition, the Scull map, above referred to, plainly shows that "Douglass' Mill" was on the west branch of the Pequea Creek, north of the Provincial Road, and this point is the east end of the village of White Horse. The mill is now owned and operated by John W. Stauffer. Mr. Douglass lived in Salisbury Township, and was a very prominent man in the eastern part of Lancaster county. He was commissioned a Justice from November 1, 1759, to January 29, 1761, and in 1763 was a member of the General Assembly.

The Duke of Cumberland is stated in the Almanac as being three miles from Caldwell's and ten miles from Conestoga Creek. In another advertisement it is stated that this tavern was nine miles from Lancaster and was kept by William Ferree. These distances do not fit either of the hotels at Intercourse, and it is plain that the tavern must have been located some distance to the west. Where, then, was the Duke of Cumberland? I think I will be able to satisfactorily fix its location.

John Vernor first obtained a license to keep a public house of entertainment in 1735. This license was re-



newed, as shown by the record, until 1741, and while, after that date, I have, owing to the deficiency in the docketts as copied, been unable to find his name, yet I think it can be safely said that he continued to keep the tavern up to the time of his death. In 1741, he, under a patent from Thomas Penn, became owner of a tract of 310 acres of land located on a branch of Mill Creek, and in 1744 he purchased an adjoining tract from Samuel Jones. On February 9, 1741, he and his wife, Martha, in consideration of the sum of five shillings, conveyed to George Brown, John Cooper, William McCausland and John Reese, as Trustees for the Presbyterians of Leacock, a tract of 1 acre and 57 perches on the north side of the Provincial Road. Upon this ground Old Leacock Church was built and its cemetery laid out. Vernor's house was about a fourth of a mile to the east of the church, on the same side of the road. He died about April 9, 1754, and, by his will, dated January 29, 1754, he made the following disposition of certain of his real estate, namely; "Item. I give, devise and bequeath to my sons, Samuel and Benjamin, all my plantation and tract of land whereon I now live, and also that plantation and tract adjoining the tract above mentioned (the last mentioned tract I purchased of Samuel Jones), both situated and being in the county and township aforesaid (Leacock), to be equally divided between them, having particular care that the meadow and water of both tracts be as equally divided as the nature of the matter will admit; Samuel to have the house wherein I now live, with the outhouses, and his part or share of the land adjoining it; Benjamin to have the house and buildings on ye tract I bought of Samuel Jones, with his part of the land adjoining," etc. He directed that Thomas Johnson, Nathaniel Lightner and William Hamilton should make division of this real estate between his sons, and they did so,





and the two latter executed a paper to that effect on October 29, 1758, Mr. Johnson having in the meantime died. They thereby assigned to Samuel Vernor the tract of 310 acres received by his father under the Penn patent, and  $20\frac{3}{4}$  acres and also  $11\frac{1}{4}$  acres of the land purchased from Samuel Jones. The balance of the Jones land was assigned to Benjamin Vernor. Samuel Vernor, on October 30, 1758, sold the tract of 310 acres and allowances to Robert Clinch, and, by a subsequent tripartite deed between Samuel Vernor, John Woods and Samuel Lefever and Benjamin Vernor and Robert Clinch, the same, together with the tract of  $20\frac{3}{4}$  acres, was confirmed to Robert Clinch. The record shows that Clinch was keeping a public house at the Vernor place when the division between the two sons was made. In 1767 Robert Clinch and Hannah, his wife, deeded this land to William Hamilton. Clinch is named in this deed as an "innkeeper." Robert Clinch was the son-in-law of John Vernor, he having married John Vernor's youngest daughter, Hannah. As I have before stated, both Leacock Church and churchyard and Vernor's tavern then stood on the north side of the Provincial Road. The road at this point was, however, afterward changed and straightened, and thereby all of the buildings on these properties were thrown to the south side. The house which was used as the tavern yet stands, and it is now owned and occupied by Samuel P. Smoker. Whether or not it is the original house cannot be ascertained with certainty at this late day. But, in addition, the Scull map and another old map made about 1770 show Leacock Church and Vernor's on the north side of the Provincial Road, about three miles from the Red Lion and about three or four miles from the Hat. Vernor's is the only place in this locality marked on these maps, and there are no other taverns or houses that correspond as to distance either from Lan-





caster or from the Compass. Mr. Vernor came from the north of Ireland, and it was, therefore, natural for him to give his house an English name. It will be recalled that George II ascended the throne of Great Britain and Ireland in 1727. He died on October 25, 1760, and was then succeeded by his grandson, George III. His second son was William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. The Duke commanded the King's troops at Culloden, where he defeated the young Pretender, and he was in command of the allied troops at the disastrous Battle of Fontenoy, where he suffered defeat at the hands of the French. He was, therefore, at the time Vernor kept this hotel, the most prominent character in England next to the King. In view of all these facts and records, I think there can be no reasonable doubt but that this place was the Duke of Cumberland. Whether or not John Vernor was buried in Old Leacock churchyard cannot be ascertained, for no stone there marks his grave, but his son, Benjamin Vernor, lies just west of the church building. The inscription on his tombstone is "Benjamin Vernor, Died, Nov. 22, 1834, in the 92nd year of his age."

The stopping place at Conestoga Creek was kept by James Webb. Here was a ferry, and he and his tenants no doubt kept it and attended to the wants of travelers. He was prominent in the county for he was foreman of the Grand Jury at February sessions, 1753, 1754 and 1755. He was also a member of Assembly for 19 years from 1747 to 1777. He was a Quaker, or of Quaker origin. He died sometime between 1784 and May 16, 1788, as his will was dated on the former and proved on the latter date. By it he devised all his lands in Lancaster County to his son, William Webb. On September 23, 1789, William Webb conveyed 19 acres and 98 perches, which included the land on which the tavern stands, on the north side of the road, west of Witmer's Bridge, to Abraham Wit-



mer. Before the purchase made by Witmer, or at least before that building known as the Witmer tavern was built, the stopping place may have been on the south side of the road, for in 1777 Henry Derring kept the ferry and tavern at that location on the Webb land.

It will be observed that the places set forth on the original draft between the Lancaster County line and the property of John Spruce are: "Clark's," "E. Lewis," "Sincleer," "Thomson's," "Robert Miller's," "George Aston's," and "T. Moore's."

In the assessment list of 1753, for West Caln Township, there appears the name of Thomas Clark and, in the same list, that of Evan Lewis. I have not been able to find anything concerning Clark. While there are several Evan Lewises mentioned in Futhey and Cope's History of Chester County, the only one that seems to fit the date of survey is Evan Lewis, the son of William Lewis. William Lewis and his wife came from the Parish of Illan, in Glamorganshire, Wales, about the year 1686, and settled in the northeastern part of Haverford Township. He afterward removed to Newtown, where he and his wife died in the early part of 1708. They were both Quakers. He had four sons, namely, David, Lewis, Evan and William, and one daughter, Seaborn. Evan married Mary, the daughter of Jonathan and Ann Hayes, of Marple, and he died in 1735.

Sincleer's is said to have been located at the point now known as "Stony Hollow." Here was located a very old tavern which at some time in its existence was known as the "Sandy Hill Tavern." It was kept at one time by Samuel Lawrence. The old building was torn down about twenty-five years ago. I have not been able to ascertain the history of the man Sincleer.

The Thomson referred to is most likely Joshua Thomson. He was one of the viewers subsequently





appointed from Chester County to complete the road from John Spruce's to the Ferry at the west end of High Street in the City of Philadelphia.

John Spruce's land was located about two and a half miles east of Downingtown. His buildings are said to have been erected at the foot of the North Valley hill, and on the site of the present farm buildings of ——— Smith. On December 21, 1721, a warrant for a survey for 394 acres was issued to John Spruce, and the survey was made by John Taylor as surveyor. In 1729 two hundred acres of this tract was sold by Spruce to William Beale, the great-great-grandfather of Joseph Beale of Coatesville. The land thus sold was on the south side of the survey, while the balance on the Smith tract was on the south side.

Gayen Miller was one of the first settlers in Kennett Township. He had twelve children. One of them, Robert, was born on May 3, 1703 (o.s.) He married Ruth Haines, who, it is claimed, was descended from the Earl of Warwick. Robert and his wife settled in East Caln Township. His land lay almost midway between the east and west branches of the Brandywine, about seven miles east of the Lancaster County line. The Provincial Road was laid out through it. He had seventeen children, one of whom was named Warwick. Robert kept a public house for many years along this road, and he was succeeded by his son, Warwick. When the Turnpike was built the old house was abandoned as a tavern, and another place was established along the newly constructed road. The old tavern was known as "The Barley Sheaf." The tract on which it stood continued in the Miller family until recent years. H. Preston Baker now owns 225 acres of it.

In 1702 a survey was made in the right of purchase in England for Daniel Smith for 1000 acres of land. This tract lay on the west side of the Brandywine Creek. It was divided by a north and south line, and





the eastern half became the property of George Aston. It was situated in Caln Township, just west of what is now East Downingtown. George Aston's wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of Peter Hunter, of Middletown. In 1726 he applied for a license, stating that he was "living on the great road from Philadelphia to Conestoga, in the Township of Caln," and "is greatly oppressed by travelers." Aston's house was located in what is now the Borough of Downingtown, not one hundred and fifty feet east of the Railroad Station Hotel. The railroad tracks of the Pennsylvania Company cover the bed of the old road at this point. He was a justice of the peace in 1724, 1725, 1726 and 1729; but Governor Patrick Gordon, who in the latter year appointed a new commission of the peace for Chester County, because "divers of those who are named in the last having declined to act," and "there is a great want of magistrates in some places of the county, which should be immediately supplied by others," stated that he "had very good reason for leaving one out, namely, George Asheton, who had acted but too much." He died in 1738, leaving children: (1) George; (2) Peter; (3) Mary; (4) Susanna; and (5) Esther E., the wife of Roger Hunt. In 1739, after his death, the above-mentioned tract was sold to Roger Hunt. Aston was styled a Quaker, but his name does not appear in the records of that society.

At an early date Thomas Moore was the owner of three tracts of land in the southern part of Caln Township, and he was assessed in the assessment list of 1715 for four shillings and two pence. At that time this township extended as far north as Nantmeal. On November 26, 1728, he, with Thomas Parke, Robert Miller and others, petitioned the Court for a division of the township. On one of these tracts east of the Brandywine there was erected a water corn mill which is said to have been built as early as 1716. This mill,



which was afterward called Shellmire's mill, was widely known in Chester County. Moore died in 1738, and the corn mill and all of the above land were then sold and conveyed to John Taylor. Taylor, in 1739, deeded 561 acres, located north of the King's Highway, to Thomas Downing. The draft accompanying this sketch shows that, when the road was laid out, "T. Moore" was on the north side of it. After Moore's death a village developed on and about this land, and a saw mill, a hemp mill, a fulling mill, an oil mill, and other mills were erected upon it. The village was then called Milltown, but finally it took the name of Downingtown.

When the survey was made in 1767, which arose out of an attempt to straighten this road, the prominent places marked upon it from the Lancaster County line eastward were the Sign of the Wagon, Worrick Miller, the Sign of the Ship, John Downing's, the Old White Horse, the Rising Sun, George Aston, the Sign of the Ball, Radnor Meeting House, the Plow, Horse and Groom, the Rose and Crown, the Prince of Wales, Merion Meeting House, Black Horse, and Schuylkill.

The Sign of the Wagon was an old hostelry. James Way was the son of Robert Way, and Hannah, his wife, who was the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Hickman. He was a blacksmith by trade, and, at the time of his marriage to Mary Kerlin, lived in Thornbury. He afterward settled in West Caln Township, and in 1742 he began tavern-keeping at the Wagon. This place is now known as Wagontown. It is said, in Futhy and Cope's History of Chester County, that Way continued to keep this tavern until 1755; but, in the diary of the Forbes expedition, which covers the period of 1758, there is an entry "To the Wagon, James Way, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles and 64 perches."

Thomas Parke was born on March 13, 1704-5. He emigrated from Ireland with his father and arrived in





the Province of Pennsylvania on May 21, 1724. His father purchased from Thomas Lindley 500 acres in the great valley west of Downingtown, and he deeded to his son Thomas 276 acres of this land, retaining, however, a life estate in it. The son afterward became the owner of the whole of the original tract. He married Jane Edge on April 26, 1739 (o.s.). He built the Ship tavern, about a mile west of Downingtown, near the junction of the old King's Highway and the turnpike. He died on October 17, 1758. Thereafter for a time the tavern must have been conducted by his wife, for there appear in Roger Hunt's account book several payments made to Jane Parke for hay and stabling. The original building is yet standing, and it is now owned and used as a dwelling house by Mrs. Charles McIlvaine. It ceased to be a tavern more than one hundred years ago. At that time the old sign was taken down and removed to a second Ship tavern in West Whiteland Township, along the turnpike east of Downingtown, at about the 25th milestone. During the Revolutionary War this sign was made a target by Continental soldiers.

The Ball, or Blue Ball, sometimes known as the Sign of the Ball, and afterward as the King of Prussia, has a somewhat notable history. Exactly when this house was built and opened does not seem to be definitely known. It must have been a tavern before this part of the King's Highway was laid out, for the Report of the Commissioners contains a course "thence South 85° East 166 Perches to the Sign of the Ball." One Richardson kept it until 1741, when the property was purchased by Thomas McKean, an uncle of Governor McKean, who conducted it until 1752. He was succeeded by Conrad Young, of Philadelphia, who changed the name of it to the King of Prussia. In 1758 Joseph Wilkinson obtained the license and held it during the year 1758-59. Young sold the property to





Dr. Bernhart VanLeer, and it was then leased by the purchaser to Benjamin Weatherly. Weatherly kept the place until 1766 when, he having died, the license was continued by his widow until 1777. Then Philip Upright obtained it and carried on the business until September, 1777, about which time he suffered greatly at the hands of the British Army then in this locality. In 1778 Captain Thomas Reese was its landlord. It was continued as a tavern until 1799, when, by reason of the diversion of travel, a new tavern under the same name was built along the turnpike.

The General Warren, which is marked as "George Ashton," was originally the Admiral Vernon. After the Revolution it became the General Warren. It was situated on the north slope of the south valley hill in East Whiteland Township, Chester County. It was built by George Aston, the oldest son of George Aston of Caln, and it was named after Sir Edward Vernon. It was first licensed in 1745. After the capture of Louisburg and the victory over the French fleet by Sir Peter Warren in 1747 Aston changed the name of his tavern to the Admiral Warren. In 1748 Daniel Goldsmith kept the tavern, but he was refused a license, and Aston then again took it in charge. Aston was a captain in the Indian War which broke out in 1753. He kept the house until 1760, when he was succeeded by Peter Valleau. In 1763 it was sold to Lynford Lardner, a brother-in-law of Richard Penn, and finally it became the property of John Penn. The tavern at a later date was owned and kept by the Fahnestocks, and it continued in this family until 1838, when the land was divided and sold. On September 26, 1777, the American and British armies met near the Warren Tavern, and a decisive engagement was expected by both parties, but a heavy rain wet the ammunition and the combatants were therefore obliged to separate.

The Black Horse Tavern was situated in what is now



Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, east of the Friends' Meeting House. It is said to have been built by one of the Wynne family. The Prince of Wales was in Haverford Township, Delaware County, about a half mile west of Ardmore. The Buck Tavern was on the south side of the turnpike between Haverford and Bryn Mawr in Haverford Township, about a quarter of a mile west of the eighth milestone. The tract on which the Buck stood, being fifty acres of land, was patented in 1735 by John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn to Samuel Reese. In 1745 it was conveyed to George Wood, who in 1747 sold it to Patrick Miller. It remained in the Miller family until 1841. It was licensed as a tavern before Patrick Miller purchased it, and he kept it for many years. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, John Dunwoody, who had married Patrick's daughter Ruth. Dunwoody, in 1793, moved to Philadelphia and kept the Spread Eagle at 285 High (or Market) Street, just above Eighth, until the time of his death, which occurred on December 11, 1802.

Thomas Downing came from England in 1720. The original patent for his land was for 2000 acres and it was called Northwood. It was situated between the west line of Whiteland Township and the east branch of the Brandywine Creek, in Chester County. It is now covered by the larger part of the present Borough of Downingtown. John Downing, the son of Thomas Downing, was born on December 18, 1720. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger Hunt and Esther E., his wife, of East Caln Township. John became a tavern-keeper about 1760, and his place was then called the King in Arms. He continued to keep the tavern at least until 1767, for his name appears in the survey of the King's Highway which was made in that year. He was succeeded by Richard Cheyney. When the War of the Revolution began, the name of the inn was changed to that of the Sign of General Washington. His son,



Hunt Downing, who had also married a daughter of Patrick Miller, afterward kept the place for many years. The fine old house yet remains, and it is located on the north side of the turnpike, at the junction of the Lionville Road. It is at the present time owned by one of Hunt Downing's descendants. He died on December 29, 1795, and lies buried in the Friends' burial ground at Downingtown.

It became apparent that the King's Highway was inadequate to accommodate the public travel between Lancaster and Philadelphia. In certain portions of the year the road, being only a dirt road, was almost impassable. Chief Justice Shippen, writing from Philadelphia to his father, Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, on January 1, 1761, said: "The roads have been so bad that no wagons have offered by which I could send the things I mentioned to you in a former letter, among which is some citron from Miss Betsey Anderson." As late as the year 1773 there were stumps in it, which rendered the passage dangerous. An agitation was, therefore, commenced, looking toward the securing of a better and a more permanent road. It is evident that the "good-roads" question was as acute in those days as in ours.

(To be continued.)





PENNSYLVANIA PENSIONERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY MRS. HARRY ROGERS AND MRS. A. H. LANE.

(Continued from Vol. XLI, page 482.)

To JOHN McCOWAN late a Private in the — Penn-  
sylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to  
the Regiment of Invalids aged about thirty-five years,  
that he was duly discharged from the same on the tenth  
day of July last past as unfit &c. on account — re-  
ceived in the Service of the United States, whereby  
&c. The Court do grant him a Pension of five dollars  
per Month, to be paid to him as aforesaid.

To MICHAEL BERRY late a Private in the [2d.] Penn-  
sylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to  
the Regiment of Invalids, aged about thirty years—  
that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regi-  
ment on the tenth of April 1783 as unfit &c. on Ac-  
count — received in the Service of the United States,  
whereby &c. The Court grant him a pension of five  
dollars per Month to be paid him agreeably to the Act  
of Assembly aforesaid.

To PHILIP PHILE late a Private of the [German]  
Pennsylvania regiment and from thence transferred  
to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about fifty-one years  
—that he was discharged the said invalid Regiment  
on the fourth of January 1783 as unfit for further  
duty &c. on account — received in the Service of  
the United States, whereby &c. The Court do allow  
him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid  
to him as aforesaid.

To NICHOLAS BEASO late a Private of the — Penn-  
sylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to



the Regiment of Invalids, aged about sixty-three years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the third day of September 1783, as unfit &c. On account of — received in the Service of the United States, whereby &c. the Court do allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month to be paid him agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

To WILLIAM BANQUIT, late a Serjeant of the fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, and afterwards transferred from the same to the third Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about forty-four years—that he was discharged from the same on the eighteenth of October 1783. On account of a Wound which he received in his Head when as Orderly Serjeant he was on duty, in the Service of the United States, whereby he was in some degree disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court, on Considering his Case, do allow a Pension of five dollars for the Space of three Months, to be paid to him Monthly, during the aforesaid limited time of the three Months, agreeably to the directions of the aforesaid Act of Assembly.

To GABRIEL HUNGARIES late a Private in the [6th.] Pennsylvania Regiment aged about thirty-nine years, that he was duly discharged on the fourteenth day of November in the year 1783 on account of — received in the Service of the United States. The Court do grant him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him, as aforesaid.

To JOHN SMITH, late a Non Commissioned Officer of the eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about forty-five years—that on the fourth of July in the year 1780, he was disabled by the Rammer of a Cannon, at the rejoicing fire at Sunbury in the County of Northumberland, whereby he is in some degree disabled of getting a livelihood by labor—The Court on Considering his Case do allow him a Pension of five



dollars per Month, for the Space of three Months, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JACOB SHELL, late a Musician of Colonel Procter's Regiment of Artillery, aged about twenty-four years—that he was discharged from his said Regiment on the first day of March 1781. On Account of a Wound received in the Service of the United States, whereby &c. The Court do adjudge, that he is intitled to a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him agreeably to the aforesaid Act of Assembly.

*October 24, 1785*—The Court having examined and considered the Case of SOLOMON BUSH of the County of Philadelphia, Gentleman, late deputy Adjutant General of the Militia of Pennsylvania, with the Rank and Pay of Lieutenant-Colonel, aged about thirty-two years—find, that while acting as Deputy Adjutant General of said Militia, in the Service of the United States on the eighteenth of September 1777, in an Action with the Advance of the British Army in Goshen Township in the County of Chester and State aforesaid, the said Solomon Bush had his right Thigh bone broken near the Hip with a Musquet Ball, by which said Wound he is rendered incapable of getting a livelihood by Labor—the Court further find that the pay of the said Solomon Bush while acting as deputy Adjutant General of said Militia was sixty dollars per Month—The Court do therefore Adjudge, that the said Solomon Bush is entitled to a Pension of thirty dollars per Month, to be paid to him agreeable to the directions of the aforesaid Act of Assembly.

*November 8, 1785*—To HUGH WOOD formerly of the fourth Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about thirty-three years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the fifteenth day of September in the year 1782, as unfit for further duty either in the





Garrison or in the field on account of a Wound which he received in the Wrist in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled to get a livelihood by Labor—the Court do therefore allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid to him as aforesaid.

To NICHOLAS CALDWELL, late a Carpenter on board the Continental Frigate Trumbull, aged about thirty-three years—that on the Ninth of August in the year one thousand Seven hundred and eighty one he was wounded on board said Frigate in an Action with the British Ships Iris and Monk, by which Wound he is rendered unable to get a livelihood by labor—The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOSEPH JOHNSON late a Serjeant in the fourth Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about forty-seven years—that on the first day of November in the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three he was discharged the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field, on account of having lost his left hand in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a livelihood by labor, the Court do therefore allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To PHILIP HENRY late a Private of the first Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about thirty-five years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the first day of November in the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty three as unfit for further duty &c. on account of a Wound received in his Thigh and Leg in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.



To JOHN SLOAN late a Private on the Second Pennsylvania regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about forty years—that he was discharged from the same on the twelfth day of November 1783, as unfit for further duty &c. On Account of Wounds received in his left Thigh in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN GERLOCH late of the — Pennsylvania Regiment aged about forty five years—that he was transferred from his said Regiment to the regiment of Invalids and discharged from the same on the fourteenth day of February 1783, as unfit for further duty &c. on account of having his Thigh broken in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do adjudge that he is entitled to a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

To JOHN MCGILL late a Private of the eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about forty-five years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the first day of November 1783 as unfit for further duty &c on Account of Wounds received in both his hands and one Leg in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN SULLIVAN late a Private of the — Pennsylvania regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about thirty-three years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty &c. on account of being worn down by fatigues, in the Service of the United States and unable to get a livelihood by labor, the Court do adjudge that he is intitled to a Pension of



five dollars per month to be paid him agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

To JOHN REDMAN late a Private of the third Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about sixty years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the twentieth of October 1783 as unfit for further duty &c on account of two Wounds one of which he received in his Thigh and the other in the Arm in the Service of the United States, whereby he is rendered incapable of getting work &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To LARKIN MORRISON late a Boatswain on board the Washington Galley aged about sixty years, that he received a Wound in his right Shoulder and Leg—by the blowing up of the Augusta, Man of War, in the year 1777, in the Service of the United States, by which Wounds he is rendered incapable of getting a Livelihood by labor. The Court do therefore grant him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN PARKS late a Private in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about thirty-eight years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty &c on account of a Wound received in his right Arm in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To DAVID CROWLEY late a Private of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the regiment of Invalids aged about thirty-eight years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the first day of November 1783, as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field





on account of a Wound received in his Wrist in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN ANDERSON, late a Private in the third Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about thirty years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the twentieth of October in the year One thousand seven hundred and eighty-three as unfit for further duty &c on Account of a Wound received in his Knee and Ankle in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN MARTIN LUDOWICK late a Serjeant in the Pennsylvania Artillery Regiment Commanded by Colonel Proctor—and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about thirty-one years—that he was discharged from the same Invalid Regiment on the twenty-first day of January 1783 as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field on account of a Rupture received in the Service of the United States and the loss of his health, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To WILLIAM TOMLINSON late a Corporal in the fifth Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about forty-five years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the first of November 1783 as unfit for further duty &c on Account of a Wound received in his left Arm in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c.—The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN BRAYMAN late a Private of the third Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the



Regiment of Invalids aged about thirty-two years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment in February 1783, as unfit for further duty &c on Account of having lost his Eye Sight in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN COONEY late a Private in Colonel Proctor's Regiment of Artillery—and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about twenty-seven years, that on the first day of November in the year 1783, he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty &c. on account of a Wound received in the Service of the United States whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To ROBERT LYNN, late a Private of the fourth Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about forty-five years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the tenth of April 1783 as unfit &c. on account of a Wound received in the Service of the United States in his Leg and Arm, whereby he is rendered incapable &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To PETER CLARK late a Gunner on Board the armed Boat Vulture belonging to the State of Pennsylvania, aged fifty three years—that he lost the Use of his Limbs and Speech by Sickness in the Service of the State, which disables him of getting a Livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To ISAIAH McCORD late a Private of the first Pennsylvania Regiment aged about thirty-five years—that he was wounded in his right Shoulder and Arm at the Battle of Brandywine in the year one thousand seven



hundred and seventy seven in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a livelihood by labor—the Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him agreeably to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

To JOHN HUTCHINSON late a Private of the second Pennsylvania Regiment aged about thirty-one years—that he was wounded at the Battle of Green Springs in the Leg in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOSEPH VANLOVING late of the eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about fifty years—that he was discharged the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field on account of a Wound received in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To MARK BINGLEY WORRELL late a Private of the eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about forty years—that on the fourth day of October in the year 1777 he was wounded at the Battle of Germantown in his right Leg in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled to get a livelihood by labor—The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To THOMAS BOND late a Private in General Pulasky's Legion of Captain defrey's Company of Infantry, aged about forty-six years, that in December 1778 he was wounded at Egg Harbour in the Service of the United States, whereby he is rendered unable to procure a livelihood by labor, the Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.





*November 30, 1785*—The Court having examined and considered the Case of JAMES McCLEAN, Gentleman, late a Lieutenant of the tenth Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about forty-one years, find, that while in the Service of the United States he impaired his health in a great degree, contracting a Chronical Sickness of which he has never recovered since, which disables him of procuring a livelihood by Labor—The Court further find, that his Pay as Lieutenant while acting in the said Service was twenty six dollars and two thirds of a dollar per Month—The Court do therefore adjudge, that he is entitled to a Pension of thirteen dollars and one third of a dollar (being the amount of his half pay) to be paid him agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

The Court having examined and Considered the Case of SIMON GORE, late a Private of the fifth Battalion of Pennsylvania Militia Commanded by Colonel Matlack, aged about thirty-seven years, find—that while in the Service of the United States in the Month of July 1776, at Perth Amboy he had the Upper Part of his Thigh bone fractured—whereby he is rendered incapable of getting a Livelihood by Labor. The Court do therefore adjudge that he is intitled to a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

*December 12, 1785*—To PHINEAS DAVIS formerly a Private in the Pennsylvania line and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about fifty-five years, that on the fifteenth day of September in the year 1782, he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field on account of Rheumatism and other Complaints contracted in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a live-



lihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

To JOHN SACKER formerly a Private in the [11th] Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about forty-five years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the fourteenth day of November 1782, as unfit &c. on account of Wounds received in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a livelihood by labor—The Court allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month to be paid him aforesaid.

To PATRICK DAMPSEY late a Private in the fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about fifty-five years, that on the Sixth day of January in the year 1783, he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty &c. On Account of Wounds received in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a livelihood by labor—The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To LODOWICK ABAGAST late a Private in the — Pennsylvania regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about twenty-eight years—that on the twenty-third day of March 1783, he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit &c., on account of the Loss of his right Leg in an Action with the Enemy in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To HUGH McMULLAN, late a Private in the Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about sixty-four Years, that on the first day of September 1782, he was discharged from said Invalid Regiment as unfit &c. on account of





the loss of his Eye Sight, and being worn down in the Service of the United States, and unable to get a livelihood by labor. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To DAVID STEWART late a Private in the [10th.] Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about forty-eight years—that on the fifteenth of September in the year 1782, he was discharged from said Invalid Regiment as unfit &c on account of a Cancer and other Complaints contracted in the Service of the United States whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To SAMUEL HERVEY late a Private of ——— Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about thirty-five Years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the fourteenth of December 1782, as unfit for further duty & on account of having his Arm withered, and Sickness contracted in the Service of the United States whereby &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To EDWARD SWAIN late a Private in the ——— Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about thirty-two years, that he was discharged from said Invalid Regiment on the first day of September in the year 1783, as unfit &c on account of a Wound which he received in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To ROBERT ANDERSON late a Private in the ——— Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about thirty-three years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the fourteenth of December 1782, as unfit





&c on account of the Loss of his hand occasioned by a Wound in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To WILLIAM HULET, late a Private in the [3rd.] Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about forty-five years—that he was on the fourth day of December 1782, discharged from said Invalid Regiment as unfit &c on account of the Loss of his Eye Sight, contracted in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To DAVID HYLLIER late a Private in the — Penn- sylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about forty four years, that on the first day of November 1783, he was discharged from said Invalid Regiment as unfit &c on Account of a Wound in his Leg, received in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JERARD CRAIG, late a Private in the Pennsylvania Line, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about forty-five years—that on the tenth day of July in the year 1783, he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for duty &c on account of a Wound which he received in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN KNIGHT late a Private in the Pennsylvania Line, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about forty-nine Years—that he was discharged from said Invalid Regiment in January 1783, as unfit &c on account of being old and worn out in the Service of the United States, which renders him incapable of getting a Livelihood by labor. The Court



allows him a Pension of five Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To ANTHONY MILLER late a Private in the Regiment Commanded by Colonel Wiltener, aged about fifty years—that he was disabled by Chronic disorders contracted in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To MICHAEL DOWD late of the ——— Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about thirty five years, that he was discharged from the said invalid regiment in January 1783 on Account of Infirmities contracted in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN THOMPSON late a Gunner on Board the Brig Lexington of Sixteen Guns, Commanded by Captain Henry Johnson aged about thirty five Years—that he was wounded on Board the said Brig in an Engagement with the Albert Cutter, whereby he lost his Leg in the Service of the United States, by which he is disabled of getting a livelihood by labor, the Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JAMES CAIN late a Private in the Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment aged about twenty six years, that in the year 1777, he was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine in his Back in the Service of the United States, whereby he is rendered incapable of getting a Livelihood by labor. The Court allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To ABRAHAM BEST late a Private of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about thirty three years—that on the fourth day of October in the Year 1777 he lost his Leg by a Cannon Ball in the Action at Germantown in the Service of the United States, whereby





he is disabled to get a Livelihood by Labor. The Court allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To HENRY CRONE, late a Serjeant of the first Pennsylvania Regiment aged about thirty five years, that he was wounded in the Knee at the Storming of Stoney Point in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To DENNIS McCARTY late a Private in the third Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about thirty-two Years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field on account of a Sore Leg which he got in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled to get a livelihood by Labor. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To ARCHIBALD McCLANE late a Private of the first Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about thirty-three Years—that he was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine in the year 1777, in his left Arm and right Thigh, by which wounds he is disabled of getting a Livelihood by Labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of four Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To WILLIAM BEDWORTH late a Private of the twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about fifty three years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field on account of Rheumatic disorders and Consumption contracted in the Service of the United States, by which he is disabled of getting a Livelihood by labor, the Court do allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN JAMESON late a Private in the twelfth, last in the third Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about





twenty seven Years—that in the year 1777 he was wounded in the hand and contracted Rheumatic Complaints in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a Livelihood by labor—The Court allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

*Pursuant* to the Act aforesaid, the Court having examined and considered the Case of Robert Harris, Gentleman, late a Lieutenant of the Continental Sloop of War the Reprisal, Commanded by Captain Lambert Weeks Esquire, aged about fifty two Years, that in an Engagement with the Swallow Packet, a British Vessel on the fifth day of February in the year 1777 he lost his left Arm by a Wound received in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled to get a Livelihood by Labor, the Court do therefore adjudge, that he is entitled to a Pension of fifteen Dollars per Month, to be paid him agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

*December 14, 1785.* The Court having examined and considered the Case of JOSEPH SIMPSON, late a Matross on board the Continental Sloop of War the Reprisal, Commanded by Captain Lambert Weeks Esquire—aged about forty-five years—that he had his left Arm broken in an Engagement with the Shirk Sloop of War a british Vessel off Martinico in the Service of the United States, whereby he is rendered incapable of procuring a livelihood by Labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of three dollars per Month to be paid him agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

The Court having examined and Considered the Case of JOHN MCCARTHY late a Matross of the fourth Regiment of Artillery belonging to Pennsylvania, aged about sixty-four Years, find, that he was wounded in the Belly at the Battle of Green Springs in the State of Virginia on the sixth day of July 1781, and after-



wards contracted chronic disorders in the Service of the United States, by reason whereof he is in a great degree disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of three dollars per Month to be paid him agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

*December 19, 1785.* The Court having examined and Considered the Case of JAMES BRANNON, late a Private in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about thirty five years—find that he was wounded in the Groin in an Attack on the Block house in Bergen County in July 1780, in the Service of the United States, whereby he is rendered unable to get a livelihood by labor. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

The Court having examined and considered the Case of MARTIN SULLIVAN, late a Private of the Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about fifty Years, find, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the fields. on account of a Wound received in his Back and divers other Parts of his Body in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court therefore do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

The Court having examined and considered the Case of VALENTINE HERTZHOG, late a Private of the fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about forty two years, find that he was wounded at the Battle of Green Springs in the State of Virginia on the seventh July in the Year 1781, in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

(To be continued.)



JOURNAL OF THOMAS HOPKINS OF THE FRIENDSHIP SALT COMPANY, NEW JERSEY, 1780.

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*Aug. 11, 1780.*—Left home in C<sup>o</sup> with James White crossed to Coopers Ferry & p<sup>d</sup> Ferriage. Proceeded on the Road near to Haddonfield, recollected leaving the Books behind returnd by myself for them, got them & proceeded back to Haddonfield where I lodgd with J. White—rose the 12<sup>th</sup> by daylight, p<sup>d</sup> our Reckoning, at Haddonfield 35/5/0 & proceeded to the Blue Anchor where we fed our Horses & got Breakfast—rested a little p<sup>d</sup> our reck<sup>s</sup> 22/10/0. Then sett of for the Works where we arrivd about Six OClock through Shoals of Musketoes althe way who attacked us on every quarter with great Venom—found One sett of Works going, Martin & Nicholas Working them, Nicholas Hart hauling Wood, about four Cord at the Works, James Thomas, returnd in the Evening from the Wood Cutters, & reportd there was not more than Seven or Eight Cord cut, three Wood Cutters at Works, who came in & said they could not stand it any longer the Musketoes being so very thick, Allen & Young returnd about 8 OClock from Philad<sup>a</sup> with Eight empty Flaxseed Casks . . . drawd 11 Basketts Salt this Evening.—

*Sunday Mornng. Aug<sup>t</sup> 13.*—Weather fair Light Breese @ S.E a very fine Tide the Water very good opend the Gates & filled the Pond, the Cistern full of excellent Water, went to meet<sup>s</sup> with J. White & Ja<sup>r</sup> Thomas, nobody at Work except the two Men at the fires, in the afternoon very heavy Squalls with thunder





& Rain, the Evening clear returnd home ab' 7 OClock drawd 11 Basketts Salt.

*Monday Aug' 14.*—6 OClock.—Wind at S. W. fine Weather—Martin & Nicholas at the fires. Nicholas Hart Halling Wood, Jo' Allen & John Young getting their Waggons in Order to go to Philad<sup>a</sup>, the Woodcutters refus<sup>d</sup> to cut induc<sup>d</sup> me to offer them 2/6 p. Cord which they agreed to fearing we should be out of Wood & obligd to stop the Pans—at Ten OClock the Tide suiting set the Pumps agoing but found the Sheeting underneath the Wheal blown, stopd the Wheal immediately lifted it up and J. Thomas & I. Strickland who was here repaird it & set it agoing ab' 11 OClock. ab' dinner time the Wind a N. E. brisk Gale, saw two Sail standing to the S. E. the one a large Schooner the other a Brig, after Dinner the Woodcutters returnd & said they would work no more as the Weather was so hot & the Musquetoes so thick am fearfull unless we can employ some immediately shall be ob<sup>d</sup> to stop the Works, in the Evening Jo' Allen & John Young set of for Philad<sup>a</sup> with 8 Teirces of Salt ab' one load more in Store. N.B. the Eight Casks Salt Ja' White took no Receipt for. Drawd 11 Basketts Salt.

*Aug' 15.*—6 OClock the Morning fine Clear but very warm Martin & Nicholas at the fires as yesterday & Nicholas Hart Hauling wood, the 3 Wood Cutters elopd before Day & stole an Ax & a Loaf of Bread. Drawd 12 Basketts Salt—Rece'd of Luke Rulong 3 Sheapshead @ 8 Doll<sup>s</sup> and 12 weakfish @ 7/6 . . . 13/10/0. N.B. the three Wood Cutters chop'd about 2 Cords.

*16—5 OClock.*—Clear Morning light breese at W. but very warm—Martin & Nicholas at the fires, our wood very Green. James White & Ja<sup>s</sup> Thomas set of for Philad<sup>a</sup> about 4 OClock P. M., Like for Rain, set the pumps at work—Nicholas Hart sick, no wood



Hall'd—still Continues very warm—no wood cutters at work—past Nine OClock the Pickle not boil'd down yet Owing to green wood, the Cistern full of very good watter

17—5 OClock.—Martin & Nicholas at work—Drawd 12 Baskets Coarse Salt—no wind, very warm, musquetoës & flies plenty; Nicholas Hart Halling wood, went & Bath<sup>d</sup> in Cistern—after Breakfast trimd Casks, 9 OClock went and Examined the watter in the ditch & found it Damed across near the Natturall Ponds so that the watter could not come up from the bay, then proceded Down to the bay side & tried the watter in the Natturall ponds & find it very salt, set the pump to work, Martin Nelson Drunk & very abusive—Query whether if the Natturall Ponds was dugg one spitt deep would it not be great benefit.

Returnd from the bay at 11 OClock A. M. and find it very hott with light air of wind from the S. & the tide but Indifferent.

18—5 OClock.—Clear morning—no wind, very warm Musquetoës & flies very plenty—Martin & Nicholas at the fires, Agreed with Richard Demey to cut wood @ 2/6 apiece or the Exchange, Drawd 10 Baskets coarse salt, the wood green, 12 OClock very hott looks as if wee should have a heavy gust from the N. W., goes of again 3 OClock fresh breese @ S. W.—sett the pumps at work—the tides Run low, Nicholas Hart Hall'd 3 Cords of wood of Ja<sup>s</sup> Weyle Cutting—Martin Nelson Drunk & Left the Works from 3 OClock P. M. untill 6 OClock, & I had to go help Nicholas to shift pickle, Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen & Jn<sup>o</sup> Young Retur'd about 11 OClock at Night from Philad<sup>a</sup> with 8 Empty Casks. Martin so very quarelsome with Cursing & Daming that I could hardly keep my hands of him. 10 Baskets salt.

19.—3 OClock, went to the salt house found Nicholas Johnson at work, Martin had not Releived him all



Night, sent him to bed, tended untill Sun Rise, call'd Martin then went & had a fine bathing, Cloudy Morning wind at N. W. grows Pleasant, sent Allen & Young to John Higbee for two Loads Hay, went to the woods with Nicholas Hart found 2 Cords &  $\frac{1}{2}$ , trim'd & Line'd 10 Flaxseed Casks they were in very bad order, measured up all the salt that was in the store Nine Bushells of it was made when I came to the works, set the pumps at work fill'd the Cistern, Draw'd 11 baskets salt, no wood Cutters at work this Day, the Musquetoos & flies Exceeding plenty so that I can scarce write—10 OClock P. M. 11 Baskets salt.

*August 20<sup>th</sup>*—First Day 6 OClock. fine clear Morning Wind at N. W. fine & cool went & Bath'd, sent Nicholas Hart to see if he could find any more wood, Report'd that he found 8 or 10 Cords, went to Meeting & in the Afternoon, made Dilegent serch after a House Keeper have some Expectation of one to morrow, Nicholas Hart Hall'd 4 Loads wood Martin & Nicholas tending fires, Draw'd 10 Baskets salt toDay.

August 20<sup>th</sup> 1780

Stephen Eyre,

By the Recomendation of Hudson Burr, who Informed me that thee would be a good hand in the salt House, I take the Liberty to write to thee, to know if thee would come & work for us at the Friendship salt works, where we would give thee good wages & constant Employment, should be glad to see thee Immediately, or to be Inform'd by Letter, & in so Doing thee will Oblidge thy Assured Friend to Serve

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hopkins

*21<sup>st</sup>*.—6 OClock wind at N. W. fine & Cool, Nicholas & Martin at the fires, set the Pump at work, sent John Young to Hall Hay from Jn<sup>o</sup> Higby & Joseph Allen to Philad<sup>a</sup> with five Flaxseed Casks salt Cont<sup>s</sup> 46 Bussells Nine of which I found made when I arriv'd





at the works & the Eight Casks which Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen & Jn<sup>o</sup> Young Rec'd the 14<sup>th</sup> Inst & give no Receipt to Ja<sup>s</sup> White for it Being in a very great Hurry, tried the watter in the pond & find it ordinary let it out—Draw'd 11 Baskets salt this Evening. N.B. Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen set of at 12 OClock A. M. 37 Buss. Salt I made.

22<sup>d</sup>.—5 OClock Clear Pleasant morning Wind at west—Martin & Nicholas tending fires, sent Jn<sup>o</sup> Young to hall<sup>s</sup> Hay—went & Bath'd—at 12 OClock A. M. Nicholas Hart Return'd from Hall<sup>s</sup> wood & broke the Little Waggon, the large one being broke down before, one OClock opened the gates to get watter but it prov'd bad let it out again, sent N. Hart with the waggon to N. Blackman to be mended, tried to get one but could not, J. Young went to hall wood this afternoon, Drawd 12 Baskets Salt.

*August 23<sup>d</sup>.*—5 OClock Clear still morning, Martin & Nicholas at the fires, John Young Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, Nicholas Hart at work in Garden for want of a waggon, stopd the leaks in trunk, Dug the Ditch deper, Examined the pumps, stopd Leaks in Cistern. 12 OClock P.M. flies & musquetoës in great plenty, very warm wind at west, tried to set the pump at work, could not fetch it, drawd the 2 boxes found one of the lower box staple drawd, could not get it Riveted this day, Drawd 12 Baskets Salt. J. Young 2 Load wood this day.

24.—5 OClock Clear still warm Morning, Martin & Nicholas at the fires, Jn<sup>o</sup> Young Hall<sup>s</sup> wood N. Hart ploughing Potatoes, the ground very hard & dry, set two pumps at work & from tasting of the watter about the pumps I am sure that wee use two much fresh watter & I am of the Opinion that if there was a trunk of logs from the Ditch across the Creek & to have the Naturall ponds dug one spitt Deep, & to have waste gates from the Ditch & pond, that wee should make as much salt in two Days as wee do in three, after Breakfast Nich<sup>s</sup> Hart went to Cut wood, the waggon not



being mended yet, 12 OClock A.M. wind at S. very warm, flies & musquetoos not so bad as yesterday, good tide 3 OClock got a pond of good watter, 5 OClock went to weelright after the waggon, he expects to have it done next week, musquetoos in Clouds, Enough to eat up horse & foot. Draw'd 10 Baskets salt. N. B. Broach'd our last barl Poark, J. Young 3 Load wood.

*Aug. 25<sup>th</sup>.*—5 OClock Clear Morning Little Pleasant, Martin & Nicholas at fires went & bought some fresh beef & salted it, set both Pumps at work, John Young Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, Nicholas Hart to Cutting wood, having no waggon, Light wind at E. 12 OClock A.M. very warm, fill'd the pond this afternoon, Having green wood, Drawd only 10 Baskets salt, J. Young 3 Loads wood.

*26<sup>th</sup>.*—5 OClock Cloudy warm morning, light air at E., Martin & Nicholas at fires, J. Young & Nicholas Hart Hall<sup>s</sup> wood with Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen's waggon, Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen arriv'd here About 6 OClock this morning with 6 Empty Casks, Barney & Henry from Philad<sup>a</sup>, fill'd up 5 Casks salt, sett the Pumps at work, taken acc<sup>t</sup> of wood, but about 2 Cords left. Barney & Henry Employ'd about House toDay. Draw'd only 10 Baskets Salt, the wood was so green. J. Young 4 Load.

*27<sup>th</sup>, First Day.*—5 OClock Cloudy Foggy morning, Martin & Nicholas at fires, our wood green, set of to go to Little Egg Harbour after hands Paid 60 Doll<sup>s</sup> Ferrage. Draw'd only 6 Baskets Salt.

*28<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*—6 OClock Clear still morning. Martin & Nicholas at fires. Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen set of for Philad<sup>a</sup> with 5 Casks Salt. John Young & Nicholas Hart with him to hall Hay from J. Read & R<sup>d</sup> Higbee—Barney splitting wood—Henry at work about house—Martin Drunk, was oblig'd to send Barney to tend in his room—Musquetoos not so troublesome—Drawd 7 Baskets salt 4 OClock.

N. B. two Loads Hay one from John Read the other from Rich. Higbee. 7 Baskets.



29<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup> Day.—4 OClock Clear still warm Morning, Call'd up John Young, to feed his Horses, Nicholas Johnson tending fires, Martin being Drunk in the day-time was not up all night & in the Morning went & got more rum, & because I talk to him about his going on in such a manner, Instead of its having the Desired Effect, he fell to Cursing & Damning, upon which I desired him to go down to the Salt House & mind his Business. he told me that he would go when he pleas'd for that it was none of my business & fell to Cursing of mee. I then took hold of him by the shoulder & push'd him out of Doors. I told him that if he did not behave, better that I must & would Discharge him, J. Young & N. Hart went to Hall Hay with one team, 12 OClock A.M. fresh breese at S. got a Pond good watter. Having a full tide, set 2 pumps at work, Barney splitting wood, Henry in the House & in the Evening Barney & Henry tended in [torn] @ 12 OClock & did nothing in Evening [torn] 8 baskets salt.

One Load Hay from Rich<sup>d</sup> Higbee and after Hall'd wood & N. Hart & myself dug the Deeper Martin [torn] Discharg'd. This day 8 Baskets.

August 30<sup>th</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> Day.—6 OClock Clear cool pleasant Morning wind at N., no Musquetoës, still a few flies, Nicholas Johnson & Barney tending Martin Drunk, gone after more Rum, Nich<sup>s</sup> Hart splitting wood, waggon not mended yet. John Young Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, bo<sup>t</sup> 47 lb sheepshead @ 15/, mended salt house Roof. 12 OClock A.M. wind @ N. E. 2 OClock heard Guns see two Large Vessels Standing to S. good tides—set the pump at work, fill'd the Cistern & pond. Draw'd 10 Baskets salt @ 5 OClock P.M. J. Y. 4 Loads wood.

31, 5<sup>th</sup> Day.—5 OClock Rainy night & Morning w @ S. Nich<sup>s</sup> Johnson & Barney tending. N. Hart splitting wood, John Young Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, Henry in House Cooking, 12 OClock A.M. Clear, wind @ S. E., full tide, & pond, Nich<sup>s</sup> Hart Ploughing Potatoes & afterwards,





splitting wood, 4 OClock went to N. Blackmans after waggon Expect to get it home to morrow, Martin Nelson begun to work again. 6 OClock Evening in the salt House, the wood very green. Musquitoes & flies Quiet. Draw'd 10 Baskets salt @ 12 OClock A.M. J. Young 4 Loads wood with 3 Horses, one being sick of G. H's,

*Sept<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>.—*6<sup>th</sup> Day 5 OClock, Cloudy morning wind @ N, Nicholas Johnston & Martin tending Nicholas Hart & Barney splitting wood. John Young Hall's wood, 12 OClock A.M. wind N. E. full tide & pond mended, the watter weal having two spokes broke & braced it all Round, on both sides, set the pump at work. N. Hart got the waggon home. Henry at work in House having no maid—a Day of rest from musquitoes & flies. Draw'd 9 Baskets salt 12 OClock A.M. J. Allen returned about 9 at Night with 2½ Casks Oats. J. Young 4 Load 3 Horses, one sick of G. H's.

*2<sup>d</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> Day.—*5 OClock Rainy Night & Morning. Nicholas & Martin tending, J. Young Hall's wood, Nicholas Hart & Barney splitting, Henry in the House, Boarded the waggon Sides, 12 OClock A.M. the tide over the meadow, measured up salt, set the pumps at work, Joseph Allen Did not work this Day—no flies nor musquitoes—small showers most part of the Day—our wood green. Rain'd often in Night. Draw'd 11 Baskets salt 4 OClock, J. Young Halld 3 Loads with 3 Horses.

*August 3<sup>d</sup>.—*First Day, 6 OClock Rainy Morning wind at N. E. Blowing fresh, then shifting to S. E. with heavy rain, Nich<sup>s</sup> Johnson & Martin tending, 12 OClock A.M. full tide & pond, wind N. W. with fresh breese—set the Pumps at work, this afternoon fill'd the Cistern so as to run over, our watter good but our wood very green. Draw'd 10 Baskets salt 5 OClock.

*4<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup> Day.—*4 OClock Clear & Pleasant, wind N. W., Nicholas & Martin tending, went to the woods to see if I could find any wood, found one cord wee being



allmost out, set J. Young and Nich<sup>s</sup> Hart to Hall, Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen & Barney, splitting, Henry in the house—four hands in the woods today. Employ'd in measuring salt & trimming Casks to send away to morrow, Lined Nine Casks. Draw'd 11 Baskets salt.

5<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup> Day.—Got up at Day-break to finish my Letter & to set Nich<sup>s</sup> Hart & John Young of for Philad<sup>a</sup> with nine Flaxseed Casks salt Containing Eighty Buss<sup>s</sup> &  $\frac{1}{2}$  which was all that was made, Nich<sup>s</sup> & Martin tending Joseph Allen Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, 4 wood cutters at work. Cloudy morning wind N. W., Barney & Henry splitting wood, & Cooking. 12 OClock A. M. wind N. E. with showers, staked & Ridered garden fence this afternoon, Rained most of the Night very fast. Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen Hall'd 2 Loads wood. Draw'd 9 Baskets salt 12 OClock. Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen Hall'd 3 Loads wood.

Sept<sup>r</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>.—4<sup>th</sup> Day 5 OClock Cloudy Morning, wind N. W. Nich<sup>s</sup> & Martin tending, Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen Hall<sup>s</sup>, wood, Barney splitting, Henry @ Cooking, John London & my self minding salt pan, found seven Rivets gone in one place & many more Elsware, 6 wood Cutters at work to Day, our wood green. J. Allen 4 Loads wood. Draw'd 12 Baskets salt.

7<sup>th</sup>, 5 Day.—5 OClock Cloudy still Morning, Nicholas & Martin tending, Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, sent Ja<sup>s</sup> Whylie to fish & get Clams, being out of meat, three wood Cutters in woods, Barney, splitting, Henry in house, set the Pumps at work, watter ordinary in the pond—at work mending the pan. Rained very fast in the Night; lived on Clams to Day. J. Allen 4 Load wood. Draw'd 12 Baskets salt 2 OClock.

8<sup>th</sup>, 6 Day.—5 OClock Cloudy morning wind N. W., Nich<sup>s</sup> & Martin tending, Barney splitting, Henry in House, Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, two more Cutting wood—very Buzzyly Employ'd with Jn<sup>o</sup> London about mending the Large pan. 12 OClock A. M. Clear & pleasant, no flies nor musquetoos, set the Pump at work, our



wood green—our meat Intirely out lived on Clams to Day 10 OClock & Beautiful Night. J. Allen four Loads wood. Draw'd 11 Baskets salt 3 OClock.

*Sept<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup>.—7<sup>th</sup> Day.*—5 OClock Clear Pleasant Morning wind at N W, Nich<sup>s</sup> & Martin tending, Barney Splitting, Henry in the House Cooking, Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, Finished mending Large pan & got it in its berth this forenoon, & paid John London, smith Five Hundred Doll<sup>s</sup> on acct, of work done—set the pump at work 12 OClock A.M., severall Applied to Cutt wood, Expect them Next week. Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen three Loads wood. Draw'd 11 Baskets salt 3 OClock.

*10<sup>th</sup>, First Day.*—6 OClock Cloudy still Morning light air S. W. Nich<sup>s</sup> & Martin tending, went to set the Pump at work & found the head of watter low. Examined the Damn & found the trunk very Leaky—went to Meeting & in the afternoon made Inquiry after beef, the waggons not Return'd yet from Philad<sup>a</sup>. Draw'd 11 Baskets salt 3 OClock.

*11<sup>th</sup>, Second Day.*—5 OClock Clear Pleasant morning wind N. W. Nich<sup>s</sup> & Martin tending, Barney splitting, Henry in, House, Allen Hall<sup>s</sup> wood—out of meat, went to Jafett Leads & got a Sheap which wee are to give flour for; sent James Whylee to Clam & fish, 8 wood Cutters at work, Nich<sup>s</sup> Hart & John Young Return'd from Philad<sup>a</sup>, with 5 Casks Oats, 8 Buss<sup>s</sup> went to pay for Corn wee Borrow'd. Ja<sup>s</sup> Whylee got some fish & about 1500 Clams. A smart Shower before Day; Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen Hall<sup>a</sup> 3 Loads wood, N. Hart & J Young got to the works 4 OClock P. M., with 5 Casks Oats. Draw'd 11 Baskets salt.

*Sept<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>.—3<sup>d</sup> Day.*—5 OClock, Cloudy still Morning, Nich<sup>s</sup> & Martin tending, John Young & Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, Nich<sup>s</sup> Hart to Cutting wood, 11 Hands Cutting wood to Day, two of them Capt Stephens's Negros, men came this morning—fill'd up 5 Casks salt to send





by J Young—heavy Rain hail & Thunder, most part of the Night. Draw'd 11 Baskets Salt 2 OClock.

*13<sup>th</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*—Got up about 2 OClock, cal'd up Henry to get mee Breakfast, sent Barney to feed the Horse, set of for home 3 OClock through Clouds of Musquetoes, as far as the Blue Anchor, arrived about 10 OClock fed the horse, paid Eighteen Doll<sup>s</sup>, then fed again & arriv'd at Coopers about 6 OClock, paid ferrage, 8 Doll<sup>s</sup>, & got home about seven OClock in the Evening. Left my son Rob<sup>t</sup> at the works.

Left home in Comp<sup>y</sup> with Ja<sup>s</sup> White first day about one OClock Sept<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>, Cross'd to Cooper's paid 20 Doll<sup>s</sup>, Proceeded on the Road to Long Comeing where wee bated our Horses, got a Drink & paid our Reckoning 24 Dolls—set out for Blew Anchor where wee arrived in the Evening, had our Horses fed, got Supper went to bed, arose in the morning fed our Horses, got Breakfast paid our Reckoning 162 Doll<sup>s</sup> set out for the works where wee arrived at two OClock P.M. where wee found L. D. wife & sister E B & wife G Harris, & my son Rob<sup>t</sup> Just going to set Down, to Diner where wee Dined, & the next Day the works was set up at Vendue & was bid in for the owners; 4<sup>th</sup> Day the 27<sup>th</sup>, got up before Day had our Horses fed, Breakfasted & set out for Home, arrived at Blew Anchor at 12 OClock A.M. fed our Horses got Dinner Paid our Reckoning 54 Doll<sup>s</sup> then set of at 2 OClock & arrived at Cooper's in the Evening, paid my ferrage 8 Doll<sup>s</sup> & Cross'd the River and arriv'd at Home about 8 OClock.

*Left home October 6<sup>th</sup>* about 2 OClock P.M., Paid ferrage 8 Doll<sup>s</sup>, Cross'd the River to Sam Cooper's, fed my horse with 3 Quarts Oats & set of at 3 OClock & Arriv'd at Murrells, at Long Comeing, where I fed the horse got Supper & went to bed, Arrose @ five fed the horse, paid my Reckoning 50 Doll<sup>s</sup> & got to Blew Anchor, Breakfasted & fed my horse with two



Quarts Corn, paid Reckoning 24 Doll<sup>s</sup>, stop'd at Sedar Bridge, fed my horse & paid 8 Doll<sup>s</sup>, set of through very heavy Rain most of the way & arriv'd at works at 5 OClock in Evening, where I found my Son Rob<sup>t</sup> who Inform'd me that one set of the works was in blast, & Cha<sup>s</sup> Mires & Martin Nelson tending, having not more wood hall'd than to keep up the fires untill Morning when the Pickle was boil'd down, Draw'd 6 Baskets Salt, our wood gone, the watter very fresh having had a great deal of Rain, I Concluded it best to stop the works untill the watter is better & to get the trunk mended Across the Ditch.

*October the 9<sup>th</sup>.*—2 Day Morning Bo<sup>t</sup> a Bull of Jafett Leads for Eight pounds hard Money Kill'd him & brought the beef to the works, wheighed about four Hundred—Barney Halling wood, Henry at work in Kitchen, John Young, Rich<sup>d</sup> Denney & Cha<sup>s</sup> Mires a Cutting wood, Martin Nelson did not work, yesterday nor to Day—Deliver'd to Nehemiah Blackman [torn] lb flour—Dorsey paid Jaffett Leads for the bull eight pounds in full.

*October 10<sup>th</sup>.*—3<sup>d</sup> Day Morning 6 OClock Clear & Pleasant wind @ N W—Barney Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, Martin Nelson began to work to split wood, John Young Rich<sup>d</sup> Demey & Cha<sup>s</sup> Mires Cutting, Henry at work in the house, Deliver'd Jafett Leads [torn] lb flour on Acct. of a Sheep, & 7 lb flour Deliver'd to Ja<sup>s</sup> Wheyle's wife on Acc<sup>t</sup> of work done.

*11<sup>th</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*—Morning 6 OClock Clear & Pleasant wind N—Barney Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, Martin splitting, Henry in the House, Cooking, Sam<sup>l</sup> Strickland at work about the trunk, this Afternoon two of our Horses, Died with the botts—Joseph Allen arrived this Evening with one bar<sup>l</sup> Beef & 4 Flaxseed Casks Corn & twenty four Hundred Continentall Doll<sup>s</sup> & Michall Maloney along with him.

*12<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*—6 OClock Cloudy Morning wind N.E.,



Barney, & Martin, Employ'd with Sam'l Strickland, Abigail Read's Jake began to work today & worked until the 18<sup>th</sup> for his Victuals.

*13<sup>th</sup>, 6 Day.*—6 OClock Foggy Morning wind S., full tide—Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, Barney & Martin splitting wood, Jake Cleaning Salt House & pans, John Young left the works this morning without Acquainting of me that he was going away & has Cutt 5 Cords wood, & this day Owens Jones & W<sup>m</sup> Sandy came from Ja<sup>s</sup> Coopers, began to Cutt wood. My son Rob<sup>t</sup> set of for home after Breakfast.

*October 14<sup>th</sup>.*—7<sup>th</sup> Day, 6 OClock, Clear pleasant Morning—Jake @ Hall<sup>s</sup> wood in Joseph Allen's stead, he don't work toDay, neither Martin Nelson, Barney Hall<sup>s</sup> Gravel on the Causway, Henry in Kitchen, four Men Cutting wood this Day & finish'd stoping the Damm & the trunk, Sam'l Strickland has worked 4 Days this week & Ja<sup>s</sup> Wheylee Employ'd in getting Clams.

*15, first Day.*—6 OClock Breakfasted & set out for Little Egg Harbour to get Ax's & agreed with Stephen Eyre to come to work in about one or two weeks—Lodged at Moss's.

*16, second Day.*—Morning set of from Moss's & breakfasted at Willis's & had a fateguing walk to the ferry's, paid ferryage Seventy Doll<sup>s</sup> & got to Jafett Leads, Rested little & set of for the works and arriv'd at dusk, having walked near 30 miles; Joseph Allen Hall<sup>s</sup> wood & Barney Hall<sup>s</sup> wood & pine Notts, Cap<sup>t</sup> Stephens's Luke splitting wood, Martin Nelson Idle & Jake, this Day six hands Cutting wood, Sam'l Strickland Employd setting the pumps to work by watter.

*October 17<sup>th</sup>.*—6 OClock Clear Morning wind @ N W—Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen & Barney Halling wood, Cap<sup>t</sup> Stephens's Luke splitting, Henry Cooking, Charles Mires, Rich<sup>d</sup> Demey, Owen Jones & W<sup>m</sup> Sandy from Ja<sup>s</sup> Cooper's — Read & — Smith Cutting wood; tried the watter in the pond & found it very fresh, let it out,





& got a pond of good watter, set one pump at work, & Strickland Employ'd in getting the other two fit to work, one of them to have a new Lower box, and the other lower box to have a new staple.

*18<sup>th</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*—6 OClock Clear Frosty morning Wind N. W.—Martin & Jake getting Ready to light fire, Sam<sup>l</sup> Strickland got the Boxes in the Pumps this forenoon, full tide fill'd the pond with midling good watter, set the works in blast—10 OClock A.M. Joseph Allen & Barney Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, Luke & Francis Meloney splitting, six hands Cutting wood; set 3 Pumps at work half after 4 OClock P.M.—Rebecca Allen came to keep house for us this Evening & spoke to Isaac Condeary's son about the Ditch he was a Cutting from the bay near to the Damn, I told him that if he let out the watter I thought he was in a fair way to bring trouble on them & that the Owners would sue them for Damages for Every Day the works were stop'd. [torn] that they would Rather see it [torn] — tell of [torn]

*October 19<sup>th</sup>.*—5 Day 4 OClock, Clear Pleasant Moon—light Mor<sup>s</sup>—Martin, & Jake tending fires, our watter but weak—6 OClock Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen & Barney Hall<sup>s</sup> wood, Francis Meloney & Luke splitting, 6 men Cutting wood—set 3 Pumps at work, 8 OClock stop'd on Acc<sup>t</sup> of the tide, our Cistern Leakey being empty so Long, 12 OClock A.M. wind S.W., set the Pumps to work @ five OClock & shifted Pickle for the first time.

*20<sup>th</sup> 6 Day.*—5 OClock Clear Pleasant morning wind N. W.—went to set the Pumps to work & found a Ditch cut through by the damn so that we cant Pump, Jo<sup>s</sup> Allen & Barney Halling wood & Francis Meloney & Luke splitting, Martin & Jake tending fires, 5 hands Cutting wood, W<sup>m</sup> Sandy not well, Din'd & at half after one OClock P.M. the salt most Ready to be Draw'd set of & arriv'd at Mattox's at 8 OClock Night—got up at half after four, had horse fed, Paid my Reckoning Forty Doll<sup>s</sup> & set of at 6 OClock & got to Murrell's at



Long Comeing @ 8 got Breakfast & fed the horse  
Paid Reckoning 18 Doll<sup>s</sup> set of @ Nine & arriv'd at  
Joseph Coopers @ one OClock, paid ferrage—My son  
Rob<sup>t</sup> Left home 24<sup>th</sup> about noon to go to Burlington  
after a horse to take Down to the works.

The journal also contains the following statement:

Soon after the British was in Possession of Philad<sup>a</sup>  
a friend of mine let me know what a Distress'd situa-  
tion the prisoners were in, that they were without Pro-  
vision for five days, that they had been seen to pull  
up the Grass & Eat the Roots; wee then went & made  
Diligent search until wee had found those that had  
seen them Eat the roots of the Grass. I that afternoon  
walk'd to frankford acquainted Cap<sup>t</sup> Craig of the  
light Horse, Desired he would acquaint Genr<sup>l</sup> Wash-  
ington of their Situation which he told me Afterwards  
he Did, that the British would not admit of any Pro-  
vision to be Brought in with a flag untill Christmas,  
that from the time that I was made Acquainted with  
their case, I went to the Country every week & bought  
provision untill it was sent in by Excellency, & as I  
had Assisted the prisoners, as soon as T Franklin was  
appointed Agent, he Call'd on me to know if I would  
assist him which I did untill Genr<sup>l</sup> Arnold took Pos-  
session of the City. Tho<sup>s</sup> Franklin & my self Distrib-  
uted all the Provision & Cloathing for which Neither  
of us Rece'd any pay. I took care at Diferent times  
of 106 Head fatt Cattle, sold most of the Flour, Col-  
lected the money, Bought Cloathing, had it made & Dis-  
tributed, laid out all my hard Cash for Cloathing,  
firewood & Provision. Before wee had any flour to  
sell, Did not Receive all my money until last summer  
& that without Interest, had I Purchased Goods for  
my self it would have yealded me a Good Profit. I  
Did buy Eleven Hundred Buss<sup>s</sup> Salt, Could have sold  
it for half Joe Bus<sup>t</sup> but the Commissary's took it away



from us, they said it was for the use of the army & when wee where paid for it, would not buy much more hard cash than the first Cost. I this spring spoke with Ellias Boudinot Commiss<sup>y</sup> Priss<sup>s</sup> to know how I was to be paid for my taking care of the Pris<sup>s</sup>—he Acquainted me that he had settl'd the books two years ago with T Franklin, had forgot mee & all that could be Done now was to speak with some of the members of the Treasury boards which he Did, & they are of Oppinion that it will be best to Apply to Congress. Now if Congress will be so Good as to Consider whether or no my past Labour at a time when the Distress'd Situation of the unhappy Prissoners so Loudly call'd for Relief, at a time when the Inhabitants of the City was Eyther affraid of the Dissorders that was then raging in Jail, of the danger attending it, or of Being put into Jail themselves. Had I gone to work with my Bake Houses for the British I could have Baked from twenty to thirty Hundred of Bisquet pr. Day, for which I could have had 7/6, that it would not have been one Quarter the Fatigue to me as I had with the Prissoners, Besides I should have been look'd upon as a Clever Fellow, Instead of a wicked one, & I am of oppinion from their Behaviour they would have been well pleas'd that the Prissoners had all Died in Jail.





## LETTERS OF EDWARD BURD.

BY THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY.

[The writer of the following letters, the son of Col. James and Sarah (Shippen) Burd, was Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1778-1805. They do not appear in the *Burd Papers, 1763-1828*, edited by the late Lewis Burd Walker;—the originals are in the State Library at Harrisburg.]

*Edward Burd to his father, James Burd.*

February 2<sup>d</sup> 1765  
Philadelphia —

Dear and honoured Sir

I am now confined to the House & have been so this Week with a Relapse of my former Disorder (the Sore Throat.) The Doctor says, I must not be a Drinker, or live an irregular Life—For this would renew it, by enflaming my Tonsals, which are very large.—

Uncle has already taught me something of Geometry and I have begun Trigonometry with him, which he can and will teach me thoroughly. I intended to copy a Receipt for Shining Blacball which will not rub off, & for liquid Blacking, but I will send them in my next if agreeable.

I shall soon be able to number 15—I am so *great*, that I am almost *ashamed* of my *little Years*.

Be pleased, Dear Sir, to excuse me, or desire Mama to excuse me to M<sup>rs</sup> Atlee, who was so complaisant to desire me by her Brother to come & see her. It was not through Neglect, but Constraint, having been obliged to keep at Home on account of my Throat, part of the Time she remained here, I should have been very glad to have seen her—As also to Sister Sally, for



reading a Book yesterday, it so beguiled my Time, that there was none left wherewithal to write—But I promise I will immediately set down to write it for the first future Opportunity—I, remaining with great Love Duty and Tenderness to both our Families,

subscribe myself Dear Sir

Your most affectionate  
and dutiful Son  
Edward Burd

*Edward Burd to James Burd.*

Philad<sup>a</sup> April 7<sup>th</sup> 1766.

Dear and honoured Sir

We have just received the agreeable News by Lre from Maryland “that the Repeal of the Stamp-Act had been resolved in Parliament by a Great Majority: The Bells toned in their most musical Changes per totum Diem. But Heaven drooped; the Air was unhealthy; a drizzly, soaking cold Rain damped my Pleasures on this joyful Day. For I am generally affected by the Weather. The moderate Influence of the Sun in Spring Season produces a contrary & superior Effect to culinary Heat. When we chance to have good Weather I feel lightened, renewed enlivened & can enjoy the Benefit of the Open Air with extreme Satisfaction; But when the contrary happens I had much rather confine myself to Home, Fire & Book.

Mr Allen, his two accomplished Daughters, his four Sons and Mr Stewart attend pretty constantly and fill their Pew. One day as I attempted to go into another Pew Mr Jun<sup>r</sup> Allen pulled me back & went out himself. Aunt Shippen was very kind & offered me a Seat in Church, I have accepted it 'till you could provide me with one in Meeting, (The Cost of which would be annually 10) as I was Sensible you would be unwilling Mr Allen's Family should be incommoded. If my Mem-



ory does not fail, I mentioned something of the Matter, when I had last the Happiness of seeing you, I am

Dear Sir

Your most affectionate  
and dutiful Son  
Edward Burd

*Edward Burd to James Burd.*

Philadelphia 3<sup>d</sup> February 1767.

Dear & honoured Sir—

I send enclosed a small Specimen of my Hand Writing in the Square Text. Set Secretary & round Hands; which I hope will be favoured with your Approbation.

This Part of my Education has been always so warmly recommended to me by all my dearest Relations, that I will endeavour my Improvem<sup>t</sup> in it at every leisure Time; in Consequence of which extraordinary Application, I hope, at some future Opportunity, to send up a Piece that may give greater Satisfaction—Grandpapa has been kindly pleased to approve a Copy of Mr Shelley's Copperplate 3<sup>d</sup>, which I wrote him according to his Desire.

I have been learning French with Mr Fooks, since 1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> who has put me, with Billey Allen & two others, to begin Gil Blas after which Book, We must learn Telemachus, & therefore, if You have that Author without English, be pleased to let me have it. Be pleased also to give my Love & Duty to Mama, & my Love to my Sisters—I am, Dear Sir, with my fondest Wishes for the Continuance of your happily restored Health; your most affectionate & dutiful Son

Edward Burd

*Edward Burd to James Burd.*

Dear & honoured Sir

I have received your agreeable Favor in which you inform me of the Offer which Sister Molly has & de-





sire to know my Sentiments of the Gentleman I am an entire Stranger both to Mr. Grub and his Character but make not the least Doubt of his being a suitable Match for my Sister as I am very certain that he would not have received so much Countenance from those of her Relations whose Duty & Delight it is to take Care of her Interest & provide for her Welfare unless he was every way unexceptionable. As it is impossible for me to be at the Wedding I beg my best Compliments may be given to the Bridegroom with many Wishes of Happiness on the Change of his Condition—I hope to have the pleasure of being introduced to him before I am a great many Months older—

The time draws near when I must launch into the World & provide for myself—I imagine It will be difficult for me to maintain myself at first but I must exercise Frugality & put my Shoulder to the Wheel—Grandpapa, I believe, will lend me some Assistance at my Setting out & I must be very industrious & saving to get a little Money to purchase Books with, which is an Article which I can do Nothing without Uncle was mentioning your House in Northampton as what would help me a good deal—It is dead to you, but would be of great Service to me—Your Family is so expensive that I can't expect much to be spared by you at my setting out—I should be hard punished I fear if Grandpapa did not give me an assisting Hand—I have some Reasons to believe he will make me a present of a few Books & provide me with some Necessaries; & when once I earn Money enough to purchase a Library I shall reckon Myself a happy Fellow—I expect I shall go to Northampton about the Middle of next Month & perhaps may get admitted at the Court where I may have an Opportunity of seeing the principal People at the County & make Acquaintances—I am already acquainted with Mr. Gordon, Dr Leadlie, & the Sheriff—& Lewis Weiss has promised me a



strong Letter of Recommendation to the Heads of the moravian Society who altho they have not much Law Business to do yet may be of Service by their Influence in the Country

You never acknowledged the Receipt of some Wine Glasses China Cups & Saucers & Fishing Tackle which I sent you—If they have not come to hand I will make Inquiry about the Waggoner who lives near Carlisle—Please to give my Love to Sister Molly & tell her of the warm Wishes of a fond & affectionate Brother for her Happiness any addition of Pleasure to her in the happiness of her Nuptials She may make herself my Debtor for them I am with My Duty to Mama & Love to my Brothers & Sisters

Dear Sir

Your affectionate &  
dutiful Son

P.S. I was aboard a Dutch Vessel to day but it was so rainy I had not an Opportunity of seeing y<sup>e</sup> People—I will try to make a Bargain tomorrow.

Edward Burd

EB.

*Edward Burd to William Dewer.*

Philadelphia 5<sup>th</sup> Janry, 1771

Sir

Col: James Burd, the Son of Mr Edward Burd late of Ormiston, is my father, and as I know him to be extremely anxious to learn the present State of my Grandfather's Affairs, & it is impossible to advise him in time of the present Opportunity, I take the Liberty of writing on the Subject to You, as the legal Trustee of the Estate, and a Gentleman in whom my Father has reposed great Confidence.

As it is a long time since my Father has transmitted You his power of Attorney, & he has not since that



time received any Advices from you, he is both surprised, and uneasy—I therefore request, in his Name, that you would please to favor either him, or me, with an Account of what has been done in pursuance of those Powers; and you will greatly oblige,

Sir,

Yours obed<sup>t</sup> hble Servant,

Edward Burd.

P.S. M<sup>r</sup> Sproat makes but a short Stay in Edinburgh, & will be a good Opportunity to write an Answer by.

To M<sup>r</sup> William Dewar,  
Edinburgh

*Edward Burd to his Grandmother Burd.*

Philadelphia 5<sup>th</sup> Janry 1771.

Honoured Madam

The Receipt of a Letter from an unknown Grandson will perhaps be some Surprize to you—I am the eldest Son of Col: James Burd, & as such beg Leave to pay you my dutiful Respects—It would be more agreeable to my Inclinations to do it in Person, but I fear I never shall enjoy that Happiness I am now about 20 years of Age, and am studying Law under my Uncle Mr. Edward Shippen junr of this City—If ever I should have it in my Power to travel, I think Edinburgh should be the first place I would visit, as I feel in myself a Strong Desire of seeing my Father's Friends in that part of the World—Notwithstanding all the Avenues to such an agreeable prospect are closed against me, yet I hope I may reasonably expect a Substitute for it—that my hon<sup>d</sup> Grandmother or Aunts will not deny me the pleasure of writing to me

M<sup>r</sup> Sproat, the Gentleman who carries this Letter, sets off so suddenly, that I have not time to acquaint my Father, who lives 3 days Journey in the Country,





of the Opportunity—This has obliged me to write myself to Mr. Dewer, & let him know, that my Father was extremely uneasy at being kept so long in Ignorance of his Affairs in Scotland, as he has received no Advices from that Gentleman since the Power of Attorney was transmitted to him—My father has nothing but a Farm to depend upon for the Support of a numerous Family, the produce of which is barely Sufficient for the purpose; A Remittance therefore of his Share of my Grandfather's Estate would be of the greatest Service to him—Mr Sproat will make but a short Stay in Edinburgh; he will be a very good Opportunity to write by to my Father, & if my hon<sup>d</sup> Grandmother or either of my Aunts will favor me with a Line, it will be gratefully acknowledged by,

hon<sup>d</sup> Madam,

Your dutiful Grandson,  
Edward Burd

P.S. I forgot to mention that my Father and his Family are well & wo<sup>d</sup> doubtless join me in my hearty Wishes for yours and my Aunts Welfare—

*Mem<sup>o</sup> given to Mr Sproat.*

If Mr Sproat will take Care to deliver Mr<sup>s</sup> Burd's & Mr Dewers Letter, & let them know when he returns to Pennsylvania in order to bring Answers, & would also make some Inquiry what Col: James Burd is to expect from his Father's Estate, he would confer a great Obligation on his,

Very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,  
Edward Burd.

(To be continued.)



EXTRACTS FROM THE DOCKET OF JOHN LITLE,  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF GLOUCESTER  
COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, 1781-1783.

[This well-preserved volume in the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has inscribed on the title page: "Docket commencing with my Commission dated the 30th day November 1781, as one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County Gloucester. —John Litle."]

Gloucester County State New Jersey.

A List of officers for the Year 1781 & Conti<sup>d</sup> in the  
County of Gloucester to Octo<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1782.

Counciler		Joseph Hugg
Assembly		{ Joseph Cooper
		{ Samuel Hugg
		{ Joseph Ellis
County Clark		Elijah Clark
Sherrif		Thomas Denney
Judges of Q <sup>r</sup> Sessions		{ John Cooper
		{ Joseph Hugg
		{ John Wilkins
	Waterford	John Griffiths
	Newton	{ Samuel Kinnard
		{ John Litle
	Debtford	{ John Cooper
		{ John Wilkins
		{ Joseph Hugg
		{ John Sparks
Justices	Woolwhich	Robert Brown
	Greenwhich	
	Galloway	{ Robert Moass
		{ Thomas Reynard
	G <sup>t</sup> E. Harbor	{ Thomas Champion
		{ Joshua Smith
		{ Samuel Leyers
	Newton	Town Clk. S. Harrison



Constables:	{	Waterford	Benjman Cozens
		Newton	{ John Shivers
		Glo <sup>a</sup> Towship	{ Isaac Cox
			{ Barney owen
			{ Joshua Beats

[The records of civil and criminal suits are omitted.]

*Docket.*

Gloucester SS.

11<sup>th</sup> January 1782.

State	}	On information of Maj <sup>r</sup> Sparks, Defendent appeared before me of being charg'd with having two Chests of British goods Clandestinly Brought out from within the lines of the Emimey;
<i>v.</i> Lewis Mcknight		

The said Defendent producing a Passport from Peter Furman Justice of Peace, (that said) goods might be by him Convey'd to Philadelphia, and on the Evidence of Thomas Parker & Brother taken on Oath acording to law, did depose and declare that the goods now in the Possession of the Defen't was seiz'd and sold according to the law of this State as prize goods taken from the Emimey, and is the same as mentioned in the Pasport of Peter Furman Esq<sup>r</sup>, whereon, I dismissed the Defendent with his Goods, and the Plaintiff to pay Cost of swareing Evidence—8<sup>d</sup>.

January 29<sup>th</sup> 1782.

State	}	On information on Oath of John Huston and George A. Baker, that a quantity of goods (they had strong presumption to believe) was lodged in the House of said Hugh Cooper, and that the said goods was brought out from within the lines of the Emimey— whereon I did depute James Chattin to go in day light
<i>v.</i> Hugh Cooper		





with said John Huston & G. A. Baker and examine the House of the said Hugh Cooper which he Volentarily consented to; and the said James Chattin, reported to me that he did not find any goods in the House of said H. Cooper—order J. Huston & G. Baker to pay Cost 1/8.

January 29<sup>th</sup> 1782.

On the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant William Casaday personally Appear'd before me, and requested a Pass which I granted him on his lawfull Business and he behaving himself as good Subject of the United States.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> Instant Peter Jones Personally requested a Pass—granted on his behaving himself as a good Subject of the United States.

2<sup>d</sup> March 1782.

William Tereon Personally appear'd before me & on his Solemn Oath according to law deposeth, that fourteen pieces of Calemenco and two pieces of Durant and Ninty five Silk handkerchiefs now in his Charge and on their way to Co<sup>l</sup> Summers of Philad<sup>a</sup> was sent from Joseph Edwards, Cape May, and said Goods was Seized and sold under the athority of this state as Prize goods brought out from within the lines of the Emimy. Cost 4<sup>d</sup>

August 31<sup>st</sup> 1782.

Mary Anderson this day before me John Litle Esq<sup>r</sup> Justice of Peace in and for the County Glousester made Deed of Gift to Daughters Hannah & Phebe Anderson of all her Property Real & Personal to them & their Heirs & assigns for ever under this Provisa that she only shall draw for such parts as she may want from time to time & have appointed Andrew Anderson Jun<sup>r</sup> her Attorney & Gardan to her Childn. done before me the above Date

John Litle.



31 Aug<sup>t</sup>—John Shivers, Constable.

County Gloucester

v.

Joseph Burroughs

Whereas Judgement was

Entered Pursuant to An

Act of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey before Joseph Hugg John Wilkins and Samuel Kinnard Esq<sup>r</sup> Justices of the Peace in for said County against Joseph Burrough of Waterford & said County for the Sum of Twenty pounds hard Money and Six Shillings Cost like Money for refusing to Accept of the office of Constable for Waterford aforesaid at the Quarter Sessions March Term last.

October 15<sup>th</sup> 1782.

This day at the request of Captain John Davis went to the State Prison, in the City Phila<sup>da</sup> and made examination Seven Desters recaptured by said John Davis at little Egg Harbor on the 2<sup>d</sup> day of Septem<sup>r</sup> last and by him deliv'd into the Cousteday of Elijah Weed keeper of said Prison on the 7<sup>th</sup> following and find them Deserters of Warr viz:

David Munrow, belonging to the 82<sup>d</sup> British Reg<sup>t</sup>  
Com<sup>d</sup> by L<sup>t</sup> Co<sup>l</sup> Guning.

Alexander Willson,	do.	do.	do
--------------------	-----	-----	----

David Eker,	do	22 <sup>d</sup>	do
-------------	----	-----------------	----

Cap <sup>n</sup> W <sup>m</sup> Reman,			
--	--	--	--

Andrew Mackintosh,	do	21 <sup>st</sup>	do
--------------------	----	------------------	----

L <sup>t</sup> Co <sup>l</sup> Hamilton.			
--	--	--	--

Samuel Bone,	do	Hazard's Corps.
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William Sleaton, (Corp<sup>l</sup>) belonging to the Royal  
Attilery detached under Captain Rochford.

Michael McKnight belong<sup>s</sup> to the 53<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> British  
Granaders.

in whos evidence he impeaches Moses Rubbins at  
Waden River Bridge of assisting in their escape and  
a deposition whereof is taken before Sol<sup>m</sup> Millar



Esq<sup>r</sup> of Phila<sup>a</sup> and tested in the Case of Gen<sup>l</sup> Lincoln.  
taken the above this Day by me

John Little.

Rec<sup>d</sup> from Thomas McCarty three Shillings for  
swearing *by Heavens* in my presence and on Business  
before me in my office

John Little, J. P.

Novem<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1782.

Jacob Spencer, Constable, brought Donall McCloud  
whom upon examination Confest himself a British  
Prisoner of Warr taken with Cornwallis and deserted  
from Little York, belonging to 76 Regim<sup>t</sup>.

Nov<sup>r</sup> 25

John Wallace before me as Justice of the Peace for  
the County of Gloucester; Swore *by God*; fined him  
accord<sup>s</sup> to the direction of Law and rec<sup>d</sup> the same being  
three Shillings—witness my hand y<sup>e</sup> above Date

John Little J. P.

November 3<sup>d</sup> 1782.

These are to Certify, that by Virtue of a License of  
Marriage under the hand & Seal of his Excellency  
William Livingston to me as Justice of Peace directed,  
I have Joined together in the holy State of Matrimony  
William Williams of the State of Pennsylvania and  
Rebecca Garrison of this State, and have Publickly  
pronounced them Lawfull man and wife.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand  
& Seal the 3<sup>d</sup> day November Anno Dominie 1782.

John Little J. P.

Bond rested in the hands of Franklin Devenport Esq<sup>r</sup>.

December 21<sup>st</sup> 1782.

James Reed formerly of West Floradie came Vol-  
unt<sup>r</sup> before me this day and took the Oath of Alegiance  
to this & the United States as proscribed by Law.

John Little.





January 16<sup>th</sup> 1783.

These are to Certify that by Virtue of License of Marriage under the hand & Seal of his Excellency William Livingston to me as Justice of Peace directed, I have Joined together in the holy State of Matrimony William Watson of Glou. County and Sarah Ackley of Same place, and have Publickly pronounced them Lawfully Man and Wife.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the 16 day of January 1783.

John Litle J. P.

Comitted Negro Woman Named ——— the Property of Edward pole of the State Penns<sup>l</sup> to Gloucscester Goal as a runaway. the same day the 8<sup>th</sup> of this Instant said Edward pole makeing it appear to me said Negroe was his Property granted a Discharge.

This day Marmaduk Cooper volantly took the Affirmation of allegiance and Fidelity to this State—witness my hand the 14<sup>th</sup> day of March 1783.

John Litle.

March 27<sup>th</sup> 1783.

this day Hezikia Kemble was qualify'd before me as Constable for the Township of Newton, Depute for William Cooper, Ferry Man.—



LETTERS COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY.

(Selected from the Dreer Collection, Manuscript Division,  
Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

*Bill of Thos. Godfrey and Ebe<sup>r</sup> Tomlinson.*

Philad<sup>a</sup> F<sup>br</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1738 The Measure of Digging and hauling of Earth on the South Side of the Western Office of the State House, done by Robert Hinds, Thomas Pegler & Thomas Shoomaker dec<sup>d</sup>, we find to Contain four hundred seventy eight yards and an half Measured by us

Tho<sup>s</sup> Godfrey,  
Ebe<sup>r</sup> Tomlinson.

Measuring 6/—

*Gov. Robert Dinwiddie to ———.*

Williamsburg Jan<sup>y</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1755.

Sir

The Bearer hereof M<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Calender brought me your Bill on me for £497—4—6. which I immediately paid & this Day I received yours of the 8<sup>th</sup> & I am much of Opinion that you had better meet your Assembly & endeavor to perswade them to grant a further Supply. The Packet by this Bearer was wrote some Days ago for M<sup>r</sup> Wolstenholmes but he is not yet come from Hampton to that Letter I pray to be referred. The Bearer also brings a Packet from England, which I wish safe to Your Hands.

The Packets I have from England do not require the imediate meeting of our Assembly, as it is chiefly to endeavour to get a further Supply of Money which I cannot at this Time expect as they could not know at Home the last Vote of 20,000.



Last Night S<sup>r</sup> John S<sup>t</sup> Clair arrived here, in His Majesty's Ship Gibraltar & with him two Lieut Colonels for the two Regiments to be raised to the Northward & they propose paying their Respects to you soon—Sir John S<sup>t</sup> Clair is appointed Quarter Master General of all the Forces. he & I go to Hampton To-morrow Morning to provide an Hospital for the Forces expected from Ireland, which he says may be daily expected to arrive, On his Return he proposes going for Wills's Creek, to give some Directions for building Barracks for receiving the Troops expected.—

Therefore I conceive it very proper you should send your orders to Wills's Creek, to direct so many People as may be wanted to compleat that essential & necessary Business.

I find that the two Regiments expected here are to be Compleated to 700 men each & a Supply from the Recruits raised in these Colonies of 400 men. I have agreed with the Bearer for 100 Horses, Saddles, Bridles, Belts &c a forty to be delivered at Wills's Creek the first week in Feb<sup>r</sup> & Sixty the first of March; for which he is to have 10£ pr. Pss. & is to carry two hundred weight of Flour upon each Horse to be paid at the Market Prices.—

I wish you Health & Happiness & am

Sir

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

Rob<sup>t</sup> Dinwiddie.

P.S. When you draw on me for Money I beg the Favour of a Letter as they are Strangers that bring the Notes—

*Alexander Garden to Mrs. John Bartram.*

Madam

Some Days ago I had the pleasure of your Letter and as Mr Bartram dined with me that day I imme-





diately delivered yours & your Sons Letters to him. He and your Son William are well and sett out this morning for Augusta on his way to Florida—He has carried with him such warm Letters of recommendation from several gentlemen here that I'm persuaded he will meet with Every Encouragement & assistance. I am in hopes of hearing sometimes from him and if I do I will from time to time let you know how he does.

My wife joins with me in offering our best Respects to you and your worthy family & I am with much respect

Madam

Your most od<sup>t</sup> & hble sv<sup>t</sup>

Alex<sup>r</sup> Garden.

August 29<sup>th</sup> 1765

Charlestown

S<sup>o</sup> Carolina

*Genl. Samuel Elbert to Col. Lachlan McIntosh.*

Savannah Septem<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> 1776.

D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Your favor & Express I rec<sup>d</sup> Saturday 5 oClock afternoon & immediately forwarded the same pr Roseberg Express who returned late this evening with the inclosed and tomorrow morning your Express returns. I send by him 10 lbs wt. gunpowder lead I suppose the party dont want—Your letter to me pr the general I never rec<sup>d</sup>. till after he left this last Saturday morning and then with an appology that he had mislaid it. Our Officers meet with no success recruiting amongst the N<sup>o</sup> Carolinians & Virginians, & for a good reason, the bounty of Ten dollars we are ordered to pay to Commanding Officer of the Corp he belongs to & the term of 3 Years sounds long add to this a damned notion they have that one in three must die of the Fever & ague, this last has been industriously spread among them to prevent their joining us by the S<sup>o</sup> Caro-



linians who have got about 100 of them one way or other, they enlist for 8 or 10 months & give 25£ Curr<sup>y</sup> bounty—those arguments were too powerful for Chisholm & Colson—you desire the particulars of the Majors affray which I will candidly & Impartially give you as related to me by several Gent<sup>n</sup> of veracity who were present—at the Election of Savannah Delegates the Majors Int<sup>t</sup> was opposed to the *popular*, when it was thought Votes were pretty equal the others introduced the Unprecedented practice of Voting by Proxy this fired the Major & the more so when Longworthy came & put in a Ballet & declared it was the Presidents Vote, [*sic*] who was known to be in Sunbury, he demand to know if it was Signed by Mr. Bullock & was answered he might see that when they were drawn, & for this Purpose he attended when that Ballet was taken out he (the Major) desired to see it, when the deceased Hughes told him he should not see it, to whom the Major replied what have you to do with it?—as much as you answered the other—the Major told him he was an impertinent fellow, on which he quit the place where he was and came around the crowd and seized the Major by the Throat & threw him back on a block when the Major run his Sword into his Belly on the Left side, Hughes then called out he has killed me & was taken off the Major with the Sword in him & died about an Hour after. I am glad to find the alarm from your Quarter is nothing—pray has the *President* or *me* most to fear from Gwinnett—I tell him G—— will be *president* he tells me G. will be Colonel—Mr Weneat has wrote word that he raly came home to get the Second Regiment can this be possible—

I wish you & Family Health & Happyness and am with my Comp<sup>ts</sup> to the Lieutenant—D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Your Most obed<sup>t</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>

S. Elbert.



*Brig. Gen. John Cadwalader to Council of Safety of Penna.*

Pluckemin 5<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> 1777.

Gentlemen—

Our militia are in great Distress Let me beg of you, again, to forward the Shoes and Stock<sup>s</sup> I sent for when at Crosswix—About 600 pr of Shoes & Stock<sup>s</sup>, 200 Blanketts—200 Shirts—200 short or long Jacketts, if to be had—These Articles are not to be had here & the Militia must return unless immediately supplied—I have not time to inform you of our Successes—300 prisoners were taken at Prince Town by the different Parties who pursued and those taken in the Town—The Enemy have left Brunswick &, I have no doubt, will leave this State in a few Days—I beg you send a carefull person with the above Articles to Morris Town with the utmost Dispatch—but do not direct it to any Q<sup>r</sup> Master or we shall be disapointed—Be pleased to direct to me—

I am Gent: with great Respect

Your most ob<sup>t</sup> Sert.

John Cadwalader

Brig. Gen.

*Brig. Genl. T. Conway to Supreme Executive Council of Penna.*

Warminster Camp, Bucks County

17th August 1777.

Gentlemen

I Did myself the honour to write to the Board three Days ago, concerning the Weakness of the pennsylvania Regiments, and propos'd the means by which I imagined they might be reinforce'd. although I was not consulted on the subject, it is nevertheless the Duty of an officer to give his advice when he has reasons to Believe that it might contribute to the Welfare of the Cause. Since the Last Letter I had the honour of writing to you, I heard that you had Resolved to send seven hundred and fifty men to the Northern





army. I must own to you that this resolve seems to me to be nothing else than wasting men in a most wanton manner, and at a time when men are so hard to be gott. I have already mentioned that in general Bodys of Militia were of Little use, But certainly if they are of no great use in their own country, they will be infinitely Less so, if they are sent two or three hundred miles from it. one half of those seven hundred men will remain sick or desert in the road and what handfull of them might reach the northern Army, will Do but little execution. What great strength will a few harrass'd raw men add to all the eastern militia and the troops already gather'd? none indeed; but seven hundred men taken from this State in the present juncture will injure it very much it seems Clear to every man in the Continent this Day, that philadelphia is the enemy's chief object. he certainly means to Visit that place, and will attempt it before this campaign is over. you have nothing to Depend upon but your own troops, for the enemy will make such feints manœuvres and Diversions as will Deprive you from the succour of the other States; and indeed you might Do without it, if you make proper use of your own forces; sent there your troops make up the strong half of this army, and although your regiments are not what they should or might be, yet they seem to me beyond the others. I am sure you could make up an army able to stop Mr. Howe's progress; this must be your chief care; reinforce your Regiments and Do not Deprive yourselves of men which you certainly will want before it is long.

I speak to you freely and candidly as Becomes a man who fights for Liberty.

I am with Respect

Gentlemen

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

Servant T. Conway B. G.



Brig. Gen. John Glover to General Washington.

Garrison West Point 28 Jan<sup>r</sup>, 1781.

Sir/

Its now about Eight weeks Since I made application to your Excellency for Leave of Absence, at which Time flattered myself with hopes of being Indulge<sup>d</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> Cours of the winter when it Could be Granted, without injury to y<sup>e</sup> Service.—

Neither business, or Amusements, of any kind, however advantageous, pleasing or Sattisfactory, in the Enjoyment, would have induce<sup>d</sup> me to Address<sup>d</sup> your Excellency, A second Time on y<sup>e</sup> Subject. but Duty and Affection to my helpless *Orphan Children*, (for so I must Call them in my absence) Calls Aloud, & urges the necessity, of my makeing them a Visit, before the Campaign oppens; or they must unavoidably Suffer, being all Very young, by no means Capable of Takeing Care of themselves, excepting a Daughter, of Eighteen, who, has the Charge of Eight others. a burden much too Great, for So young a person; and what makes it exceedingly more So, they Live in a Sea Port Town where the necessaries of Life, are very Dear, and hard to be Come at, even were they Poses<sup>d</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> means, which at present (I am Sorry to Say) they are not; nor is it in my power to furnish them, not haveing received any pay for *twenty months*.

A few days Ago, I received a Letter from my Daughter, the purport of which, must have Rouse<sup>d</sup>, & Awakend the Attention; of the most unnatural parent, much more one who, is Very particularly attach<sup>d</sup> to his Children;—This may be Call<sup>d</sup> a weakness in me: however, its Such a weakness as I at all Times take pride in Shewing.

The State and Situation, of my family, haveing been Communicated, without any reserve, or the least Colouring; which Sir, you may Depend on, are founded



on facts, Should they have any waite with your Excellency, the favor will be most Greatfully Acknowledged.

I am Sir Very Respectfully  
your Excellency's  
Most Ob<sup>dt</sup> Hb<sup>le</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>  
Jn. Glover  
B. General.

His Excell. General Washington.

*Col. Mordecai Gist to Gov. R. H. Lee.*

Camp Pompon, 30 Miles from  
Charles Town 10 Feby. 1782

Dear Sir

I received your favor of the 6<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> with the enclosure and was truly mortified that the Signature was not as you had suggested, nor the contents either softend or embellishd, by a single sentence from the *fair*; yet I consider myself indebted to you, and beg you to accept of my thanks for your care in forwarding it.

About 400 British & Hessian Troops arrived at Charles Town last Month, but we have no intelligence of the re-inforcement of three Regts. of British & Regt. of Hessian Grenadiers, said to be destined from New York to that place in Dec<sup>r</sup> last

Since the enemies' evacuation of Johnis Island, nothing material has happened—they remain confined to the limits of James Island, Charles Town & their Lines at the Quarter House; without any attempts to disturb us or the Assembly which has been sitting some time past at Jackson'sburgh; at which the Soldiers & the Citizens have equal privileges.

The expediency of raising 2,500 Negroes for the defence of the State has been strongly urg'd in the Assembly and warmly debated, but rejected by a





large majority. the following is the Substance of some Bills pass'd the House (vizt)

an Act to invest the Governor & Council with some extraordinary powers during the recess of the Assembly. An Act, to Sequester the Estates of certain individuals now with the Enemy.

—To raise by voluntary enlistment two Battalions of Continental Troops on a Bounty of one Negroe annually.

—To furnish the Southern army with 1200 Negroes to serve as waggoners, pioneers, Camp Color men &c.

—To present General Greene with 10,000 guineas in Lands and Negroes as a complimentary acknowledgment of his distinguish'd Services in the Southern Army.

I am informed that Mr Legh Masters on his passage from Baltimore last year was taken prisoner and carried into George Town and that he is now with Mr. Hager (?) on the Congarees in this State, and purposes to set out for Maryland to preserve his Estates from confiscation as soon as he is able to procure Horses for the journey

I wish the unhappy man may arrive in time.

I will thank you to inform me if the Council have agreed to accept of the money left with Mr. J. Chase, in specie, for my first-payment of a Lot Bot. of the Commissioners at whetstone point

Make my compliments acceptable to Mrs Lee

I have the Honor to be  
with perfect Respect & Esteem  
y. mo. obd<sup>t</sup> Servt.

M. Gist.

His Excellency  
Gov<sup>r</sup> Lee.



Major Caleb Gibbs to Lieut. Col. Humphreys.

Garrison of West Point

Nov<sup>r</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1783—

D<sup>r</sup> Humphreys—

In addition to the minutes I gave you previous to your departure from this Garrison, I have recollected something I think more interesting to me, and which I inclose you.

I beg your attention to them, and as I have not properly arranged them, I wish you would do it for me.

This My D. Sir being the last request as a military man, I rest satisfied that a completion of my wishes will at this time be accomplished. However pleased some may be, by their late Brevett promotions; I think the Certificate I shall obtain from the General will far excel a Brevett of Col<sup>o</sup> In fact, if it were possible for to effect an Exchange I would not do it.

May I not ask you to have the Certificate drawn on Strong *gilt* folio paper, for *three* Reasons—First Because it is the handsomest kind of paper—Secondly, the most valuable and the gilt edge more takeing with us *New England* people. Thirdly and lastly Because it is more respectable and most durable, more *cogent* reasons may be offered but three must at present be sufficient—If not too great a favour, could I get you to beg the General to let me have the Certificate in his own hand writing. For I intend it shall be left as a *Legacy* to my Children's Children even to the latest Generation.

I am apprehensive that for want of the *one thing needfull and not being in full blast*, I shall be deprived of the superb felicity of being at New York on the *Great Day*, [mended] therefore should be glad if you would be good enough to accomplish my important business, and forward it to me before that time, as the nigher you and the General draw to the close of



your Military life, the more you will be perplexed and hurried.

Pray offer me in terms of great affection to the General and to M<sup>rs</sup> Washington, and Compl<sup>ts</sup> to my Virginia Friends. I wish you and your Coleagues an agreeable Journey to the south, and with the sweets of domestic Life may you all be fill<sup>d</sup> with the juices of the most fragrant flowers.

I flatter myself of seeing you and Walker with your health more established—is the earnest wish of

Your sincere friend

& Very humble Servant

C. Gibbs.

L<sup>t</sup> Col<sup>o</sup> Humphrey.





## LETTER OF JAMES LOGAN TO WILLIAM PENN, JR.

[Part of an unfinished letter of James Logan, giving "Some account of the Reception of William Penn when he arrived in Pennsylvania anno 1700."]

Philad<sup>a</sup> 7<sup>br</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 1700.

"The nature of the Province, its soil and Improvements I need not mention, that being sufficiently done by other hands, nor the Parties and ffactions that reigned here then being I suppose sufficiently acquainted with them, I shall only give some hints of the administration and course of affairs since our arrival here. The highest terms I could use would hardly give you an idea of the expectation and welcome which thy Father received from the most of the honestest party here: Friends generally concluded that after all their troubles and disappointments this Province now scarce wanted anything more to render it completely happy. The faction that had long contended to overthrow the settled constitution of the Government received an universal damp, yet endeavoured what mischief they could by spreading whispers that the Proprietary could not act as Governour without the King's approbation and taking an Oath as obliged by Act of Parliament, but this in a great measure soon blew over. Collonel Quarry Judge, and John Moor advocate of the Admiralty, the two Ringleaders went down to the Waterside among the Crowd to receive the Governour at his landing, who not seeming to regard the very submissive welcome they gave him, and taking kind notice of an old acquaintance that stood by them they expected nothing but almost as open hostility from the Proprietary as they were at before with Governour Markham, especially having heard that copies of Collonel



Quarry's letters to the admiralty at home against the Government were also brought over.

"Directly from the Wharf the Governour went to his Deputys, paid him a short formal visit and from there with a Crowd attending to meeting, being about 3 of y<sup>e</sup> clock on first day afternoon, where he spoke on a double account to the people, and praying, concluded it, from thence to Edward Shippens where we lodged for about a month.

"ffor two or three days the Governour seemed to admire at Coll. Quarrys distance, and perceiving he was not like to come and pay a civil visit as might be expected, sent me to him with an inviting Complim<sup>t</sup> with which he presently complied and entered into a very familiar conversation with the Governour, who endeavoured to make it appear he would treat all persons with equal civility and regard in this Province who were not directly injurious to him, confessed he believed there was some occasion given for the complaints that went home, blamed the maladministration of affairs in some particulars relating to the King, and resolved to have a hearing of the whole matter before himself and Council. The two Persons chiefly struck at by Quarry were the L<sup>t</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> and David Lloyd attorney General, a man very stiff in all his undertakings, of a sound Judgment and a good Lawyer, but extremely pertenacious and somewhat revengeful: he at that time was one of the Council, and those mighty wrongs that had been put upon the King coming to be debated there, David resolutely defended all that had been done, and too highly opposed the Governours resolution of composing all by mildness and moderation and reconciling animosities by his own Intervention, which he thought the only advisable expedient to put an end to those differences which had cost him so much trouble. This soon created some small misunderstanding, several of the most noted ffrinds were involved



or concerned more or less in David's business, and tho troubled at his stiffness yet wished him in the right because (he was) the most active enemy and assiduous Councillor against the other party, who on all occasions would be glad, they thought, of their utter ruin. This obstinacy the Govern<sup>r</sup> could by no means brook; he could not but think there was more defference due to his Character and Station; the other knew not what it was to bend, he was engaged in the cause and would stand or fall by it, offering to plead it at Westminster Hall. But the Governour who was more sensible of the Pulse of the Court and affairs in general at Home knew this course would never take, and therefore sometimes was warm enough to inveigh against past proceedings and laying open in large discourses what would be the consequences if they took not some more effectual ways to satisfy Superiours at home who perhaps would be very well pleased with any occasion by whatever hand administered to wrench the Government out of the Proprietors hands and throw it on the King."





## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

EXCERPT FROM THE REV. WM. BECKET'S NOTICES AND LETTERS CONCERNING INCIDENTS AT LEWES TOWN, DELAWARE.

May it please yo<sup>r</sup> Excellcy.

I can do no less in point of Gratitude and justice to you than to acct you with the Conduct of the Pennsylvanian's, with Respect to the Affair in Dispute between my Lord Baltemore & them as far as has fallen under my Observation

I was subpana'd in Octr last to appear before their Commissioners at New Castle, & accordingly appear'd. But waited there a fortnight without being ask'd one question. When I ask'd leave to go home to my own Parish I was told they could not dismiss me as yet: I must stay for Company. Accordingly I waited till my neighbours were all dismiss'd. And tho they out of good Nature stay'd for me half a day, yet I was not suffer'd to go about my own proper business. So the next day I was most graciously suffer'd to come home by myself; without any but only a Cross examination on their part.

During this Time I was charg'd with delivering a Certain paper to your Secretary Mr Ross, with an evil Intent, & was forced to run the Gantlope of a great Deal of Raillery, against Parsons etc. This made me think of a good Old English Proverb. They treated me with the Roast, & basted me with ther Spit. Coll Gale was an evidence to some part of this most Candid Conduct & Mr Delany & Bro<sup>r</sup> Jones are no strangers to it.

The rest of the Freeholders were summond from these parts had 50s given them for travailling Charges apiece. But I had not so much as one farthing.

But to compleat a Train of Politik: as I was upon the Road on my Journey Home I met the Clerk & High Sherriff of our County who were Order'd to carry up some Ancient Records to New Castle; and tho they would not show them to me, Yet since I have heard from the Mouth of Mr Kollock, the President of our Count that it was the Book A; which has been long kept on Petto. the first book of Records that ever was in this County. In which among others are the first Grant of my Lands, and I believe of all the old Settlements here. And they would not suffer the Clerk to bring them back to this County. What Views might be in this, I must submit to yo<sup>r</sup> Conjecture.

What questions were ask'd or what Answers given, but the innocent weak Country fellows, who receiv'd a Reward for it I know not. But I cannot think it fair, to endeavour to intimidate & brow beat, one of the eldest Missionaries, by way of warning to the rest.

Is it fair S<sup>r</sup> to frown upon or insult any man upon Acct of his particular Character or Profession? To endeavour to draw or Mislead, a number of Harmless Country fellows, purely upon the Score of what they call their Interest? I could add more but that I am afraid of being tedious, & therefore beg leave to conclude.

Yo<sup>r</sup> Excellency's most Grateful  
And most Obed<sup>t</sup> Hum. Serv<sup>t</sup>

WB.

Sussex  
May 2<sup>d</sup>  
1741.



LETTERS OF MAJOR CALEB GIBBS TO BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE.  
[Irvine Papers, Manuscript Division, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

Head Quarters 20<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> '79.

My D<sup>r</sup> General

I have the pleasure to Congratulate you again on the Success of our Arms—Major Lee night before last Surprised & took the Garrison at Powlers Hook—[Paulus Hook] with only the loss of 3 men—Above 150 prisoners were brought off. Being in Great haste I am

D<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup>

With Great Respect

Your most

ob<sup>t</sup>

C. Gibbs.

The Particulars  
have not yet  
come to hand.

H<sup>d</sup> Qu<sup>rs</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1780

D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

His Excellency requests you will be pleased to attend at Head Quarters at 12<sup>o</sup>Clock this day.

I am

With great Respect

Your most Obed<sup>t</sup>

Brig<sup>t</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Irvine.

C. Gibbs, Com<sup>dt</sup> Guards.

### Queries.

JAMES MCPIKE IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—In the "Pennsylvania Archives," and particularly in the fifth series, the surname McPike occurs a number of times. From that work the following entries have been selected:

Vol. II, page 101. James McPike, private in Capt. John Brisben's company, from Jan. 5 to Nov. 25, 1776. Second Pennsylvania Battalion, Col. Arthur St. Clair.

Vol. II, page 1956. James McPike, sergeant. Time of enlistment. Jan. 1, 1777, 3 yrs., 7 mos. Remarks: dead, May 1, 1778. Continental Line, Capt. Fishbourne's company. (Based on original muster rolls from the Division of Public Records.)

Vol. II, page 879. James McPike, sergeant in Second Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line.

Vol. II, page 1060. James McPike, sergeant, Jan. 1, 1777. Roll of Capt. Fishbourne's company. (This roll is incomplete.)

Vol. II, page 1083. James McPike, sergeant, Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line.

Vol. V, page 520. Robert McPike, James McPike, George McPike, privates in West Nottingham company, Captain Ephraim Blackburn. (Associators and militia, County of Chester.)

Vol. VII, page 36, James McPike, May 8, 1781. Muster roll of the second class, 1st battalion, Lancaster County Militia, Capt. Enoch Hastings. (Original muster rolls from the Division of Public Records.)

Vol. VII, page 39. James McPike, sergeant, fourth class, August 20, to Oct. 20, 1781. Muster roll of the fourth class of the first battalion Lancaster Militia, "on a tower of Duty at Lancaster guarding British Prisoners of War," 1781. (Original muster rolls from the Division of Public Records.)

Vol. VII, page 44. James McPike, sergeant, eighth company, first Battalion Lancaster County Militia, 1781. Wm. Brisben, Captain. (Original muster rolls from the Division of Public Records.)



Vol. VII, page 51. James McPike, second class. Muster roll of Captain Wm. Brisben's Company, first Battalion, Lancaster County, 1782. (Original muster rolls from the Division of Public Records.)

Vol. VII, page 69. James McPike, second class. A True and Exact List of the names of each and every male white person inhabiting or residing within my district in the eighth Company of first Battalion of Lancaster County Militia, between the age of eighteen and fifty-three years. Taken for the year 1782.

Vol. VII, page 74. James McPike, second class. A List of Classes of Capt. Wm. Brisben's company of the first battalion of Lancaster County Militia.

Vol. VII, pages 1131, 1132. Robt. McPeack. first class, James McPeack, and George McPeacke, seventh class, in A Return of Captain Robert Campble's Company of Militia in Little Brittain township County of Lancaster in August, 1782.

Vol. I, page 15. James or John McPeak or Pick, 21 years of age, from Ireland, July 30, laborer, in a list of "The Men under the Command of Samuel Perry, the 4th of August, 1746."

Vol. I, page 87. Isaac Pike, boatswain's mate, belonging to the Province Ship *Pennsylvania*, August 17, 1757.

Vol. II, page 185. Mentions a place called Pikeland, in Chester County, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1776.

A family tradition preserved in writing contains this statement: "Captain James McPike, Scotch, from England, 1772, to U. S., Baltimore. . . Served seven years with Washington, under Colonel Howard and General Little of Baltimore, Maryland. Also under command of General Lafayette. Captain James McPike married Martha Mountain."

Who was "General Little of Baltimore?"

Advices from the War Department, Washington, D. C., indicate that there is no record of any commissioned officer in the Revolutionary War named James McPike, although that name does occur in other official records of that office. Witness the two next entries:

James McPike served as a private in Captain John Brisbane's company, 3rd Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Joseph Wood. His name appears on a roll dated April 1, 1777, with remark: "Enlisted January 16, 1777."

James McPike served as a private in Captain Benjamin Burd's company, 4th Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Lambert Cadwalader. He enlisted February 9, 1777, and was promoted to sergeant March 1, 1778.

Other traditions through two different sources state, that the "Captain" James McPike, above mentioned, served under Anthony Wayne and that he participated, as a sergeant, in the attack on Stony Point, where he was wounded. It is, therefore, entirely reasonable to believe that he was identical with the James McPike, sergeant, in Captain Benjamin Fishbourne's Company, Fourth Pennsylvania Line. William Butler, Lieut.-Colonel. (See "Pennsylvania Archives," second series, Vol. X, page 496.)

An account of the descendants of "Captain" James McPike was published in the *Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly*, for October, 1904, and additional data have appeared in the *Magazine of History* (New York), from time to time, in various series of notes by the present writer.

Several other members of the McPike family or families served in the Revolutionary War, among whom was Roger McPike, of whose descendants a brief account has been prepared by Mrs. Walter Matthews, 417 Transylvania Park, Lexington, Ky.

EUGENE F. MCPIKE.

1200 Michigan Ave., Chicago.





### Replies.

JAMES MCPIKE IN THE REVOLUTION.—*Pikeland*, a township in Chester County, Penna., took its name from Joseph Pike, a merchant of Cork, Ireland, to whom William Penn patented December 3, 1705, a tract of 10,116 acres and allowances. Joseph Pike died in 1727, and devised the tract to his wife Elizabeth, who died in 1733, and she devised it to her son Richard, who died in 1752.

The name of a *General Little* does not appear in Muster Rolls and other records of service of Maryland troops in the American Revolution, 1775-1783.

### Book Notices.

COLONIAL VIRGINIA: ITS PEOPLE AND CUSTOMS. By Mary Newton Stanard. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1917. Octavo, pp. 376. 93 Illustrations. Price \$6.00. Edition limited.

This book contains no genealogy, and is not concerned with public events but, as its title suggests, with the private and daily lives of people, and the procession of men, women and children of every walk of life who troop through its pages and fill it with movement and color. The great mass of facts upon which the book is based are not to be found in any history, but have been gathered from colonial diaries, newspapers, letters, wills, inventories, shopbills, and other documents throwing light on private and personal life. The introductory chapter pictures the first settlers struggling for existence at Jamestown and is followed by a brief discussion of the character and classes of the "Later Immigrants." How many of these belonged to the gentry? How many to the lower classes? How many Virginia families were descended from servants? These mooted questions are answered. The reader is then taken into their homes and shown the furniture, decoration, table-service and even the kitchen utensils: sees the colonists eating, drinking and merrymaking, observes their clothes and jewels and their manners in the family and to guests. Later, he sees them traveling about the country on horseback or in coach-and-four, or six, going visiting, to balls, to the races, the hunt or a cock-fight, to the theater and to church. The sentimental age is not neglected. Here is Jefferson sighing in vain for his "Belinda," and Washington for a succession of charmers; while less distinguished Virginians are caught in the act of equally picturesque lovmaking, and the Governor and Council solemnly enact a law against flirting. The chapter on "Education" shows Virginia young-folk at the old-field school, the academy, under the private tutor, at William and Mary College and at the schools and universities of Great Britain. The great number of books and bookowners in the colony, and the taste for music and pictures at that early day will surprise many readers. The closing chapter is given to the quaint funeral customs and epitaphs of the colonists. The book, profusely illustrated with portraits, interior and exterior views of homes, furniture, silver, book-plates and other characteristic objects, is an attractive specimen of bookmaking.

THE STORY OF SOME FRENCH REFUGEES AND THEIR "AZILUM," 1793-1800. By Louise Welles Murray. Athens, Penna., 1917. 8vo, pp. 154. Illustrated.

This is the second and enlarged edition of Mrs. Murray's work, written fourteen years ago, of a colony of French *émigrés* who, fleeing from the French Revolution, settled on the north branch of the Susquehanna river in then Luzerne (now Bradford) county, Pennsylvania. Much new and valuable documentary matter, recently discovered, has been added, so that we now have what may be considered a complete story of Azilum, which the projected city was named, the brave exiles connected with it



and the famous men who were interested visitors. Although of short duration, no more romantic and fascinating enterprise, probably organized by the Vicomte de Noailles, the brother-in-law of Lafayette, was ever attempted in this Commonwealth. We are indebted to the untiring researches of Mrs. Murray, a descendant of one of the exiles, for this new edition, and her biographical sketches of the founders and settlers, and the generously illustrated text add to the value of the publication.

**THE ENGLISH ANCESTRY OF PETER TALBOT OF DORCHESTER, MASS.** Compiled for Emily Talbot Walker by I. Gardner Bartlett. Privately printed. Boston, Mass., 1917. 800 pp. 116. Illustrated.

This attractive volume presents the results of extensive investigations made in England and America by the compiler which, it is claimed, establish the identity of Peter Talbot, the early New England colonist, with George Talbot, son of George Talbot, who was the last of the Talbots of Carr Hall, Lancashire, England. The Talbot arms, illuminated, etchings of Carr Hall, and other illustrations, will be found in the text.

**THE NATIONAL GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY QUARTERLY.** Vol. VI, No. 2, July 1917.

The unpublished Revolutionary Records of Maryland (continued): some stories about Coats of Arms (illustrated): Wilcox Records and Virginia Boundaries, will claim the attention of the readers of this Quarterly. Subscription, \$2.00 per annum. Address Dr. Gains M. Brumbaugh, 905 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY—CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, MEETINGS, AND PUBLICATIONS, WITH A LIST OF OFFICERS, MEMBERS, AND ASSOCIATES.** Philadelphia, 1917.

Within the covers of this attractive publication will be found the well arranged and accurate data as set forth on its title page. Since the organization of the Society in 1908-09 it has published two volumes relating to the Swedish settlements on the Delaware by its secretary, Prof. Amandus Johnson; one volume on the descendants of Jöran Kyn, by its vice-president, Dr. Gregory B. Keen; and reprinted a volume of records of Holy Trinity (Swedish) Church, Wilmington, Delaware. The third volume of Prof. Johnson's history is being prepared for the press.

**YEAR BOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY IN NEW YORK.** Edited by Barr Ferree, Director of the Society. New York, 1917. 8vo, pp. 280. Illustrated.

The present Year Book, which Director Ferree has compiled for the membership of the Pennsylvania Society in New York, is good outside and inside, a veritable storehouse of details, eminently readable, and the numerous illustrations attractive and entertaining.

**THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES—THEIR FUTURE RELATIONS AND JOINT INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.** By George Louis Beer. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1917. 8vo, pp. xi+322. Price, \$1.50.

*Contents:* International Anarchy; Nationalism and Sovereignty; American Foreign Policy before 1914; The Background of the War; America's Relation to the War; The Unity of English-speaking Peoples; Economic Interdependence; Community of Policy.

The question of closer relations between English-speaking peoples is discussed in this book. The author analyzes the nature of the established international system and considers the problem of how to secure the future peace of the world. He reviews the history of the past decade in the light of the openly expressed hostility of influential Germans to what they designate the "Anglo-Saxon block," and explains the fundamental aims of German policy. The vital issues involved in the war are defined,





and the factors essential to better international relationships are described. It is conclusively demonstrated that a democratic co-operative alliance of the English-speaking peoples of North America, Britain, Africa, and Australasia, is not only essential to their own security but that under existing conditions such an association is the only reliable and only attainable bulwark of freedom and liberty for the rest of the world. We cannot end this notice without a word of praise and a recommendation of the book to the reading public, and in particular to students of international politics.

**THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.** By Thomas Kilby Smith, with a Preface by Walter George Smith. Svo, pp. 318. Illustrated. The Encyclopedia Press, Inc., New York, 1917.

This is the first of a series of handbooks to give in compact form the salient facts relating to the history, development and present social, economic and political status of the different States of the Union. No more fitting selection could have been made than that of our Commonwealth to head the series. The author has assembled his material with excellent judgment, and his book will be an aid to the study of Pennsylvania and her people. It is destined to have a deservedly large circulation.

**AMERICAN ENGRAVERS UPON COPPER AND STEEL.** By Mantle Fielding. Philadelphia, 1917. Svo, pp. 365. Illustrated. Edition limited.

Until the publication of the work on "American Engravers," by the late David McNeely Stauffer, in the year 1907, nothing in the nature of a comprehensive study of the work of American engravers or a list of their prints existed, the earlier book on the subject, by William Spohn Baker, being only a collection of notes for future reference. In Mr. Fielding's book, which in a measure is a supplement to Mr. Stauffer's, we have biographical sketches of engravers and a check list of engravings; and wherever it is possible, the source of the engraving has been noted. In addition to the author's own large collection of prints he has had access to large public, private and scattered sources, and through his expert knowledge and exhaustive researches, we have a comprehensive work of references which will be of material assistance to collectors and all others interested in the subject. An exceedingly full and valuable index has been prepared, and as a specimen of book-making it is attractive.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.** By James Penniman, Litt.D. 1917.

To no other human cause, claims the author of this monograph, is the success of the Americans in the war for independence due so largely as to the tenacity of purpose of the extraordinary man who, as commander-in-chief, led their forces from Cambridge to the surrender at Yorktown. The occupation of cities by the enemy was always of minor importance; the independence of America depended on her ability to keep an army in the field. Through Washington's efforts for eight years, an army was always ready, and he was always at his post, except when public business required his presence elsewhere; he was the pivot around which everything else revolved. Most of the campaigns were planned by him, even those in which he did not take part. Few men have learned the trade of the soldier in a harder school of practical experience, and no man ever paid a higher price in work and discomfort for the honors he gained.

**THE EARLY LIFE OF PROFESSOR ELLIOTT.** By George C. Keidel, Ph.D. Washington, D. C., 1917. Portrait. Svo, pp. 10.

This is a paper read before the Romance Club of Johns Hopkins University, by Prof. Keidel, on the early life of his associate Prof.





Elliott, the famous romance scholar. Aaron Marshall Elliott, of Quaker ancestry, was born in North Carolina in 1844. While preparing for college the Civil War broke out, and notwithstanding his being a Quaker, opposed to bearing arms, and only eighteen years of age, was conscripted. Failing to obtain exemption, he determined to escape to the North and after numerous adventures finally reached the Federal army in Virginia. In 1862 he entered Haverford College and was graduated in 1866; thence to Harvard where he graduated in 1868, third in his class. Becoming the private tutor of the sons of a Boston family he spent two years with his charges in Europe and happened to be in Paris on the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war. Prior to the siege of that city he went to Italy to turn his attention to Oriental languages, and in 1873 continued his studies in the University of Munich, and other universities, with the idea of becoming a professor of comparative philology upon his return to the United States.

**HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.** By Henry William Elson, Ph.D., Litt.D. 8vo, pp. 950. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1917. Price \$1.80 net.

The history of the United States of America to the first term of President Wilson is a story of intense interest not only to Americans but to intelligent people of all countries. For many years the author had contemplated writing one in a single volume that should fall between the elaborate works and the condensed school histories. In preparing this work it has been the aim of Dr. Elson to present an accurate narrative of the origin and growth of our country and its institutions, in such a form as to interest the general reader. He has devoted considerable space to the life of the people,—their habits, modes of life, occupations, general progress, especially in the earlier period when they differed most widely. In treating the national period he has, without neglecting the industrial and social features, given greater space to political and constitutional development. The wars and disputes with foreign powers are drawn from a strictly neutral and judicial standpoint. The notes at the ends of the chapters will elucidate something that has preceded in the text. The work may be accepted as authoritative throughout, as the utmost care to secure historic accuracy has been exercised. The maps are helpful, as will also be found the Suggestions to the Reader and the Bibliography.

**THE DWELLING HOUSES OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.** By Alice R. Huger Smith and D. E. Huger Smith. 8vo, pp. 387. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1917. Price, \$6.00 net. Limited edition.

This volume is full of the atmosphere of the old South and of the typical phases which have made Charleston architecture and environs noted throughout the country, and we are fortunate in having such interpreters as the authors and illustrators. They tell a story of the older dwelling houses and the families inhabiting them in an engaging manner, and the interest is deepened by one hundred and twenty-eight artistic illustrations of exteriors and stately interiors, fireplaces, paneling, doorways, and furniture. It also contains valuable material for the historian and genealogist. Completeness in every particular is a feature of the work. To say that the book is beautiful, is but a mild expression. In binding, illustrative work, and printing, it is a product of the best book-making for which the publishers enjoy so high a reputation.

**EARLY PHILADELPHIA: ITS PEOPLE, LIFE AND PROGRESS.** By Horace Mather Lippincott. 8vo, pp. 340. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1917. Price, \$6.00 net.

Philadelphians like to think of their city as "typically American," and certainly no American city has maintained more of its original character,



customs and institutions than that founded by William Penn. No city owes its origin more definitely to the genius of one man, nor can any city find among its founders one of more capacity or personality. Its first settlers were artisans rather than adventurers; their reliance was industry and their watchword liberty. Such factors explain why many useful and great institutions originated in Philadelphia before similar ones developed elsewhere in the Colonies, as the character and zeal of their founders were guaranties of their survival. Philadelphia has never had a more sympathetic and intelligent interpreter than Mr. Lippincott, and in his book he has brought together many interesting unimpeached traditions and valuable historical fragmentary and scattered accounts of important and peculiar customs, social clubs and associations, unique sporting life, financial and business concerns, and the learned and philanthropic institutions of the city, many of which live today serving as useful a purpose in the complexity of modern life as they did when first organized. The book will be found to contain a fund of local information, and the one hundred and twenty illustrations, many of them rare, will aid the reader. The publishers have produced a very attractive specimen of book-making.

**OLD ROADS OUT OF PHILADELPHIA.** By John T. Faris. Svo, pp. 327. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1917. Price, \$4.00 net.

The roads out of Philadelphia are the most historical in America, and in the work under notice, the author presents the past and the present of ten of the big highways: The King's Highway to Wilmington; the Baltimore Turnpike; the West Chester Road; the Lancaster Turnpike; the Gulph Road over which Washington marched to Valley Forge; the Germantown Turnpike; the Ridge Road to the Perkiomen; the Bethlehem Road; the Old York Road and the Bristol Turnpike to Trenton, several of which date from the later years of the seventeenth century, and each of these roads is covered for thirty to thirty-five miles—just far enough to make one wish to explore on and on. The great mass of historical data upon which the volume is based has been gathered from diaries, letters and other authentic sources, and the one hundred and seventeen attractive illustrations which accompany the chapters will not only interest but stimulate many tours of exploration. The author writes in a delightful fashion: he loves the roads, whether traversing them afoot, on horseback, in motor or trolley, for the deal of history to be found on every one of them.

**A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE CIVIL WAR.** By Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer. Vol. I, 1865-1868. Svo, pp. 579. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1917. Price \$3.50.

*Contents:* I. President Johnson; II. The South After the War; III. Congress in Control; IV. The Triumphant North; V. Beyond the Mississippi; VI. The Indians; VII. War on the President; VIII. Mexico, Ireland and Alaska.

This new history of the United States since the Civil War, which is in effect a history of our own times, the publishers announce will be completed in five volumes. The first volume, under notice, opens with the assassination of President Lincoln and covers three years of the administration of his successor, Andrew Johnson, to his impeachment. The author emphasizes the social and economic side of the people's life, though political subjects are not neglected. The unique value of the history will, however, be found in its account of such events as the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania and the subsequent oil fever, the construction of a railway over the plains to the Pacific Ocean, the attempt to reach Europe by telegraph by way of Behring Strait and Siberia, the purchase of Alaska, the crowding of white settlers on the Great American Desert under the Homestead law, the conflicts with the Indian tribes and the mining development in Colorado, Idaho and Montana.



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THOMAS SULLY.

BY HENRY BUDD, ESQ.

[A paper read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania,  
January 14, 1918.]

Probably everyone here is more or less familiar with the paintings of Thomas Sully. They hang upon the walls of our public galleries and in our public buildings. They are treasured possessions of many of the families of this city. There may be some here who remember the man himself and who will recall the quick movement, the bright eyes, bright even though they looked out from under penthouses which had become prominent, the courtly manners, the sweet smile, the benignant expression which characterized him even in his latest years. Some here may have enjoyed the delight of personal intercourse with Mr. Sully in his own home or in the homes of their own families. By such persons he will be recalled not only as an artist, but, as it were, a link between the very origin of our Union and its battle for continued existence, for the man whom they have seen, whom they have talked with, was born in the year which saw the triumphant culmination of the struggle which freed our country





from the domination of a British parliament and an English king, was the painter of Lafayette and Jefferson and survived, by several years, Abraham Lincoln and the termination of our great civil war. They will also recall Mr. Sully as eminently a Philadelphian, a Philadelphia artist and not only that, a citizen loyal, true and loving to the city of his early adoption. There is probably no name on the roll of famous artists which is more closely connected with the city of Philadelphia than that of Thomas Sully. In this city he passed the greater part of his life, coming here a very young man and thereafter living here, with but a short break in his early manhood, until his death in his ninetieth year. Here he labored. Here he painted those pictures which will forever keep his memory green and acquired that reputation which entitles him to rank as one of the foremost of American artists, and went in and out among us, a citizen honored for his achievements and beloved for his character and social charm.

Not being an artist or learned in the ways of art criticism, I should not have presumed to address a society, containing both artists and critics, upon the subject of this paper, had it not been that it was my good fortune, as a child and as a young man, to have known Mr. Sully. He was an old friend of my grandmother. He knew my mother from her infancy and one of his latest works, long after he had given up painting professionally, was to paint a picture of her for himself. One of my earliest recollections is Mr. Sully and the delight he gave even to a little child, for he was always kind to children. No one could have painted those exquisite pictures of children which came from his brush unless he had loved little ones. And when the days came in which the old artist had more time at his command than in the days when his powers were at their height, one of the greatest pleasures one could have had was that of listening to his conversa-



tion, especially when he talked in his studio, hearing his reminiscences of the great ones of the time gone by, the great not only in art but in the public life of our city and country, his accounts of his own earlier days, always brought forward with the greatest modesty, his views of life and of art, and learning the true sweetness and gentleness, but, none the less, the positive force of his character, shown by the simplicity and purity of his expressed thoughts.

This much is said because in this paper it is intended not to present a biography of Thomas Sully, although it may be necessary to allude to or mention some of the principal events of his life, or, still less, to parade a catalogue of his works or usurp the functions of a critic, but to recall the man himself as those about him knew him, and because much which it is purposed to say has been derived, so to speak, at first hand, communicated either by the dear old gentleman himself, or from his children, especially from his daughter Miss Blanche Sully, who so long survived her father and whose bright manner, girlish figure, even in advanced years, and quick walk, as she moved about our streets, were familiar to many, even of those who did not enjoy her personal acquaintance.

Thomas Sully was born in 1783, in Horncastle in Lincolnshire, England. His father was by education a physician. He had, however, become stage-struck and, whether before or after the birth of his son Thomas is not clear, had abandoned Aesculapius for Thalia and Melpomene, and, at least to a certain extent, for Terpsichore, for, according to his son, he was, among other things, Harlequin. Fame did not, however, light upon him in his native land nor did substantial prosperity, which may have been one reason why when Thomas Sully was about nine years old, in 1792, the doctor-actor came to America, bringing with him his family. He went to the South and while the family lived where the



professional engagements of its head dictated, it seems to have practically settled in the South. The family had its ups and downs, like most theatrical families of those days, and it was, very likely, want of pecuniary success which caused the elder Sully to place his son Thomas, at the age of about twelve, in 1795, in an insurance broker's office in Charleston, S. C. Here, however, the boy showed aptitude for art and seems to have been before very long delivered from the drudgery of the office. His first lessons in art were given to him by a French miniature painter, Belzons, who had married a sister of Thomas. In 1799 Thomas Sully removed to Virginia, where his elder brother, Laurence, a miniature painter, was living. Here he had something of a struggle for subsistence and, not standing upon artistic dignity, did such work as was presented to him. He painted a stand of colors for a Virginia regiment. He even painted signs. However, he weathered the storm and saw better times.

He remained in Virginia for several years and it was during this time that his one experience in inebriety was acquired. At that time drinking to the extent of intoxication was quite fashionable, especially in certain parts of the country. The duty of getting drunk was perhaps still recognized. I suppose we all remember and were, as small boys, duly impressed by the story, which used to be in the school books or elementary histories, of Francis Marion jumping from a window and breaking his leg to avoid being compelled to get drunk, and some of us have read in, I think, Sir Jonah Barrington, the story of the gentleman, a guest for the first time in a certain Irish mansion, falling with the rest of the company, in a state of intoxication, upon the floor of his host's dining-room, being startled by finding hands upon his throat and being quieted by the consoling words "Whist—I'm the boy that loosens the neckcloths." Now while there may not have been the





same systematic arrangement to insure harmless intoxication in Virginia as in Ireland, yet one does not err in saying that, at that day, intoxication was fashionable in Virginia. Now Sully was a very abstemious man and did not, at all, follow the drinking habits of the day. He had a very particular friend who, time and again, insisted that Sully should drink and whose insistence met with equally resolute refusal. Finally, probably to obtain peace and without any expectation of being called upon to fulfill his promise, Sully promised his friend that when the said friend should get married he, Sully, would, on the wedding day, drink all the liquor that his friend should require him to drink. The offer was accepted; the bargain made. Some time after this, the friend was married and the wedding was celebrated in old-fashioned style in an old Virginia mansion. Guests were brought, from all over, to be present at the ceremony, join in the wedding dance and spend the night. Mr. Sully was invited. He came. In the midst of his joy, the bridegroom did not forget Sully's promise and proposed to hold him to his bargain. The happy man therefore detailed a friend to ply the artist with drink *ad libitum*, not the *libitum* of Sully but the *libitum* of the bridegroom as represented by his friend. Mr. Sully was as good as his word and, imbibing all that he was ordered to take, became royally drunk. Early in the morning he woke, thoroughly ashamed of himself. He went to the stable, saddled his horse and, without making his adieux, rode away—and, I believe, never met his quondam friend and persecutor again.

In 1804 Laurence Sully died and in 1806 Thomas Sully married the widow of his brother. In the same year he came North, stopped at Philadelphia and went to New York where he enjoyed the friendship of Washington Irving and which was his home until some time in 1808, except during a short period in the year 1807,



which he spent in Boston where he received some instruction from Gilbert Stuart. In 1809 Sully came to Philadelphia which he seems at least to have visited in 1807 or 1808, as a letter from Washington Irving to Miss Rebecca Gratz, dated November 4th., 1807, introduces Mr. Sully as one who "purposes passing the winter in your city and as he will be a mere stranger and sojourner in the land," Irving adds "I would solicit for him your good graces. He is a gentleman for whom I have a great regard, not merely on account of his professional abilities which are highly promising, but for his amiable character and engaging manners." In the same year, 1809, Sully went to London for the purpose of improvement in his art. There he is said to have studied for some time under Benjamin West, and there seems to be no doubt that he was thrown with him and attained a considerable degree of intimacy with him, but he seems also to have been, in a sense at least, a pupil of Northcote from whom he derived the color secrets of Sir Joshua Reynolds who had been Northcote's master. This probably accounts for the often recognized similarity in color between the works of the first president of the Royal Academy and those of Sully.

In 1810 Mr. Sully returned to Philadelphia, thereafter his home.

During the first decade after his return he painted his largest picture and best-known historical work. Its production came about under the following circumstances: In 1818 the legislature of North Carolina wished to commission Sully to paint two pictures of Washington for the State Capitol at Raleigh. Sully suggested that, instead of two portraits, he should paint some great event in the life of the Father of his country. The suggestion was accepted and the subject, Washington crossing the Delaware, was agreed upon. Unfortunately the artist was not furnished with the



dimensions of any place within the Capitol in which the picture was to be hung, and, when it was finished, it was found to be too large for any space at the command of the legislature. As a result, the picture was left on the artist's hands. It attracted a great deal of attention, was engraved, was, I think, printed in school books, and eventually passed into the possession of the Boston Museum. Its popularity has been eclipsed by that of Leutze's picture of the same name. About the two pictures let a word be said. Leutze's picture is undoubtedly the more dramatic of the two. There, in the small boat, stands the great man, his cloak about him, his eye fixed upon the opposite shore of a stream far wider than the real Delaware at the point at which the crossing was effected. We see him and his companions in the boat clearly. The standard of the United States flutters in the breeze, whose stiffness is indicated by the restraining hands of its bearer. We see not only the boat in which Washington is but other boats. We see them through an atmosphere, which, if not that of broad daylight, is that of dawn or of antetwilight afternoon. This violates all the truth of history. The passage was made in the dark, and had the artist wished to portray the crossing itself he should have sought the light of the moon, if there was a moon on the night of December 25th, 1776, or that of the stars and, from the account of the weather which has come down to us, it is not probable that there was even starlight. Washington in his report to Congress, says "On the evening of the 25th, I ordered the troops intended for the service to parade back of M'Konkey's Ferry that they might begin to pass as soon as it grew dark, imagining we should be able to throw them all over with the necessary artillery by 12 o'clock and that we might easily arrive at Trenton by 5 o'clock in the morning, the distance being about nine miles. But the quantity of ice, made that night, impeded the passage





of the boats, so much that it was 3 o'clock before the artillery could be all got over and near 4 before the troops took up their line of march."

The crossing was then between dark on the 25th and 3 o'clock A.M. on the 26th. There was no daylight.

Beside this with the ice floating in the river, in such great masses as the painter has given us, is it likely that the commander-in-chief, who was not charged with the navigation of the boat, would have stood erect in a place in which he might well have interfered with the actions of the oarsmen and from which an unexpected jolt, caused by a small iceberg striking against the boat, might have precipitated him into the water? Is it not, much more probable that Washington wrapped himself in his cloak and settled down in the stern sheets, a quiet passenger, until the time for action had arrived? Leutze's picture may, therefore, be regarded as eminently theatrical, a beautiful thing to look at, but eminently unreal. Now Sully in his picture avoided the temptation to which the later artist yielded. He did not turn night into day, but he took the time of the preparation for the actual crossing. You remember that the troops were paraded behind M'Konkey's Ferry, so as to begin passing, to be on board the boats, at dark—so Sully's picture gives us the twilight, Washington the centre of a group in the foreground, while, through the dusk, suggestive of the darkness soon to gather, we see the different bodies of troops moving to their assigned positions on their way to embark. This is much closer to truth than is the later, and now better known, picture, and, if truth be of value in the attempt to portray and, by portraying, to embalm in the memory a great historical event, Sully's picture must be regarded as the real Washington crossing the Delaware and Leutze's as a beautiful but very unreal artistic tour de force.

About the end of this first decade of Sully's resi-



dence in Philadelphia, namely, in 1820, he painted that exquisite picture of careless, youthful happiness, "The boy with the torn hat," now in the Boston Museum of Art.

In 1826 Mr. Sully and his family moved into the house on the east side of Fifth street above Chestnut, which was, from that time, his home and workshop until his death. The house belonged to Stephen Girard and Girard made alterations in it to suit Mr. Sully's desires. It is in this house that those living who can remember Mr. Sully, at all, remember him. The house was a brick three story and attic building, adjoining a similar house which was the residence and music store of Mr. Blake, father of Colonel Blake of the First United States cavalry, who became a general during the civil war. A good-sized yard was included in the northern portion of the Sully lot, which insured to the studio a good northern light. In this connection it is well to recall an incident which shows at the same time that a municipality can manifest tenderness toward and regard for one of its citizens and the estimation in which Mr. Sully was held in the community. When, somewhere about the late sixties, it was determined to build a great market house where the Bourse now stands, it was necessary that a street should be opened east from Fifth street to the south of the market house. The plan for this new street took in the Sully house. When Mr. Sully saw himself and wife thus confronted with the prospect of being compelled to seek a new home in their very old age, he went to the chairman of the committee of councils, charged with the opening of the street, and asked that the home should not be destroyed "for," he added "we shall not trouble you long." To the credit of City Councils the prayer was heard. The needed street was opened, but of a width which spared the house and took only a portion of the yard. The kindness of the city was deeply felt by the artist and



he dwelt upon it in the interview with him which is narrated by Mr. Tuckerman in his *American Painters*. After Mr. Sully's death, the house was torn down by the city authorities and the street opened in accordance with the original plan. The Sullys were the last who lived in that house.

The doorway of the house was a beautiful, old-fashioned wooden Philadelphia doorway, the steps approaching it in a sidewise direction. The windows were large. In the second story, they came down to the floor and the openings were protected by wooden railings. The front room of the second story was the living room of the Sully household, composed, when I first recollect it, of the artist, Mrs. Sully, Miss Sally Sully, daughter of Mrs. Sully by her first husband, Miss Blanche Sully and, occasionally when he was on furlough, Captain, afterwards General, Alfred Sully. An elder son, an artist of no mean pretensions, a daughter, Miss Rosalie Sully, and another daughter whom I used to hear spoken of as "Moggie," who, from all accounts, must have been a particularly bright and lovable woman, who had married John Neagle, whose *Pat Lyon* and *Henry Clay* are enough in themselves to place him among the great American painters, had died. The remaining members of the family were two daughters, Jane, who had married William Henry Darley, the musician, and was following her profession as an artist in her own house, and Ellen, wife of Colonel Wheeler who was living in the South.

Two other members of the household must not be overlooked, a fine green parrot of considerable accomplishment in the way of speech and Ponto, a fine hunting dog, who had belonged to Captain Sully, with whom he spent much of his time on the western frontier, for the captain was an old Indian fighter and was stationed, during the greater part of his military career between the close of the Mexican war and the outbreak of the





civil war, on the plains and among the Indians of whom, in spite of his military operations against them, he became a great friend and was trusted by them as few white men were. As the result of his experience he declared that in the case of nearly every, if not every, Indian outbreak of which he had knowledge, the whites and not the Indians were to blame. Coming home on a visit, Captain Sully brought with him Ponto, and Ponto, who was a winning dog, was so petted and spoiled by Mrs. Sully that the captain pronounced him worthless, declined his further service, and turned him over to Mrs. Sully, doubtless to the great delight of both lady and dog. Beside Ponto there was another dog attached tenderly to Mrs. Sully, a dog whom frequenters of the house called Romeo, although I do not believe he was ever given that name by those entitled to bestow a name upon him. Romeo came upon the scene later than Ponto. He did not live in the house. He was a dog of humble extraction. He belonged to an expressman whose cart or wagon stood on the west side of Fifth street, about opposite Mr. Sully's house. In some way Mrs. Sully in the kindness of her most sympathetic heart took it into her head that the dog did not get enough to eat. So, on one occasion or more, she fed him. The feeding passed into a habit and the dog used to stand by his master's cart with his eyes upcast to Mrs. Sully's window, in the full and abiding faith that she would there appear and that her recognition of his lover-like devotion would be manifested by substantial reward. The sight of the dog suggested to those who did not know the origin of his devotion or, knowing, ignored it, the thought of the lover of Verona and looking at the constant, upturned gaze, it was easy to imagine him saying in canine language

"But soft what light through yonder window breaks?  
It is the east and Juliet is the Sun."



and so the family and friends gave to the dog the name Romeo.

The room was furnished in the old-fashioned style. Mrs. Sully seemed always there, always busy at something, yet always ready to converse. On the walls were many pictures, including a portrait of President William Henry Harrison by Mr. Sully's deceased son, and some paintings by the captain who had decided talent. Two of these pictures, which recur to the mind at present, were, one a picture of a buffalo prostrate in the snow worried by wolves, the other a picture of an Indian village containing the portraits of two Indian belles. Both pictures were painted as affording relaxation from duty on the frontier and were sent East. The captain had always artistic talent which stood him in good stead during the dreary times of Western service and sometimes on other occasions. For example, while he was a lieutenant and was stationed at, I think, Sackett's Harbor, a fire took place which occasioned considerable distress. It was sought to raise a fund by contribution and by a sale of articles for the relief of the sufferers. The lieutenant was unfortunately in a rather impecunious condition. A subaltern's pay, even now, is not princely and it was worse then. Contribution on his part seemed, therefore, out of the question and yet he wished to do something. A happy thought struck him. He cut out a material portion of his white duck trousers, stretched it and on it painted a spirited picture of the fire, with himself and soldiers rushing out from their quarters to aid in its extinction. This picture he sent to the sale and its price was his contribution to the fund for the sufferers.

At the head of the first flight of stairs leading into the back building of the Sully house was the exhibition room, which served also as an anteroom to the studio. In this room, the place of honor was occupied by a large painting, a full-length picture of Mrs. Sully sitting, and,



by her side, Ponto. There too was the exquisite portrait of Mrs. Sully, head and bust, which is perhaps the most beautiful picture Sully ever painted, as his George Frederick Cooke as Richard III is probably the strongest of his works. This portrait which seems instinct not only with art but with love, to the great regret not only of all lovers of art in Philadelphia, but of all who think that memorials of those especially connected with our city should remain with us, has recently been sent to another municipality. Could Thomas Sully have foreseen that the picture of his dear wife would be taken from amidst all the precious associations with which she and her name were so closely connected during practically all of her and his married life and from the city which they both loved dearly, I believe it would have been to him a source of heart-felt grief. It would have seemed to him as though she herself were exiled.

It is strange that certain pictures have been allowed to leave Philadelphia. Some few years ago a Philadelphian saw in the library of the General Theological Seminary in New York, what he supposed to be a copy of Inman's portrait of Bishop White, with which he was familiar through the engraving but the original of which he had never seen. To his surprise he was informed by Dean Hoffman that the picture in the library was the original. "I bought it," said the Dean, "in Philadelphia for a small price. It ought never to have left Philadelphia but nobody seemed to care for it, so I bought it."

In the exhibition room beside the pictures there hung a good-sized placard on which appeared the prices charged by the artist for his work: viz. Full length so much: Kit-Kat so much: and so on. His prices were known. He did not follow the commercialized system of endeavoring to get what could be had from each particular sitter, a system strongly resembling the re-





cently prevalent system of railroad charging (now fortunately done away with by the legislation which has made railroad companies somewhat more regardful of public and private rights than they were wont to be), namely, to charge "all that the traffic would bear." Mr. Sully was businesslike but not mercenary. His business character is shown by the list, carefully kept by him, of his paintings, upon which he entered only those for which he had been paid. When Mr. Charles Henry Hart's catalogue of Sully's portraits, taken from that list, was published, some undoubted Sullys were omitted and Mr. Hart was criticized for the omission. Garrett Nagle explained the matter by saying "It is probable those pictures had not been paid for. Grandfather entered on that list only pictures for which he had been paid."

The uncommercial character and, at the same time, the artistic dignity of Mr. Sully appear in a letter of Fanny Kemble, written May 27th., 1838. A portrait of the actress, for which she sat, had been painted at her direction by Mr. Sully, for a person addressed in the letter as "dearest Harriet" and, on being sent to her, did not please her, when considered as a likeness. The subject of the picture writes "that artist is a charming person and I must tell how he proceeded about that picture. When your letter came acknowledging the receipt of it, he asked me how you were satisfied. I told him the truth and what you had written on the subject of the likeness. He did not appear stupidly annoyed, but sorry for your disappointment and told me that he had been from the first dissatisfied with it as a likeness himself. When sometime after some pictures he had painted for us were paid for he steadfastly refused the price agreed upon for yours because it had not satisfied himself. He said that had you been even less pleased with it, he should not, therefore, have refused the money, but his own conscience, he added, bore wit-



ness to the truth of your objection and when that was the case he invariably acted in the same way and declined to receive payment for what he did not consider worth it."

It is worthy of note in this connection that Mrs. Kemble regarded as her most satisfactory portrait her picture as Isabella, for which she did *not* sit but which Sully painted from memory.

In the exhibition room was also the study of the head of Queen Victoria from which Sully's famous portrait of the Queen was painted. That picture recalls an interesting part of Mr. Sully's life and work and brings him into connection with the law, for it was nearly the occasion of a judicial deliverance upon the rights of artists. The story is told in two well-drawn pieces of equity pleading, the bill and answer in the case of *The Sons of St. George v. Sully*, and as the case not only presents to us a legal contest but sheds an interesting sidelight upon the circumstances under which the picture was painted, it is worth telling. The bill was filed to prevent Mr. Sully from exhibiting either the portrait of the Queen or a copy of it. The answer claims the right to exhibit. The bill was drawn by Mr. Isaac Hazlehurst. The answer, although evidently, at times, using Mr. Sully's own language, was drawn by Mr. John K. Kane, afterwards the federal judge for this district. It is worthy of note that Mr. Hazlehurst, probably because he was speaking for a society of Englishmen, is much more reverent in his allusions to the Queen than is Mr. Kane, who, early in the answer, speaks of "the British Queen Victoria" and, afterwards, consistently calls her "the said Victoria." I shall tell the story simply as it appears in the bill and answer and, to a great extent, in the very words of those papers.

The bill states that the Society of the Sons of St. George, desiring to possess a portrait of the Queen,





asked Mr. Sully if he would undertake to paint the same from sittings given by the Queen; that he replied that he would be glad to do so and that it was agreed that he should receive for the picture \$1000, \$500 when the picture was reasonably advanced and \$500 on its completion. In aid of their common object, the obtaining of sittings from the Queen, a memorial was prepared by the Sons of St. George, which, after congratulating the Queen upon her accession to the throne and setting forth the character and objects of the society, continued as follows: "We feel desirous to procure a faithful portrait of your Majesty to be placed in a conspicuous situation and to be the means at the meetings of our Society of cherishing the recollections of the country from which we sprang. We have been induced thus to petition your Majesty in consequence of the contemplated departure of Thomas Sully, Esq., for England, whom we beg to recommend to your Majesty as the most finished artist in portrait in America, who would do ample justice to your picture and who combines in himself the various recommendations of being an Englishman by birth, an accomplished artist and a gentleman. Again asking your Majesty's gracious permission, we beg of you in behalf of our Society to sit for your portrait to Mr. Sully and we shall ever pray for the happiness of your Majesty and the prosperity and honor of your kingdom. October 6, 1837." This memorial, according to the bill, was, it was believed, presented to the Queen through the instrumentality of Mr. Stevenson, the Minister of the United States to the Court of St. James. Mr. Sully went to London, obtained sittings from the Queen and went to work. While in London he asked permission of the Society to exhibit the portrait in London, which permission was granted. On the return of the artist to Philadelphia, he stated that the picture was sufficiently advanced to entitle him to the first payment of \$500 and





also stated that he desired to exhibit the picture when finished and that, unless he were given permission to do so, he would be a loser by the commission he had undertaken. The \$500 were paid; but the Society's committee refused the permission desired and, on calling on Mr. Sully, found, in his painting room, duplicate portraits in about equally advanced stages towards completion and Mr. Sully then stated that he had a right (I here follow the words of the bill) "to exhibit the picture painted for the Society, for his own benefit, previously to the time fixed for its delivery." This position was denied by the Society which maintained that the contract was made with the artist with the understanding that the Sons of St. George "would have enjoyed all the benefit and advantages of exhibiting the same and would have reaped all the profit, pleasure, uses and enjoyment which could in any way attend the ownership and possession thereof" and required Mr. Sully to desist from the preparation of a copy or duplicate original and to complete and deliver the original picture. Mr. Sully declined to accede to the position taken by the Society and alleged a custom by which artists were entitled to exhibit their work before delivery. The bill then, after the, then, usual and, now, happily obsolete, clause of conspiracy with persons unknown, concluded with a prayer for an injunction against Mr. Sully "to restrain him from making a copy or duplicate original of said portrait and from exhibiting, disposing of or using in any way the said portrait or any copy or duplicate original thereof for profit and from causing or permitting the same or any copy or duplicate thereof to be carried away from the city of Philadelphia for exhibition." To the bill were attached two letters, one from Mr. Kane offering to waive the right of exhibition in Philadelphia for \$1000, the other from Mr. Hazlehurst declining the offer but intimating that the Society was willing to increase Mr.



Sully's compensation, to what extent was not stated. This was the Society's case. Upon this showing, on December 9th., 1838, Chief Justice Gibson issued a preliminary injunction.

Mr. Sully's side, as shown by his answer, was as follows: He was engaged by representatives of the Society to paint the picture for the price of \$1000, upon terms not expressed but which he believed to be in accordance with the custom in such cases, which were that half the price should be paid in advance and the balance on delivery of the picture. The memorial was handed to him in a package, delivered to him sealed and the contents of which were to him unknown, except from the fact that what he was told, and what he believed, was a copy of said memorial was given to him at the same time with the package. He sailed to London and on arriving there gave the package to Mr. Stevenson with the request that he should present the same to the Queen, but was told that it could not be presented, as the rules governing presentation of papers to the Queen forbade the presentation of any sealed document. Later, on November 20th., 1837, he gave to Mr. Stevenson the copy above alluded to and was afterwards informed by Mr. Stevenson that the said Victoria had consented to sit for her picture in February 1838, but that no day was fixed for said sitting "and the said respondent, therefore waited at great expense and inconvenience until the end of February, when, finding that he had no prospect of success, certain of his personal friends, whose rank gave them opportunities of direct access to the Queen, were pleased to solicit her in his behalf and, on the 21st of March, procured a day to be named by her for the first sitting. . . . From that time until the 20th of May, he continued to work with such lengthened and uncertain intervals as the pleasure of the said Victoria made necessary and without being able to accept of other





engagements, inasmuch as he knew not when he would be commanded to proceed in his work of painting her portrait, and, during the last-mentioned period, he made several studies, sketches and detached pictures, by the combination of which and copying the parts thereof, according to the practice of artists, he might be enabled to make, at a future time, the full-length picture, which he had engaged to paint for said complainants. While in London he made requests by letter to the secretary of the complainant for payment of the first \$500 to which he was entitled in advance," and, having returned to Philadelphia and begun the portrait and made considerable progress, then he did receive the \$500. He denied that he had ever agreed, directly or indirectly, that he would give to the complainants "as their property at any time the original studies and sketches which he might make or had made of the said Victoria or of the appurtenances or elements of a portrait of her" or agreed that he would not paint other portraits of her, either from the said studies or sketches or otherwise, and declared that he had never engaged that he would not copy the said portrait or exhibit it for his profit, before the time when by his contract he was to deliver the same to the Society; on the contrary, he always expected to retain his studies and to make other portraits therefrom and dispose of them, provided he should not fail to deliver to the complainants their engaged portrait, and to exhibit the same before delivery, inasmuch as such is and at the time of his said engagement was the usage and common understanding between painters and those who engage them to make such works well known and long and often practiced upon "by the defendant in the city of Philadelphia and elsewhere without complaint or censure from any one," which practice he believed was known to the complainants, and added that, until a short time before the filing of the bill, he did not know that the com-





plainants "had any intention or expectation or wish to exhibit the portrait on their own account or for their pecuniary profit or advantage, but believed that their only object in obtaining the picture was for the purpose set forth in the memorial." This he followed by the averment that had it been made known to him that the complainants' object in procuring the picture was to exhibit it for profit and that he would be required to deliver up his original studies and sketches and abstain from making duplicates or copies thereof, and from exhibiting the same for his personal benefit, advantage and profit, he would have required the payment of a much larger sum than \$1000 as the consideration for so doing, inasmuch as he would necessarily have lost much money by accepting therefor a price so inadequate as \$1000 would in such case have been. He denied ever asking for permission to exhibit in England. What happened was this; certain persons residing in London requested that "he would, in accordance with the custom of artists, exhibit in public the portrait of Queen Victoria, which it was known he was engaged to paint, and that he would allow an engraving to be made thereof." He was desirous of so doing but feared that, by so doing, he would delay unduly the delivery of the picture to the Society. Afterwards a Mr. Todhunter, a citizen of London, exhibited to him (Sully) a letter from Mr. Sill (one of the St. George committee), addressed to Todhunter, which said that the committee "cheerfully consented to allow Mr. Sully to exhibit the picture in the Royal Academy or wherever he chooses and they only wish it to be understood that the *original picture* is to be painted for them and that they should wish to be in possession of it previous to their annual dinner in 1839." On his return to Philadelphia, Sully began to work on a duplicate, which he intended to exhibit outside of Philadelphia, and also intended to exhibit the original in Philadelphia until the



time of delivery. This intention he never concealed. He denied ever having asked permission to exhibit and claimed the right to act as he proposed to do.

How this controversy ended we do not know. I have examined the old docket and the original papers in the office of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court. The papers end with the answer. The docket entries end with the entry of the answer and motion to dissolve the injunction. There is nothing to show what became of the motion or whether it was ever heard. It was made before the return day of the subpœna. The answer is certainly sufficient to have dissolved the preliminary injunction; but nothing seems to have been done. The case must have been amicably settled, but I can find no direct evidence that it was. The Secretary of the Sons of St. George, Mr. King, kindly undertook to ascertain whether the minutes of the Society showed any settlement, but a search by himself and the President gave no further comfort than that afforded by the discovery that the minute book of 1838, containing the minutes of, I know not how many, years, had disappeared. As, however, Mr. Sully did not finish the duplicate and as he retained his original study and as, notwithstanding the positive positions taken by both parties to the proceeding in equity, the case was neither brought to a final decree nor formally dismissed, it would seem that the conclusion is irresistible that an amicable settlement was arrived at sometime before St. George's Day, 1839, when the loyal sons of St. George toasted and cheered the Queen in the presence of their newly acquired treasure, her counterfeit presentment.

Of course those of us who are lawyers and, perhaps, the artists may regret that the legal question, involved in the allegation of the custom of artists to exhibit their work before delivery, was not determined by a judicial decision, but I have no doubt that people of that day, who were interested in either party to the con-





troversy, felt glad that a difference between an honorable society and an honorable gentleman had been disposed of in a way which must have been creditable to both.\*

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\* Since this paper was read to the Society, I have found, through the kindness of Mr. Edward Biddle and Mr. Spofford, the explanation of the state of the record of the Supreme Court. The explanation is found in a species of addendum to the Charter and By-laws of the St. George Society, published in 1840, from which it appears that the matter in controversy was referred to the arbitration of Horace Binney, William Rawle and Thomas I. Wharton, Esqs. The first two united in a finding to the following effect: that the Society should pay to Mr. Sully the \$500 still unpaid; that upon such payment "the said corporation shall become and remain the absolute owner of the said picture, to dispose of the same as they shall see fit, but they are not to be deemed to be the originators of the said picture and shall not have authority to obtain a copyright for an engraving thereof;" "that the full-length picture of Queen Victoria in her coronation robes painted by the said Thomas Sully for his own use shall be retained by him and that he is and shall be and remain the absolute owner thereof to dispose of the same as he shall see fit;" that Mr. Sully should be deemed to be the "author and exclusive inventor of the said picture;" that he should retain his studies and make such use of them as he saw fit; that neither party was entitled to recover damages from the other. No opinion seems to have been given in support of the decision. Mr. Wharton dissented and wrote an opinion in support of his dissent. He held that a picture was to be treated like any other chattel and that, when ordered and partly paid for and the balance of the price tendered, it became the absolute property of the purchaser to use and control in any way he pleased, saying "I think that the artist cannot copy from the original painting either before or after delivery, because at the moment it was finished it became the property of the purchaser." Mr. Wharton admitted the right of the artist to retain his studies and sketches and that he might use or dispose of them, but added "I do not think that he or his assigns can combine them so as to assume exactly the same figure without infringing the rights of the owners of the original."

It will be seen that the question of the right of an artist to exhibit his work before delivery was not passed upon and, as the reference to arbitration was doubtless absolute, the opportunity of obtaining a judicial deliverance upon the subject was lost.

It is worthy of note that in the same brochure from which the above information is gathered it is stated that the picture was exhibited in Philadelphia "and brought into the Society's funds a considerable sum; it has been subsequently exhibited in New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, New Orleans and other places with varied success."





The visit to Europe for the purpose of painting the Queen's portrait gave rise to a very pleasant incident, for the knowledge of which I am indebted to Mr. Benjamin Alexander of our bar. While abroad, Mr. Sully visited Paris and, when in a famous art depot, was especially delighted by a little figure of a knight in armor. It was complete, a perfect piece of workmanship, hauberk, cuisses, brassarts, greaves, nay, even, roundles, mittens and knees, as complete as in a life-sized figure. The artist was fascinated. He sought to purchase the figure but the price was far beyond his means. After his return home, he was called on by Mr. Edward Carey, whose collection of paintings was considered the finest then in Philadelphia. In the course of conversation, Mr. Carey asked Mr. Sully what had most impressed him among the things he had seen abroad. In reply, Sully mentioned the little figure and the talk then passed into another channel. Some six weeks or more later there was found, on Mr. Sully's dressing table, the figure, accompanied by the following note:

"Mr. Sully My dear Sir Pray let Mr. Kane have the sketch. You said the picture would be finished to-morrow. Would it be possible to let me have it to-morrow evening? I should like to luxuriate over it on Sunday. I send herewith the figure which you will oblige me by accepting. Do call soon and see the water colours. I want your opinion of them yours truly E. S. Carey."

Mr. Sully, at his death, bequeathed the figure to his friend Dr. Leonard Koecker, and Miss Koecker has given it to the Academy of Fine Arts.

So much for the what is recalled by the exhibition room.

From the exhibition room one passed to the studio and here one seemed to have stepped into one of the studios of a by-gone age. If it were to be brought back now, it would be difficult to realize that it really existed in the present; the whole tone of the place was so different from the present. The room was large, well



lighted to the north. In the proper place was the sitter's throne; the easel near it. By the walls were cases. On the tops of some of them, helmets and cuirasses, some of them, I think, sent from Mexico by Alfred Sully, who fought in the war of 1847, and casts of classical busts. On the walls hung a few pictures, the glory of the collection being the Vandyk, purchased by Mr. Sully from Rembrandt Peale, the portrait of the court gentleman in the red robe, a glorious piece of color. In this room was also a great grinding-slab. Upon this slab Mr. Sully used to prepare his colors, for like the great artists of antiquity he was his own color man and knew the ingredients of his own paints. Now, this implied labor, manual labor, involving the expenditure of considerable energy; and I remember that the work required in the preparation of white was especially arduous, because Mr. Sully in his advanced years while preparing other colors gave up making white because of his failing strength. Adjoining the studio was a small room which had been the studio of Miss Rosalie Sully and in which her father kept many memorials of his daughter.

Mr. Sully, always delightful in any society, was especially charming in his studio. Sitters used to wish their posings prolonged for the sake of his conversation. To be with him in his studio, when he was not at work and was in a talking mood, was a rare privilege. He was full of recollections of the great men of the early days of our land. He had painted many of them. He had lived at Monticello while engaged upon his portrait of Jefferson and he had not been an unappreciative guest of that great man. He had in the studio a book containing what were called "Haydon's blots," the result of a system, practiced by himself and other artists of his time, in their youth, for the purpose of stimulating the imagination by way of suggestion. India ink would, in some random way, be thrown upon paper and





the paper would then be handed to some member of the little coterie calling itself a blot club (at least that was the title Mr. Sully gave it), who would be required to make a picture from the suggestion contained in the blot, the blot itself remaining a component part of the picture, added to but not diminished or altered. It was very interesting to turn over the leaves of the blot book and observe how the artistic imagination had been at work, or, better still, to have Mr. Sully turn over the leaves and speak of the different pictures, of the men who had made them, of the reminiscences connected with some of them.

Sully's own imagination was of the gentle rather than of the robust character, and yet not effeminate. If he did not care for Milton, he did care for Shakespeare. He did not care for Milton and frankly said so. *Paradise Lost* contained no fascination, no attraction for him. His want of appreciation of Milton drew down on him, as he told, the indignation of one lady of high literary taste, Mrs. Allen, wife of Professor George Allen. Mr. Sully protested that he could not help it. He simply *could* not enjoy Milton and, being one of the most honest men who ever lived, he could not pretend to enjoy the sublime poet. He seemed rather ashamed of his shortcoming. There was nothing defiant or self-satisfied in his confession. He simply confessed inability.

Mr. Sully had plenty of humor, humor of a gentle, though hearty, character. He was most tender of the feelings of others. While possessed of a power of kindly irony, he did not indulge in sarcasm. His manners were polished and courtly to the highest degree. But with all his gentleness he could be most outspoken and positive. A certain gentleman of this city purchased a picture, which he believed to be the work of a great master, an original of high value. For excellent reasons Mr. Sully believed that the work was a





copy and, when pressed, as he was frequently, by the owner to come to see his great treasure and to give his opinion as to its authenticity, he, by the use of one excuse after another, contrived to decline the gentleman's invitations. Finally he was cornered. An invitation was so presented that he could not escape accepting it. A time was fixed for his visit. He went to the house. In the gentleman's gallery were several works of merit. These the visitor picked out, lingered over, praised. "Ah, but these are nothing to my —," said the host. He led Mr. Sully to another room, reserved for the great work, which was carefully shuttered for its preservation. The shutters were thrown back. There stood the great picture! The art patron stood off, looking with admiration at the picture and looking upon the artist to see the effect upon him of the revelation of the great work. The artist looked at the picture calmly, quietly, and, while his face may not have betrayed him, sadly. His worst fears were realized. He said nothing. The owner who had expected a burst of enthusiastic admiration to follow the opening of the shutters, who had bepraised the picture *ad nauseam* and who was disappointed by the silence, now turned on Sully and pressed for an opinion. In vain Mr. Sully endeavored to avoid expressing one. There was no escape. Finally goaded to utterance and his honest opinion demanded, he said "It is not only a copy, but a very poor copy." His opinion was not accepted and all cordiality on the part of the unhappy owner of the picture toward the equally unhappy, but conscientious and honest, artist was at an end.

Mr. Sully was of a generous nature, free from that vice which too often enters into the artistic temperament, envy, generous in his praise of those who had accomplished much and kind to those who needed encouragement. He was always kind to young artists, quick to recognize early talent, ready to aid and to give to it



the invaluable assistance of his knowledge and advice. His kindness did not always meet with a just return. Leslie, afterwards the Royal Academician, was a boy in Bradford's book store in this city. He showed great talent for art and a fund was raised by subscription to send him to London to study regularly and to receive advice and guidance from Benjamin West and Allston. Mr. Sully was very kind to him and, when Leslie was about sailing, gave him some instruction and showed him how to set a palette. The youth professed great gratitude and said he did not know how he could repay such kindness. Sully replied, with characteristic modesty, "When you have attained that position in art which I predict for you, I, in turn, will ask your instruction." When Leslie had attained fame, Sully, during his visit to London in 1837-38, reminded him of the incident and asked him to express his opinion of his (Sully's) pictures. "Frankly then," said Leslie, "they look too much as if one could blow them away."

Mr. Sully was a lover of Philadelphia. He was more. He was a patriotic Philadelphian. He believed most thoroughly in the city as a place for the abode of artists and he did what he could to increase her importance as an art centre. When John Sartain, the engraver, came to this country from England, he landed in Philadelphia, but his destination was New York. He reached the first named city in September, 1830, paid a visit to New York and made arrangements to settle there. "But," he says, in his published reminiscences, "near the time fixed for my permanent departure for New York, I was introduced to Mr. Sully and other artists. Mr. Sully was warm in his commendation of Philadelphia and advised me by all means to settle in it. He backed up his persuasion by giving me an order to engrave for him a portrait of Bishop White that he had painted from life." Then, after speaking





of orders from John Neagle, Henry C. Carey and another, Sartain continues, "It is no wonder that with such encouragement, I settled down as Mr. Sully advised."

Mr. Sully was a man fond of manly society and of manly pursuits and amusements. He was an excellent swordsman. He was a good musician and, for some time, played the flute in the orchestra of distinguished amateurs and professionals, which formed part of the Musical Fund Society. He lived a systematic life, took, even until the very latest part of his life, regular walks, and, even in his old age when his frame had shrunk away, he can be remembered, by perhaps many, as, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Blanche, he went about wearing his well-known greatcoat, with large fur cuffs and collar, which had become too large for him, and always wearing a high silk hat, on his way to the houses of a few specially favored friends. He believed that a brief rest, forgetfulness, little more than momentary, in the midst of employment, afforded most valuable refreshment and had a method for insuring that the rest, when indulged in, should not be too long. When he felt, in the day time, need of a rest, he would take in his hand a bunch of keys, holding them in such a way that their fall would make a noise. He would then compose himself in his chair for sleep. When the relaxation of his body caused his hand to open and the keys to fall he would wake up refreshed. He had had sleep enough.

Always industrious, he hated, even in his very old age, to sit idle and without employment. When his eyes had failed to such an extent that he could neither paint nor read, he found great amusement in the unravelling of knots and would take great pleasure in disentangling knotted skeins belonging to his friends of the softer sex.





On the evening of November 5th., 1872, a young man, who stopped at the artist's house to inquire as to the health of Mr. Sully, was told by his devoted grandson, Garrett Neagle, that his grandfather was very low, was dying. That night Thomas Sully, passed away, full of years and honors, after a life of abundant achievement and of child-like innocence, purity and beauty. He was buried on November 9th.

It had been the custom of the Sully family to have its funerals early in the morning and to have no one outside of the family present. In Mr. Sully's case it was intended to depart but very slightly from the custom, and accordingly a few, a very few, male friends, together with two representatives of the Academy of Fine Arts and two of the Artists' Fund, who were to act as pall bearers, were invited to be present at the obsequies; but the undertaker, following the old rule of having the funeral cortege move an hour later than that announced, so arranged matters that the body, instead of being taken from the house at 9 o'clock as directed by General Sully, remained in it until 10 o'clock, so that many persons, some of whom had not known the artist in his lifetime, came to gaze upon the remains. I take the following from the diary of one of the few who were present and accompanied the body to the beautiful resting place where it lies awaiting the resurrection. "Nov. 9 Went to Mr. Sully's funeral. It had originally been intended that it should be strictly private, but it seems that it was not possible to keep it perfectly quiet and accordingly quite a number came to the house. Very few, however, went to the grounds, probably only the invited ones. The old gentleman was laid out in his painting room. It seemed peculiarly fitting that he should be. There for forty-six years had he laboured. From what other place should he start for his last earthly home? The suf-



fering he had been through had left some marks upon his face but, on the whole, he seemed calm as he lay there surrounded by his utensils, the picture, half finished, on the easel, where he had probably left it when he became unable to paint more. Dear old man, he is gone, a perfect gentleman, a thoroughly pure, good, noble man. His course of life is an example, beautiful but hard to equal. The earth can ill afford the loss of such men."

With this quotation let this rambling paper end.



HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER  
TURNPIKE.

*THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.*

BY HON. CHARLES I. LANDIS, M.A.

(Continued from page 28.)

*THE LANCASTER TURNPIKE.*

The Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company was the first important public improvement in this State. Its effect on the development of the State was incalculable. It therefore occurred to the writer that the history of the enterprise ought to be recorded. Necessarily, with the passing of the years, many interesting details relating to it have been altogether lost; but sufficient has, I think, been preserved to give a fairly adequate understanding of its rise, its progress and its decay.

John Loudon Macadam was born in Scotland in 1776; came to America in his youth and remained some years. On his return to Scotland he was appointed manager of a district road in Ayrshire, and invented a scheme of covering a roadway with small broken stones on either a soft or hard substratum. The large stones in the road were to be broken into pieces of a regular size to go through a two-and-a-quarter-inch ring, and the road was then to be smoothed with a rake, so that they might easily settle down into the holes made by the removal of the large stones. The broken pieces were then to be scattered in shovelfuls to a depth of from six to ten inches, and carefully spread over it, and the road was to have a fall from the middle to the sides of one foot in sixty feet, with ditches on the sides. From him and his





system arose the word "Macadamize." Thomas Telford was an Englishman, the son of a shepherd. He was born August 9, 1757. He also invented a plan of covering roads which consisted of a rough foundation before the smaller stones were placed on. His plan took his name and was called the "Telford" plan. The result of both methods was to put a hard surface of stone on the road, and this has been called "metallizing" the road. Both of these theories have since been to a considerable degree superseded by later systems.

The agitation for a stone road began in this State shortly after the Revolutionary War. Jacob Hiltzheimer, who was a member of the State Assembly, sets down in his diary the following references to the new road: "*1786. November 27*—In the evening, met seven of the members of Assembly at the tavern opposite the State House, where we conversed about the new road to be laid out from Schuylkill to the westward, and which way the money is to be raised to make it a turnpike. *November 29*—Some debate about the report on the western road, but the matter was postponed until this day week. *December 6*—The order of the day was brought forward concerning the new road to be made from the middle ferry on Schuylkill to Lancaster. All the speakers in the House debated upon it for some time, and then the report was recommitted. *1792. March 3*—Finished with the bill for the turnpike between Philadelphia and Lancaster."

As early as March 21, 1772, the General Assembly passed an Act for opening and better amending and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this Commonwealth. This Act was limited to a term of seven years, but it was afterward continued from time to time. Its provisions, however, proved ineffective, and other means were, therefore, sought after to remedy its defects. On November 3, 1786, it was "Resolved, that Mr. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Logan, Mr. Chap-



man, Mr. Ross, Mr. Whitehill, Mr. Findley and Mr. Smith be a Committee to lay before this House a plan for repairing and supporting the public roads within this State," and on November 21, 1786, this Committee made a report and recommended a plan which they considered would prove beneficial. On November 27, 29, and December 6, this report was considered, and on the latter day it was "Resolved, that Commissioners be appointed to view and survey ground for the straightest and best road to be laid out from the Middle Ferry on the Schuylkill to the Borough of Lancaster, and thence to Miller's Spring, in the County of Cumberland, and that a return of such survey be made to the President and Supreme Executive Council." On November 17, 1788, a committee was appointed by a resolution "to report a plan for the improvement of the public roads of the State," and on September 30, 1791, a bill was passed for the appointment of Commissioners to make proper surveys between Philadelphia and Lancaster. Finally, on December 10, 1791, Governor Mifflin discussed the question in his address to the Assembly at the opening of the session:

"The improvement of our roads and inland navigation will, I am persuaded, continue to be a favorite object with the Legislature. . . . While I offer these remarks, I am aware, Gentlemen, that the want of a good and permanent road is, at present, the principal defect in the communication between the middle counties and the metropolis. The steps which are taking, however, in pursuance of the legislative resolution of the 30th day of September last, to remedy this inconsistency, have met with universal approbation, and I hope the Commissioners who were appointed to make proper surveys between Philadelphia and Lancaster will enable me, previous to the adjournment of the session, to lay a plan before you which, corresponding in its execution with your views and the wishes of our fellow citizens, may lead to the establishment of a general system of well constructed and well regulated roads. You must readily perceive, indeed, that it will be in vain either to open roads or clear rivers without a vigilant intention to keep the former in repair and to prevent encroachments on the latter, and the existing laws being inadequate to these essential purposes, you will, I am confident, revise and amend them."





On December 13, 1791, it was resolved in the House that "those parts of the Governor's address which related to roads and navigation be referred to a Special Committee," and a Committee of eleven members was named in the resolution. This Committee, on December 19, reported that "it would in their opinion conduce to the completion of this business" if a Special Committee was appointed to report as to roads unconnected with navigation, and a resolution to that effect was offered and on December 20 adopted. This Committee consisted of twenty-two members. On February 1, 1792, the Governor reported to the House as follows:

"I have received a report from the Commissioners who were appointed to view and mark out a road from the Middle Ferry on Schuylkill to the Borough of Lancaster, in compliance with the legislative resolution of the 30th of September last, and as the copying of the drafts which accompany the report would occasion a considerable delay in making this important communication, I have directed the Secretary to deliver the originals to the House of Representatives, by whom they will, I presume, be transmitted for information to the Senate, in the progress of any bill that may be framed on the subject." A Committee of seven was thereupon appointed on the message of the Governor and the report of the Commissioners, and this Committee on February 15th reported as follows:

"We have had the subject under consideration and are of the opinion that a road may be obtained between the said places in a straighter direction and over a more level country than any of the roads now in use, but, at the same time, we doubt whether the Legislature is possessed of sufficient documents to fix precisely the route and direction which will be the best.

"The Committee are also of opinion that the great quantity of heavy produce to be transported between the two places will require an artificial road bedded with stone and gravel, the expense of which will be very great, and beyond the present ability of the State to undertake at the public charge, but there appears to be a disposition among the citizens to undertake it at their private expense, if a company were formed and incorporated, with power to raise a sufficient capital by subscription, to effect the work and to fix gates, or turnpikes, and demand reasonable tolls from persons using the said road.

"The Committee are further of opinion that the importance of the trade between the city and country through which such road must pass will justify the Legislature in erecting such a company, and granting to them all the necessary rights, privileges and franchises."





They then submitted a resolution that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill for incorporating a company for the purpose of making an artificial road between Philadelphia and Lancaster. On February 18 the resolution was adopted, and the same Committee was directed to carry it out. On March 5, 1792, the Committee reported a bill, entitled "An Act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road, bedded with stone and gravel, from the City of Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster." This bill was then read for the first time. On March 26, 1792, it was read a second time and was then and on subsequent days considered in a Committee of the Whole, who, on March 29, reported it to the House with amendments. On March 31, 1792, it was read a third time, the Mayor and Recorder of Philadelphia appearing and protesting against its passage. The House, however, passed the bill and sent it to the Senate for concurrence. On April 7, 1792, the Senate, having made certain amendments, one of which was the addition of Matthias Slough and Abraham Witmer as Commissioners, passed the bill and returned it to the House for concurrence in the amendments, and this having been done, it was sent to the Governor for his approval.

The Act of Assembly enabling the Governor to incorporate this turnpike company was approved April 9, 1792, and its title is: "An Act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the City of Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster." Its preamble states that, "Whereas, the great quantity of heavy articles of the growth and produce of the country, and of foreign goods which are daily transported between the City of Philadelphia and the western counties of the State requires an amendment of the highway which can only be effected by artificial beds of stone and gravel, disposed



in such manner as to prevent the wheels of carriages from cutting into the soil, the expenses whereof will be great; and it is reasonable that those who will enjoy the benefits of such highway should pay a compensation therefor, and there is reason to believe that such highway will be undertaken by an association of citizens, if proper encouragement be given by the Legislature." The terms and stipulations of the Act, as contained in its various sections, then follow and they are herein set forth in an abbreviated form.

A supplemental Act was passed on April 17, 1795. By section 1 of this later Act, it was provided that, where the turnpike had been laid out on ground of any road of a greater width than fifty feet, the president and managers might increase the width of the same to the same extent, provided it should not exceed sixty-eight feet; and by section 2, that in such other places as shall be deemed necessary and the owners were willing to sell the ground, the width of the road might be increased sixty-eight feet. Section 3 contained a proviso that it should not be lawful for the turnpike company to ask of any persons passing along the road east of the creek known as the Five Mile or Indian Creek any toll for a greater distance than they actually traveled, and there was a further proviso that it should not be lawful for the company to ask from or for persons living on or adjacent to said road, who might have occasion to pass by the said road upon the ordinary business relating to their farms or occupations, who shall not have any other convenient road or way by which they might pass, any toll for passing on or by the said turnpike. A Memorial was presented to the Legislature on January 11, 1847, for the repeal of the second proviso of the third section, but this object seems to have been accomplished only at a much later date by the Act of May 15, 1871, P. L. 874.

By the first section of the act of incorporation El-



liston Perot, Henry Drinker, Jr., Owen Jones, Jr., Israel Whelen and Cadwalader Evans, of the City of Philadelphia, and Edward Hand, John Hubley, Paul Zantzinger, Matthias Slough and Abraham Witmer, of the County of Lancaster, were appointed Commissioners to secure subscriptions. The Philadelphia Commissioners, therefore, gave notice that they would receive applications for the stock at the State House in that city on June 4, 1792, and, in accordance with this notice, they did receive such applications at that time and place. The enterprise was very popular and the stock was largely oversubscribed. In a letter written from Philadelphia, June 14, 1792, by Edward Burd to Edward Shippen, the writer said:

“There was great confusion in this city about ye Subscription to the Turnpike Road. I intended to have subscribed a few shares by way of encouraging the object, but finding that unnecessary I gave myself no further trouble about ye matter. My office was deserted the whole day by Mr. Davis and my apprentices, they having been infected with the Turnpike Rage. Everything is now turned into Speculation. The quiet Quakers who attended for ye purpose of joining in ye Subscription, and encouraging the road, finding such an uproar, withdrew.”

On June 20, 1792, the following report was made by these commissioners to Governor Mifflin:

“We, the subscribers, appointed commissioners by an Act of Assembly passed April 10th, 1792, entitled ‘An Act to enable the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the City of Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster,’ beg leave to report to the Governor that, having given legal notice that we would open the Book for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for Six Hundred Shares in the said Road at the State House, in this city, at 9 o’clock in the morning of the 4th instant, and having attended accordingly, a very great many citizens, far exceeding the number of shares, met for the purpose of subscribing thereto. That all having an equal right to subscribe, we found ourselves at a loss in what manner to receive subscriptions without giving an undue preference to any person present.





"Whereupon the citizens there assembled agreed to determine by Lot who should be the Six Hundred persons who should subscribe for the said shares, and having themselves appointed eight respectable citizens, two thousand two hundred and seventy-six persons delivered in their names, wrote on a slip of paper, with Thirty Dollars each, to the said eight persons, who having delivered to us eighteen thousand dollars and a list of Six Hundred persons who by the aforesaid agreement were entitled to subscribe the said shares. We thereupon admitted them to subscribe accordingly, and of which subscription we certify the subjoined to be a true copy.

Witness our hands & seals this Twentieth of June, 1792.

"ELLISTON PEROT            (SEAL)  
 "OWEN JONES, JUN'R    (SEAL)  
 "ISRAEL WHELEN        (SEAL)  
 "CADW'R EVANS        (SEAL)"

*A Return of Subscriptions for Six Hundred Shares  
 to the Turnpike Road from Philadelphia to Lancaster,  
 received at Philadelphia, the Fourth day of June A. D.  
 1792.*

### *Subscribers Names*

Robert Morris	John Ogier	Thomas Stretch
Jacob Barge	James Barron	John Lancelott Webb
A. J. Dallas	Frederick Snider	And <sup>w</sup> Ross
William Bingham	James Leverton	George Priest
Richard Thomas	Nathaniel Prentiss	Charles De Grofey
Thomas Fitzsimons	James Carman	William Milnor
William Montgomery	David Elder	Elisha Gorden
George Latimer	George Wilson	Job Butcher
Leonard Dorsey	William Wills	John Ashton
John Sitgreaves	John Cornman J <sup>r</sup>	Richard Duglass
Sam. Pemberton	Joseph Bispham	Henry Henson
James Norris	William Gaskill	Brightwell Hibbs
Thomas Goucher	Joseph Poole	John P. Sanderson
Robert Henry Dunkin	Joseph Fearon J <sup>r</sup>	George Youngs
William M. Biddle	John Rugee	Phil S. Bunting
Hugh Ferguson J <sup>r</sup>	John Robinson	Endrie Thoule
Nathan Baker	George Cobren	Abraham Morhouse
Peter Baynton	John Read	Benjamin W. Morris
Richard H. Morris	Joseph M'Guier	Richard Wells
Philip Hagner	John Daniel Hartung	Duncan M'CLean
William Siter	John Sanders	Thomas Penlove
Henry Lafargue	Richard C. Jones	Amos Taylor
Joseph Fry	John Westcott	Zacheus Collins
David Kennedy	Owen Ashton	Arthur Davison
Thomas Benger	Robert Barnhill	John Clark
Simon Stedicorn	Nathan Collins	David Evans
Thomas Hockley	Charles Homassel	Joseph Botner
Isaac Painter	John Thomson	Elisha Alexander
James Moore	Ferdinand Gourdon	George Alexander



John Rolston	Isaac Briggs	John Stille
Aaron Baker	Henry Capper	Benjamin Price
Benjamin Evans	Edward Price Jr	Joseph S. Darrell
Charles Burrell	Levi Bartleson	Jacob Roat
John Barker	Joseph Ash	Wm. Benton
Philip Stout	Isaac Thomas	John Russell
John Dunwoody	Robert Leslie	Peter Mackie
Thomas Bradly	John B. Evens	Melchior Larer
George Reichner	Benjamin Wilson	Dan <sup>l</sup> Dick
Thomas Hamilton	George Eddy	Andw Boyd
James Potts	James M'Crea	Malcom Wright
John Lawwill	James Truman	Jacob Keighler
Samuel Claidy	Cadwalader Griffith	Hugh Sweeny
Alexand <sup>r</sup> Bilsland	Lawrence Herbert	Barnaby Scully
John Rowan	Rudolph Nagel	Barth <sup>w</sup> Baker
Jacob Rupp	Timothy Paxon	John Gallagher
Philip Sheaff	Patrick Linehan	Geo. Hunsinger
Andrew Bayard	Michael Kiser	Joseph Price
Jacob Fagundas	Matthew Duncan	John Weissman
Daniel North	John W. Footman	Matthew Walker
John Jones	Daniel Hartwell	Peter Shulty
Joseph Dure	Martin M'Dermott	Archibald Engle
John Gors	Daniel De Benneville	Joseph Greenway
Fred <sup>l</sup> Loefer	Marchj Pitolei	Gustavus F. Goetz
John Unger	William Delany	Peter S. Duponceau
John Richardson	Andrew Boshart Jr	William Martin
James Boylan	Daniel Dolby Jr	David Lapsley
Stephen Prosser	Daniel Thunn	And <sup>w</sup> Oliver
Thomas Marshall	Francis De Bretigny	Conrad Keller
Jacob Cash	Peter Gravenstine	Richard Collier
Thomas Mason	Peter Shwartz	William Robertson
Thomas Randall	Peter Hare	Charles Massey
Richard Littlewood	Daniel Eddy	Jacob Descombes
Samson Davis	Peter Stuckhart	Wood Lloyd
Wm. De Britton	Neal Keain	Benjamin Oliver
Anthony Risdell	Joshua Mills	Robert Stevens
Mord <sup>l</sup> M'Glahtery	John Johnson	George Wilson
Charles Cecil	Edward J. Peyton	John Patterson
Charles Liddle	John Clein	Edward Barrington
Francis Brown	John Walter	Chas. O'Niell
Joseph Burk	John Lohra	Henry Barrington
John D. Blanchard	Redmond Byrne	John Taylor
John Dunn	William Mulcahy	Robert Bicknell
Abraham Jones	Edward Thomson	Samuel M'Culley
John Stokes	Peter Grimler	Matthew Irwin
Alexander Fudge	Casper Sybert	John Nayl
James Shillingford	Benjamin Paschall	Thomas Leonard
John Smith	John Fitzsimons	James Alexander
Ad. Rockenberger	William Hunter	James Matthews
Joseph Cook	James Oldden	Musgrove Willis
John Rinker	Peter Wiltberger	John Shaffer
Leonard Spear	John Foulke	John Good
Hugh G. Shaw	Wm. Blake	Philip Barron
Joseph Smith	Roger Flahaven Jr	Jacob Vandergrift
Philip Derriek	Jacob Medary	Matthew Carey
Henry Hirsh	Robert Taylor	T. E. Clayland
John Lamberton	Daniel Ruff	M'Capfer
Joseph Spence	Vincent M. Pelosi	John Link
Nathaniel Willis	Samuel Williams Jr	Isaac Buckbee
Griffith Owen	Robert Willson	John Rain



Edward Shanzy	Jacob Sorber	John M'Necker
William Semple	Jerem <sup>b</sup> Woolston	Henry Toland
Charles Kirkham	Adam Franks	William Power
Caspar Farnar	Alexander Anderson	Wm. W. Potts
Maurice Moynihan	Miller & Clein	Peter Smith
Christian Muller	Thomas Smith	John Standley
Philip J. Leshar	David Price	Ez <sup>l</sup> King
Christopher Jac <sup>b</sup> Hutter	William Stein	James Duke
Benjamin Keyser	John Babeock	Prosper Witmore
Robert Hamilton	William Loder	Francis Harrison
Abraham Andrews J <sup>r</sup>	William M'Donald	Mary Pole
Samuel Massey	Azariah Rowles	William Mason
William Irvine	Frederick Molineaux	Renssilaire Williams J <sup>r</sup>
George Cooper J <sup>r</sup>	Malitia Davis	William Smith
John Cress	Jacob Librand	Francis Drake
Charles Wolbert	Philip Kramell	Stephen Burrowes
Samuel Walker	Peter Miller	William Green
James Shoemaker	Lewis Woolf	M <sup>l</sup> Shoemaker
John Davis	Frederick Piper	John Read
James Cooper	Joseph Pratt	Joseph Meisson
Cornelius Comegys	Nathan Sellers	Benjamin Carson
Nathan Thomas J <sup>r</sup>	Michael Tobin	Jeremiah Lewden
Henry Rice	John M'Nair	Henry Snyder
Joseph Blyth	David Walker	Isaac Hufty
James Hawthorn	Conrad Eckert	Andrew Summers J <sup>r</sup>
Joseph Henry	Daniel Witman	George Evans
John Carrell	Moses Musgrave	Rich <sup>d</sup> Murthwait
Christ <sup>r</sup> Hite	Charles L. Ogden	Arch <sup>d</sup> Carr
Abraham C. Mason	George Taylor	Jacob Garaud
Samuel W. Fisher	Arthur St. Clair J <sup>r</sup>	Anth <sup>y</sup> J. Jackall
Matthew Marah	Patrick Connolly	Henry Horne
Dan <sup>l</sup> Bickley	Joseph Thomas	S <sup>l</sup> Himmelright
John M'Kay	John Ryan	Wm. Stalzer
Francis Graham	Samuel C. Story	Charles Hunold
Henry Apple	James Cameron	Joseph Spencer
Valentine Peakin	Benjamin Collins	Joseph Wright
William Preston	Michael Hay	Lawrence Heart
Robert Wescott	John Watson	Ephraim Howel
John Taylor	Richard Thatcher	Edmond Kinsey
Peter Lesley	Sam. Bader	James Robertson
John Barron J <sup>r</sup>	Bankson Taylor	Denis Delany
John Hay	Alex. M'Micken	Jackson & Evans
Benjamin Nones	Sam. Roberts	Alexander Power
Solomon Moline	Thomas Hafe	Jer <sup>b</sup> Parvin
William Hood	Nathan Boys	George Bunce
M'Call Wilson	William Kirkpatrick	Sam. Dougherty
George Dannacker	John Bain	Henry Kammerer
Isaiah Withans	John Smith	James Fennel
John Lindsay	Nathan Dorsey	Murdock Kennedy
George Breining	Joshua Dawson	Peter Fagundis
Michael Gratz	Daniel Dunbar	Joshua Smith
Thomas Morgan	Fred Eringer	George Fagundis
Robert Brooke	Martin Horn	Isaac Lewis
Richard Jolliff	Enoch Bailey	John Todd
Sam <sup>l</sup> Watt	George Brownsberge	George Steel
John Stillas	John J. Long	William L. Maddock
Edmond Nugent	Theodorus Householder	Christian Schwartz
Thomas Shepherd	John Strickland	Alex <sup>r</sup> Stedman
Israel Bringhurst	Charles Risk	Ephraim Gordon
William Ford	John Raboteau	Thomas Harrison





Abraham Slater	Onslow Wakeford	Solomon Hirrin
William M. Justice	Daniel Danser	Peter Robison
Peter Snyder	Thomas Shaw	James Rickman
Joseph Tucker	Joseph J. Miller	Robert Erwin
George Kuhn	John Brown	Joseph Blaine
Ja <sup>s</sup> Brown J <sup>r</sup>	John Heaton	George Link
John Stairs	Wm. James	William Jones
Wm. Fulton	Jacob Linton	Martha O'Sullivan
William Gibson	Wm. Relf	Jones & Reeve
John Vannost	John Grandom S <sup>r</sup>	Edward Stanley
Benjamin Gardner	Jacob Belsterling	Sam <sup>l</sup> Fleming
John Bartholomew	Wm. Williamson	John Washington
John Bidden	Christ <sup>r</sup> Richmond	Jacob Eckfeldt
Nicholas Beard	John Morrell	Adam Eckfeldt
William Ashmead	Seymour Hart	Jacob Fogel
William Buckley	Henry Clymer	Charles Smith
Anthony Fannon	David Leohrea	Sam <sup>l</sup> Jervis
Lewis E. Durant	Abraham Homan	Kinsey Pritchett
Thomas Ackley	Philip Hausman	Richard Keating
David Ackley	William Stoll	John L. Anderson
John Dormer Murray	Tho <sup>s</sup> H. Breckwoldt	William Quinlin
William Miller	Edward Milner	Fred Shoeman
John Steinmetz J <sup>r</sup>	John G. Humphries	Isaac Brannon
Christ <sup>r</sup> Kirkoff	George Campbell	J. Ross
T. H. Jackson	Henry Hoffner	Edward Price
Benjamin Black	William Guier	John Sharpless
David Clark	Septimus Claypoole	Jacob Humphreys
Gasper Guyger	William Johnston	Mary Tremble
William Smith (Drug <sup>t</sup> )	John Haines	Richard Courtney
Edward Deal	John Frame	George Roberts
Michael Alcorn	Charles Evans	John Guest J <sup>r</sup>
Benjamin Scull	John Thomas	Francis West
Nathan Matlack J <sup>r</sup>	Thomas Coates	John Ingle
Wm. Thompson	James Wood	Samuel Hubbard
Thomas M <sup>r</sup> Pherson	Jacob Edwards	Joseph Mead
David O'Keefe	Andrew Werner	William Whitman
George Painter	Fred <sup>k</sup> Esling	Peter Gayley
Geo. Snyder	Jacob Kurtz	Dan Mayhoffer
David Pierie	Wm. Witman (Painter)	John Newton
Ralph Wilson	John M'Elwee	George Snowden
And <sup>w</sup> Young	Jonathan Carmalt J <sup>r</sup>	John Davis Straw <sup>r</sup> Alley
W. Shippen J <sup>r</sup>	Michael Flynn	Nich H. Gay
Henry Rose	Thomas Smith L O	Benjamin Mifflin
Rob <sup>t</sup> Underwood	Abraham Sellers	Wm Richards J <sup>r</sup>
James Skinner	George Moser	Hugh Fleming
William Blackburn	John Mickelthwait	Thomas Hood
John Bowlen	Mich <sup>l</sup> Schweitzer	Sam. Irvine

Those two shares to be the property of the Person for whose use they are subscribed, if they come forward with the 2<sup>d</sup> payment otherwise to belong to R. Haines, Jr. answerable to them for the money paid him by them.

Jacob Erwine	Robt. Woolley	Elliot Howell
Jacob Tustian	Danl. Warner	Jacob Caum
Peter Chiliae		

N. B. These Shares are subscribed, for the use of the persons respectively named provided they apply for the same & make the second payment in due



person otherwise to be deemed and taken as the property of A. J. Dallas he accounting to the parties respectively for their Deposits.

Lewis Garrenger

Thomas Graham

Jacob Brennison

N. B. These Shares are subscribed for the use of the persons respectively named provided they apply for the same and make the second payment in due season otherwise to be deemed & taken as the property of Henry Sheaff, he accounting to the persons respectively for their Deposits.

*A Return of Subscriptions to the Turnpike Road from Philadelphia to Lancaster, received in the Borough of Lancaster, on the fourth and fifth days of June A. D. 1792.*

Edward Hand	Dennis Whelen	Jacob Rupp
Mathias Slough	Samuel Bethel	Simon Gratz
Paul Zantzinger	Hunt Downing	Jeremiah Mosher
John Hubley	Ludwig Diffenderfer	Christian Stake
Abraham Whitmer	John Hughes	David Hall
Jasper Yeates	William Trimble	Philip Kline
Joseph Simons	Josiah McElvaine	Charles Hamilton
Richard Downing	Christian Bless	Henry Locher
Joseph Trimble	John Leonard	John Roberts
Adam Mesenkope	John Edge	Christopher Mayers
Frederick Kuhn	John Stone	Thomas Conard
Casper Shaffner	Frederick Steinman	Adam Deetrich
John Fulton	James Henry	Andrew Keiss
Jacob Bailly	Henry Whitmer	Joseph Bowman
David Whitmer	Daniel Franck	Michael Hubley
John Baldwin	Samuel Downing	Samuel Humes
Joseph Hubley	Caleb Cope	John Moore
Casper Shaffner J <sup>r</sup>	Benjamin Whitmer	Henry Bennett
Robert Porter	John Burk	Jonas Metzgar
John Moore (son of Geo.)	Baltzer Stertz	Casper Fordinee
Josiah Lockhart	William Reichenbach	Abraham Caladay
William Ross	Thomas Jenkins	Christopher Reitzell
John Weber	Jacob Long	Mathias Barton
Peter Miller	Peter Shindel	Henry Dehuff
George Slough	John Whitmer	Robert Lockhart
Peter Getz	Robert Barber	Michael Gundacker
Christian Leonard	Michael Weins	Henry Umburn
John Shippen	John J. Henry	Lewis Heck
John Gundacker	James Keimer	Philip Reitzell
John Underwood	Jacob Hubley	Everhart Thomas
George Moore J <sup>r</sup>	George Weitzell	George Hide
Jacob Getz	George Thomas	Jacob Stofft
George Moore S <sup>r</sup>	George Carolus	Peter Gonder
Moses Marshall	Abraham Henry	Jacob Shaffer
Jacob Dickert	John Fisher	John Blinkley
David Barton	William Wallae	Michael Rhine
Thomas Edwards	Thomas Boude	William Webb
Amos Brumfield	Robert Moore	John Miller S <sup>r</sup>
John Ross	Samuel Robinson	Adam Reigart J <sup>r</sup>
George Duffield	George Trissler	William Cope



John Graeff	Charles Gilchrist	Mathew L. Hehl
James Gamble	Abraham Singer	Jacob Kauffman
Jacob Slough	Norton Pryor J <sup>r</sup>	Johannes Keller
John Fordinee	John Ashmead J <sup>r</sup>	Jonas Metzger J <sup>r</sup>
James Ross	Israel Reynolds	Godfried Klugh
Bernard Bartholomew	John Seyrin	Nathaniel Hantsh
Jacob Martin	Henry Muhlenberg J <sup>r</sup>	Valentine Krug
Alexander Scott	Jacob Clingman	Jacob Weaver
Jacob Graeff	James Reynolds	Godlieb Nauman
Peter Hoffnagle	Jacob Lahn	George Lindenberger
Samuel Cunningham	Philip Wager	Thomas Forster
Jonathan Henderson	Mathias Slough J <sup>r</sup>	Jacob Mayer
Philip Eberman	John Miller	Jacob Lehman
John Michael	(Strasburg)	John Wright
Emanuel Reigart	John Jordan	Stophel Franciscus
Conrad Haase	Lewis Lauman	Philip Young
Samuel Galbreath	Adam Reigart	John Pinkerton
John Ewing	John W. Kittera	Peter Row
Peter Reed	Adam Hubleys J <sup>r</sup>	Leonard Eicholtz
William Dickson	Jacob Fordinee	Philip Shaum
Philip Mesenkope	William Kilpatrick	Benjamin Shaum
David Trissler	Mathias Nichtenthaler	Edward Hand*
John Reitzell	Ardolphus Nichtenthaler	Samuel Boyd J <sup>**</sup>
John Bausman	George Lauman	John Ewing*
Wilder Bevins	Andrew Graff	Charles Smith Esq.
John Kuhn	Andreas Bauman	John Hubley*
George Graeff	Henry Pinkerton	Ludwig Lauman*
George Patterson	John Trissler	Michael Hubley*
Michael App	Frederick Doersh	Lewis Lauman*
Patrick Hays	Thomas Irwin	Paul Zantzing*
Jacob Reiger	Martin Foutz	John Hart*
George Reitzell	John Bear	Melchoir Shaum*
Joshua King	Adam Hubley J <sup>r</sup>	Robert Coleman Esq.*
Samuel Turbett	Frederick A. Muhlenberg	Henry Good
Daniel Ripplet	John Kindigh	Thomas Hartley Esq.
Isaac Wayne	John Gallagher	Henry Miller Esq.
Richard Johnston	Thomas Huston	Jonathan Rowland
George Messersmith	William Wright	Mathias Slough
Jacob Stall	Robert Willson	Math. Slough J <sup>**</sup>
Christian Herr	Stephen Martin	Wm. Montgomery Esq.
Samuel Bjyd	Samuel Roberts	Jacob Slough*
Henry Dehuff	Jacob Weitzell	John Smith*
Phillip Thomas	John Creag	James Ross*
Daniel Perkins	John Weidle	Jasper Yeates Esq.*
John Ferree	George Graff	George Patterson*
Jacob Carpenter J <sup>r</sup>	Jacob Dentler	Jacob Hubley*
John Hambright	Solomon Heiss	Frederick Kuhn Esq.*
Jacob Krugh	Jacob Frey	John Huston*
Abraham Carpenter	Adam Weaber	James Wright*
John Humes	George Roote	Alexander Scott*
John Cunningham	Casper Eveman	Samuel Moore
James Jacks	James Hamilton	Wilder Bevins*
John Miller J <sup>r</sup>	Robert Hetterick	Robert Mis Campbell*
Jacob Strickler	James Irwin	Abraham Whitmer*
Jacob Backenstoos	Frederick Keller	John Whitmer*
Anthony Wayne	Stephen Sweitzer	Jacob Mosser*
Henry De Butts	Peter Boyer	John Graff*
John Sproat	Thomas Turner	Henry Deetrich*

\* Subscribed 2 shares each.





John Greider*	Hunt Downing*	William Webb*
David Brown*	Thomas Allison*	James Gamble*
Abra. Buckwalter*	Samuel Downing*	Christian Leonard*
James Crawford*	Richard Trimble*	John Jordan
Tobias Miller*	Israel Meredith	John J. Henry*
Andrew Graff Esq.*	John Kuhn*	John Musser*
John Buckwalter*	Samuel Bethel*	Mathias Barton*
David Whitmer*	William Wright*	Simon Gratz*
David Kendrick*	Emanuel Reigart*	John Cunningham*
Thomas Boude*	Henry Musser*	Joseph Hubley*
Richard Downing*	Bernard Hubley*	John Burk
Thos. Mills*	George Slough*	Jacob Graff
Israel Fisher*	Joseph Simon*	Henry Witmer*
Dennis Whelen*		

We the Subscribers appointed Commissioners in and by an Act of Assembly passed April 10th 1792. Intitled "an Act to enable the Governor of "their Commonwealth to incorporate a Company "for making an Artificial Road from the City "of Philadelphia to the Borough of Lancaster" to do and perform the several Duties therein contained; do hereby certify to his Excellency the Governor that the foregoing Statement contains a List of the Subscribers to the said Artificial Road from Philadelphia to Lancaster together with their respective shares, and that they the said Subscribers have severally signed their names to the written promise on engagement directed by the said Act in the Book opened by us & have previous thereto paid us the Subscribers the Sum of thirty.....Dollars for each Share so by them subscribed in Conformity of the said Act Given under our Hands' Seals the fifth day of June Anno Domini 1792.—

Edw. Hand	[SEAL]
John Hubley	[SEAL]
Paul Lantzinger.	[SEAL]
Matthias Slough	[SEAL]
Abraham Witmer.	[SEAL]

To his Excellency  
Thomas Mifflin Esquire  
Governor of Pennsylvania.

A Rettern of the Subscribers to the Turnpike Road from Philadelphia to Lancaster received at Lancaster on the fourth and fifth days of June, 1792.

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\* Subscribed 2 shares each.

(To be continued.)



## LETTERS OF EDWARD BURD.

BY THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY.

(Continued from page 68.)

Philad<sup>a</sup> April 7<sup>th</sup> 1766.

Dear and honoured Sir

We have just received the agreeable News by a Lre from Maryland that the Repeal of the Stamp-Act had been resolved in Parliament by a Great Majority: The Bells toned in their most musical Changes per totum Diem. But Heaven drooped; the Air was unhealthy; a drizzly, soaking cold Rain damped my Pleasures on this joyful Day. For I am generally affected by the Weather. The moderate Influence of the Sun in Spring Season produces a contrary & superior Effect to culinary Heat. When we chance to have good Weather I feel lightened, renewed enlivened & can enjoy the Benefit of the open Air with extreme Satisfaction; But when the contrary happens I had much rather confine myself to Home, Fire & Book.

Mr Allen, his two accomplished Daughters, his four Sons and Mr Stewart attend pretty constantly and fill their Pew. One day as I attempted to go into another Pew Mr Jn<sup>o</sup> Allen pulled me back & went out himself. Aunt Shippen was very kind & offered me a Seat in Church, I have accepted it 'till you could provide me with one in Meeting, (The Cost of which would be annually 10) as I was Sensible you would be unwilling Mr Allen's Family should be incommoded. If my Memory does not fail, I mentioned something of the



Matter, when I had last the Happiness of seeing you,  
I am

Dear Sir

Your most affectionate  
and dutiful Son

Edward Burd

To

James Burd Esquire  
at Lancaster

Philadelphia 26<sup>th</sup> Ap<sup>l</sup> 1772

Dear & honoured Sir

I am just going with Billy Allen to Chester from whence he is to embark for Madeira where he designs to make a Fortune by Trade.

I am sorry to observe that it does not appear from the Commission you lately sent down at what *place* or *time* it was executed—which is so material Circumstance that your Attorney can do Nothing without it for W<sup>m</sup> Dewar may allege that his Commission was w<sup>ch</sup> could not be disproved by the Commission itself; You will therefore be pleased to bring the other blank Commission to Lancaster with you & get it properly executed.—

Uncle E.S. told me there was a dutch Ship in Port & desired me to buy a Servant for you—but the Information came so late that there were but two or three remaining Who were middle aged, understood nothing of farming & would serve only two Years—since which there has been no more vessels with Serv<sup>ts</sup> that I know of. Please to give my Duty to Mama & Love to my Brothers & Sisters Mr. A. Allen has been so kind as to give me the prosecution for ye Crown in Northumberland County. I am hon<sup>d</sup> Sir,

Your affec<sup>tn</sup> & dutiful Son

Edw<sup>d</sup> Burd.

To James Burd Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Tinian





Reading 4<sup>th</sup> July 1775.

Dear &amp; honoured Sir

Hearing that a Number of Troops were to be raised in this Province, I resolved to march with them, thinking my Friends would have no Objection to my going on such an Occassion—I knew the Sentiments of all my Family to be favorable to the Cause of Liberty in which we were engaged—The Committee immediately recommended me for the Office of first Lient & I went out on the recruiting Service—At My Return I found that my Uncle disapproved of my acting as one of the Officers of a Rifle Company being not sufficiently qualified for the Purpose by Knowledge in Rifle Shooting or being bred to Hardships—With Respect to the first Col: Thompson said it was not so necessary for an Officer as he wo<sup>d</sup> not be obliged to fire often but only to order his Men properly. As to bearing fatigue I thought myself able to bear it as any other young Fellow. However, in Deference to my Uncle's Judgm<sup>t</sup> I shall give up the Command in the Rifle Comp<sup>y</sup> & purpose acting as a Volunteer in the Army, for 2 or 3 Months, so as to return to the Novem<sup>r</sup> Court. As the Matter is so publick, I cannot retract with Honor, altogether—And this Step will I think be of great Service to me in Many Instances, I shall gain a little military Knowledge, perhaps get acquainted with some Gentlemen of Worth & see a little of the World & the Situation of affairs at Boston When I return be better able to serve my Country—I trust my Friends will not oppose this Design, If they do, I shall not be so happy as either they or I would wish myself.

I have wrote to my Uncle E. S. & Hope to have a favorable Answer from that Quarter I have that Confidence in you As to think you will applaud my Courage—There is very little Danger & I hope your Son will not make you appear with Dishonor—



I expect to be up at Tinian the latter of this Week with Mr. Dundas if possible.

I beg my Duty to my Mother & Love to My Brother & Sister, I am

D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Your ever affectionate  
& dutiful Son

Edw Burd.

P. S. M<sup>r</sup> Turnbull  
who takes this Letter  
is a clever Gentleman  
I do not know whether he  
will take it to Tinian or  
not if he does please to shew  
him some Civility

To James Burd Esq<sup>r</sup>

Tinian

near Middletown

Pr favor

Mr. Turnbull

Camp at Prospect Hill,  
2d. October 1775.

Dear & honoured Sir—

As Capt<sup>n</sup> Ross can so conveniently take you a Line for me it encourages me to write—For altho' I am certain that I have wrote a dozen Letters to Lancaster & Tinian yet to my great Sorrow I find not one of them has been received—This to you must be a Matter of some Anxiety considering I am at a Camp where many Accidents might happen & you be ignorant of them—You must be sensible I must have a great many Correspondents at the different places of Reading, Philadelphia & Lancaster to whom I am under a necessity of writing—I am therefore obliged to distribute my Letters at different Opportunities—but no Opportunity has past by without my writing to two or three of my



friends in Lancaster County—sometimes to yourself & my Grandfather—at other times to Mr Yeates & my Sister &c.

Every Thing is quiet here at present—There has been no firing these sev<sup>l</sup> days—It is said this is in Consequence of the Arrival of a Ship from England at Boston, but there is no Certainty of that Matter.

A Deserter went into Bunker Hill about a week ago who told the Regulars we intended an Attack there the Night before last but nothing of the Kind was attempted, However it kept the Regulars all Night under Arms—Their Light Horse were patrolling the whole Evening—I went down with Col. Hand who was Officer of the Day & went the grand Rounds—We were at the most advanced Centries & could plainly hear the Regulars hard at Work—They have at different Times shot several thousand Cannon Balls besides a great Number of Bomb Shells & have not killed above 3 or 4 of our people & wounded 5 or 6. It is really astonishing.

I begin to be almost tired of the Camp I am only spending my time & Money here & I have not seen any Expedition going on. It is true we have several Times gone out in Expectation of an Engagement but I begin to Despair of one—I think to set off next Week on my Return to Pennsylvania unless they buoy me up with fresh Expectations but I think it will be only injuring myself without serving the publick to stay any longer—

Since writing the above I have seen Genl. Lee who told me, he heard I was going Home; I told him I Should go soon—Why says he you are just going at the Time of Action—I answered that I saw no Likelihood of it—He mentions that Genl. Gage will set off for England ye 5th Inst. & Genl. Howe will command in Boston & Gen Burgoyne at Bunker's Hill—

I told Gen. Lee it was very inconvenient for me to remain here, he said it was so for him—But I am determined to be home at the November Court.





Please to give my Duty to my Mother & love to all  
my Brothers & Sisters, I am Dear Sir,

Your very affectionate & dutiful Son

Edw. Burd.

To James Burd Esquire  
Tinian

Philad<sup>a</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> Ap<sup>l</sup> 1780

Dear & honoured Sir—

I would have wrote you by Abner Wickersham but  
was prevented by people who dropped in when I had  
begun the Letter.

I observe you mention May or June as the Time of  
celebrating my Sisters Nuptials, I wish it could be so  
contrived as to happen on my Return from the Court  
at Carlisle—I would not wish to interfere with any  
Scheme that may be in View nor retard the Happiness  
of the Lovers nor would I be understood as making the  
Request unless ye Time is totally unfixed—Mr. Yeates  
& I will be at Carlisle ye 22d May We shall continue  
there about 8 or 10 days & ye Circuit I expect will then  
be over I should like to spend 2 or 3 days at Tinian upon  
my Return—[torn] wo'd be inconvenience as ye Court  
at Philadelphia will be held ye beginning of June & I  
have some Causes of very great Importance to try.

Betsy has had repeated attacks of the chilly fits &  
fevers, she had one about a Week ago but has been  
quite well of them these 2 or 3 days. Our Son has had  
the small-pox finally only 2 pox appeared to have filled  
well—He is now perfectly well & if you will allow a  
Parent to brag a little I would say he is as fine a Child  
as ever I saw—He is very lively & good humoured is  
very strong & has fine Springs—It will be some time  
before I can take him up on Horseback with me to see  
you—I sent a paper to my Gd father this Week. There  
is Nothing very particular except that ye Islands & the  
Southern Countries will have monstrous fleets & armies  
contending for them this Summer. Betsy joins me in



her most affectionate Respects to yourself My Mother  
& ye family—I am Dr Sir

Your very affectionate &  
dutiful Son

Edw Burd.

James Burd Esquire  
Tinian

Lanc<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> June, 1783

Dear & honoured Sir—

I wrote you a Letter lately by Mr. Oberlander's which  
I hope you have received—

A Little before I set off from Philad<sup>a</sup> Mr Shippen  
mentioned to me a plan respecting the Shippensburg  
Estate which I thought for the mutual Advantage to all  
Parties & absolutely necessary—

You & my Mother have executed a Power of Attor-  
ney to ye Mr. Shippens to sell Lands & Lotts & to lease  
Lots on Ground Rent in Shippensburg for your mutual  
Interest—This will do very well, as long Things con-  
tinue in their present Situation but if any Accident  
should happen to my Mother as She can make no Will  
of that Estate it must remain in an unimproved State  
'till the youngest of the Grubbs come of Age, be of  
little Advantage to y<sup>e</sup> other Children, check the Growth  
of y<sup>e</sup> Town in the meanwhile besides, & you in Case of  
Survivorship not derive that Benefit from an Interest  
of your Wife's which you in Justice ought to have.

To avoid these Inconveniences Writings are drawn  
up not only between you & my Mother & her Brothers  
but between themselves that in Case one of them should  
die the other shall have the Management—I have not  
the Deed by me but from my Recollection the purport  
of it is To convey the legal Interest to Mr. Edwd. &  
Joseph Shippen in fee in Jointenancy

Upon Trust

that they may sell Land sell or lease Lots on Gd. Rent  
&c &c—& pay you a third part of the Purchase Money



—if either you or my Mother should die the Trust is to be at an End & they are to stand seized to the use of the Survivor of you in fee & make a Conveyance accordingly.

Something of this Kind appears absolutely necessary The two Mr. Shippens are good Managers & good Stewards both able & honest so that as they are willing to take the Trouble upon themselves I do not think you could be able to get more wise or honest Agents & if you should survive my Mother it wo<sup>d</sup> be very hard you should not enjoy the Income of her Estate managed to the best advantage & it would be injurious to all the Children if the Estate must sleep during the Minority of the youngest of them.

For these Reasons the Plan appears reasonable & necessary to Mr. Yeates & myself who have examined the writings. Mr. Shippen will I suppose deliver you this Letter & as he has the writings upon reading them over you will find ye object as I have stated it to the Mutual Interest & Convenience of the Parties Concerned—Nothing else would be proposed by them to you nor could I give any Concurrence if it were proposed—

I am with my Duty to my Mother & Love to my Brothers & Sisters,

Dear Sir,

Your affectionate  
& Dutiful Son

Edw Burd.

James Burd Esquire

Tinian

Please to send ye inclosed  
Letters as soon as you can

Phi 9 Sep. 1783—

Dear & honoured Sir

I inclose you a Copy of a Note to me from D<sup>r</sup> Morgan in which he requests you to certify the Names & Rank





of such Officers as you know served in the last War before 1763 & were intitled to Lands under the proclamation, a Copy of which I inclose—I Also inclose a List of Officers Names for your Recollection; if you have any papers that will assist your Memory be pleased to look at them—It wd. be best to make three Certificates; one of those Officers who served under you—another, of those who served under Col. Armstrong; a third of those who Served under Col. Mercer—The two last or at least Genl. Armstrong is not so material as ye first, because Genl. Armstrong can certify his own officers but Col. Mercer is dead—

Mr. Robert Irwin & Jacob Hiltzheimer puts in Claims as Staff Officer y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> as a Waggon Master ye other as Deputy Waggon Master, if you know any Thing of their Service in that Capacity make a separate Certificate of it & of the time of their Service. It is of Consequence to have this Certificate immediately to be forwarded to ye Assembly of Virginia who meet in ye Beginning of October or we shall lose ye Sessions & perhaps may not meet again with so favourable an Opportunity of procuring ye Lands—

I am under some Apprehensions about my Office—The Assembly have a plan in Agitation to give it original Jurisdiction & tax it highly & prevent my practice as a Lawyer in the County Courts—I should rather call it a plan of some Gen<sup>t</sup> of ye Law in the House—as Nothing but private Interest or a Degree of Enmity not easy to be accounted for could have raised ye Idea—I do not expect that ye measure will be carried thro—It is not even pretended that my practice is at all injurious to ye public but only that it may give me an Opportunity or getting more Business than some other Gent<sup>n</sup>. Such Argument I trust will never be thought Sufficient by a House of Assembly of Pennsylvania to say that I shall not make money in any honest way that does not interfere with my Office & Duty to ye publick



—If however it should be carried against me—I shall be under the Necessity of resigning my Office. This will of Course reduce my Income to so small a Sum that I must at first live with great Oeconomy & shall not be able to take my Brother; my principal Design in it wo<sup>d</sup> also be abortive which wo<sup>d</sup> be when he was qualified to afford him some Employment in it as a Deputy. This plan must be kept a profound Secret. I was in great hopes of being able to do something for him in that way—If I lose my Office it will not be in my Power—My Reason for chusing rather to give up my Office than my practice is that my Business as an Atty wo<sup>d</sup> be constantly increasing & I should be an independent Man—but in ye other office they wo<sup>d</sup> be always for cutting off my advantages I sho<sup>d</sup> become a totally dependent Man—Betsy joins me in Love to my Mother Mr. & M<sup>rs</sup> Patterson & my Brothers & Sisters, I sho<sup>d</sup> be very happy to know ye State of their Health. The Town is very sickly.

Y<sup>r</sup> affect & dutiful son

E Burd.

D<sup>r</sup> Morgan has an Account of several Sums of Money that were paid to you by the Officers who subscribed an Agreement to endeavour to procure Lands on the Ohio. If there were any such Monies paid to you it will be proper for you to shew in what manner it was applied & if any still remains in your hands undisposed of.

Ph. 9 March 1785.

Dear & honoured Sir—

I have just received your favor of yr 19<sup>t</sup> feb<sup>r</sup>—I think if you could get £100 for your Virg<sup>n</sup> Rights it would be so much Saved out of ye fire—as I am convinced it will never be worth a farthing—some such Words as these might be made use of—all my Rights Claim Property, or Demand whatsoever if any Such I



have to any Lands in America by Virtue of ye Procl<sup>a</sup> of George 3<sup>d</sup> King of G. Britain &c dated in ye Year 1763 also to the Lands surveyed by Capt. Wm. Thompson under ye sd Procl<sup>a</sup> to any Use part<sup>i</sup> described in this Deed—

Mr. Kern has not called on me, I will keep the paper some little time by me to shew him if he calls & then send them to you.

I herewith send to your Care alone a pair of Breiches & pair of Stockings for John Paul.

I beg my Love to all ye family & am D. Sir,  
Your affect & Dutiful Son  
E Burd.

Col James Burd

The C<sup>r</sup> of Dauphin is agreed upon—  
the Town is to be at Harris's ferry  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Graydon Son of Mrs. Graydon  
is prot<sup>r</sup>—Mr. Joseph Montgomery I believe  
will be Recorder & Register.

Philad<sup>a</sup> 17 March 1786.

Dear & honoured Sir—

Circumstances have happened since writing my last Letter that make me wish to have my Brother Jo here as soon as possible—Be pleased therefore, to send for him as soon as you can Conveniently after Receipt of this Letter—Mr. Yeates will Settle his Board & Schooling at y<sup>e</sup> next Court as usual—You can send a Servant & Horses with him to Lancaster so as to be there on a Sunday or Monday Evening, in order that he may be ready for y<sup>e</sup> Stage which Sets off from Lancaster on Tuesday morning early for Philad.

We shall have a great deal of Trouble with . . . .  
He found that ye Line dividing Dauphin & Lancaster Counties did not take in his furnace as he thought it did & got a Pet<sup>n</sup> signd by 148 people to have y<sup>e</sup> Line altered & to run along y<sup>e</sup> South Mountain along ye Lines of Lebanon & Heidleberg Townships so as to di-





vide ye furnace from ye forge, putting one of them in Laner & ye other in Dauphin Coy.

I had notice of it & presented a Counter Petn. on which we have had a Meeting before a Committee of ye House & I am in great hopes that he will not gain his point—His Object was to have ye large Estate at a Valuation because a Jury of Lanc<sup>r</sup> Co<sup>ty</sup> could not take ye Estate in another Co<sup>ty</sup> into their Confid<sup>e</sup> & then to have ye furnace Estate valued also because a Jury of Dauphin County could not take the forge Estate into Confid<sup>e</sup> & then he as elder Son would be able to take both Estates as a Valuation—

Report says that Mr. Yeates has executed an Inquis<sup>n</sup> of forcible entry & Detainer respecting ye forge that he has been put in Poss<sup>n</sup> & has taken the Books to Lan<sup>e</sup> I hope it is true as it is a matter of great Consequence to ye Children—

Betsy expect's every day to be confined but matters are so arranged that We can entertain Jo without much Inconvenience—I beg my kindest Respects to my Brothers & Sisters—Tell Jimmy I have bot him some valuable Lands in N. Cuningham District of w<sup>h</sup> I will give him Information in my next.

I am D Sir,

Your affect & dutiful

Son,

E. Burd.

James Burd Esquire  
Tinian

12 April 1786.

Dear & honoured Sir—

I have the pleasure to inform you that on Thursday last Betsy brought me a fine Girl & is much better than she usually has been on such Occasions—She begs her kindest love to you & y<sup>e</sup> family—We shall call our little one Sarah—

As my Brother Jo is not yet Come to town he had



better remain at Carlisle 'till after y<sup>e</sup> Spring Circuit—I expect to be at Tinian abt y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> or 21<sup>st</sup> May—y<sup>e</sup> Court at Carlisle will be y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>d</sup> May—

I should wish my Brother Jemmy wo<sup>d</sup> come to Lancaster at ye time of the Co<sup>ty</sup> Court there & we will endeavour to settle his arrangement for ye ensuing Summer. Mr. Cuningham will set off about y<sup>e</sup> Middle of May—I have bought Jemmy 4 Tracts of Land one of them is a River Tract No. 8 in y<sup>e</sup> middle of Cayathates old Town on y<sup>e</sup> Allegheny about 6 miles from Fort Pitt, another a little back of it—a 3d on ye River about 3 miles from ye ft & a fourth also near ye River, I got them very cheap & believe it is a pretty little Estate—There is a very fine Spring in No. 8—I could hardly get it as other people had their Eye also on it—

I beg my Love to by Sisters & Brother.

I am D. Sr.

Your affectionate  
& dutiful Son,  
Edw. Burd.

James Burd Esq<sup>r</sup>  
Tinian

Reading August 11th 1786

Dear & honoured Sir

I inclose you a rough Draft of a will which if agreeably to your Intentions you will please to Copy in your own hand & execute in presence of 4 reputable witnesses—

There is only one new Idea in it since our Conversation which Mr. Yeates & I on talking the Matter over thought there would be propriety in adding—which respects your affairs in nothing—How your own family are there Situate we know not—Whether their Circumstances are not reduced & whether they have not been under ye Necessity of intrenching upon what might legally be considered as your property. To distress them would be a Measure repugnant to every feeling I



possess—To assist them if in my power would be my greatest pride without injury to those who have more immediate Claims upon me—but an Attack upon that family might be impossible to be prevented if the property was to be divided among a great many branches of our family here—It would therefore perhaps be more advisable to put the management of that business wholly in my power to Act in it according to Circumstances—If any thing will ever be had from that quarter it wo<sup>d</sup> put it in my power (in Case any of our own family should be unfortunate) to afford them greater Assistance than I should otherwise be able to do—I intend to endeavour to gain some Intelligence respecting ye family soon—This Idea respecting ye Estate in Scotland took its rise intirely from Mr. Yeates—If however it should not be agreeable to your Opinion ye Clause may be left out.

We have been thinking about ye expected proposals of Mr. Hubley to my Sister Peggy—We think M<sup>r</sup> Hubley possessed of a great deal of Merit both as to his general Conduct in life & Industry & good sense tho he has not had all ye advantages of a liberal Education. He appears also to have a mild & easy Temper & doubt not he would make Peggy a good Husband. If he is agreeable to Peggy It will then be a duty incumbent on you to know his Situation & prospects—He should not think of marrying her unless from his Business or pres<sup>t</sup> State of property he is capable of Maintaining her without Assistance from you & it would be Right to inform him that altho you are possessed of some property which will fall to your Children at some future time yet it will not admit of your giving away any portions of it with any kind of Justice to yourself & those Children who are to be maintained by you. If such an Event should take place perhaps Mr. Yeates & I might ad [torn] small matter to purchase Cloathes Bedding &





some few Necessaries & I suppose it will not be convenient for you to advance any thing more—

It will be very well to shew the Will to Mr. Yeates before it is executed & then after Execution to send it inclosed in a Letter to Uncle Shippen to be kept—

I hope you got safe home without any Accident—I heard that you returned on Tuesday.

I beg my Love to my Brothers & Sisters—& am

Dear Sir,

Your very affectionate Son,

Edw. Burd.

*P. S.* Mr. Patterson told me that upon Inquiry he found that ye Mill could not be purchased for a smaller Sum than £3000—that he looked upon it to be not worth more than £1700 & has therefore Dropt all thoughts & intends to continue in his present way till some advantageous Bargain offers by which delay too he will be able to receive his Monies & be better able to make a purchase—I think it is best to purpose to Stoner to run ye line backwards & forwards—If you have ye description Jemmy could do it himself & make the Ditch on the line which will be a lasting Evidence for both parties—& I would have a good sizeable Tree planted at ye lower Corner in presence of both parties & of witnesses.

James Burd Esquire

Tinian



PENNSYLVANIA PENSIONERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY MRS. HARRY ROGERS AND MRS. A. H. LANE

(Continued from page 45.)

*January 9, 1785.* To GEORGE ENGLISH, late a Private of the fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about twenty six years—that he was wounded at the Paoli in the head Shoulders and Arm in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of five Dollars Per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To NICHOLAS BEASAW late of the — Pennsylvania Regiment, aged sixty six years, that he was wounded in the Service of the United States, which renders him incapable of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN RUDDEAU late a Private of the — Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about fifty five Years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field on account of old Age and Infirmities contracted in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JAMES McCONE late a Corporal of the seventh Pennsylvania Regiment aged about twenty seven Years, that he was wounded at the Battle of German-



town in October 1777 in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To WILLIAM McDUGAL late of the fifth Pennsylvania regiment aged about fifty four Years, that he was wounded in the Leg at Bound Brook in the State of New Jersey on the seventeenth day of April 1777 in an Action with the Enemy in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled to get a livelihood by labor, the Court do allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month to be paid him, agreeable to the Act aforesaid.

To JAMES GLOVER late a Corporal of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment—aged about forty one years—that he was wounded in his Side in the Service of the United States, which disables him in a great degree from getting a livelihood by Labor. The Court allow him a Pension of three dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To CHRISTOPHER SHRINER late a Private in the first South Carolina Regiment, aged about twenty six years—that he received a Wound in his Thigh at Savannah in the year 1779, in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To GEORGE PARKER late a Private of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about twenty four Years, that he received a hurt in his Leg in erecting hutts at James's Island in South Carolina, in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court allow him a Pension of three Dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To GARRETT FEGAN late a Private in the federal Regiment, under the Command of Colonel Harmer





aged about fifty three years—that he received a Rupture at Fort McIntosh in August 1785 in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of Three Dollars per Month, to be paid him, as aforesaid.

To GEORGE STEWART late of the ——— Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about twenty four Years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty &c on account of a Wound which he received in the Thigh in the Service of the United States, whereby &c the Court do allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To LAWRENCE BROOKS late a Quarter Master Sergeant of the ——— Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about thirty Years—that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit &c on account of divers Wounds, which he received in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled &c. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To LEWIS MEYERS, late a Sailor on Board of the Hancock Galley aged about thirty nine Years—that he received a Wound by a Cannon Ball from the Enemy on Board the said Galley in November 1777, in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a livelihood by labor, the Court do allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To MICHAEL McONALLY late a Gunner of Colonel Proctor's Regiment of Artillery, aged about fifty Years—that he lost his right Eye and almost the Sight of the other and was ruptured in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pen-



sion of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

TO JAMES GALLANT late a Private of the twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about thirty four Years, that he was wounded at the Battle of Germantown on the fourth of October 1777, whereby he lost his Arm in the Service of the United States, which disables him &c. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

TO ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, late a Marine on Board the Frigate Trumbull, aged about twenty three Years—that he was wounded in the Knee in an Engagement between the said Frigate and the British Frigate Iris off the Capes of Delaware in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled to procure a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

TO ROBERT LETFORD late a Drummer in the first Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about twenty three years—that he was wounded in his right Arm on the twenty eighth day of June 1778, at the Battle of Monmouth, in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled of getting a Livelihood by Labor, the Court do therefore allow him a Pension of three dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

TO HENRY CONCKLE, late a Matross of Colonel Proctors Regiment of Artillery aged about forty seven Years—that he was wounded in his Leg at the Battle of Brandywine in September 1777, in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of three Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

*January 12, 1786.* THE PETITION of Peter Ripley and Mary his Wife in behalf of Thomas and James





Walter, Minor Children of Thomas Walter the Elder deceased was read Setting forth "that they are the next friends of Thomas and James Walter, Minors, and the Orphan children of Thomas Walter and Margaret his Wife." That the said Thomas Walter, the Elder died in the Military Service of the Country, in August 1779: and that John Nicholson Esquire, Comptroller General of this State, has certified, that he will settle the depreciation of the said Thomas Walter's pay and deliver it to the Guardian of his children as soon as such shall be appointed by the Orphans Court.

*February 18, 1786.* To WILLIAM HONNEYMAN Gentleman, late a Lieutenant in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about twenty seven years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field on Account of Wounds which he received in his Chin and right Shoulder in an Action with the British at Iron Hill in the Year 1777 in the Service of the United States whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a Livelihood by Labor. The Court further find, that his Pay as Lieutenant whilst in the Service of the United States was Twenty Six Dollars and two Thirds of a Dollar. The Court do therefore adjudge that he is entitled to a Pension of thirteen dollars and One Third of a Dollar per Month to be paid him agreeable to the Act of General Assembly aforesaid.

To ALEXANDER SHAW late a Corporal of the fourth Pennsylvania Regiment aged about thirty three years—that he was wounded near Brunswick in the State of New Jersey in his Hip, in the Service of the United States, and is otherwise afflicted, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a Livelihood by





labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of three dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To HENDERSON WRIGHT late a Private in the ——— Pennsylvania regiment—aged about ——— years, that he was wounded at White Marsh in the Leg in November 1777 in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of Two Dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN QUICK late a Private in Capt. W<sup>m</sup> Gray's Company of the fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about forty five Years, that he was discharged from his said Regiment in the Year 1779 on Account of a Wound which he received at the Battle of Monmouth in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree rendered incapable from getting a Livelihood by Labor. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of two Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN COCHLIN late a Private in Captain Weavers Company of the tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about seventy one Years—that he was discharged from the same Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field on account of old Age and other Infirmities contracted in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of two dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JAMES SHERIDAN late a Private of the eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about fifty four years, that he was discharged from the same on the eleventh of June 1783 as unfit for further duty &c, on account of a Wound which he received at German-



town in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of Three dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To WILLIAM MURRAY late a Private in Captain McClellan's Company of Colonel Atlees Battalion, aged about twenty eight Years, that he was wounded at Long Island and afterwards at the Green Springs in Virginia in his Ancles in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by Labor. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of two Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To CHRISTIAN NAUGHLE late a Private of the tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and last from thence transferred to the third Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about twenty five years, that he was wounded at the Block house on the North River Side in his left Arm in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by Labor. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of two dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN STRUMP, late a Private of the third Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about twenty seven Years—that he was discharged from his said Regiment in January 1781 on account of Wounds which he received in both his Legs at the Battle of Germantown and Monmouth in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of two dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To BATLAS COLLINS late a Private in Colonel Proctors Regiment of Artillery, aged about thirty four Years—that he was discharged from his said Regiment on the thirteenth of May 1779 on account of a Wound which he received at the Battle of Monmouth in his Left Leg, in the Service of the United States, whereby





he is in a great degree disabled from getting a Livelihood by labor. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of two dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

TO HARMENIUS THORNTON late a Private in Colonel Proctors Regiment of Artillery aged about forty years—that he was hurt at the Battle of Germantown by a Cannon run over him in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by labor, the Court allow him a Pension of two dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

TO JACOB ERWIN late a Private of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment aged about thirty four years—that he was wounded at Fort Independence at York Island in his right hand and through his Body in the Service of the United States whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a Livelihood by Labor. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of two dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

TO JOHN PURCELL late a Private of the eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about forty one Years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit &c, on account of a Wound which he received in his Shoulder at the Battle of Brandywine, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a Livelihood by labor. The Court do therefore allow him a Pension of two Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

TO THOMAS CARRAGHAN late a Private of the Seventh Battalion of Chester County Militia, aged about sixty one years—that he was wounded the Night before the Battle of Brandywine while on Detachment, by the Enemy's Light horse, and as he fell was trampled under the Horses feet, and brused all over in the Service of the United States, whereby he is rendered mis-





erable during life, and unable to get a livelihood by Labor. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To NICHOLAS COPPLE late a Private in Colonel Proctors Regiment of Artillery aged about fifty four Years, that he lost his Eye Sight at the Battle of Germantown, and was at the same time wounded in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of two Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To PETER QUECHER late a Private of the eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about twenty eight Years, that he received a Wound in a fight against the Savages above Tioga in the Service of the United States, and was discharged on account of the same Wound in the year 1780, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of two Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN GREEN late a Private of the eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment aged about fifty Years, that he was disabled by fatigues and Ruptures in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled of getting a Livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of One dollar per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOHN STIED late a Private in the eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about forty one years, that he was wounded at the Paoli in the head and Body, in the Service of the United States, and was discharged on the Sixth of May 1780 on account of the same Wounds, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a Livelihood by Labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of four Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To WILLIAM RITCHIE late a Matross of Artillery be-



longing to the floating Batteries, Commanded by Captain William Brown, that he was blinded by the Powder springing in his Eyes from a Cannon on the twenty seventh of November 1777 in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of four dollars, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To DAVID CROWLEY late a Private in the second Pennsylvania Regiment and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about thirty five Years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the first of November 1783 as unfit for further duty &c on Account of a Wound which he received at Elizabeth Town in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree rendered incapable of getting a Livelihood by Labor. The Court therefore allow him a Pension of Three dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To ARCHIBALD HANNAH, late a Private in the Pennsylvania Artillery Regiment and thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about — years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field on Account of a Wound in his Ankle received by the Attack on the Bergen Block house in New Jersey, in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a Livelihood by Labor. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To PETER WERNER late a Private in the fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about sixty three years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field on account of a Wound in the Knee and Leg received near Brunswick in the State of New Jersey in the Service of the United States, whereby he is a





great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court allow him a Pension of four dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To ANGUS McKIEVER late a Private of the third Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about twenty seven Years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit for further duty either in the field or in the Garrison on account of . . . received in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month, to be paid him as aforesaid.

To JOSEPH CLUTTERBOCK late a Private in the fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about thirty six years, that he was wounded at Fort Washington in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of two Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To PATRICK ROCH, late a Private in the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment aged about forty five Years, that he was wounded at Bangats hill in the Thigh by a Box Shot, in the Service of the United States, and was discharged in the year 1783 on account whereof he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of two Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To PHILIP WARNER, late a Private of the Third Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids aged about Thirty three Years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit &c on account of a Wound which he received in his Arm at Fort Washington in the Service of the United States, which disables him in a great degree of getting a livelihood by Labor. The Court therefore





allow him a Pension of two dollars to be paid as aforesaid.

To JACOB HARTMAN, late a Private of the eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about thirty five years, that he was wounded at the Battle of Brandywine in the Knee in the Service of the United States, and was discharged in the year 1777 on account of said Wound, whereby he is disabled of getting a Livelihood by Labor. The Court allow him a Pension of five dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

To MICHAEL DUFFY late a Private in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, and thence transferred to the Regiment of Invalids, aged about thirty three Years, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the sixteenth of September 1781, as unfit for further duty either in the Garrison or in the field on account of . . . in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court allow him a Pension of two Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid.

*March 13, 1786.* To THOMAS MOORE late a Private in the first Pennsylvania regiment, and from thence transferred to the Regt. of Invalids, that he was discharged from the same as unfit for further duty either in the field or in the Garrison on account of a Wound received in the Service of the United States, whereby he is disabled of getting a livelihood by Labor. The Court allow him a Pension of five Dollars per Month to be paid him agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

To JOHN LASCUM late a Private in the fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, and from thence transferred to the regiment of Invalids, that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment as unfit &c on account of the Loss of his Toes occasioned by frost whilst in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great



degree disabled from getting a Livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of two Dollars per Month to be paid him agreeable to the Act of Assembly aforesaid and to commence from the day of the date of the Certificate.

To JOHN SCHWAGER late a Private in the — Pennsylvaniam Regiment, and from thence transferred to the regiment of Invalids that he was discharged from the said Invalid Regiment on the thirteenth day of August 1782 as unfit &c on account of a Hurt received in his Hip whilst on duty in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled &c. The Court allow him a Pension of three Dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid, and commencing from the day of the date of his Certificate.

To BARNEY MCGUIRE late a Private in the first Pennsylvaniam Regiment, that he was wounded in his Thigh at the Battle of Germantown in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled from getting a livelihood by labor. The Court do allow him a Pension of Three dollars per Month to be paid him as aforesaid, to commence from the day of the date of the Certificate.

To JOHN LANE late a Private of the second Pennsylvaniam Regiment, that he received a hurt and Rupture by lifting a large Stone at the Building of Fort Putnam in the Service of the United States, whereby he is in a great degree disabled. The Court allow him a Pension of two Dollars per Month commencing from the day of the Certificate to be paid him as aforesaid.

To FREDERICK WILT, THOMAS MONDAY, GEORGE GRACE, JOHN BATTERSBY, WILLIAM COOK, CHARLES WARRINGTON, PAUL SIMPLE, severally Privates late of the Pennsylvaniam Line, and ELIHU REYNOLDS late a Mariner in the State Navy, that they have been severally wounded in the Service of the United States, whereby they are



in a great degree disabled of getting a livelihood by labor. The Court therefore allow a Pension of two Dollars each to Frederick Wilt, Thomas Monday, George Grace, John Battersby, William Cook, Paul Simple and Charles Warrington and to Elihu Reynolds the Sum of Three Dollars per Month to be paid to them agreeable to the first above recited act of Assembly. All which said Pensions respectively to commence from the day of their respective Certificates.

(To be continued.)





## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

PETITION TO DIVIDE THE LANDS OF SARAH, WIDOW OF LUKE WATSON  
OF DELAWARE.

To the Worshipfull Justices of the Orphans Court now holden In and for Kent County upon Delaware.

The Petition of Dogood Painter and Luke Shields, and Adam Fisher and Lidia his Wife.

Humbly Sheweth,

That whereas Luke Watson late of Sussex County deceased, died seized in his Demesne as of Fee of a Tract of Land called Hunting Quarter lying in Kent County aforesaid laid out But & Surveyed to him for Fifteen Hundred Acres or thereabouts by Virtue of a Warrant bearing date the 21<sup>st</sup> day of y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> month Anno Domini 1681—and he by his last Will bearing date the 6<sup>th</sup> day of Septemb<sup>r</sup> Anno Dom 1705, after other Legacys therein bequeathed Devised all the Residue of his Estate real & personal to his Wife Sarah and his Daughter Mary Watson equally to be divided & which s<sup>d</sup> Devise the said Land was included having never been before disposed of by the said Testator. After the death of the said Testator the said Sarah sold her One moiety of the said Land to Berkly Cod and Mary his Wife to which Mary the said Moiety, after the death of the said Berkly Cod Descended remained by Survivorship, and after her Death the same descended to her Grand-Daughter and heir at Law Mary the Wife of William Till Gent<sup>l</sup> between whom and the Heirs of the said Sarah partition was made & Agreed, in manner following (to wit) the Upper Moiety of the said Tract to the Heirs of the said Sarah, and the lower Moiety or half part thereof to the said Heir of Mary Cod, afterwards sold to Andrew White. And whereas the said Sarah Watson on or about the year of Our Lord Seventeen Hundred & Eight died Intestate Seized of One undivided Moiety of the said Tract of Land by whose death the same descended to her Children (Viz<sup>t</sup>) Two Fourth parts thereof to her eldest Son John Painter, And One Fourth part to her Son Richard Painter and the One other fourth part Residue thereof to her son Thomas Painter; according to the Laws of this Government.

And whereas Richard, Second Son of the said Sarah by his last Will devised his part of the said Land to his Wife Margret and his Son Dogood Painter your Petit<sup>r</sup>, and the said Margret, wife of the said Richard, died Intestate whereby her one Eighth part of the S<sup>d</sup> Moiety of the said Land called Hunting Quarter descended to her only Son & heir Luke Shields Your Petitioner.

And whereas Thomas the Third Son of the said Sarah died Intestate and Left only Two Daughters to wit Lidia the wife of Adam Fisher, and Mary the Wife of Peter Hopham, to whom the death of their said Father, His said fourth part of the Moiety of the said Land descended. And whereas there has never been any partition or Division of the said Sarah Watson's Moiety of the said Land between the Heirs of the said Sarah, or their heirs or Assigns, but the same hath been hitherto holden in Common, and undivided. And Two Fourth parts of the said Moiety of the said Land pertains to the Heirs & Representatives of the



afs<sup>d</sup> John Painter to have in Severalty: And One Eighth part thereof to yo<sup>r</sup> Petitioner Dogood Painter as Devised as afs<sup>d</sup> of his Father Richard as afs<sup>d</sup> and One Eighth part to your Petitioner Luke Shields Son of Margret . . . late Wife & devisee of her said Husband Richard Painter, as heir of his said Mother: And One other Fourth part of the said Moiety residue to Adam Fisher and Lidia his Wife (in Right of the said Lidia) and to Peter Hopham and Mary his Wife (in Right of the said Mary) to Each one Moiety of the said Fourth part as Daughters and Coheirs of Thomas Painter afs<sup>d</sup> to be held in Severalty.

Therefore YOR Petitioners Humbly pray that your Worships would please to appoint, Five Sufficient Freeholders under such Qualifications as the Law directs (they or any Three of them) to make Division of the said upper Moiety of the said Tract of Land called Hunting Quarter, between the said Heirs and Representatives of the afs<sup>d</sup> John Painter, Richard Painter and Thomas Painter (Sons of the said Sarah Watson) according to the Directions purport and Intent of the Act of Assembly in such case lately made and provided, to be held in Severalty.

And the said Adam Fisher and Lidia his Wife, One of the Daughters & Coheirress (with Mary the Wife of Peter Hopham, another Daughter & Coheirress) of the afs<sup>d</sup> Thomas Painter. ALLSO Humbly pray That the said Five Freeholders or some others in like manner to be qualified: may be appointed to make Division of that Fourth part of the said Moiety of the Land afs<sup>d</sup> which may be allotted to them as heirs of their said Father: Between them the said Adam Fisher & Lidia his Wife in Right of the said Lidia, and the said Peter Hopham and Mary his Wife in Right of the said Mary to be held by them in Severalty, and the Heirs & Assigns of the said Lidia and Mary respectively.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound  
Shall ever pray &

The within Petition being Considered by the Court is Granted and thereupon the Court Appointed Peter Galloway, John Brinckle & Thomas Clark Esq<sup>rs</sup>, Doct<sup>r</sup> Spencer Cole & Joseph Dowding or any three of them who are to Go up on the Lands within mentioner and make an Equal Division and Distribution of the Lands within mentioned between the parties within named according to the Directions, true Intent and meaning of the Act of Assembly within named and pursuant to the prayers of the Pet<sup>rs</sup>. And at the same time the persons afs<sup>d</sup> were Quallified according to the Act of Assembly af<sup>sd</sup>—William Killin is appointed Surveyor to run & plot the Lines on the Divisions afs<sup>d</sup>.

February 24<sup>th</sup> 1747.

(Test.) Nicholas Ridgely, Clk.

(On the back of the petition is endorsed the following:)

ORPHANS COURT Feb: 24, 1747.

Petet<sup>n</sup> or Bill of Dogood  
Painter, Luke Shields, Adam  
Fisher & Peter Hopham &  
their Wives for, the Division  
of Sarah Watson' Lands  
all Recorded together with  
the Return of s<sup>d</sup> Division  
and Plott & Cer<sup>ts</sup> thereof  
In y<sup>e</sup> afs<sup>d</sup> Orphans Court  
Dockett, & allso in the  
Orphans Court Record  
Book, pages 90:91 & 92  
all at large.

N. R. Clk.



REV. JOHN FREDERICK ERNST'S ACCOUNT OF HIS REMOVAL FROM PENNSYLVANIA TO NEW YORK, IN NOVEMBER OF 1791.—[Original in the Manuscript Division, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

1791. November 1-2. Busy with packing.

November 3. Vendue at Kutztown—many visitors—Deacons' brought money—very busy about moving and talking about the house.

November 4. Baptized a child for a traveller to Claverack—busy packing, loading, selling the house and settling with people.

November 5. Packed and loaded, settled, sold boards, &c.—the wagon started in the afternoon—I had to ride post haste on a heavy trotter to G. to preach. Reifsnnyder and Hottenstein present—went with Haupt to And. Troesler—edifying discourse till 12 at night (lost my hat case)—Goll fetched me—married Deisher—slept at Golls.

November 6. Mrs. Troesler's heart opening and farewell—Mrs. Jacob Groins and the old woman's farewell. Lodged at Buskirk's, he paid me Mrs. Ritt's money and gave me advice.

November 7. Jacob Buskirk conducted me till day—stoped at Schroeder's, married Mrs. Shilp—met Mrs. Ernst—travelled with Huber, bid farewell to Raub's, Mush and Ihrig's—refreshed at Britelmunn's, Hibler's came, parted at the mill.

November 8. Many upbraidings in Conference—dined at Mrs. Bartels, Graff absent—stayed at Werly's tavern—concerned for the wagon.

November 9. Travelled to Bound Brook—dined at Marsh's—had rainy weather—arrived safe at Elizabethpoint.

November 10. Unloaded in the ferry boat—left Barbara and my friends whom I gave the amount of my salary. Sailed with a fine breeze in about two hours to New York—went to Kunze—was very much embarrassed about a vessel for Hudson—greatly rejoiced in seeing Justus v. Hoesen and Houser who just arrived a few hours after me, as I was going to agree with an Albany skipper—unloaded and put our goods in Mrs. Sebring and van Wykes store. Lodging at D. Kunze.

November 11. Went to Edmund Prior's and fetched clean clothes.

November 12. Wrote to Busker at Hudson, settled with Prior—sent the horse and chair away with Mr. Houser.

November 13, Sunday. A.M. preached with order and propriety, Kunze p.m. to the purpose—myself in the evening with vivacity—Kunze gave thanks and seemed to be satisfied, v. Hoesen in church a.m. and p.m.

November, 14. Stayed at home, wrote from dictation. Hard gale of wind with rain.

November, 16. Prepared for departure.

November, 17. A.M. busy in fitting out and buying—visited the shop-keeper on Broad street—3 p.m. left the wharf at New York. D. Kunze shewed me many kindnesses, gave me and the children some good books. Came to an anchor in ye North river facing the city, in which a fire broke out. Caught cold by pulling off my boots.

November, 18. All hands seasick—a.m. came 7 miles to Bull's ferry—p.m. 9 miles to Dobb's ferry.

November, 19. Anchored in Haverstraw Bay 20 miles and came as far up as Anthony's Nose 9 miles—Saw Stony Point. In the evening made prayers and had singing—in these days several religious disputes with Younglove and Thomas Frothingham, Capt. Hathaway and others.

November 20, Sunday. Cold frosty weather—from Anthony's Nose to West Point 5 miles, from West Point to new Poughkeepsy 23 miles. Our crew and company diverted themselves with going on shore and oystering on a oyster boat. I got a prodigious cold.

November, 21. Anchored at Stouberg's landing 8 miles, high sea, rainy weather—some went off by land.

November, 22. I went on shore in order to get provisions with J. v. Hoesen.





November, 23. A.M. 9 clock came to the wharf—broke a new chair—breakfast at Mr. v. Hoese's—got some of the goods on shore, got some flesh wounds in consequence—Tea canister got stolen—p.m. came to my house and slept on the floor up stairs.

November, 24-27. More goods on shore—fixing my things—wrote to D. Kunze and Meyer.

November, 28-30. Still fixing things myself and repairing. Mrs. Bunker helped us a good deal.

OLD SCHOOL DAYS.—Col. Joseph Willcox contributes from his MSS. the following, which illustrates the school system of 1826, when local schools were built by churches or private citizens. There was a public school law for poor children, but it was never put in full operation. Not until 1834 was the general public school law adopted, and it was largely framed by Dr. Geo. Smith of Delaware county.

*"Delaware County, ss :*

TO JOHN WILLCOX, ASSESSOR OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CONCORD, DELAWARE COUNTY:

Your are hereby required to inform the Parents of the following children that they are at liberty to send them to the most convenient School for one year from this date, free of expense, to wit:

<i>Children</i>		<i>Parents</i>
Isaac Chaffant	8 yrs	Jesse Chaffant
Sarah Pyle	7	Israel Pyle
Jeromi Baldwin	9	Wm. Baldwin
Peter Galena	8 }	John Galena
John Galena	11 }	
Rebecca Griffith	6	John Griffith
Elizabeth Peirce	10	Orphan
Evan Evans	8	George Evans
Joshua Kirk	9	Mary Bradley
Robert Congleton	9	John Congleton
Worrall Pyle	7	Moses Pyle

April 17, 1826.

Also to send a list of the names of the Children aforesaid to the Teachers of Schools within your Township, to be taught at the expense of Delaware County.

(signed) Edw. Hunter }  
James Sill } Commissioners.

PARTIAL LIST OF OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY  
CONFINED IN THE WALNUT STREET JAIL, JANUARY-MAY, 1778.—

*January:*—Ensign John Whiteman, German Regiment, Penna.

John Cordell, Chaplain, 11 Virginia Line.

Capt. John Poulson, 9 do.

Capt.-Lieut. Jonathan Brewer, Penna. Artillery, Col. Proctor.

Lieut. John LaFaver, 34 Battalion Maryland Militia, captured at Germantown.

Capt. Robert Higgins, 8 Virginia Line.

Capt. Oliver Clark, 1 Rhode Island, captured at Fort Mercer.

Lieut. Samuel Waples, 9 Virginia, captured at Germantown. Escaped dressed as a Quaker.

Col. Persifor Frazer, 5 Penna. Line.

Col. John Hannum,

Col. Marbury,



*February:* Peletiah Webster.

Col. Coats,  
Major Giles,  
Capt. Swift,

*May:* Lieut. Thomas Martin, 9 Virginia Line.

Capt. George Gilchrist.	9	do.
Major Levin Joynes,	11	do.
Lieut. Thomas Parker,	2	do.
Major Oliver Fowls,	12	do.
John Miller,	12	do.
William Roe,	12	do.
Isaac Jackson,	12	do.
James Haggerty,	12	do.
Edward Galls,	12	do.

Edward McDonald, 10 Maryland.

William Plack, 4 do.

Elijah Thurston, Artillery.

Daniel Dolby, 3 Maryland.

Hugh McCloud, do.

Andrew Accut, do.

Christian Phells, do.

Nicholas Coleman, Penna. State Regiment.

William McCarmel, 1 Penna. Line.

John Hunter, 2 New Jersey.

William Clarke, do.

John Lee, do.

John Baird, Cumberland Co. Militia.

William Baird, do.

William Kelly, do.

Oliver Dorman,

Smith Sneed,

Charles Sneed,

Ziba Witherall,

John Nichols,

Samuel Geddes,

John Cady,

Sergt. William Drummond.

The foregoing names have been obtained from the correspondence of Commissary of Prisoners Bradford.

DEATH OF REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, M.A.—Died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., August 22, 1917, the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M.A., the well-known historian and genealogist. He was born in Catonsville, Md., February 18, 1837, the third child of Hon. Edwin Parsons and Elizabeth (Hause) Hayden, and was educated at St. Timothy's Military College in Maryland, and Kenyon College, Ohio, receiving from the latter the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1880. For some years he was engaged in business in Baltimore and in Philadelphia, and in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate army and served to December 1864. On his discharge he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church in June, 1867, and after serving as rector of churches in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, on November 1, 1879, became assistant rector of St. Stephen's P.E. Church, Wilkes-Barre, which position he held until his death. He was the author of many historical, biographical and genealogical works; was the corresponding secretary and librarian of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and a member of various historical and scientific societies, among them the historical societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Kansas, Buffalo, Western Pennsylvania, American Historical



Association, Southern Historical Society, New England Hist. Gen. Society, Dauphin County Historical Society, Anthropological Society of Washington, Maryland Academy of Science, Archaeological and Numismatic Society of New York, Philadelphia Numismatic and Antiquarian Society; member and chaplain of the Military Order of Foreign Wars in Pennsylvania; of the Naval Order of Pennsylvania; the Pennsylvania Society of War of 1812; an officer of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; member of the Colonial Wars of Pennsylvania, and of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati. Since 1885 he was one of the examining chaplains of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania, and also honorable secretary of the Church House, London, England. For thirty-three years he was an active Free Mason and an honorary member of Lodge No. 60, F. & A. M. of Pennsylvania.

LETTER OF ALFRED M. BARBOUR TO ROGER A. PRYOR, 1860.—[From Collection of Col. K. Schoonover, Trenton, N. J.]

*Private & Confidential.*

Harpers Ferry, Va.

April 2nd, 1860.

Dear Pryor

I see that Congress has under consideration a bill to change the Superintendency of the Armories from Civil to Military men. I don't care a baubee personally how it terminates. Indeed it would probably be better for me to leave here and get into a more active field. But I fear that possibly some (who do not know me) may be disposed to cast censure upon me because of the Brown raid—or rather old Brown's temporary success here. I was not here but was at the Springfield Armory under orders from the Dept at Washington. Had I been here, I could have done no good. Old Brown would have taken Gen. Scott if he had been here. A military man could have done nothing more than a civilian, unless there had been a corps of soldiers under him. A military man would only have been a more valuable hostage and would have been taken from bed, as Col. Washington was and as I would have been, had I been here. It is ridiculous to talk about it, as if the presence of a military man would have awed old Brown.

The Armory was under the same watch it had been for years—it was a continuation of the Watch Organization of Military Superintendents. You know we have now only two Armories. They are under Civil Supervision. But we have about thirty Arsenals. They are under *Military* Supervision. The record will show that on the 17th October last, and at this day, the Arsenals under *Military* men were not and are not as well provided with Watchmen as the two Armories under *Civilians*. If you doubt it, call on the Secretary of War to know how they are guarded. These Arsenals all have a vast amount of public property in them—many of them as much as the Armories. It is nonsense and it is mean to attempt to place the Armories under Military men for purposes of *protection* when the Military men are not guarding the posts they *already hold* (viz. the Arsenals), as well as the civilians are guarding the Armories. I do not intend to write any argument or enter into any as to which system is the best. I don't care a copper about it one way or the other. I don't know which you prefer nor would I desire to influence your opinion or action. But from our long friendship and old association I can ask you (as I have no voice on your floor) to shield my character and reputation as to my duties here. My course has the unqualified sanction of the Department—and even the Ordnance Officers have the highest confidence and warmest regard for me. They, of course, prefer *Military Men*, but of all civilians, I believe, they would choose none over me, for this Armory. As to my action about Guarding the Armory, it is clear and clean.

I don't want you to consider me as begging you to hold me in my





place. I don't care for this place. I intend to resign it at the end of this Administration anyhow. It is too slow for me. My object in writing you is to invoke you not to permit my character or conduct to be impugned. Members doubtless consider all men holding such places as these as mere placemen or bottle-holders for somebody. *You know me.* You have known me longer than any public man in Virginia, because our friendship commenced in College and has not been interrupted. You know I am not dependent on any such office, and am able to take care of myself. The member from this District is not of my party. I can't ask him to defend me. You are of my party, my personal friend and Collegemate. You know me better than anybody else in Congress. Your opinion will have more weight than any other man's because you know me and because of your Chivalric Prestige. Excuse me for boring you. You may never be repaid, but you will do justice to a friend, and by casting your bread upon the waters, it may after many days come back.

Yrs. very truly,

Alfred M. Barbour.

INTERESTING LETTER OF MORGAN EVAN, 1714.—[Original in the Manuscript Division Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

Dear and well beloved friend

Having an opportunity I thought it my duty according to your desire to improve it in writing unto you these few following lines wherein you may understand. 1. That I have received yours dated Aug. 16, 1709 wherein we were all exceeding glad to hear from you and other our friends of whom you gave us an account. 2. That wanting a convenient opportunity hindered me to fulfill your desire sooner in answering yours. 3. That at present I am not very well, through some illness which must be chiefly attributed to y<sup>e</sup> Effects of y<sup>e</sup> Evil-days as Solomon calls y<sup>m</sup> growing apace upon me, Eccles. 12. 1. &c. 4. Notwithstanding through y<sup>e</sup> tender mercies of God I have Enjoyed my health preety well unless one spell of sickness soon after our arrival at Pensilvania, otherwise had my health as well as usually in my native Land. 5. That I had no cause to repent nor grive for my coming here from first untill now, unless to my great sorrow and grief y<sup>e</sup> loss of my loving son in law by death who was buried y<sup>e</sup> beginning of May last but had I remained at home in y<sup>e</sup> land of my nativity that could not be prevented. 6. That my Daughter and grand children are in health through mercy. 7. Your Couzin Evan Thomas and family are well as I lately heard he lives about 50 miles from me. 8. Mercy Stephen is alive but hath not her health very well her two Daughters are with her, she lives within about a mile to us. 9. To give you an account of y<sup>e</sup> affairs of this Contrey, 1. as To Temporal Matters our Land Generally produces Good Wheat and Every other sortt of Grain that Comonly grows in England and we have also another sortt that never Grows in England Called Indian Corn which graine produces more Increase than any other Graine whatsoever 2 as touching the price of Corn we sell wheat this time at 3<sup>s</sup> sterling and Rye at 2<sup>s</sup> or 2 & 3<sup>d</sup> per bushell and barley at 3 shillings oats att 1<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> and Indian Corn 2 shill 3 as touching our Cattle they are as foloweth a good horse at 4<sup>l</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> or therabouts and a good cow ab<sup>t</sup> 2<sup>l</sup> 10<sup>s</sup> we comonly sell sheep ab<sup>t</sup> 4<sup>s</sup> a peice we sell beif comonly at this time of the year at three half pence a pound and porke att 2 pence and mutton about 2<sup>d</sup> a pound and veal at 3<sup>d</sup> a pound we comonly sells our cheise att 3<sup>d</sup> or three pence halpenny a pound if itt be good, and butter about 5 pence a pound and wool now is sold about 8<sup>d</sup> a pound weight we comonly hire our servants at 12 or 14 pound sterling for one year and our maide servants about 5 or 6 pounds a year a day Labourer all the year butt in harvest 12<sup>d</sup> or more and in harvest 2<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> or 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> a day sterling money and for a good carpender 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> a day if a good



workman and all this with meate and drink a Taylor bath about 1<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> pence a day with his diett. As for smith worke for shoeing of a hors and finding Iron for the same costs about 3 shillings and for Laying of plow-Irons with Iron and steell is about 3 shillings, and for makeing of a new paire about 12 shillings and for a Picking ax about 5<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> or 6 shillings made with their own Iron and steell all these aforementioned prices are sterling money we comonly sell our Pewter at 1<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> a pound or more and brass about 2<sup>s</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> or 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> a pound and Iron about 4<sup>½</sup> a pound and steel is nott much above the same price and Iron potts aboutt 4<sup>½</sup> a pound and some time 5<sup>d</sup> a pound and bed cloths are very good comodity hear and Tickin for fether beds are good comodities Likewise all prices that are mentioned hear are sterling money this is a full account of what I thought was necessary to be mentioned at this time Pray Remember my Love to your dear mother brothers and sisters and also to your cousen Evan Jones and his wife and Likewise to Evan the smith of Llanchangell and to all the Rest of my friends and old acquaintance in generall as if they were named in particular now as touching our way of worship first the Church of England secondly the quakers 3<sup>thly</sup> the prespeterians 4<sup>thly</sup> the Babbtists, 5<sup>thly</sup> the sabottarians. As for the Papists there is but few amongsts us and we all agrees and are att peace with one another and Every one worships God in his own way so haveing no more att present I Rest and Remaine your Lovinge friend and old neighbour

Morgan Evan

Dated in Newcastle County in  
the welch tract near the Iron hill  
this 30<sup>th</sup> day of october 1714

Loveing friend I would have you if any of you have a mind (or any of your friends) and acquaintance to come to this contrey I would have you come now with M<sup>r</sup> William Davies and his companion John Jarman for you may depend that M<sup>r</sup> William Davies will take good care to conduct you to this contrey as he did for us and he can better Inform you what to buy or to bring to this contrey than I can give now and as for what he Related to us about this contrey he told nothing but the truth so I Leave you to the conduct of god allmighty and desiring god to bless you both now and hereafter I Remain your Lov-frd

Morgan E.

LETTER OF JONATHAN MICKLE TO THOMAS SHIVERS on "Nullification in South Carolina."—[Original in Manuscript Division, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

"I have no doubt that you have heard of the political excitement in our State called nullification, a phrenzy that originated with Doctor Tho<sup>s</sup> Cooper, president of South Carolina College, and was first communicated to some of our political leaders and is now spread almost all over the State. It is a political disease, Sir, which I am certain calls not so much for legislative interference as it does for military interposition. I see no way for permanent peace and tranquillity to be restored to our distracted State but by getting the leaders of the faction to equip and array themselves in a military attitude against the United States; which I now most ardently desire may take place. But tho' all classes of the citizens are volunteering their services, and vapouring and bragging about what they will do if the president should only begin hostilities against the State, it is judged by the most sagacious men of the Union party that they will no more take up arms against the United States than they will put their heads in the fire.

"Doctor Cooper has for several years been sowing the seeds of discord





in our State, & of late years several wealthy gentlemen have got to think they have found a pretext to slip out of the Union, and that is the present protecting duties on foreign imports. Their plan was to nullify the several acts of Congress imposing these duties, and if force should be used to compel the State to submit to these duties they would declare the State seceded from the Union. This course has been adopted, from a jealousy that at no very distant day Congress might attempt to abolish slavery throughout the Union, and they have succeeded in getting the whole State into a political ferment. The nullifiers threaten personal violence to the Union men & to Genl. Jackson in case hostilities should commence. Some declare they will hang their neighbours of the Union party as soon as war begins, and that General Jackson will lose his life as soon as a man can go from here to where he is and fire a pistol-ball through him, and they almost all say, what amounts to a declaration, that they will eagerly seek his life if he comes in person to carry on a war against the State. For my part I could wish General Jackson not to come in person if he can find skilful & energetic commanders to carry on the war, which I sincerely wish for the good of my State and of the Union to commence. I think I would ardently wish this if I knew I was to be the first to fall a sacrifice; for I am entirely persuaded that by no other means than that of a civil war can permanent tranquillity be restored to our distracted country.

"But it is the general belief among the Union party that they mean to slip out of the scrape as easily as possible, and not lay themselves liable to suffer as traitors. If they cannot avoid arraying themselves against the United States it is their bonafide intention to arm the slaves and put them forward in the front of the battle. I am of the opinion, and always have been, that there never was a more pusillanimous faction under the sun. I do not know an individual among them who has the least pretence to pass for a man of bravery and fortitude. All the bravery and spunk of this State seem to be among the few who are on the other side. I firmly believe, and have frequently said it, that the Union men of South Carolina are the bravest men that the sun ever shone on. But here we are a little handful, like a rock in the midst of the ocean that the waves are beating against, and frequently threatening to inundate.

"I have written a piece for publication recommending that the nullification excitement be reduced by bloodletting; that all who are affected by it be taken to Charleston and that word be sent to the United States troops stationed at the Island and the fort that they have arrived and are ready to come under the operation of this remedy, not doubting but that there are skilful surgeons at the Island and the fort who can open veins and let out blood *secundum artem*. But I cannot get the volunteers to march. I reckon they have all turned *steaming doctors*. The *steaming* doctors wholly denounce bloodletting; they say, the blood is the life; and that if you let out blood, you let out so much of the life.

"If the editors of any of your papers should choose to publish extracts from this, or from any other letter I shall send you, you are at liberty to let them do so. But I would as lieve they would suppress my name.

"If any important change should take place in your situation or in that of your family, you will please inform me of it. The most of the Knighton families have moved to the Floridas. But I conclude that I am fixed here for life. I have a large family, a few negroes, and 500 acres of land; and expect to live & die in South Carolina. My son Joseph is not entirely recovered of the *chorea sancti viti*, but is much better than he was formerly. Give my respects to Doctor Shivers; to your excellent & accomplished daughter, Eliza, and to all your family. I am what is here called a Union man (or by way of reproach a sub-





mission man), and a friend to General Jackson (which the nullifiers are not—they being his mortal enemies).

"I am dear sir, with sincere regard and esteem,

Your obd<sup>t</sup> humb. Serv<sup>t</sup>

Jonathan Mickle

"I never expected to be so much a politician as I have become. I never expected to see my country so much distracted by a political phrenzy as it is. All classes of men are under an excitement on the one side or the other. Some of the most dastardly fainthearted men that the sun every saw say they will die in the cause of nullification. The Union men are only waiting for hostilities to begin, when I am persuaded they will all fly to arms in defence of the Union. The nullies say that Governor Hayne has officially accepted the services of militia volunteers from Georgia, Virginia, Maine, Alabama & North Carolina."

Winnsborough, S. C., Feb<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>

Addressed: Thomas Shivers, Esq., Franklin Row, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD DIARY.—The following items are selected from an interleaved copy of "The Pennsylvania Pocket Almanack for the Year 1763," printed by William Bradford, and presented to the Historical Society by Jacob A. Schwarz. The identity of the diarist, a Virginian, has not been satisfactorily ascertained.

Left Phil<sup>a</sup> Nov. 26<sup>th</sup> 1762 & got to Westover Decbr 3<sup>d</sup>—went to Will<sup>ms</sup>burgh the 13<sup>th</sup> to Col. Corben's 18<sup>th</sup> Mount Airy the 21<sup>st</sup> left it the 27<sup>th</sup> & got to Westover the 28<sup>th</sup>.

Jan'y. 1<sup>st</sup> din'd at Col. Harrisons, the 2<sup>d</sup> a snow fell 3 inches, that melted off by a rain the same night & the weather broke very fair, a slight frost the 3<sup>d</sup> at night very warm the 4<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> in the morn'g a fine white frost; the same the 9<sup>th</sup> & very clear fine Weath<sup>r</sup>. The 27<sup>th</sup> Decbr saw Green Peas at Col. Taylors 5 Inches high in the open garden. the 10<sup>th</sup> Wind N. W. & frozen ab<sup>t</sup> an inch in the ground & a clear Sun—wrote Nancy Decr 1. Port Royal. the 7<sup>th</sup> from Westover the 16<sup>th</sup> from W<sup>s</sup>burg by Mr. Merryweather.

1763 Jan'y 10, from Westover & sent by post to W. M. & Co.—rec'd letters from Nancy Dec 28, of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup>, and rec'd 13<sup>th</sup> Jan'y hers of 6<sup>th</sup> Jan'y. Wrote A. W. by a Quaker by the name of Underhill from Pleasants the 23<sup>d</sup> and to Nancy the 26<sup>th</sup> by Mr. Page to Town N<sup>o</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 6 by John the 30<sup>th</sup> Jan'y.

Feb'y 5<sup>th</sup>. rec'd Nancy's of the 20<sup>th</sup> Jan'y at Williamsburg Mr. Leonard arrived at Westover the 29<sup>th</sup> Jan'y. late at nigat go to Mr. Pages the 6<sup>th</sup>, 7, 8 and 9<sup>th</sup> very fine day, 9 and 10<sup>th</sup> very cold at N. W. blows hard got to Rosewell crossed over York River to my quarters. the 11<sup>th</sup> warm and fine.

11 Jan'y. fine, 12<sup>th</sup> a sleet and rain. 13<sup>th</sup> fine and warm—15<sup>th</sup> white frost at Mr. Cary's. 16<sup>th</sup> warm rain 17<sup>th</sup> cool and dry, 18<sup>th</sup> warm sun, clear, 19<sup>th</sup>, 20, 21, 22, 23<sup>d</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> cold rain, 25<sup>th</sup> cloudy 26<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> fine and white frost caught Pidgeons in traps, they've been here all the Winter. 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> Snow but its melting off fast, no ice yet. 30<sup>th</sup> snow quite gone, fine and clear. 31<sup>st</sup> white frost and mild weather. John set out for Philada. Feb. 1<sup>st</sup> fine, 2<sup>d</sup> rain at No. East 3<sup>d</sup> dry and blowing No west. 4<sup>th</sup>. fair and warm 5<sup>th</sup> went to town, 6<sup>th</sup> at York and Gloucester. 7<sup>th</sup> hot, windows open. I bought a Boy at Mr. Beverley Randolph's sale called Lawrence for £90. 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> blowing and very cold, saw thin ice. 11<sup>th</sup> clear and warmer got to Town from Rosewell. 13<sup>th</sup> Cool at N<sup>o</sup> West—three ships passed down for sea—no ice yet. 14<sup>th</sup> clear and warm. 15<sup>th</sup> Snow N<sup>o</sup> East and thaws fast. 16<sup>th</sup> cold. 17<sup>th</sup> cool, clear S.W. 19<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> blowing



S.W. rain; 21st fine white frost. dined at Curles. 25th sleet and snow 6 inches very cold 26th. cold but clear. at night water froze in my basin, a thin skim over. 27th. Cold, in evening wind at S.W., a thaw, rain all night.

March 1st. Cold. John came back from Philada with letters. 2d, fine.

LOUIS HIPPOLYTE JOSEPH DE MAURIS, VICOMTE DE MALARTIC.—The letters of the Vicomte de Malartic to Gen. Arthur St. Clair, on whose staff he served in the expedition against the Indians in the Autumn of 1791, and Edouard Laboylaye to John McNewton, contain interesting data of the life and services of this French officer.

*Vicomte de Malartic to General St. Clair.*

(Translation.)

Neuwied on the Rhine, September 1, 1796.

My dear General:—

I have, at last, found an opportunity of writing to you with certainty, for I do not know that the letters which I have written to you since I left have reached you, not having had, since that time, the slightest news from America. Although I left you my address in France, I have not returned there. You knew that my project was to join the French emigrants who were at Coblenz. I went there, in fact. Since that time I have been serving in all the different armies, Prussian or Austrian, and I am now adjutant of the Prince de Salm, who has several regiments in the service of England: and I am going with him to the army of the Duke of York. I had the misfortune to be wounded in the last campaign by a cannon-ball. Happily I have escaped as well as others, although I have been obliged to take the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle for my arm, which was strained, but which is cured now.

I hope that you are well, and that, since you are no longer in the army, your gout has left you; for you appeared to me fully resolved to let your sword repose forever; and you were quite right, especially in a country like yours, where you are able to live entirely at your ease without your profession. When anyone has done as much for his country as you have, he may well repose.

I am absolutely ignorant how General Wayne withdrew from the campaign: the German newspapers speak only of what is near them. Colonel Sargent will have, without doubt, remained with the army.

I am very sorry, my dear General, to have left America. If I had followed only my inclination, I should have remained, but honor and duty called me to avenge the best of kings. I have lost my fortune; the guillotine has deprived me of a great part of my family: the rest are in prison, except a brother and a sister, who escaped with her children from the prison the evening before she would have mounted the scaffold; she escaped a month ago. Another sister was not so happy, and perished there. I intend to wait still during this campaign; if, in the spring, our affairs are no better, I shall go with my brother and sister to America. We shall try to collect together the little money that we have been able to save, and we shall go and establish ourselves somewhere in the interior in order to live cheaper. If I am not able to leave France, I shall implore your protection, and try to obtain a place in the navy. After the kindness you have shown me, I hope you will not refuse me your support, you, who have treated me like a son.

Our position is very unfortunate; chased from our homes because we have been faithful to our king, and reduced to the most frightful poverty: for you may see whole families—old men, reduced almost to beg their bread. What a difference between your revolution and ours! Yours was that of justice and mercy, ours established itself only upon





a sea of blood, and through the most atrocious crimes. Your people were born to be free; they cherished that liberty which is so sweet in your clime, and which protects the feeble as well as the strong: whereas the French, on the contrary, seem made only to obey. They all wish to be free, and, under the veil of hypocrisy, they hide their desire to domineer. You see them rise by turns, like the Roman emperors, and finish on the scaffold. They cut each other's throats—each struggling for power. The more I reflect, my dear General, the more my country inspires horror—yours is the only country in which to live. All Europe is about to suffer a similar revolution, and for this reason I await with impatience the next year to carry out my plan. I am very anxious that you should write to me if the French are always well treated with you, and if there are many of them; not for myself, for I believe that your countrymen will not show me the door, but for my family, who will certainly come with me. I have not been able to send your letter to M. de Lafayette—he was already in prison.

I hope that your family all enjoy good health. Recall me to their remembrance, I beg of you, particularly to Miss Louisa and Jenny, and to your youngest son.

I recommend to your kindness, my General, the Count de Sarceaux, who will hand you my letter; he is an officer of the old army, who intends to establish himself with all his family in America. I am very intimate with the family. He is as yet undecided on the position to which he will give the preference. Having little money, he will, I believe, bury himself in the interior of the country, in order to buy land cheaper. What has become of Gallipolis? I am afraid that the Indians trouble them much; were it not for this, it would be an asylum for me. If you see Colonel Sargent and Denny, do not forget to speak of me to them.

Adieu, my dear General, continue your friendship for me, and be persuaded of all the sentiments with which I am

Yours very humble and

very obedient servant,

Hypolite de Malartic.

*Edouard Laboulaye to John M. Newton.*

Paris February 26<sup>th</sup> 1874.

Sir.

After many researches I have at last found the details which you desire to have relating to M. de Malartic: for this information I am indebted to the Duc d'Audéfrer-Pasquier my colleague in the National Assembly, and whose family is allied to that of Malartic.

Louis Hippolyte Joseph de Mauris, Vicomte de Malartic, second son of Amable Gabriel Louis, Francois de Malartic, Knight, Earl of Montracey Vicomte of St. Seigueur and King's Counsellor, President of the Supreme Court of Justice of Perpignan in the Province of Roussillon. Born on the first of March, 1769, the Vicomte de Malartic at the age of fourteen years entered the Military School as a cadet, and left it in 1784 a Sub-Lieutenant. Appointed Ensign in the Regiment of the French Guards, he passed in 1789 into the artillery company of that corps. During the first days of the Revolution, when this Regiment revolted he was able to preserve respect and discipline in his company up to the time of disbanding of the French Guards in March, 1790.

In 1790 he left for the United States of America with permission from the King (avec l'autorization du Roi). He made two campaigns against the Indians, in one as volunteer, in the other as Chief Aid de Camp to General Arthur St. Clair. In this campaign he had both arms fractured and received fifteen wounds.





After his recovery he returned to France, but he emigrated to join the Army of the Prince, who wished to re-enter France. In 1792 the Vicomte de Malartic was appointed second Sub Lieutenant in the Infantry of the Army of the Princes. On the disbanding of this Corps in 1793 he entered the Regiment of the Uhlans of Salm Kirlburg of the Army of Coude, and in 1797 was incorporated, with his regiment into that of the Hussars of Homspech. In 1798 he went to La Vendee and was appointed Chief of Staff of the Royal Army of Maine under the orders of General de Bourmont (afterwards Minister of War under Charles X.) In 1799 the Vicomte de Malartic was appointed Field Marshall, and was confirmed in this grade by Louis XVIII. (It seems therefore that the Vicomte de Malartic kept aloof or remained abroad during the Empire.) Re-entering the Army in 1814 he commanded successively the Department of Mayenne, the North of the Drome. At the breaking out of the Revolution in July 1830 he was in command of the Department of La Vienne, of which Poitiers is the chief town. Being unwilling to swear allegiance to King Louis Philippe he tendered his resignation: allowed to retire on half-pay he died on the 30th July 1832 at Poitiers where he had fixed his abode on his retirement to private life.

In 1792 his meritorious conduct in America was rewarded with the Decoration of the Cincinnati. In France he was Commander of the Legion of Honour and a Knight of St Louis.

He married Mademoiselle de Fontenu and left one son Paul Amable Gabriel de Malartic born in 1816. This son, now living, resides at Poitiers, is married, and has a son eight years of age.

You see that M. de Malartic was one of those French gentlemen who considered their allegiance to their King of more importance than their duty as citizens. This devotion to the King caused him to emigrate from France and prevented him from consecrating to his country the great military qualities for which he was distinguished. It is not my intention to pass judgment upon his conduct. I merely insist upon this point, that after his return from America from 1792 to 1814 he has only served in regiments composed "Emigres" and in foreign armies which made war against France. In La Vendee he fought against the armies of the Republic and carried the civil war to the heart of the country. The nobles who served in the armies of Rochambeau, de Noailles, Matthieu Durnas, not omitting Lafayette, did not act thus. . .

I wish, Sir, that these details may interest you,

and I am etc. etc.

Ed. Laboulaye.

LETTER OF EDWARD SAVAGE, ARTIST, 1801.—The following letter of Edward Savage, the artist, to William Jones, later Secretary of the Navy, contains a reference to a portrait he painted of Dr. Israel Clarke, of Clarkesville, New Jersey, which is now owned by his grandson, Theodore M. Hart.

Baltimore Jany 28. 1801.

Dear Sir:

I have taken the liberty to write to you Respecting a Note of mine for 156\$ which will be due about 4 of February it is Either in the hands of Mr Davy & Co or in the Bank whare he keeps his accompts, if you will be kind enough to spake to him or take it up you will obldige me very much, I will enclose you the amount as soone as I arrive at Washington City and Receive the Money of the Secertey of State. I am a fraid I shall not git it of him in time for the Note. Dr Clark said he would Leave fifty Dollars with his Brother for me. the portrait I finish<sup>d</sup> but it was not Dry when I Left Town and it will want varnishing before it goes away, if Mr. Clark wishes it at his



House please to send word to the Store and the Boy will take it there.

I am Sir with great Esteem

Cpt W<sup>m</sup> Jones

Your Obt Sert

E. Savage.

LETTER OF BENJAMIN HENRY LATROBE TO JAMES EAKIN, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ph<sup>a</sup> April 13<sup>th</sup> 1801

My dear Cousin—

A blot at the outset is ominous, But this is my last sheet of letter paper. & I had saved it on purpose to show you my respect & to offer you my thanks for the very obliging manner in which you have undertaken my little application. Mr. Newman, who will deliver you this, has laid me under great obligations by his very polite advice & exertion on the subject of my claim. I have given him a letter to Colonel McHenry. & I hope you will meet with no difficulties. All I could do in return was to show him my works, & I dare to say that my vanity was on that occasion as much liable to be suspected as my civility might be admired; & perhaps I am, when making my exhibitions, often compared to those indiscreet mothers who, in order to be very civil, cram their slobbering brats down your throat. But indeed I am highly obliged to Mr. Newman & hope he will remember that my door & my hand are always open to receive him.

As to marriages, death, bankruptcies, I can say but little in the way of news. Mr. Cooper's affair with Miss Abby Willing is off. Mrs. Bingham, as the last resource for life, goes this day on board a Vessel intended to carry her to Lisbon. Her husband & daughter & Abby Willing accompany her & as she is scarcely expected to live a week her leaden coffin is part of the Cargo. What a melancholy set!\*

God bless you. I have only time to assure you of mine & Mrs. Latrobe's undiminished affection

Believe me very truly yrs,

B. Henry Latrobe.

\* LEOSER GENEALOGICAL RECORDS.—The following items of Pennsylvania genealogy were found by the writer in a family Bible, the property of the late Col. Charles McK. Leoser of New York City whose library was recently sold at auction:

#### *Marriages.*

Jacob Leoser and Sarah Bull Smith were married June 2. A.D. 1814, by the Rev.<sup>d</sup> Levi Bull of Chester County.

Thomas Smith Leoser and Mary Hillegas Rhien were married November 7th, 1838 by the Rev. William Suddards in Philadelphia.

#### *Births.*

Jacob Leoser was born January 3rd A.D. 1787.

Sarah Bull Smith daughter of John Smith Esq. and Elizabeth Bull his wife was born October 7. A.D. 1795

John Smith Leoser was born September 28th A.D. 1816.

Thomas Smith Leoser was born May 27th A.D. 1818.

Elizabeth Stringer Leoser was born May 29th 1820.

Annette Old Leoser was born Sept<sup>r</sup> 14th A.D. 1823.

Charles McKnight Leoser son of Thomas and Mary Leoser was born Aug. 4th 1839.

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\* [Mrs. Bingham died on the Island of Bermuda, May 11, 1801. *Ed. Penna. Mag.*]



Christian Leoser was born Sept. 9th A.D. 1840.  
 Sidney Harvey Leoser was born May 1st A.D. 1842.  
 Thomas Smith Leoser was born October 22. A.D. 1843.

*Deaths.*

Jacob Leoser departed this life Sept' 4. 1823.  
 Thomas Bull Smith departed this life February 27. A.D. 1825.  
 John Smith Esq. died April 2. 1815.  
 Jas. Richards died Sept. 4. 1828.  
 Elizabeth S. O'Brien died in London England June 1. 1834.  
 Mary C. Smith died March the 5th 1835.  
 Mrs Elizabeth Smith died March 23. 1835.  
 Mary M. Smith died Feb. 1. 1837 aged 21 years.  
 Annette O. Leoser died July 11. 1838 aged 14 years and 10 months.  
 Sarah B. Leoser departed this life Nov. 15th 1845, aged 50 years  
 1. mo & 8 days.  
 Thomas S. Leoser jr. died Feb'y 15. 1846 aged 2 years, 3 months &  
 24 days.  
 John Smith Leoser died February 12th 1848 aged 31 years, 4 mos.  
 15 days.  
 Elizabeth Stringer Leoser died April 11th 1849, aged 28 years, 10  
 mos. & 22 days.  
 Thomas Smith Leoser died Sept 12th 1849, aged 31 years, 3 mos. &  
 16 days.

A parchment certificate of membership in the Masonic Order was  
 also found in the Bible with the seal of Lodge F. & A. A. Y. M No. 62  
 of Reading Penna bearing data of August 7th 1816 and granted to  
 Jacob Leoser, signed by David C. Baum w.m. John C. Neidly s.w.  
 John E. Ruhl J.w. and by Henry Betz Sec'y.

A parchment certificate of membership in the Royal Arch Chapter  
 No. 152 of Reading was also found bearing date of May 1st 1840 and  
 granted to Thomas S. Leoser Signed by J. L. Stichter H.P.,  
 Daniel Herr K. William B. Hetzel. s. John K. Souder r and bearing  
 seal of the Chapter.

Jacob Leoser was evidently a resident of Reading and his family  
 of old Berks County stock.

JAMES B. LAUX.

GRAHAM FAMILY RECORDS.—Kept by James Graham, and contributed  
 by Mrs. Harry Rogers.

*Births.*

Gallant, Son of Samuel & Isabella Graham was born on the 12<sup>th</sup> day  
 of June A.D. 1769.

Ann, Daughter of James & Ann Robinson was born on the 26<sup>th</sup> day  
 of March A.D. 1770.

James, Son of Gallant & Ann Graham was born on the 29<sup>th</sup> day of  
 Jany. A.D. 1794.

Samuel, Son of Gallant & Ann Graham was born on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of  
 July A.D. 1796.

Mary, Daughter of Gallant & Ann Graham was born on the 20 day  
 of December A.D. 1797.

Samuel, Son of Gallant & Ann Graham was born on the 29<sup>th</sup> day  
 of Jany. A.D. 1800.

Ann, Daughter of Gallant & Ann Graham was born on the 24<sup>th</sup> day  
 of September A.D. 1801.





Martha, Daughter of Gallant & Ann Graham was born on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of August A.D. 1804.

John, Son of Gallant & Ann Graham was born on the 2<sup>d</sup> day of September A.D. 1806.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Gallant & Ann Graham was born on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of July A.D. 1808.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Robert & Ann James was born on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of Aug. A.D. 1802.

Anna Mary Belknap, Daughter of James & Elizabeth Graham was born on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of Novemb. A.D. 1827.

William Crowell, Son of James & Elizabeth Graham was born on the 26<sup>th</sup> October A.D. 1829.

Edwin Pinkerton, Son of James & Elizabeth Graham was born on the 16<sup>th</sup> November A.D. 1832.

Helen Bruster, Daughter of James & Elizabeth Graham was born on the 29<sup>th</sup> July A.D. 1836.

#### *Marriages.*

Gallant Graham and Ann Robinson were married on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of April A.D. 1793.

Mary, Daughter of Gallant & Ann Graham was married to Isaac Campbell on the 12<sup>th</sup> January 1813.

Ann, Daughter of the above G & A Graham was married to Robert F. James Nov. 22<sup>d</sup> 1825.

James, Son of Gallant & Ann Graham was married to Elizabeth James on the 12<sup>th</sup> September 1826.

John, Son of Gallant & Ann Graham was married to Margaretta Jaquette on the 9<sup>th</sup> January 1832.

#### *Deaths.*

Samuel, Son of Gallant & Ann Graham departed this life July 30<sup>th</sup> 1797, aged 1 year & 24 days.

Gallant Graham departed this life on the 19<sup>th</sup> day of November 1810, aged 41 years 5 months & 7 days.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Gallant & Ann Graham departed this life on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of April A.D. 1811 aged 2 years 8 months & 7 days.

Mary, Daughter of Gallant & Ann Graham, and wife of Isaac Campbell departed this life on the 15<sup>th</sup> July 1819 aged 20 years, 6 months & 25 days, and Henry her Son departed to Join her on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of August Same year, aged 2 years and 6 months.

William Crowell, Son of James & Elizabeth Graham departed this life on the morning of Jany. 19<sup>th</sup> 1832 aged 2 years, 2 months & 25 days.

#### *Births.*

Martha Isabella, Daughter of James and Elizabeth Graham was born on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of August A.D. 1838.

Theodore Alexander, Son of James and Elizabeth Graham was born on the 27<sup>th</sup> day of October A.D. 1841.

Henry Rodman, Son of ditto was born on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of October A.D. 1844.

#### *Deaths.*

Martha, daughter of Gallant and Ann Graham departed this life on the morning of December 6<sup>th</sup> 1839, aged 35 years. 3 months & 9 days.

John, Son of Gallant & Ann Graham departed this life on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of April 1842 aged 35 years 7 mos. and 3 days.

Samuel, Son of Gallant & Ann Graham died on the 6<sup>th</sup> day of December 1843 aged 43 years 10 mos and 7 days.

Ann, Relict of Gallant Graham departed this life on the night of the 4<sup>th</sup> June 1851 aged 80 years 2 mos and 9 days.



Margaretta, widow of John Graham departed this life December 19<sup>th</sup> (Sabbath) 1852 aged 40 years.

Tho<sup>s</sup> R. only son of the above died Nov. 15, 1855, aged 19 years.

James, son of Gallant & Ann Graham departed this life on the evening of the 21<sup>st</sup> of January 1860 aged 65 years, 11 mos. 23 days.

#### *Marriages.*

Anna Mary Belknap daughter of James and Elizabeth Graham was married by Rev. Jn<sup>o</sup> L. Grant, October 1, 1849 to Abraham Harris.

Married on the Morning of September 1, 1850 in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church by T. W. J. Wylie, D.D. Edwin Pinkerton Graham and Mary Hendrey Milax of Philadelphia and at the same time, Martha Isabella Graham and Henry Montgomery of Belfast, Ireland.

Ann Pinkerton & Robert B. James married in 1788 at Trenton N. J.

#### LETTER OF JAMES BURD TO CAPT. WILLIAM WOODWARD.—

Camp at the Mouth of Memocallings Creek on the Monongahela one Mile above the Mouth of the Redstone Creek 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 1759

Since mine of the 18<sup>th</sup> Curr. I have not been favour'd with any from you I have expected a supply of provision under Capt Pearis's Escorte for some time and can't form any Judgment of the Reason of the Delay, I have kept the Officers and Soldiers of this Detachment at the allowance of one pound of Beef and half Pound of Flour these eight Days past and to day we draw One pound of Beef only not having one ounce of Flour & but three Bullocks left. I can't say what the Consequence of this will be, neither do I know where the fault lays, therefore must beg the favour of you can fall upon any Scheme that you will send me an immediate Supply and give possitive Orders to the Officer that Commands the Escorte to loose no time in getting to me.

In Case Capt. Pearis should be upon his March to me with Thirty Load of flour and 6 Bullocks yet notwithstanding you'll please send much more immediately (if in your Power) as there are a good deal of the People as you may easily judge from the Quantites of Provision and my Daily draught is 280 Rations—I'm oblig'd to [torn] therefore Shall be so much the longer here and cant march from Pittsburgh with less than six Days Provision and this I must for [torn].

You'll please to forward the Letters to Bedford with all possible haste I conclude with my Compliments & Col<sup>o</sup> Shippens to Mrs. Pearis the Capt Major Levingston and all the Gentlemen with You being

Dear Sir

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

Capt William Woodward

James Burd.

#### *Queries.*

BRYANT; BARNHILL; EARLE; McSPARRAN; THOMAS; WEARD AND WHITALL.—Biographical facts are wanted or reference whence they can be had, of the following medical graduates of the University of Pennsylvania:

John McSparran	class of 1784;
Thomas Bryant,	do. 1807;
John D. Thomas,	do. 1808;
Samuel F. Earle, or Samuel Weard,	do. 1812;
John N. Thomas,	do. 1813;
John Redman Barnhill,	do. 1814;

all registered from Philadelphia, Penna., and Joshua Whitall, class of 1827, from New Jersey, exact location unknown. The middle names are wanted.

E. J.



## Book Notices.

**DRAFT OF CONVENTION FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.** By Group of American Jurists and Publicists. Description and Comment by Theodore Marburg. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1918. 12mo, pp. 46.

After the Allies had formally and officially committed themselves in their masterly reply to President Wilson, January 10, 1917, to the principle of a league of nations to discourage future wars, manifestly the next important step was to find out what kind of a league they would accept. The most direct way to attack that problem is to frame an actual Draft Convention for their consideration. With this object in view a prominent study group, composed of American jurists and publicists, examined the subject, and the results of their labors are given in this little volume.

**SANTO DOMINGO—A COUNTRY WITH A FUTURE.** By Otto Schoenrich. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1918. Svo, pp. 418. Illustrated. Price \$3.00.

It is remarkable how little has been written about the Dominican Republic, a country so near to our shores, which has for years had intimate commercial and political relations with our country, and which is destined to develop under the protection and guidance of the United States. This volume seeks to give a bird's-eye view of the history and present condition of Santo Domingo. It is the outgrowth of several trips to the Dominican Republic and Hayti, where the author served as secretary to the special United States Commissioner to investigate the financial condition of Santo Domingo and later as secretary to the Dominican Minister of Finance. The "Days of Conquest," 1492 to 1533, are first considered, after which the important periods in the history of Santo Domingo to date are discussed. Then come chapters on the area and boundary, the topography and climate, the minerals, the flora and fauna, the people, the religion, the education and literature, the means of transportation and communication, the commerce, the government, the politics, the finance and the future of Santo Domingo. The text is liberally illustrated.

**HISTORIC MACKINAC.** The Historical, Picturesque and Legendary Features of the Mackinac Country. By Edwin O. Wood, LL.D. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1918. 2 vols., Svo, pp. 694+773. Illustrated. Price \$12.50 net.

Volume I is concerned largely with the early history of the Mackinac country. Into its preparation has gone a vast amount of study and research on the part of the author, who has had exceptional opportunities for securing rich and varied material in a most fertile and romantic field. The charms of Mackinac Island with its old fort, its beautiful scenery and its legends have attracted to its shores many noted authors. Volume II brings together and preserves for the reader of all time, some of the more graphic descriptions written by these celebrated travelers. Here will be found extracts from books long out of print, all of which will ever hold an important place in the story of the "Fairy Island." The author is able and his work has a present-day interest to the general reading public. In addition to numerous chapter tail-pieces, there are over one hundred and fifty illustrations, from sketches, drawings and facsimiles of old maps. A chronology, a complete bibliography and a full index, round out two exceptionally interesting and valuable volumes.





**THE LIFE AND TIMES OF STEPHEN GIRARD, MARINER AND MERCHANT.** By John Bach McMaster. The J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1918. 2 vols.. Svo. Illustrated. Price \$5.00.

Nearly eighty-seven years have elapsed since the death of Stephen Girard, and it is a remarkable instance of neglect that no biography has heretofore been written of one of the greatest men of the eighteenth century. A few sketches have been published, and a book, by a disappointed and disgruntled employee, who took this means to avenge himself. Dr. McMaster in the two volumes under notice has made free use of the abundant biographical and historical material which has been preserved, and has traced the history of this noted public benefactor from his career as a cabin boy on a San Domingo trader to that of a merchant prince and the greatest private banker and philanthropist of his time. Never before had a private citizen of the United States bequeathed so vast a sum for the public good, and Girard College, for the education of orphan boys, will ever perpetuate his name and benefactions. The volumes are beautifully printed and appropriately illustrated.

**THE WAR AND THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.** A Story of Asia Minor and Its Relation to the Present Conflict. By Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph.D., LL.D. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1917. Pp. 160. Illustrations and Maps. Price \$1.50 net. *Contents:* I. *The War in the East.* II. *The Story of Asia Minor.* III. *The Story of the Bagdad Railway.* IV. *The Issue and the Outlook.*

This is a war book of the utmost importance. The story of the Bagdad Railway is romantic and fascinating. The possession of it has always determined the fate of the East. Europe is fighting for its control today just as the Persians, Romans, Greeks, Arabs and Turks fought for it in the past. It is one of the underlying causes of the war. Professor Jastrow's survey of the Eastern Question with an outlook into the future will be of intense interest to serious students of the problems of war, as will his survey of the intensely interesting story of Asia Minor from ancient times to our day. No one can fail to be thrilled by this narrative. The carefully selected illustrations are a feature, as is also the comprehensive map of the Near East, in which the route of the Railway is indicated. This map enables one to follow the course of events in the East.

**THE WAR AND THE COMING PEACE.** A Moral Issue. By Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph.D., LL.D. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1918. 12mo, pp. 144. Price \$1.00 net. *Contents:* I. *The War as a Moral Issue.* II. *The Problem of Peace.*

This new work of Professor Jastrow may be considered a companion volume to his "The War and the Bagdad Railway," which has taken its place among the valuable books called forth by the war. The moral issue is the central theme of the book. The author defines that issue, which underlies the conflict, as the fight against the unholy alliance between power and national ambitions. It is through this alliance that Germany in its twofold expansion—power as the means to enable a small group to retain control over the people, and military power as the main support in carrying out national policies—has become a menace to civilization and arouses the hostility of the world. Viewing the problem of peace from the angle of the moral issue, Professor Jastrow sets forth, in the second part of the book, the kind of peace to which the world should look forward upon the triumph of the moral issue. The triumph of the moral issue involves, as a logical consequence, the inauguration of steps that will substitute international co-operation in the place of diplomatic exchanges. This, in turn, will



bring about tribunals of arbitration, disarmament, and an international parliament in some form. It is written for those who wish to pass from a consideration of surface events to a deeper interpretation of the great conflict.

**THE BETHLEHEM BACH CHOIR.** An historical and interpretative sketch. By Raymond Walters. Houghton-Mifflin Co., Boston, 1918. Svo, pp. 290. Illustrated. Price \$2.50 net.

This book gives an interesting account of a choir that has gained distinction in American musical history, and the Spring festivals, under its founder and conductor, Dr. J. Fred Wolfe, have become world-famed. In the Summer of 1888 Bach's "St. John Passion" was sung in Bethlehem, its premier complete rendition in America, but it was not until two years later that the Bach Choir and Festivals were organized.

The early Puritans of New England restricted music to psalmody, abhorring instruments of accompaniment, but far different was the attitude of the Moravians of Bethlehem. In 1743 instruments accompanied the singing and in 1746 an organ was installed in their chapel, since which time musical culture and the highest musical activity has existed. The first musical organization was formed in 1744, both vocalists and instrumentalists, and when the town was visited by the Governor of the Province, Franklin, General Washington, and other distinguished citizens, they were entertained by some musical performance. The musical talent of Bethlehem has aided in the rendition of oratorios of the Musical Fund Society of Philadelphia, and in Boston and New York.

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN.** By Kenneth Scott Latourette. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1918. Svo, pp. 257. Maps. Price \$1.50.

Of all the unexpected developments of the remarkable century through which we have passed, none has been more notable than the transformation of Japan. A hundred years ago she was an obscure Asiatic Kingdom, by her own volition tightly closed from the world. Then the West, spurred on by new ambition forced itself upon her, and after a few years of hesitation she accepted the new situation and by a series of rapid transformations adjusted herself to it, and is now a factor to be reckoned with in trade and politics of the world. Within the compass of a small volume the author has succeeded in arranging the recent history of Japan to better effect than has been done in any book in English. He has explained the politics of Japan more clearly than any other recent author, and his gift of clear statement and simplicity leaves a very definite impression upon the mind of the reader.

**THE HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1862 TO 1914. FROM THE ACCESSION OF BISMARCK TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT WAR.** By Lieut.-col. Lucius Hudson Holt, Ph.D., and Captain Alexander Wheeler Chilton. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1917. Svo. pp. 611. Maps. Price \$2.60.

This book has been written in the endeavor to present an impartial account of the history of Europe from the beginning of the Chancellorship of Bismarck in Prussia (1862) to the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. Emphasis has been consistently laid throughout the entire book upon those events which have affected international relations. The narrative of the domestic politics of the separate states have been curtailed, except where such politics had a distinct bearing upon the part which a state played in international affairs. The alliances and the conflict of interests which have brought about the present Great War have been discussed in detail. The characters and methods of those statesmen who have had the greatest influence in international issues





have been given at length. The campaigns in the several wars of this period have been treated, not in technical detail, but with sufficient fullness to enable the reader to comprehend the chief strategical movements for their success or failure. The student of military science is enabled, in addition, to follow the significant developments in relation to military tactics.

**HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.** By Joseph Schafer, Ph.D. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1918. Revised Edition. Maps and Illustrations. Price \$2.25.

This book tells the romantic story of early northwest history, including succinct accounts of the Spanish, British and American explorers of the coast line, the Lewis and Clark expedition, the fur trade by sea and by land, and the coming of the missionaries to the Indians. It deals at considerable length with the settlement of the country by American pioneer farmers, who came to the far west by the historic "Oregon Trail." The diplomatic history of the Oregon Question based upon the author's exhaustive researches in the British archives illustrates well the character of the book, which is concise, readable and yet authoritative. The sections dealing with the history of railroads, of general commerce, of industrial development and of political changes, bring the story of civilization building in this great region down to our own day.

**THE FOREIGN POLICY OF WOODROW WILSON, 1913-1917.** By Professors Edgar E. Robinson and Victor J. West. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1917. 8vo, pp. 428. Price \$2.25.

It has been the aim of the authors to present an account of the development of the policy followed by Woodrow Wilson in dealing with the foreign relations of the United States during the years 1913-1917 and to provide in convenient form the more important statements of the President and his secretaries of state in announcing and carrying forward that policy. The paramount problems, the fundamental principles, the great decisions, have all been given extended treatment, while in the appendix will be found a carefully selected chronology of the significant events in American foreign relations. The authors recognize that there has been a great deal of criticism of the Wilson policy. It is their belief that that criticism would almost entirely disappear if the policy were wholly understood. To promote such an understanding has been their purpose.

**THE HOMELY DIARY OF A DIPLOMAT IN THE EAST, 1897-1899.** By Hon. Thomas Skelton Harrison. Houghton-Mifflin Co., 1917. 8vo, pp. 364. Illustrated.

The author of this diary was for a decade or more the American Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. A man of culture, with a charming wife, he had a high position in one of the most cosmopolitan of capitals, and his intimate, almost Pepsyan, record of events and views of notable personages makes a most readable narrative. The text is very generously illustrated by photogravure portraits and views, and the paper and typography make it an attractive specimen of bookmaking.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS, A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.** By Theodore Marburg, M.A., LL.D. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1917. Pp. 139. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Marburg, formerly United States Minister to Belgium, in this little book gives a history of the movement in the United States to secure action by the United States and other nations, after this great





world war, looking to the establishment of a league to enforce peace. The author is a student of international law, a publicist, and a diplomat of marked ability, and with great public spirit has always been active in associations for the promotion of arbitration and judicial settlement of international controversies. The book should be widely read.

THE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865. By James Ford Rhodes, LL.D., D.Litt. The MacMillan Co., New York, 1917. 8vo, pp. 454. Maps. Price \$2.50.

This is not an abridgment of Dr. Rhodes' three-volume work on the Civil War, but a fresh study of the subject based on much new and original material that has come to light and valuable treatments of certain phases which have appeared. Impartial and more comprehensive than most one-volume histories, it is an authentic chronicle of an important epoch in the history of our country, which is being more and more studied every day.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. Pittsburgh, Penna., 1918. Vol. I, No. 1. Price \$1.50 per annum.

"The Olden Time," a monthly magazine, edited by Neville B. Craig, a well-known authority on the history of the Early West, was published seventy-one years ago, but at the end of two years was discontinued for lack of support. Its publication was undertaken as the substitute for an historical society, the establishment of which had been attempted at various times without a lasting success. Then an era of historical investigation commenced, and collections of books and papers relating to early Pennsylvania history were made by individual effort. The organization of historical societies followed, and finally the growing sentiment brought into life the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, which has erected an attractive building in which are preserved relics, pictures and manuscripts relating to the history of Western Pennsylvania. As an additional factor to its activities, the Society in January commenced the publication of a quarterly magazine, attractive in make-up and the contributed articles of more than local interest. We extend our greetings and best wishes for the success of the new publication, a popular method towards developing the history of the western part of the Commonwealth.

THE RISE OF THE SPANISH EMPIRE IN THE OLD WORLD AND IN THE NEW. By Roger Bigelow Merriman. The MacMillan Co., New York. 1918. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 529+387. Maps and Genealogical Tables. Price \$7.50.

The history of Spain is one of the most attractive fields that lie open to the historical student. This work aims to show the continuity of the story of the re-conquest of Spain from the Moors and of the conquest of her vast dominions beyond the seas. The first volume deals principally with the narrative and constitutional history of the different Spanish kingdoms in the middle ages, and with the growth of the Aragonese Empire in the western basin of the Mediterranean. The second volume describes the union of the crowns and the reorganization of Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella. It recounts the beginning of a new period of expansion in America and North Africa, and the early stages of the conflict of France and Spain for the supremacy of Western Europe. This history forms an indispensable background for the study of Spanish America. It is Professor Merriman's intention to continue his history in two additional volumes, down to the death of Philip II, under whose rule the Spanish Empire attained its greatest territorial extent.



THE HOUSEHOLD OF A TUDOR GENTLEMAN. By Paul V. B. Jones, Ph.D., University of Illinois, 1918. 8vo, pp. 227.

Prof. Jones in this study, describes the organization and management of one of the most remarkable institutions of Tudor England, for the noblemen's households were central institutions in the life of that age, from whatever aspect it be viewed. The material used, chiefly household accounts and regulations:—personnel of the household; the family and the servants; the food of the nobility; supply purveyance in the hands of noblemen, and the hands of servants; financial management; great chamber and hall service; worship and charity; and miscellaneous service and divisions in the household, are exceedingly rich, and furnish a complete picture of English manners and customs. The pains taken by the author in his researches will be appreciated by readers.

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF OLD ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, 1760-1898. By Hon. Norris Stanley Barratt. 8vo, pp. 327. 40 illustrations.

Judge Barratt's history of Old St. Paul's Episcopal Church on south Third street, the last of the Colonial offshoots of Christ Church, is opportune, as there is a movement on foot to dispose of it and the adjoining cemetery, in which are buried men well known in our Colonial, Revolutionary and Masonic history and in the financial and commercial life of the city. Following the earnest plea for the preservation of the historic church, are the articles of agreement, abstract of title, lists of the rectors and vestrymen, and copies of inscriptions on vaults and tombstones. It is an acceptable contribution to our local history and helpful for genealogical data. The book is the latest publication of the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.

RECONSTRUCTION IN LOUISIANA AFTER 1868. By Ella Lonn, Ph.D. New York, 1918, G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo, pp. 538. Maps. Price \$3.00 net.

This dramatic and absorbing period, so full of hardships for the South, is vividly depicted in the author's pages. Probably the truth can never be unveiled with regard to some of the details, particularly those in connection with the election of 1876, so that conclusions must always remain more or less matters of opinion. A great deal of careful research has been expended in the preparation of this work, which is an important contribution to the history of the period succeeding the Civil War. The annotations are very full.

A NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF MARY JEMISON. THE WHITE WOMAN OF THE GENESSEE. By James Everitt Seaver, M.D. Revised by Charles Delamater Vail, L.H.D. New York, 1918. 8vo, pp. 453. Illustrated.

The life of Mary Jemison, the "White Woman of the Genessee," is, in all its details, the story of one of the most remarkable captivities suffered at the hands of the Indians by the early settlers of this country. Told by herself at the age of eighty years to Dr. Seaver, it was first published in 1824, and after no less than nineteen editions have been printed, the popularity of the work in this country and England is so persistent that the present twentieth edition became a necessity. The Jemison family settled in what is now known as the Buchanan Valley, Adams county, Penna., about the year 1743. In 1758, a party of six Indians and four Frenchmen murdered her father and family and carried her into captivity. For seventy years she lived among the Senecas in western New York; was twice married, her second husband being Hiokatoo, with whom she lived fifty years, whose cruelties are perhaps unparalleled in Indian colonial history. She died in 1833, aged about ninety years. In the present work the first edition has been literally restored, and enlarged with historical and archaeological memoranda and critical notes by modern authorities. The attractive volume is printed for the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society of New York.



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COLONIAL LIBRARIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY. E. V. LAMBERTON.

The history of Pennsylvania has been written from various aspects, but her early libraries have received little attention. The earliest institution of the kind is the Library Company of Philadelphia. "The mother of all the North American subscription libraries," Franklin called it, which, he added, in 1771, are "now so numerous." Its history has been too often referred to to need more than a mention here.

The others, "so numerous," are the objects of the present research. A few survive; some may be jetsam, forever lost to history; those whose stories are here to be sketched are chiefly—to use the language of salvage—ligan: "sunken deeply in the seas of oblivion \* \* \* yet \* \* \* to each one of them is made fast a line \* \* \* wherewith \* \* \* the long submerged story may be drawn upward once more to the light of day." The principal line that in this study converts jetsam into ligian is the newspaper.

In a book published in 1766 is said, that Pennsylvania had "distinguished herself in her attention to public





Libraries, there not being less than four in the Metropolis, and in almost every Town of Note, one."<sup>1</sup>

The metropolis, Philadelphia, was at that time about as populous as Lancaster to-day—a city of 20,000 inhabitants—and probably much smaller in extent. "All the plans of Philadelphia," Gov. Pownall wrote in 1754, "represent it as extending from the River Delaware to the Schuylkill. This was, indeed, the original plan laid down on paper, and held out to the first settlers \* \* \* That this town should ever have such extent is almost impossible; it does not extend one third of the way:" Four (or more) libraries in this little city gives a ratio of people and libraries disproportionate in the view of even their most ardent advocate to-day. The reason for these many organizations attempting to cover the same ground may be surmised from a notice published by the Library Company:

"The Library Company of Philadelphia, Incorporated by charter, and the first institution of that sort set on foot in this city, having hitherto computed the value of a share in the said company's books and effects, by adding the payment of Ten Shillings per annum, since their first establishment, to the original subscription money, by which computation the price of a share amounted to upwards of *Twenty One Pounds*, whereby many persons, desirous to become Members, were discouraged on account of the expence: *Have* taken this matter into consideration, and lately enacted a law for reducing and fixing the purchase money of a share at *Ten Pounds*, Pennsylvania Currency. \* \* \* Francis Hopkinson, Secretary."<sup>2</sup>

As the other libraries modelled themselves after the Library Company, each in turn may have discouraged persons desirous of becoming members. Yet the difficulty individuals experienced in acquiring books spurred them to interest others to cooperate in forming new public collections. The letter Isaac Norris wrote to his brother Charles, then in England, speaks

<sup>1</sup> *The Charter, Laws, Catalogue of Books, of the Juliana Library-Company*. Preface, ix.

<sup>2</sup> *Penna. Gazette*. no. 2048. March 24, 1768.



of the buying of books in Philadelphia as almost an impossibility: "When in London, I lent Mr. Osgood Gee a Latin book by Musaeus; ask it from him, and send it to me; tell him it is hard to take a book from an American, when he lives so near the fountain-head, and may get them every day, which is not our case; we may want and can't purchase books here at any price, except by accident."<sup>3</sup> Therefore those who wanted to read or study longer than the brief afternoon when the books of the Library Company were accessible, and who could not afford to become members of the Company, organized similar institutions.

It was fifteen years after the establishment of the Library Company that the Union Library sprang into existence. Its bookplate preserved in some volumes now in the Library Company, reads: "Belonging to the Union Library Company of Philadelphia, began in the year 1746." Its "Articles of Agreement Indented made Concluded & fully Agreed upon This" 16th day of May, 1747, were signed by twenty-six members, namely: William Sitgreaves, John Durborow, jr., John Stow, Jonathan Shoemaker, James Whiteall, Richard Wistar, Benjamin Price, William Ransted, Joseph Shewell, Reuben Haines, Silas Crispin, James Chattin, Stephen Stapler, George Owen, William Clampfer, Evan Evans, Jeremiah Elfreth, jr., Thomas Williams, Robert Parrish, William Fussell, James Willson, John Hughes, William Ball, Daniel Durborrow, Phineas Roberts, and one name which is undecipherable.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *Penna. Magazine of History & Biography*. I. 449.

<sup>4</sup> William Sitgreaves was a shop keeper at the corner of Water and Arch sts; John Durborow, jr., son of a broker or freight agent, who kept shop on 3d St.; John Stow, brass founder, 3d St. above Market St.; Jonathan Shoemaker, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Roberts Shoemaker, married Sarah Lownes; Richard Wistar, son of Caspar Wistar, moved from his father's house to Market St. next to Sign of the Spinning Wheel in 1752; Benjamin Price, attorney, 2d St. near Baptist Meeting; William Ransted, teacher of navigation; Joseph Shewell, biscuit baker,



This parchment concerns itself with the practical workings of the Library, principally the duties of the clerks. The Articles, dated the 30th day of March 1751, are much more lengthy and elaborate: "We who have hereunto subscribed our Names and affixed our Seals, desirous to advance and promote Knowledge and Literature in the City of Philadelphia. in the Province of Pennsylvania, having placed together several Sums of Money wherewith to form a joint Stock for the Purchasing a Collection of useful Books to compose a Library in the said City of Philadelphia, of which Money We of the Number of the first Twenty-seven Subscribers, have advanced Three Pounds a Piece, and each of the Rest of us, the several Sums set to our Names hereunto subscribed respectively, Do hereby mutually covenant and agree \* \* \* In witness whereof, We the said Partners in Company have in Manner aforesaid subscribed our Names and affixed our Seals unto these Presents, the same being contained in Five Sheets of Paper, made up in the Form of a Book and connected together with a Label under our common Seal aforesaid."<sup>5</sup>

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Front St.; Reuben Haines, warden of Phila. in 1778; James Chattin, scrivener, printer, formerly apprentice to Benjamin Franklin; Stephen Stapler, cooper; William Clampfer, shop keeper, 2d St.; Jeremiah Elfreth, jr., goldsmith; Thomas Williams, hatter, 2d St.; Robert Parrish, carpenter; John Hughes, baker, 1748, in firm of Standley & Hughes, 1755; William Ball, goldsmith, Front St.; Phineas Roberts, cooper, 4th St. opposite Indian Queen.

The foregoing is a list of occupations of the subscribers as far as ascertained. The majority of the subscribers were likewise Charter members, together with the following new names: Robert Towers, William Hains, John Kirke, William Durborough, John Hatkinson, Ephraim Bonham, Charles Jervis, David Evans, Philip Syng, jun., John Milnor, Nathan Zane, Paul Isaac Voto, Solomon Fussill, George Heap, Joseph Parker, John White, James Wood, William Shute, John Thornhill, Richard Hall, Evan Morgan, jun., James Wagstaffe, Samuel Morris, Joseph Stiles, John Bayley, Thomas Clifford, Benjamin Morgan, William Bettie, Francis Allison, William Morris, Attwood Cowman, William West, William Savery, William Sellers.

<sup>5</sup> *Catalogue of Books Belonging to the Union Library Company.* 1754.





In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of May 9th, 1754, is the first public notice: "The members of the *Union Library Company of Philadelphia*, are desired to meet on the 16th inst. at the Library-room, in Second-street, to choose Directors, a Treasurer, and a Clerk, and to make their ninth annual payment. By order of the Directors, James Chattin, Clerk."

Probably at this meeting they decided on the printing of *A Catalogue of Books Belonging to the Union Library Company of Philadelphia*. The Library then had 317 books. The Articles of 1751 above mentioned were prefaced to this *Catalogue*. The number of subscribers was limited to one hundred, the partnership was to last one hundred years, a treasurer and five directors chosen from the members were to direct its affairs, and a clerk, either one of the members or a person hired for the purpose, was to act as librarian. Some of the Directions for the Clerk are: "I. He is required to attend at the Library Room every Seventh Day Evening, from the Hours of Six, until Eight, from the First of the Month called October, to the First of the Month called March; and from the Hours of Seven until Nine, from the First of the Month called March, to the First of the Month called October. II. He shall let to any Person, not a Member, any of the Books of the Library \* \* \* upon his giving his Note, payable to the Clerk, with a penalty of double the Value of the Book, or Set of Books \* \* \* to return the Book or Books undefaced."

In 1755 they moved to "Chestnut-street, next door to Thomas Stretch's," (Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia* says it was "in Chestnut street, in the second house from Second street, south side. They went up stairs by a flight of steps on the outside.") where they remained for five years. The following notice appeared in November 1759:

"The honourable William Denny, Esq; Lieut. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c. having granted a Charter to the Union Library



Company of Philadelphia, and hath incorporated them into a Body politic; The Directors of the said Company do appoint Fifth Day, the 22d of the 11th Month next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Members of the said Company to meet at their Library Room, in Chestnut-street, in order to form such Laws, and agree on such Regulations, as shall be most for the Benefit of the Company, agreeable to Charter."

This Charter of Incorporation, dated 6th Day of October, 1759, granted under "Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of New castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware," to the gentlemen who "have, at great Expence, purchased a large and valuable Collection of Useful Books in order to erect a Library for the Advancement of Knowledge and Literature in the City of Philadelphia," was printed by Henry Miller in the *Catalogue of Books belonging to the Union Library Company of Philadelphia*, in 1765. The seal which was adopted July 2, 1764, represents "a book opened, over which are engraven the Words, Read but chuse, below two Hands joined, and an Inscription round the Edges, Union Library Company, Philadelphia."<sup>6</sup>

Before the *Catalogue* of 1765 was published however, they had settled in the building at the corner of Third and Pear streets (now Chancellor St.). In 1761 had appeared a notice: "The Members of the Union Library Company of Philadelphia, are desired to meet at the Court-House, on the 18th Day of June next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to acknowledge a Deed granted by said Company to David Evans. By Order of the Directors."

The advertisement of the 17th annual meeting (May 17, 1762) calls for it to be held "at the New Library, in Third street," and appends the note, "The Cellar under said Library is to be lett, enquire of David Evans, next Door," (or, as the address is elsewhere

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\* Preserved at the Library Co. of Phila.



given, "David Evans, at his House adjoining the Union Library, at the Corner of Pear and Third-streets, Philadelphia.")

On the arrival of John Penn, as Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, in 1763, the Union Library Company offered an address of welcome to him:

"To JOHN PENN, Esq;

"Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware,

"The ADDRESS of the DIRECTORS of the UNION LIBRARY COMPANY of Philadelphia.

"May it please the GOVERNOR,

"To the general Expressions of Joy, on thy safe Arrival, and Accession to the Government of Pennsylvania, We the Directors of the Union Library Company of Philadelphia, think it our Duty to add our unfeigned and respectful Congratulations.

"We render them with the greater Pleasure, as it is to a Branch of that worthy Family, from whose Wisdom and Benevolence are derived the many constitutional Advantages which this Province enjoys, beyond any other within our Knowledge.

"We presume to hope, as public Libraries are of singular Use to the Community, that the one we are appointed to the Care of, which is founded on the same Plan as that of the other incorporated Company of this City, will share thy Patronage and Protection.

"We sincerely wish that thy Administration may be as happy, as every Endeavour that we can contribute to make it so will be chearful, within the narrow Sphere of our Concernments.

"Signed by Order of the Directors,

"George Dillwyn, Secretary.

"To which the Governor was pleased to give the following ANSWER.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I thank you for these Expressions of Joy, on my Arrival and Accession to this Government.

"It gives me Pleasure to find that public Libraries increase and flourish in this Province; and I assure you, that the one under your Care shall not want my Protection and Countenance."

"The other incorporated Company of this City," refers to the Library Company of Philadelphia, which





a month before, and presented their Address to the Hon. John Penn. But there were other libraries then existing, libraries which also called themselves companies: the Amicable Library and the Association Library. Their first advertisements had appeared within a week of one another in 1757. On April 14th:

"The Members of *The Association Library* are desired to meet at their Library Room, in Letitia Court. on Monday, the second Day of May next, to choose Directors, a Treasurer and Clerk, for the ensuing Year, and to make their first annual Payment.

"By Order of the Directors. Samuel Massey, Clerk."

On April 21st:

"The Members of the Amicable Library Company, of Philadelphia, are desired to meet at the Library Room at the House of Thomas Gregory, in Third-street, on the tenth Day of May next, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, there to choose five Directors, a Treasurer and a Clerk for the ensuing Year."

On April 27th, 1758: "Notice is hereby Given, to the members of the Amicable Library Company of Philadelphia; that they are to meet pursuant to their articles on the Tenth day of May next, at Four o'Clock in the afternoon, at their Library Room, there to choose their directors &c. and make their first annual payment."

If the first payment was always made at the conclusion of the first year, the Association Library had a year's seniority. All the records indicate its greater wealth and prosperity. Its Articles are dated the 2d day of February, 1757: "\* \* \* we who have here unto subscribed our names and affix'd our seals, desirous to advance and promote knowledge and literature in the city of Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania, having plac'd together several sums of money wherewith to form a joint stock for the purchasing a collection of useful books, to compose a library in the said city of Philadelphia, of which money, we of the number of the first forty-five subscribers have advanced twenty



shillings a piece, and each of the rest of us, the several sums set to our names hereunto subscrib'd respectively; do hereby mutually covenant and agree \* \* \*"

The number of subscribers was limited to two hundred, the annual payment was ten shillings, the term of the partnership was one hundred years; there were to be not more than ten directors: " \* \* \* the committee of directors \* \* \* shall have the chusing of books for the library, the renting of a house or place for the service of the library, the furnishing the same with presses, shelves and other things necessary and fit for the binding of books, the appointing securities for the return of the books to the library, and the prices of the loans, the printing and dispersing of catalogues, \* \* \* Moreover the committee of directors are hereby invested with a discretional power to make suitable returns (in behalf of the company) unto such benefactors as shall honour them by donations or otherwise."

The Articles are signed by 107 names, viz.,

Benjamin Mifflin	John Wharton	Josiah Sherald
John Mifflin	John Leacock	Richard Jones
Francis Holton	Joseph Davis	William Jackson
Joseph Coleman	Benj. Betterton	William Ghiselin
William Williams	Moses Forster	Samuel Bonnel
John Jones	Thomas Parker	Owen Biddle
Thomas Moore	William Read	Aquilla Jones
Thomas Hough	James Steel	James Stevenson
Thomas Carpenter	Patrick Tommins	Samuel Hasell
Robert Tuckness	Joseph Jacobs	Lewis Jones
Benjamin Condry	George Bullock	Jesse George
Benj. Marshall	George Sharpless	Thomas Tilbury
George Jenkins	James Child	James Carmalt
Davis Basset	William Bedford	William Johnson
Hudson Emlen	Zacharias Neiman	David Hall
Francis Trumble	James Wharton	Thomas Dicas
Andrew Bankson	Thomas Wharton	James Gillingham



Daniel Wistar	Josiah Hewes	Thomas Gilpin
Reynold Keen	Daniel Hewes	William Ogden
Jno. Drinker, Jun.	John Armitt	Joseph Thomas
Caleb Jones	Jos. Pennock, Jun.	Thomas Maybury
Thos. Wharton, Jr.	Sharp Delany	Nathaniel Lewis
Eden Haydock	Thomas Hewes	Joseph Paschall
James Biddle	James Irvine	James Penrose
Gustavus Brown	Samuel Corry	Jonathan Potts
William Bradford	Henry Nail	John Crosier
John Relfe	John Morton	George Davis
John Hughes	Thomas Stretch	William Shute
William Ibison	William Dillwyn	Adam Hubley
Samuel Ormes	Joseph Wetherill	Roger Bowman
John Forster	Isaac Attmore	Thos. Richardson
Chris. Marshall	Joseph Ogden	Andrew Yorke
William Rush	William Crispin	Isaac Gray
Jesse Jacobs	William Lloyd	James Alexander
Thomas Fisher	Stephen Collins	Jacob Harman
Philip Kinsey	Joseph Penberton	

This was printed in *A Catalogue of Books Belonging to the Association Library Company of Philadelphia*, published by William Bradford in 1765. There are 570 titles of books in this catalogue, "Alphabetically digested." The prosperity of the Company is indicated by the large number of books accumulated in these seven or eight years, as well as by the announcement made in 1764:

"The Members of the Association Library Company, are desired to meet at their Library Room on Monday, the 25th Inst. at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to agree, if they think it necessary, to an Article whereby more Members may be admitted, the Number fixed by their present Constitution being compleat; and to determine whether some Proposals then to be laid before them will be of advantage to the Library.

"By Order of the Directors,  
Nathaniel Lewis, Secretary."





In 1766 they advertised, as had the Union Library in 1764, for missing books, mentioning that "The Books had the following printed Label on the Inside of the Binding, BELONGING TO THE ASSOCIATION LIBRARY."<sup>9</sup> In this year appeared the notice that the meeting would be held "at their New Library Room, in Chestnut-street."<sup>10</sup> This may have been a room rented in the house of the then clerk, William Crispin, who was "living in Chestnut-street, between Front and Second-streets."

During this time the Amicable Library still existed at its "Library Room, in Third-street, near Arch-street." They advertised every year, but so far as we know did not print any catalogue, and probably gradually diminished. It may have been with some idea of reawakening interest and inducing new members to join than in 1765 they announced that on "The Evening of the \* \* \* Day [of the election] (if the Air is clear) will be read, a Lecture on Electricity, accompanied with suitable Experiments, for the Use of the Members only"—electricity then being the subject of popular curiosity.

That the Amicable Library was a humble one may be inferred from their mentioning an addition of "Forty Shillings unto each of our Shares, to enable us to unite with another Library Company." The advertisement of the Union Library Company appearing April 3, 1766, is suggestive in this connection:

"The Members of the UNION Library Company of Philadelphia, are desired to meet at their Library, on the 24th Instant, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to consider of the Expediency of reducing the Price of Admission into the said Company, and to form such a Law as may be necessary for that Purpose.

"By Order of the Directors, William Gallagher, Librarian."

The following week appeared the last advertisement of the Amicable Library:

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<sup>9</sup> *Penna. Gazette.* no. 1974. Oct. 23, 1766.

<sup>10</sup> *Penna. Gazette.* no. 1946. April 10, 1766.



"The Members of the AMICABLE LIBRARY are desired to Meet at their Library Room, on the Twenty-first Instant, between the Hours of Four and Seven o'Clock in the Afternoon; to consider of the Expediency of adding Forty Shillings unto each of our Shares, to enable us to unite with another Library Company; at which Time and Place. every Member is required to deliver into the Library, such Books as he hath belonging to said Company; and every Person who hath any Books which are hired of said Company, are desired to return them on the Nineteenth instant.

James Pearson."

Had it been possible for them to have retained their subscribers while they filled their shelves with the output of their neighbours' printing presses—Messrs. Dunlap, Bradford, Franklin & Hall—their expences for books would probably have been less then a tithe of the cost of the imported books, whether bought in England or from David Hall in Philadelphia. But England was regarded as home. Philadelphians were less curious to read of local news, than of the things they had left across the ocean or the books in which the home people were interested. The attitude of the libraries was consistent with the custom regarding the newspapers: "generally speaking, the little concerns of individuals ought not to fill up the useful pages of a newspaper."<sup>11</sup> So *The Holy Bible in Verse, God's Mercy surmounting Man's Cruelty, or Serious Considerations on the present state of the Affairs of the Northern Colonies*, were to them little concerns which should not fill their catalogues.

"What things there are,  
Most abject in regard, and dear in use!  
What things again most dear in the esteem,  
And poor in worth!"

As has been stated, in 1766 the Union Library reduced the cost of a share, and thereby added to itself the nine years accumulation of the Amicable Library.

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<sup>11</sup> *Penna. Gazette.* no. 2879. August 3, 1785.



The following letter from William Strahan to David Hall gives proof that they still bought books in England:

“London, Novr. 10, 1768.

“Dear Davie \* \* \* The Omissions in the Order of the Union Library shall be supplied next Vessel; but what they seem most angry at my having omitted, viz. the fifth Vol. of Lardner’s Jewish and Heathen History, was never printed, there being only four.””

In 1768, “The Directors of the Association Library Company, apprehending an Union between them and the Union Library Company, may be of public Utility, request the Attendance of all their Members, at their Library Room, on Friday, the 6th of January next, at Three o’Clock in the Afternoon, in order to take the same into Consideration, and determine thereon. By Order of the Directors, John de Mauregnault, Clerk.”

Thereupon the Union Library announced, January 19th, 1769: “The Directors of the UNION LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, having received from the ASSOCIATION LIBRARY COMPANY, Proposals for an Union of the two Libraries—The Members of the said UNION LIBRARY COMPANY, are therefore desired to give their Attendance on Monday, the 30th of January instant, at 3 o’Clock in the Afternoon, at their Library, near St. Paul’s Church, to judge of such Proposals, and if approved of to vote an Union; Also to make and pass such Law or Laws, as may be requisite for accomplishing and confirming the same. By Order of the Directors, John Murgatroyd,

“Secretary.”

The suggestion was approved. Before continuing the history of the now greatly augmented Union Library, the names of some of the officers of the late

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<sup>11</sup> Correspondence between William Strahan and David Hall. *Penna. Magazine of History & Biography*. X. 462.





Association Library may be inserted: Samuel Massey, Clerk, 1757; George Jenkins, Clerk, 1758-1762; John Armitt, Clerk, 1763; Daniel Hewes, Clerk, 1764; William Crispin, Clerk, 1766-1767; John de Mauregnault, Clerk, 1768;<sup>13</sup> Joseph Jacobs, Treasurer.<sup>14</sup>

A certificate of membership issued by the Union Library upon the absorption of the Association Library was printed in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* for 1910. It certifies that "for and in Consideration of his Share and Property in the Books and Effects of the said Association Library, delivered unto the Directors of the said Union Library Company, and also the Sum of Twenty Shillings, paid into the Hands of James Whiteall the said Company's Treasurer \* \* \* is Hereby admitted a Member of The Union Library Company of Philadelphia \* \* \*." This particular transfer took place the 17th of February, 1769.

Three days before however, that is February 14th, the idea had been broached of combining all the resources of the different libraries into one library, the Library Company having, as before stated, in March 1768, proposed the reduction of the cost of its shares.

"The Members of The Union Library Company of Philadelphia, are desired to meet, at their Library Room, on Tuesday, the Fourteenth Day of March next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, to consider the Utility of conveying their Estate to, and becoming Members of, The Library Company of Philadelphia; and to pass a Law for that Purpose.

"By Order of the Directors, JOHN KAIGHN, Secretary."

#### And the Library Company advertised:

"The MEMBERS of the LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, are desired to meet at the Library Room on Monday, the 13th of March next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, in order to consider, whether it will be agreeable to them to unite with the UNION LIBRARY COMPANY of this City; \* \* \* Francis Hopkinson, Secretary."

This was likewise approved; and the members of the Union Library were "desired to call at John

<sup>13</sup> *Penna. Gazette*.

<sup>14</sup> *Penna. Magazine of History & Biography*. XXXI. 4.



Kaighns in Second-street before the first of May next, for certificates of their admission into the Library company of Philadelphia.”<sup>15</sup> “\* \* \* it appeared more conducive to the interests of literature, to be possessed of one large, than of several smaller collections of books, coalitions gradually took place among them, till the Amicable, the Association and the Union Companies were blended with the Library Company of Philadelphia.”<sup>15b</sup>

Thus the Library Company which had the “dignity of temporal precession,” in addition to its own books, philosophical apparatus, coins, and “a convenient lot of ground, in Chestnut-street,” became the owner of the books, &c. of the other libraries, and of the building at 3d and Pear Streets. In Caspina’s Letters, about this date, there is the remark: “You would be astonished, my Lord, at the general taste for books, which prevails among all orders and ranks of people in this city.—The librarian assured me, that for one person of distinction and fortune, there were twenty tradesmen that frequented this library.”

The four subscription libraries being merged into one, there was yet another, but not a subscription, a free library in Philadelphia. This was the one founded by James Logan. In 1732 when the Library Company had but just begun, a rule provided that no one not a subscriber should take books from the library room, “Mr. James Logan only excepted.”<sup>16</sup> The courtesy thus offered to “a Gentleman of universal learning, and the best judge of books in these parts,”<sup>17</sup> was in recognition of his kindness in advising them in the choice of books. This privilege may have been as coals sent to New Castle, for his own library “would have

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<sup>15</sup> *Penna. Journal.* no. 1377. April 27, 1769.

<sup>15b</sup> *Catalogue of the Library Co. of Phila.* 1807. p. x.

<sup>16</sup> George M. Abbot, *Short History of the Library Co.* (1913.) p. 7.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.* p. 5.



been worthy of note as the collection of a private scholar of limited means in Europe."<sup>18</sup> This, "consisting of a very valuable and chosen collection of books \* \* \* chiefly in the learned languages,"<sup>19</sup> he finally decided to leave to the City of Philadelphia on his death.

Richard Hockley writes as early as December 5, 1743: "Mr. Logan has given the Corporation his lot opposite the Governor's garden, and books to the value of £1000, and intends a building 60 ft. front to put the books in for the use of the city."<sup>20</sup> William Black, in his Journal, 1744, states: "We got to Mr. Logan's \* \* \* After the Tea Table was remov'd we were going to take leave, but it appear'd we must first view his library, which was Customary with him, to any Persons of Account. He had really a very fine Collection of Books, both Ancient and Modern, he seem'd to Regrate that none of his Sons knew how to use them, and that he design'd them as a Legacy to the City when he Died."<sup>21</sup>

This pride in his books is shown also in his Will: "In my library, which I have left to the city of Philadelphia, for the facilitating and advancement of classical learning, are above one hundred volumes of authors, in folio, all in Greek, with mostly their versions; all the Roman classics, without exception; all the old Greek mathematicians, viz., Archimedes, Euclid, and Ptolemy, both his geography and almagest, which I had in Greek (with Theon's commentary in folio, above 700 pages) from my learned friend, Fabricius, who published fourteen volumes of his Greek *Bibliothèque* in 4to., in which, after he had finished his account of Ptolemy, on my inquiring of him at Hamburgh,

<sup>18</sup> Thomas F. Gordon, *History of Penna.* (1829.) p. 591.

<sup>19</sup> Andrew Burnaby, *Travels through the Middle Settlements.* (1798.) p. 60.

<sup>20</sup> Charles P. Keith, *Provincial Councillors of Penna.* (1883.) p. 13

<sup>21</sup> *Penna. Magazine of History & Biography.* I. 407.





in 1722, how I should find it, having long sought for it in vain in England, he sent it to me out of his own library, telling me it was scarce, that neither prayers nor price could purchase it. Besides, there are many of the most valuable Latin authors, and a great number of modern mathematicians, with all the three editions of Newton, Dr. Halley, Wallis, &c.

"I have built a library-room, and endowed it for ever with £35 sterling per annum for a librarian; he to advance £18 yearly to buy books.

"The room, books, and salary, I cannot value at less than £2000, solely designed for the use of the public, in order to prevail on them (having such assistance) to acquaint themselves with literature."<sup>22</sup>

The building, "a one story brick building, shaped gable end fashion in the front," was erected on the west side of Sixth Street north of Walnut Street, and surrounded by a "post and rail fence."<sup>23</sup> The deed for it was afterwards cancelled by Logan preparatory to putting the trust in different terms. This was not completed at the time of his death, December 31, 1751.<sup>23a</sup>

Franklin wrote to Peter Collinson, June 26, 1755: "The Heirs of our Friend Logan have honourably settled the Library agreeable to their Father's Intention. I am one of the Trustees. The Books are now plac'd in the Library House he built and gave for that purpose. They deserve Praise for their Conduct; for some Children would have taken Advantage of the Settlement not being perfected by the Father, and refus'd to comply with it."<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> *First Suppl. to the Catalogue of Books belonging to the Loganian Library.* (1867.) p. x.

<sup>23</sup> *Hazard's Register of Penna.* Dec. 1828. p. 326.

<sup>23a</sup> Owing to the early method of reckoning the months, the date is sometimes given as October 31. Armitage's *Life of Logan* says 10th mo. 31, 1751.

<sup>24</sup> Smyth's ed. of *Franklin's Writings.* III. 267.



Though the building had been erected many years, and it and the lot on which it stood had been deeded August 28, 1754, to the trustees. the opening of the Library was deferred until 1760: "Notice is hereby given, That the Loganian Library, founded by the late James Logan, Esq; deceased. for the Use of the Public, situate in Sixth-street, between Chestnut and Walnut-streets, behind the State house Square, will be opened on Saturday, the 8th of November, where Attendance will be given every Saturday. from the third Hour in the Afternoon until the Seventh Hour following, in the Summer time, and so long as one can see to read in Winter, by Lewis Weiss."<sup>25</sup> A catalogue, *Catalogus Bibliothecæ Loganianæ: being A choice Collection of Books, as well in the Oriental, Greek and Latin, as in the English, Italian, Spanish, French and other Languages Given by the late James Logan Esq; of Philadelphia for the Use of the Publick* \* \* \*, was published in this year, 1760.

A manuscript account of the Library written before 1776, reads: "The Loganian Library, has its name from the founder James Logan. this Gentleman was a native of [Ireland], & came over to Pennsylvania with the first Proprietor William Penn in 1699, in the capacity of his Secretary altho (by the various publick employments he Sustain'd in that province during a long Series of years) he was almost constantly immersed in affairs of a Political nature his Turn of mind was notwithstanding enclin'd to learning & chiefly in the Mathematical Sciences & the languages of which he was reckon'd a Master. he collected near three Thousand volumes in almost all Sciences arts & languages, not without a considerable expence & by his will bequeath them to the city & county of Philadel-

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<sup>25</sup> *Penna. Gazette.* no. 1660. Oct. 16, 1760. *Penna. Journal* no. 932. Oct. 16, 1760.



phia for ever. he chose trustees out of various denominations of Protestants to avoid all partiality. he gave a lot of ground & had a long Room built upon it to Serve as a repository for his Books. he left a yearly income of £[35] Phil. Currency 20 pounds of which to be applied to an under Librarian & the remainder of the Sum to be employed to the purchase of new books to the Encrease of the Library, the Books to be lent gratis Signing a note of four times the value of the Book lent, to the under Librarian the Library to be open every Saturday in the year from two o'clock in the afternoon till Sun Set. the trustees were M<sup>rs</sup> William & James Logan Sons to the founder M<sup>r</sup> John Smith of Burlington his Son in law. Benjamin Franklin, Israel Pemberton, William Allen, & Richard Peters, M<sup>r</sup> William Logan is Librarian So appointed by his father & provides an under librarian. the political disputes which for Some years have raged in this province, have been a great hindrance to the meeting of the trustees for the benefit of that institution Some of them being irreconcilable on account of their politics. this the old gentlemen could not foresee. the building was erected by Some body employ'd by the owner not in the center of the lot high & dry & free from the dust of the Road, but on the very edge of the Road So that in Summer unless the windows & door (for they are all fronting the Street) Should be kept Shut up, the dust make it a most uncomfortable Situation & at the Same time injure the books greatly. by the Shallowness of the building almost the whole lot is left empty which may in time be improv'd to make money by other ways than what the donor design'd it for. the building is neither elegant nor Convenient. as for the books they are pretty much in Statu quo, no additions having been made to it Since the founder's death altho years ago, but to the contrary many of them Stolen privately & others very much the worst for





wear, but as they mostly consist or treat upon Subjects out of the reach of the generality of people this library has but few visitors, most of that Small number compos'd of obscure mechanicks who have a turn for mathematicks the rest being a few ignorant people who flatter'd with the hopes of reading books for nothing, think they'll find always Sufficiently to amuse them in Such great number but are commonly disappointed.'<sup>26</sup>

However lacking in appreciation this account is, we cannot help feeling that the writer, Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere, a man of intelligence, interested particularly in natural science and the history of the New World, would have made an excellent under librarian. "If he did not keep a circulating library," Mr. William John Potts says in his *Life of Du Simitiere*, "his note book shows he endeavoured to create a taste for literature by lending his books, the borrowers being many members of Congress, the officers of the army, and other distinguished visitors."<sup>27</sup> A few months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on October 23th, 1776, William Logan, the first librarian died. In 1777 Gen. Gates ordered the building taken as a store or magazine for ammunition; the books were not accessible to the public again until 1792.

Though in 1770 there was one public subscription library and one free library in Philadelphia, there was demand for more, or at least private subscription libraries found means to exist. The Library Company had stated that it was "designed for promoting knowledge" and that it afforded "instruction on the most easy terms to all who are desirous of improvement. The opulent friend to learning may be furnished with authors not generally found in private collections; whilst the genius which might languish and be discour-

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<sup>26</sup> Du Simitiere MSS. *Papers relating to Penna, N. England.* p. 10.

<sup>27</sup> *Penna. Magazine of History & Biography.* XIII. 343.



aged for want of proper opportunities, may have access to many volumes, containing the experience of past ages and the present times. When men thus possess the means of being acquainted with the arts and sciences, it may justly be expected that important enquiries will be prosecuted, and the good of society increased.’<sup>28</sup> But the class who were not friends to learning, who were not geniuses, who cared little to increase the good of society, who enjoyed reading for amusement and entertainment only, these found little to their liking in either of the public libraries: Logan’s bequest being principally classical books, and the Library Company classifying, thirty years later, only eighty-one titles out of eight thousand volumes as “Fiction Wit and Humor.”

These readers found their mental pabulum at the private subscription libraries, which offered “a considerable List of Novel Writers, whose depictive Talents tend to dignify the human Mind, by an Abundance of recreative and instructive Entertainment, calculated to guide the Youth of both Sexes through the dangerous Whirlpool of agitated Passions.

“Learn to be wise from others Harm,  
And you shall do full well.

*Old English Ballad.*’<sup>29</sup>

Then—as now—they were constrained to justify themselves by claiming a kind of katharsis, which however would not have been sanctioned by Aristotle.

In 1767 “Proposals,” were printed, “For opening on Monday the 14th of September, a New Circulating Library, by Lewis Nicola, in Second street, between Race and Vine streets, who besides between two and three hundred volumes of History, Poetry, Plays, Voy-

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<sup>28</sup> *Charter &c. of the Library Co. of Phila.* (1770.) p. 3.

<sup>29</sup> Adv. of Robert Bell. *Penna. Gazette.* no. 2355. Feb. 9, 1774.



ages, &c. had received by the Ellis, Capt. Egdon, from London, above one hundred volumes of new books, among which are,—Female American, Emera or Fair American, Pittborough, Neck or Nothing, Byron's Voyages, Sharp's Travels, Smollet's Travels, Memoirs of the Duke of Cumberland, Hogarth's cuts with explanations, which are to be augmented by every opportunity, with such books as shall be published from time to time.

"Subscribers to deposit three pounds, and pay three dollars a year, each subscriber to receive a catalogue, to be enlarged as new books will be received. Non Subscribers to deposit the value of the book taken, and pay six pence per week. The Library to be open every day in the week except Sundays. No person on any account to take more than one volume at a time."<sup>30</sup>

From the fact that he calls this enterprise "a New Circulating Library," we may infer that it was not the pioneer in this field. His shop—for he also kept a general store—and circulating library were moved the following March "to the sign of the blue stocking, next door but one to the Indian Queen tavern, in Market-street." These businesses, shopkeeping and library-keeping, not being sufficient for the energies of the venturesome Nicola, the next year he branched out into a literary field.

"Magazines being the taste of the age, and found to possess many conveniences, such as gratifying the curiosity of the public, and serving as a repository for many small, tho' valuable pieces that would otherwise be lost to the world, Lewis Nicola proposes publishing such a work monthly, under the title of the AMERICAN MAGAZINE.\* \* \* 1731

His time probably was so occupied by the magazine that he was forced to announce his intention of "quit-

<sup>30</sup> *Penna. Journal.* no. 1292. September 10, 1767.

<sup>31</sup> *Penna. Journal.* no. 1362. January 12, 1769.





ting the branch of business," as dry goods merchant, still keeping however "Wines: Rum: Tea: Dye Stuffs: Salt: Spirits: Molasses: Sugars: Lamp Oyl: Rice:"<sup>22</sup> in conjunction with the library. But this continued only until December, the 10th of that month being the limit of time allowed "persons indebted to him, either for goods or books hired out of his library to pay their respective debts."

On the 14th of December is advertised: "The Circulating Library lately kept by Mr. Lewis Nicola is removed to the corner of Lawrence's Court in Spruce Street, between Second and Third Streets, where due attendance will be given from ten o'clock in the morning till eight in the evening.

"The Library consists of upwards of 500 volumes of the most approved authors in History, Poetry, Novels, and other works of entertainment, likewise some well chosen French Books. Additions will be made every opportunity of the newest and most celebrated Works. Terms as usual."

The terms of the General Circulating Library, as it was called under the new management, were announced in January, 1770: "1. Yearly subscribers to pay the small sum of Two Dollars; half yearly Ten Shillings, and quarterly Six Shillings; the money to be paid at the time of subscribing. 2. Weekly readers to pay Six Pence per week, and deposit the value of the work, if required. 3. The hire always to be paid at the expiration of the week, as no credit can be given. 4. No person to take out more than one volume at a time, which may be exchanged once a day, if more, to pay in proportion. 5. No person to keep a book longer than four weeks; such as do, to pay One Shilling per week, over the term of twenty-eight days. 6. Any person losing or damaging any book, or volume of any set of

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<sup>22</sup> *Penna. Journal.* no. 1380. May. 18, 1769.



books, shall pay the price annexed in the catalogue, and also what hire is due on it."

Subscriptions were taken there for Wyndham Beawes's *Dissertations on Spain and Portugal*. It was "removed" in 1771, "to Third-street, three doors below Spruce-street," when it "consisted of upwards of one thousand volumes."<sup>33</sup>

A circulating library kept by Thomas Bradford, "at his house in Second-street, one door from Arch-street," was opened September 21st, 1769; the catalogues of which, probably printed by W. and T. Bradford, were "given away at said Library."<sup>34</sup> The two advertisements next following, one published in 1771, the other in 1773, may refer to Bradford's library:

"Whoever has got the first Volume of Shakespear's Plays, belonging to the Circulating Library, at the sign of the Green Lamp, are requested to send it home, as soon as possible."<sup>35</sup>

"All persons who have any Books belonging to the Circulating Library in Second-street, are desired to return them immediately."<sup>36</sup>

The various libraries belonging to special foundations, such as churches, the Pennsylvania Hospital, the English academy now known as the University of Pennsylvania, the American Philosophical Society, not being public, are not included in this sketch; although another is mentioned, which to a certain extent is specialized. The Assembly Library, also known as the State Library, the City Library, the Pennsylvania Library, was kept in the State House, or Independence Hall. For a time there were two libraries in that building: "one," Andrew Burnaby wrote in 1760, "belonging to the province, the other to a society, which was

<sup>33</sup> *Penna. Gazette.* no. 2193. January 3, 1771.

<sup>34</sup> *Penna. Journal.* no. 1398. September 21, 1769.

<sup>35</sup> *Penna. Journal.* no. 1474. March 7, 1771.

<sup>36</sup> *Penna. Journal.* no. 1594. June 23, 1773.



incorporated about ten years ago.”<sup>37</sup> The latter was the Library Company, which occupied the “upper room of the westernmost Office adjoining to the State House”<sup>38</sup> from 1740 to 1773.

The first mention of books for the Assembly Library was on the 5th day of the 12th month, 1745, when it was “*Ordered*, That the Clerk send to England for the best Edition of the Statutes at large, for the Use of the House, and also for some large Maps (one of North America) to be hung up in the Assembly Room.”

On the 22d of August, 1752, according to the *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives*, £170 was paid to Isaac Norris, “towards purchasing Books and Window glass.” And on the following 16th of January, “The Speaker and Benjamin Franklin are requested to procure such Books and Maps as they may think suitable and necessary for the use of this House; and it is

“*Ordered*, That the Trustees of the Loan-Office do supply them with such Sums of Money as they may require for that Purpose; which shall be allowed by the Committee of Accounts, on their next Settlement with the said Trustees.” As a sequel to this order, in the Treasurer’s Accounts is the statement: “[Cash] paid Isaac Norris, to purchase Books for the Use of the Assembly,—£850 0 0.”

By that time there must have been a good number of books, and the question of a caretaker arose. On December 26, 1754, “A Petition from Charles Norris, of the City of Philadelphia, was presented to the House and read, setting forth, that the Petitioner is informed that some of the Members of this House have lately represented the Necessity of having a Person to take

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<sup>37</sup> Andrew Burnaby, *Travels through the Middle Settlements.* (1798) p. 60.

<sup>38</sup> *Penna. Gazette.* no. 592. April 17, 1740.





Care of the Library belonging to the Assembly; the Petitioner therefore begs Leave to offer himself for that Service.

“And the House taking the same into Consideration,

“*Resolved*, That Charles Norris be Keeper of the Assembly Library, and that he shall observe such Directions therein as shall be hereafter given him by this House.”

This arrangement seemed to prove satisfactory, for there is no further mention of the library until after the death of Charles Norris about the beginning of 1766.<sup>39</sup>

A year later “Upon Motion,

“*Ordered*, That the Clerk [Charles Moore] do cause a fair Catalogue to be made out of all the books belonging to the Assembly Library, and order the said Books to be stamped with the Words *Assembly of Pennsylvania*, in gilt Letters on the outside of the Cover of each Book;”

By this time with the increase of the number of the books, troubles seem to have begun. “The Committee appointed by the late House to revise the Laws and Votes of the Assemblies of this Province,” were, on January 6th, 1773, “*Ordered*,” to “prepare and bring in a Draught of Rules for better regulating the Use of the Assembly Library.” Though their “Essay for that Purpose” was twice read and “some Time spent therein,” no record remains that anything was accomplished.

Contrasting the sums stated above as spent on books, with the £45 Stg. sent to London with the first order of the Library Company, the probable £100 of the Union Library, the probably £70 or £80 of the Association Library, the Assembly Library should have merited greater praise than that given it by the Marquis de

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<sup>39</sup> *Votes & Proceedings of the H. of Representatives.* V. 454.



Chastellux: "the library is pretty large, but far from being filled; the few books it is composed of appear to be well chosen."<sup>40</sup>

A plausible explanation of the lack of books may be that the members of the Assembly had borrowed them for reference; this explanation is corroborated by a note in the newspapers: "Whereas divers Books belonging to the State Library are missing, and there is reason to apprehend, that the same are in the hands of persons who have had recourse to the said Library, and who have neglected to return them."<sup>41</sup>

In 1774 the Library was kept in the room adjoining the East room, according to an essay by a scholar of Robert Proud's Latin school: from the Assembly room, he wrote, "you go through a back door into the Assembly's Library, which is a very elegant apartment. It is ornamented with a stucco ceiling, and chimney places. Round the room are glass cases, in which the books are deposited. These books consist of all the laws of England made in these later years, and besides these history and poetry. The Assembly only have recourse to this Library. There is likewise deposited a most beautiful bust in wax of Thomas Penn Esqr, one of the Proprietors of the Province, which was sent as a present to the Assembly by Lady Juliana Penn."<sup>42</sup>

Leaving Philadelphia, it was "In the Sixteenth year of the reign of George the Second of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith," that the first library in the Colony outside the city, was formed. "In the township of Darby, several have joined together and signed articles of agreement, pretty much like the Library Company at Philadelphia," John Bartram wrote to Peter Collinson in 1743. Darby, 7

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<sup>40</sup> Chastellux, *Travels in North America*. (1787) I. 223.

<sup>41</sup> *Penna. Gazette*. no. 2550. April 28, 1779.

<sup>42</sup> Manuscript Magazine by scholars of Proud's Latin School. *Penna. Magazine of History & Biography*. XXIII. 418.



miles southwest of Philadelphia, was settled principally by Friends. There were in 1797 only 50 houses and a Meeting-house, all built on one street.

Twenty-nine men in this little community, on March 10th, 1743, "Being Desireous to Propagate Usefull Knowledge both Religious and Civil," met and agreed to subscribe 20 shillings each and pay five shillings a year to buy books to form a library. A few days later the Secretary wrote the following letter:

"Darby, ye 14th of 4th Month, 1743.

"Friend Peter Collinson:

"There is a small number of us in Darby, near Philad., who have formed ourselves into a company, in order to purchase a small set of books for our use; with well-grounded expectations of our number increasing in a little time, and being advised by our frd and neighbour, John Bartram, to apply to thee to purchase the sd books, and in confidence of thy good disposition and from ye character he gives of thee to encourage such a decision, have thought fit thereupon to send to and desire thee to do such an office of kindness for us; but as our number is but small, so is the sum of money, amounting only to fourteen pounds, \* \* \* We also send herewith a catalogue of such books as our Company approved of, requesting thee to be so good as to buy so many of them (taking them in order as they stand on the list) as the money will extend to pay, reserving sufficient to satisfy thee for thy trouble with the cost of Insurance here. And when the books are purchased, please to ship them of pr the first opportunity for Philad., in such a manner and with such directions as appears to thee most convenient, either for John Bartram or the subscriber hereof. Be so good also as to get the Books lettered on ye back, if that can be done without much trouble or cost, or as many of them as conveniently can be. We also desire thee to send the price of each book purchased, that being necessary for us to know in pursuance of our agreement. Thy answering our requests will much oblige us, who, with due respect, are thy unfeigned friends. Signed in behalf of said Company,

By Joseph Bonsall, Secretary."

Before the books arrived the Articles of Agreement were signed, May 1st, and May day was chosen for the future annual elections. The Articles state: "That whereas it is found by long experience that no number of People will at all times keep in a regular, Decent

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<sup>a</sup> George Smith, *History of Delaware County*. (1862) pp. 561-562.





Decorum, without Some Necessary forms & Rules to walk & Actt by, And Suitable Persons Authorized to Put those Rules in Execution," therefore they had officers, a Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, and four other persons for assistants (or directors) elected yearly. At the Annual Elections, "The Secretary with the Assistants and Library Company then Present, shall Seat themselves in a Sober, Decent Regular manner such as becomes Christians and Students."

It took about twenty weeks for the books to arrive. On September 5th, at a special meeting of the Company, the boxes were opened. Each member who took out a book gave the librarian a promissory note for its cost, to insure its return; this explains the necessity the Secretary mentioned in his letter of their knowing the price of each work. In 1746 the committee appointed to buy books, reported "that they could not purchase such books in this Province as was voted for; and that bills of exchange and insurance run so high, and the danger of the sea so great at this time, that they judged it might be to the advantage of the Company not to send it until further orders."

In 1754, when some booksellers and printers were established in Philadelphia, the committee were instructed to purchase the books wanted as far as possible in the Province, sending to England only for those not procurable here. The books accumulated slowly; the Company possessed 230 volumes in 1761. A bookplate was printed, which reads simply "Darby Library." The officers of the Company during the Colonial period were: John Pearson, librarian from 1743 to 1761, and Jesse Bonsall, librarian from 1762 to 1784; the Secretaries were Joseph Bonsall, from 1743 to 1761, and Isaac Pearson from 1762 to 1783.

"The chief claim of this Library to distinction," says its historian, Charles Lloyd Serrill, "rests in this, namely, that it was founded at such an early day, in the



face of great difficulties, and that it has been perpetuated until this time, without the omission on the part of the Managers, of a single stated meeting, unscathed through the Revolutionary War, \* \* \*” etc.<sup>44</sup>

The first library formed among non-English speaking settlers was in Germantown. The Germans, thrifty and independent, kept to themselves, thereby occasioning some distrust on the part of the English colonists towards them, chiefly because they were not English. Benjamin Franklin wrote: “Measures of great Temper are necessary with the Germans; \* \* \* Few of their Children in the Country learn English. They import many Books from Germany; and of the six Printing-Houses in the Province two are entirely German, two half German half English, and but two entirely English. They have one German Newspaper, and one half-German. Advertisements, intended to be general, are now printed in Dutch and English. The Signs in our Streets have Inscriptions in both Languages, and in some places only German. They begin of late to make all their Bonds and other legal Instruments in their own language, which (though I think it ought not to be) are allowed good in our Courts, where the German Business so increases, that there is continued need of Interpreters; and I suppose in a few Years they will also be necessary in the Assembly, to tell one half of our Legislators what the other half say.”<sup>45</sup>

The German newspaper referred to was established in 1739 by Christopher Saur; who also in 1743 published the first Bible printed in a European language in America. It does not seem strange that in a community where letters were so early encouraged, a library company was formed. Its seal gives the date 1745; it

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<sup>44</sup> Charles Lloyd Serrill, *Historical Address at the 150th anniversary*. (1893)

<sup>45</sup> Letter to Richard Jackson. Smyth's ed. of Franklin's *Writings*. III. 139-140.



“contains the sun above open volumes and other devices, and the inscription ‘Scientiæ Literatura Resplendent.’”<sup>46</sup>

In 1753, the same year in which Franklin wrote the letter quoted above, appeared in Franklin’s paper the first advertisement of the Library: “The members of the Germantown Library Company are desired to meet at their Yearly-meeting, on Monday, the 7th of May, at 2 a clock in the afternoon, at the house of Daniel Mackenet, jun. where said Library is kept.

George Palmer, Secretary.”<sup>47</sup>

The following year the notice is so worded that it corroborates the date on the seal: “The members of the Library Company of Germantown, are desired to meet on Monday, the 6th Day of May, at the House of Daniel Mackenet, to choose three Directors and a Treasurer, and to make their tenth annual payment.”

Except for the advertisements in the Pennsylvania Gazette, little is known of the Library.<sup>47a</sup> The notices of their annual meetings give the places in which the books were kept from time to time. The library room was at Daniel Mackenet’s until 1758.<sup>48</sup> In 1758 and 1759 it was “in the House of James Delaplain, in Germantown.”<sup>49</sup> Christian Lehman was then Secretary.<sup>50</sup>

In 1760, “The Members of the Germantown Library Company are desired to take Notice, that they are to

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<sup>46</sup> S. F. Hotchkin, *Ancient and Modern Germantown*. (1889) p. 94.

<sup>47</sup> *Penna. Gazette*. no. 1268. April 12, 1753.

<sup>47a</sup> In *The Records of the Orphans’ Court* (Collections of the Genealogical Soc. of Penna. v. 245) the Estate of John White, dec’d. is stated to be debtor to the Germantown Library, 1749.

<sup>48</sup> *Penna. Gazette*. nos. 1322, 1373, 1426, 1477. The Mackenets kept the Green Tree Tavern, No. 5067 Germantown Ave. Daniel Mackenet presented bills to the Assembly for the maintenance of Indians and Frenchmen, 1759.

<sup>49</sup> *Penna. Gazette*. nos. 1529, 1583. James Delaplain lived Germantown Ave. north of Church Lane. (Hotchkin.)

<sup>50</sup> Notary public and surveyor, lived 4818 Germantown Ave. See *Penna. Magazine of History & Biography*. VI. 393-394.





meet at the house of Wollere Ming, \* \* \* to make their sixteenth annual Payment." The books had probably been moved to the house in which the meeting was held. Wollere (or Ulric) Ming, son of Christopher and brother of John Melchior Meng, was secretary from 1759 to 1763.<sup>51</sup>

Christian Lehman, the former secretary, succeeded him. In 1764,

"The Members of the Germantown Library, are desired to attend their annual Meeting, on Monday, the 7th Day of May next, before 6 o'clock in the Afternoon, at their Library Room in Germantown, at the House of Christian Lehman, in order to choose their Directors, &c. for the ensuing Year, and to make their 20th annual Payment. By Order of the Directors,

"Christian Lehman, Secretary."

At this time, they purchased books from a publisher and importer of English books:

"German Town, Sept. 22, 1764.

"To Mr. David Hall,

"Sir,

"Enclosed you receive the order of the Directors of our Library upon our Treasurer Balthes Reser<sup>52</sup> for the Payment of the sum Due for the Books they lately bought of you for our Library.\* \* \*

"Christian Lehman.

"Secretary to Library."<sup>53</sup>

Christian Lehman remained secretary until 1770. The last advertisement of the Company reads:

"Germantown Library, April 11, 1771.

"The Members of the Germantown Library, are desired to meet on Monday, the 6th day of May next, between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at their library room, at the house of John Johnson, jun. in Germantown aforesaid. to choose their directors, treasurer and

<sup>51</sup> *Penna. Gazette.* nos. 1583, 1634, 1686, 1738, 1791. Also no. 2423.

<sup>52</sup> Heute vor 14 tagen starb zu Germantown, etlich und 50 jahr alt, Mr. Balthes Reser, ein vieljähriger einwohner und gerber daselbst, und wurde Donnerstags darauf auf dem dasigen Quäkerbegräbnissplatz zur erden bestattet. (*Der Wöchentliche Pennsylvanische Staatsbote.* 4 Jenner, 1774.)

<sup>53</sup> Townsend Ward, Germantown Road. *Penna. Magazine of History & Biography.* VI. 138.



secretary for the ensuing year, and to make their twenty-seventh annual payment.

By order of the Directors,  
"Anthony Johnson Treasurer."

Then the notices abruptly cease.

That the "narrow sphere" of the concerns of a library should occupy men's minds when, as Bartram wrote, "We are now in a grievous distressed condition:" is surprising; "the barbarous, inhuman, ungrateful nations," he continues, "weekly murdering our back inhabitants \* \* \* O Pennsylvania! thou that was the most flourishing and peaceable province in North America, are now scourged by the most barbarous creatures in the universe."<sup>53</sup>

Ten days however after Braddock's defeat, a meeting of conference was held at Hatborough, a village about 16 miles north of Philadelphia, in what is now Montgomery County, "when a particular plan for erecting and establishing" a public library of select books was "fully and unanimously agreed and concluded upon. Public notice was given to all persons willing and desirous to promote and forward a library, that they should meet at Mr. David Rees's at Crooked Billet, the 2d day of August," 1755.<sup>54</sup> The Instrument of Partnership of the "Union Library Company of Hatborough, in the Mannor of Moorland, in the county of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania" is dated the 2d day of August "in the twenty-ninth year of the Reign of our Sovereign, Lord George the Second."

At the first annual meeting, November 1st of the same year, £44. 7s. was given to Rev. Charles Beatty, with instructions to send it with a list of books ordered to a

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<sup>53</sup> *Memorials of Bartram and Marshall.* (1849) p. 205-206.

<sup>54</sup> *Charter and Laws of the Union Library Co. of Hatborough.* (1858) p. 4.



London stationer. The books when they arrived were placed in a room rented in the house of the Secretary, Rev. Mr. Joshua Potts, before the directors' meeting on the 14th of August, 1756. A year later John Lukens was authorized to purchase books to the extent of £10. —possibly the entire amount of the annual dues, of 10s. a member.

They advertised in October, 1758; "Notice is hereby given to the Members of the Union Library Company of Hatborough, that they attend their Annual Meeting, at the Library Room, on the Fourth Day of November next, between the Hours of Twelve and Four in the Afternoon, in order to choose Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, for the ensuing Year, and to make their third Annual Payment. By Order of the Directors,

"Joshua Potts, Secretary."

In the spring of 1760 labels for the books were ordered to be printed, and in the fall the notice of the annual meeting reads:

"Moreland, October 17, 1760.

"Notice is hereby given to the Members of the UNION LIBRARY COMPANY of the Manor of Moreland, that they are desired to meet at their Library Room, at David Reese's, on Seventh-day, the first of November next, precisely at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to choose Directors, Secretary, and Treasurer, for the ensuing Year; and to make their fifth annual Payment.

David Reese, Secretary."

David Reese made the generous offer that for 10 shillings he would give a year's attendance as librarian (who was required to attend every other Saturday afternoon) and do the advertising, on condition that the directors would speedily secure a bookcase for the books. Under his energetic management a catalogue was prepared, for now their books numbered 125. The advertisement inserted in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* in 1761, was the last which appeared in colonial times, as





well as the last Reese was to write, for on May 31, 1762, at the early age of 49 he died.<sup>55</sup>

In November, 1762, the books were moved to the house of the new secretary, Jacob Tomkins. From this time to 1775 the Company met regularly and purchased books, but apparently ceased their activities during the Revolutionary War. The interest shown in the Library however, is indicated by the notice of Hatborough in Scott's Gazetteer of 1795: "It contains about 20 dwellings, and a handsome library containing upwards of 1,000 volumes."

"Lancaster, a pretty considerable town, encreasing fast, and growing rich"—this was in 1754. "And which had the reputation of possessing the best and most intelligent society in America."<sup>56</sup> Ten years later it could boast of 600 houses, seven churches, three fire companies, a grammar school, and last but not least, a library company.

"In the Year 1759, three of four Persons of the Borough of Lancaster, considering the great Advantages of public Libraries, conferred together, and engaged to solicit Subscriptions, to establish one in that Town.

"Their Proposal was so well received, that a few generous Gentlemen immediately subscribed, and paid Ten Pounds each, towards promoting this Useful Design. \* \* \* The Number of Subscribers soon amounted to 58; and the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling was raised."<sup>57</sup>

A notice was published in March the following year:

"All the Members of the Lancaster Library Company, Are desired to meet on Thursday, the 27th instant, precisely at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. Matthias Slough, to subscribe their

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<sup>55</sup> Theodore W. Bean, *History of Montgomery Co.* (1884) p. 726.

<sup>56</sup> *Penna. Magazine of History & Biography.* XXII. 453.

<sup>57</sup> *Charter, Laws, Catalogue of Books, of the Juliana Library Co.* (1766) preserved at the Historical Society of Penna.



articles, and transact other business necessarily requiring their attendance.

"By Order of the Committee of Directors,  
"Samuel Magaw, Librarian."<sup>55a</sup>

In 1761 they rented a room in Benjamin Price's house in Queen Street.<sup>55b</sup> The *Short Account of its Institution* continues: "The Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq; one of the Proprietaries of this Province, to whom the Company are much obliged for the kind Notice he has been pleased to take of them, upon being made acquainted with the Design of erecting a public Library here, wrote the following polite Letter to the Directors thereof.

"Gentlemen,

"I Received a very sensible Pleasure in being informed by Mr. Barton, that a Number of the principal People of Lancaster, and the Country about that Town, had entered into an Agreement, and had remitted so large a Sum of Money to purchase Books, in order to form a Library to be established there.— This Undertaking, so useful to the Country, could not but meet with my Approbation, and be entitled to my Assistance, which I shall be ready to give it, whenever it can promote its Utility; and am

"Gentlemen,  
"Your affectionate Friend,  
"Thomas Penn."

"London, Feb. 11, 1762.

"To the Directors of the Library Company at Lancaster."

The advertisement of the fourth annual meeting in 1763, was the last under the name of the Lancaster Library Company. "In Honour of Lady JULIANA PENN, and as a Testimony of the high Obligations they are under to her, the Company desired to be, and were incorporated by the Name of the JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY IN LANCASTER." The Charter of Incorporation, granted by James Hamilton to the 77 members then composing the Company, was

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<sup>55a</sup> The Rev. Samuel Magaw taught school in Lancaster under the Society for the Education of Germans. He received his degree of Master of Arts from the College of Philadelphia in 1760.

<sup>55b</sup> Ellis & Evans, *History of Lancaster Co.* (1883) p. 429.



dated the 22d of October, 1763, and recorded November the 28th. The Company had received from the Hon. Thomas Penn, and his wife, Lady Juliana, an orrery, a pair of globes, and a reflecting telescope, besides five books, *The Whole Art of Husbandry*, *Account of the Solar System*, *Hartlib's Legacy of Husbandry*, *Bell's Travels to Asia*, and *Systemae Agriculturae*.

Following the fashion of the day, the Company sent an address of welcome to John Penn, on his arrival in Pennsylvania:

"To the Honourable

"JOHN PENN, Esq;

"Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

"The humble ADDRESS of the Directors of the JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY, in Lancaster.

"May it please your Honour,

"Among the many useful and public spirited Institutions, which the happy Establishment of Pennsylvania, and the Liberality of its Proprietaries, have promoted and encouraged, public Libraries have shared the Attention of the People.

"Knowledge and Literature are the natural Fruits of Liberty, and have been patronized and cherished in every free and well regulated Community—On all moral and civil Considerations whatever, they are the highest Blessing, in Value and Importance, that we can enjoy; and therefore to their Interest the virtuous and patriot Heart has ever been a Friend.

"To a GENTLEMAN so nearly related to this Province, and its first great Founder and Legislator, the Directors of the Juliana Library Company, in Lancaster, esteem themselves happy in being enabled, as a Body Corporate, to pay their Address; and to join the public Voice, in congratulating your Honour upon your Accession and safe arrival to the Government thereof.

"The Library, of which we are honoured with the Direction, is yet in its Infancy; but through the generous Encouragements it has received from your Honourable Family, and late worthy Predecessor, it has raised its Head, and flourished: And from our View of it, in its present State, we indulge the pleasing Expectation, that to us and our Posterity it will afford such Advantages as may render us more happy and serviceable to ourselves, and beneficial to our Country.

"We flatter ourselves, Sir, that you will deign to favour this Infant Institution with your Countenance and Protection.

"May your Honour live long among us, distinguished as the Patron of Virtue and Letters!—Easy and happy in the Discharge of the great





Duties of your exalted Station!—And may you, through Life, enjoy the glorious Opportunity of diffusing the Blessings of a just and equitable Administration among all who are committed to your Care.

“Signed, by order of the Directors, by

“Caleb Sheward, Secretary.”<sup>59</sup>

The notice of their sixth annual meeting, to be held September 16th, 1765, states, “Each Member will then receive a printed Copy of the Charter Laws, and a Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library.” This pamphlet, *The Charter of the Juliana-Library-Company in Lancaster: and the Laws Of the said Company. Together with A Catalogue of the Books, and the Prices thereof, with the Numbers as they stand in the Library Room*, was printed by James Adams in Wilmington, Delaware. The books are here listed by brief titles. In the *Catalogue* published by Hall & Sellers the following year, (*The Charter, Laws, Catalogue of Books, List of Philosophical Instruments, &c. of the Juliana Library-Company, in Lancaster. To which are prefixed, Some Reflections on the Advantages of Knowledge; the Origin of Books and Libraries, shewing how they have been encouraged & patronized by the Wise & Virtuous of Every Age. With A Short Account of its Institutions, Friends & Benefactors*) full titles are given.<sup>60</sup> This edition is dedicated to Lady Juliana Penn:

“To the Right Honourable Lady Juliana Penn,

“The following Laws, Catalogue of Books, List of Philosophical Instruments, &c. of the Juliana Library-Company, in Lancaster, as a Mark of the great Veneration and Esteem which the directors thereof bear for her Ladyship’s Merit and Character; and as a Testimony of their Gratitude for the kind Notice, and generous Benefaction, with which her Ladyship has been pleased to honour this infant Institution, are humbly presented, by

“Her Ladyship’s most obedient,

“Much obliged,

“And very respectful humble Servants,

“The Directors.”

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<sup>59</sup> *Penna Gazette.* no. 1825. Dec. 15, 1763.

<sup>60</sup> Copy preserved in the Historical Society of Penna.



The preface states: "The Juliana Library in Lancaster, is yet in its Infancy, and has nothing to boast of, except the Notice and Encouragement it has received from Persons, whose Names would do Honour to any Institution;—and that the Means of Knowledge are thereby brought the nearest Westwardly, of any that we know of, to the Borders of Error and Barbarity." Its seal represents "Minerva leading an illiterate Person with one hand, and pointing with the other to a Shelf of Books, and a Pair of Globes—with the Motto, *Ecce Comites Itineris*; and round the Margin this Inscription, Seal of the Juliana Library, Lancaster." The books, numbering 481 in 1765, and 510 in 1766, and its "philosophical, mathematical instruments, fossils, telescopes, quadrants, forestaff, camera obscura and magic lanthorn" (let out on the approval of the Directors) were kept in a rented room, where attendance was given on Saturdays from 4 to 7 P. M.

After Caleb Sheward, William Henry succeeded as Librarian, a room in his house on E. King Street being rented as the Library room.<sup>61</sup> He probably held the position until the outbreak of the Revolution. William Atlee was Secretary for the same period. They advertised frequently, and evidently prospered, for in 1772 they said, "The late frequent applications for admission into this company have enabled the Directors (in a manner, much to the advantage of the company) nearly, if not fully, to compleat the number heretofore agreed on to be admitted. The value of the company's effects, by several late importations and generous donations, is greatly increased."<sup>62</sup>

At the same time they "Resolved that, in Testimony of the great Affection and Esteem which this Company bear to the Right Honourable Lady Juliana Penn, her

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<sup>61</sup> Ellis & Evans, *History of Lancaster Co.* (1883) p. 430.

<sup>62</sup> *Penna. Gazette.* no. 2298. Jan. 6, 1773.



Ladyship be addressed and requested to permit Mr. West to take her picture to be placed in the Company's Library Room.

"Resolved that Benjamin West Esqr of Pennsylvania now resident in London, be requested to wait on Lady Juliana Penn for Permission to take her Portrait, of the Size commonly called  $\frac{3}{4}$  Size, for the Juliana Library Company at Lancaster, and at their expense. \* \* \* 1763

After the notice of the annual meeting of 1775, "The books and apparatus belonging to the Company" were "cased up, and not opened for the perusal and inspection of the members from the year 1776 till the year 1784 inclusive." 64

The Friends who settled in Merion in the Welsh tract, were well educated people, few of whom did not possess his own library. "The Merion meeting in conjunction with those of Radnor and Haverford early took in hand the formation of a circulating library. \* \* \* We know certainly that it was in operation probably before 1697." 65

This of course was a library limited in its activities to members of the Meetings. No public library was attempted for more than sixty years. In the Pennsylvania Gazette of March 25, 1762, appears a notice: "The Members of the Blockley and Merion United Library Company, are desired to attend at the Library Room in Blockley, the Fifth of April next, between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon, to choose Directors, and a Treasurer, and make their first annual Payment.

"Richard George, junior, Clerk."

And a similar notice was inserted the next year.

<sup>64</sup> *Penna. Magazine of History & Biography.* XVIII. 514.

<sup>65</sup> *Penna. Gazette.* no. 2835. Oct. 6, 1784.

<sup>66</sup> Thomas Allen Glenn, *Merion in the Welsh Tract.* (1896) pp. 194, 372.





How long Richard George, Jr. remained Clerk or librarian we do not know, for the notices for 1764 and 1765 are signed by J. George and Joseph Tunis respectively as secretaries. Abraham Kite was librarian in 1766 and Richard George, jr. secretary in 1767, Abraham Kite succeeding him to that office in 1768.

The notice for the 10th annual meeting, 1771, stated that it was to be held "at the Library in Merion School House." This announcement was signed by John Roberts, who was probably the noted Tory in the beginning of the Revolutionary War. He was succeeded by Isaac Warner, of Blockley, Colonel of the 7th Battalion of Philadelphia County Militia during the War.<sup>65</sup> Lewis Jones was secretary in 1772, and Thomas Roberts, of Blockley, in 1773.

Possibly partisan feeling ran too high to maintain the library as the "times that try men's souls" approached, but the newspapers after the announcement of the 12th meeting, 1773, contain no further mention of this Library.

Chester, a township in Delaware County, 16 miles from Philadelphia, was 200 years ago said to be inaccessible from that City, "by reason of Rocks and Mountains."<sup>67</sup> Possibly this inaccessibility was the reason that the idea of a library came to this, the oldest town in Pennsylvania, so late in the Colonial period.

"A number of the most considerable Inhabitants of the Borough of Chester having from Time to Time had in Consideration the good Consequences that would result from the Erection of a public Library in the said Borough for the promotion of useful Knowledge did at length proceed to enter into Articles for the forming themselves into a Company for that purpose agreeable to which Articles they met on the tenth day of May

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<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.* p. 108.

<sup>67</sup> *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Penna.* III. 106.



Anno Domini 1769 in order to pay in the Sum of money proposed to be advanced by each Member and to elect and chuse proper Officers for the more effectual carrying their design into Execution at which Time were chose,

“Directors, Henry Hale Graham, Elisha Price, David Jackson, Nicholas Fairlamb, Thomas Moore, Treasurer Thomas Sharpless, Secretary Peter Steel.”<sup>68</sup>

The Directors held the first meeting on May 13th, 1769. The next year they advertised in the *Gazette*: “The Members of the Library of Chester, are desired to meet at the Court-House, on Thursday, the Tenth of May, in order to chuse Directors, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, for the ensuing Year, and to make their annual Payment, agreeable to their Articles. By Order of the Directors, Peter Steel, Secretary.”

And again in 1773:

“Chester, October 16, 1773.

“Public Notice is hereby given to all those who have a Share in the Chester Library, and have been deficient in their annual Payments for two years or more, that unless they pay off their respective Arrears to the Treasurer, on or before the first day of January next ensuing, they will absolutely forfeit their said shares, and be excluded from any Right or title to the said Library. By order of the Directors.

John Flower, Secretary.”<sup>69</sup>

To some of the libraries here mentioned the Revolution brought the end of their activities, but the majority reopened their doors under the Federal ægis, a few existing to the present time, in spite of “crooked eclipses” that gainst their glory fight.

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<sup>68</sup> Copy at Library Co. of Phila.

<sup>69</sup> *Penna. Gazette.* no. 2157. April 26, 1770, & no. 2339. Oct. 20, 1773.



HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER  
TURNPIKE.

*THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.*

BY HON. CHARLES I. LANDIS, M.A.

(Continued from page 140.)

The anxiety to secure the stock appears to have been just as keen at Lancaster. William Webb, writing to Nathaniel Ellmaker, said:

"Near Lancaster, 5th June, 1792.

"I have never seen men so wet with sweat in an harvest field, as some were in the crowd to-day, to subscribe to the Turnpike Road. Most of them did not think that the worst of it, for many did not get in for a prize, which warmed their minds as well as their bodies. The subscriptions closed with 400 shares to-day, about 1 o'clock.

"Am with respect thy fd,

"N. Ellmaker."

"WILL WEBB."

On the same day, Judge Yeates wrote to Governor Mifflin as follows:

Lancaster June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1792.

Dear Sir

I have the Pleasure of informing you that the Subscription for the Turnpike Road between the City & this Borough was filled this Morning. Every Pains were bestowed by the Commissioners to carry into Execution the true Intentions of the Legislature. Such was the Spirit & Ardor in the Business that I have not the least Difficulty in asserting, that if one thousand Shares were allowed to have been Subscribed here, the whole would have been occupied & the Money paid down by this Time.

I beg Leave to suggest to your Excellency, that under the Law, the seven Persons first named in your Letters patent, are to give Notice of the Time & Place of the Meeting of the Stock-holders to organize the Corporation & choose the President, Managers, Treasurer etc. I am requested to beg of you, that in this Nomination, the Ballance of Power between the City, and us, and the Intervening Country may be preserved. It will be a Matter of Consequence, that the Place of Meeting should be made as generally convenient, as may





be practicable, for the majority of the Subscribers, that all who think proper, may attend to contribute their Mite to the common Interests of the Great Whole. I trust you will excuse the Freedom I have taken:—You have long accustomed me to take these Liberties, and your experience, that I make Use of your Indulgence.

We derive great Happiness from the Reflection, that the intended Incorporation will produce the true Welfare of the Community, by giving a fresh Spring to Industry, and connecting more intimately than ever, the Common Interests of the City and Country. We confidently feel, that the Turnpike Road is beyond all Question practicable, and that it must necessarily promote both public & Individual Benefits, by a fortunate Combination.

I cannot conclude without making you our acknowledgment for the unwearied Attention and Zeal you have bestowed on the Prosecution of this System. I am instructed by a Number of the most respectable Inhabitants of this Borough & the vicinity to return you their Thanks, for your public as well as private Conduct in this Particular.

I have the Honor to be

Your Excellency's most Obedient

And faithful Servant.

J. Yeates.

His Excellency  
Thomas Mifflin Gov.

On July 24, 1792, an organization of the company was effected. William Bingham was elected president, William Moore Smith, secretary, and Tench Francis, treasurer. The first board of managers consisted of David Rittenhouse, Adam Reigart, Thomas Boude, Edward Hand, Francis Johnston, Elliston Perot, Thomas Fitzsimmons, Abraham Witmer, Samuel W. Fisher, Andrew Graeff, John Nicholson, and George Latimer.

Mr. Bingham, the president, was a leading merchant in Philadelphia. He was the Speaker of the State House of Representatives in 1791, and in 1795 was Speaker of the State Senate. He represented Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States from 1795 to 1801. He was married to Ann Willing, the daughter of Thomas Willing, who was a leader of Philadelphia society in that day. One of his daughters married Lord Ashburton and the other Henry Baring of London. He was largely interested in real estate, being the founder of Binghamton, in the State of New York.



Considerable oil lands in Pennsylvania yet belong to his estate. He took an active interest in the turnpike, and his letters, as contained in his letter-book, now yellow with age, give not only indications of the progress of the work in its building, but also show that the work was commenced promptly and carried on with intelligence. Writing to M. M. Lewis, on August 10, 1792, he said: "I am under the necessity of leaving town again tomorrow morning on a survey of the Lancaster Road." To an unknown correspondent, he wrote, on October 10, 1792: "I expected by this time to have fixed a day for meeting you at the Susquehannah, but I find that I shall be delayed here on Business of the Philada & Lancaster Turnpike Road, concerning which a report is about being made by their Superintendents, who have been employed for some time past in surveying it. As I am President of that Society, I cannot decently be absent at so important a moment for its concerns."

He also about this date wrote to General Hand: "I inclose you a letter of Instruction for Mr. Cunningham, which after perusal I request you will be so obliging as to forward to him. Mr. Hall has entered upon the discharge of his duties, as relative to the Eastern Division, which I expect he will terminate in the period of a week or ten days."

It would seem from this last letter that a Mr. Cunningham and a Mr. Hall were surveyors engaged in the work of laying out a route. As one J. Hall was appointed in 1796 to view the completed works it is probable that he was a surveyor and the same man that was thus employed. On Oct. 12, 1792, he also wrote to Messrs. Jno. Nancarrow and Josiah Matlack, who must have at that time been Superintendents of the work:

Philada Oct. 12th, 1792.

Gent.

I have received your letter of this date in which you notify an expectation of having it in your power to lay your Report before the



Board on the 19th. inst. I have just received a letter from Gen<sup>l</sup> Hand expressing an Intention (on the part of the Lancaster Managers) of arriving in Philada on the 17th. As it is probable that (from the stage having taken its departure) no letter can reach them previous to their setting off, & as they have no other Business than what relates to the Turnpike I cannot help indicating a wish that the Report may (if possible) be prepared as early as the 17th. inst."

And at the same time he evidently wrote to General Hand stating that

"The Superintendents have this day informed me that they fully expected to have it in their Power to lay their Report before the Booard Friday the 19th. inst: I hasten to give you their notification that you may not be put to the Inconvenience of attending previous to Business being prepared to act upon. I shall take due care that no arrangement is made that shall interfere with your claim for advances made to the Superintendents."

Subsequently Mr. Bingham sent to Mr. Cunningham as surveyor of the Western Division of the Turnpike this letter of instruction:

Philada. Oct. 31. 1792.

Sir:

The President & Board of managers of the Philada & Lancaster Turnpike Road having appointed you their Surveyor to designate the precise track of the said Route from Witmer's Bridge to the East Brandywine, you will accordingly proceed as soon as possible to the faithful execution of the said duty. You are authorised to engage the number of assistants that are necessary to aid you in the Performance of this Business. As the Survey now to be made will determine the exact Line of the Road, where the Turnpike is to be formed, it becomes essentially necessary that the greatest care & caution should be used in the progressive stages of the Route, so as to select the most practicable ground combined with the shortest distance. Your experience & knowledge of the Road induce the firmest Reliance that these essential points will be properly attended to. It will be necessary that in marking out the Road you should be very particular in placing one kind of stakes at every angle—then at the Termination of every mile & another at such short distances in the intermediate ground, so that the Direction of the Road may be easily discernible. The mile stakes must be marked with the respective number of miles from the place of beginning & the whole of them should be drove into the ground with such force as not to be easily removable by the common accidents they may be exposed to. As it is the intention of the Board to form contracts for the necessary materials, as soon as the projected track is marked out, it becomes an essential object to gain knowledge





of the facility with which these supplies may be procured. The Report of the Superintendent on this Route is very satisfactory, as it regards the quantity of materials it abounds with—but it is not sufficiently particular with respect to their contiguity or remoteness from the precise line of the Road. You will therefore note in your Field Book in what Places & to what Extent the Route passes over Ground, the surface of which is strewed with sufficient quantities of proper stone. The Surveyor of the Eastern Division is instructed to communicate to you the precise spot, where he terminates his work on the East Brandywine, in order that you may take the necessary steps to accommodate your survey so as to form a junction therewith. If any Event occurs worthy of the attention of the Board during the execution of this Business you will take care duly to communicate the same.

I am with regard

Sir

Your Obe & hb. Srt.

Wm. Bingham

President of the Philadelphia &  
Lancaster Turnpike Company.

On November 14, 1792, Mr. Bingham also sent a letter of somewhat similar import to one of the Superintendents in charge of the work, though to which one it was directed is not therein indicated. It read:

Philada Novem. 14. 1792.

Sir,

In appointing a Superintendent for the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Road at this particular period the Board of managers had in view the execution of his best abilities to facilitate the Progress of the work by obtaining every essential Information connected with the execution. For the purpose of commencing their operations with advantage it will be highly expedient that you should pursue the track recently marked out & staked by the Surveyor for the extent of about 15 miles; that you should carefully & accurately examine the nature of the ground, the quality of materials for the Bridges & Road that will be necessary for this distance on a calculation of the Breadth established by law; the means of procuring them at the various stages of the work & their respective qualities; all of which you will report to the Board with convenient expedition. In order to become fully acquainted with the nature and design of the Business it will be proper to peruse with attention the Minutes of the Board, the instructions given to the Superintendents on the Survey & the reports they formed in consequence thereof—as well as the report of the Surveyor lately employed in determining the precise level of the Road. From consulting the latter you will find that for a considerable portion of the distance to be embraced within the scope of your Report the requisite



materials are to be found in plenty on the surface of the ground. In places not so advantageously situated it may be deemed necessary to form Contracts for the supply, the respective places of which will depend principally on the relative distance they are to be brought from & whether they are to be extracted from Quarries or obtained on easier Terms. It has been reported that some of the Stakes that designated the Route have been taken away or removed by accident. You will make enquiries on this subject & correct the Surveyor's work by having stakes driven in the places of those that are missing. The Expense to be incurred in the formation of the Road will be very considerable, which renders it necessary to have recourse to the most rigid economy in the expenditures. You will therefore obtain & report the best information you can procure relative to the least expensive mode of furnishing provisions to the Laborours, as well as of feeding the cattle that will be employed on the road. The Board place a firm Reliance on your procuring this & every other Species of Information which may be necessary to govern their conduct in the progress of the Business, which they mean to effect with the greatest economy & expedition.

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Sir

Your Obed & hbl Ser

Wm. Bingham

President of the Board of Managers of  
the Philada & Laner Turnpike Road.

The usual delays in these original explorations and procrastinations seem to have arisen. Expressions of impatience are expressed in a letter, which though undated, must have been written towards the latter part of November of this same year or perhaps a little before that time. Mr. Bingham therein says:

"I think it is my duty to inform you that the Board of managers of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Road, as well as many of their constituents are extremely impatient to receive your communications on the subject of the Routes you have undertaken to explore. As there are daily means of conveyance they had reason to believe that you would duly inform them of the progress you had made, the obstacles you met with & the causes of the unanticipated delay that has attended the operation. Indeed a Transcript from your Journals from time to time would have been highly satisfactory. The further Proceedings of the Board are entirely arrested, until they can receive & act upon your report. The Season is fast advancing & much is to be effected during the Autumn months preparatory to the Spring Operations. I therefore earnestly recommend to you to make every possible dispatch consistent with the Performance of your duties, as the Board will be exceedingly desconcerted by the necessity of a further



postponement of their measures, as they can make no contracts for the delivery of the materials until the Track of the Road is previously marked out."

On December 1, 1792, he, as President, reported to Governor Mifflin concerning the progress of the work. He therein says:

"Considerations of public utility having influenced the Legislature to incorporate a Company for the establishment of a Turnpike Road between the City of Philada & the Borough of Lancaster, it becomes a duty incumbent on the President & managers (appointed to superintend the conduct of the work) to inform the Legislature how far their benevolent views have been carried into effect, which they are desirous of doing thro the channel of your Excellency. Previous to determining the precise Route of the Road the Company employed skillful & experienced Superintendents & Surveyors to explore & survey the various avenues of communication—to mark the angles of elevation & depression of the different hills, to view the respective sources of supply for the necessary materials, as well as their remoteness from or contiguity to the different tracks. It was on due investigation of these reports—confirmed by a previous personal examination of the premises by the President and managers—that the precise line of the Road was established. This decision arose out of a proper attention to the specific advantages above mentioned combined with material reference to the instruction of the law by uniting as near as possible shortness of distance with the most practical ground. The Track of the Road has been staked, the materials will now be collected. Measures have been taken to insure the requisite number of Labourers & every exertion will be made to complete with economy & dispatch this important work."

His last letter upon this subject of about this date which has come to my notice is directed to General Hand and bears date "Philada., Dec. 3, 1792. It reads as follows:

"Inclosed is an abstract of the Minutes of the Board & a sketch of the Track of the Road as staked by the Surveyors. A Superintendent has been appointed (Mr. Rollard), whose business it will be to facilitate the Commencement of our operations & provide for their progress with expedition & dispatch. Measures have been taken to secure from New England a sufficient number of Labourers whose arrival here may be expected about the 15 March. Mr. Cunningham has not transmitted to the Board a survey of the Road from the Brandywine to Witmer's Bridge as marked out by him. You will oblige me by reminding him of it, as it is wanted to connect the whole of the route together."





It is evident from this that the actual work of building the Turnpike was begun in the Spring of 1793.

I have not been able to trace with certainty the cost of the turnpike, but in the Journal of the State Senate of February 2, 1797, it appears that a letter from El-liston Perot, the then president, was presented, enclosing an abstract account of the moneys expended in the making of the road up to that time. It is therein stated that that amount was \$144,573.72, exclusive of unliquidated contracts, estimated at \$8000, and also exclusive of the expense of a bridge over the Brandywine Creek. The turnpike was built in five sections or districts. A superintendent was ultimately appointed for each district. The fourth and fifth sections covered the road from Coatesville to Lancaster. David Witmer was the superintendent of the fourth district, and Col. Matthias Slough was the superintendent of the fifth district. The latter district was the one nearest the Borough of Lancaster. On October 14, 1793, Edward Hand, Andrew Graeff and Abraham Witmer were appointed a committee to enter into contracts for the completing of the road in the fourth and fifth districts.

The turnpike seems to have been practically finished about 1794, though even towards the year 1796, some work was yet being done upon it. An advertisement of Slough, Downing and Dunwoody, of May 13, 1796, for their stage line, known as the Lancaster Stage Dispatch, speaks of "the almost completion of the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Lancaster." Jacob Hiltzheimer also made the following entries in his diary: "1796. November 27. At Reynell's we dined and afterwards stopped at Witmer's Bridge, and thence to Slough's in Lancaster. We found the turnpike in generally good condition, only here and there the stones were not sufficiently covered with gravel. . . . Mr. Whelen, General Miller and I left Lancaster and dined at Reynell's. I frequently got out of my chair



and measured the bed of the turnpike, which is full twenty-one feet wide, which is according to law . . . .” “December 2. Matthew Young, J. Hall and myself were appointed last month by the Governor to view the turnpike from the 14 milestone to Witmer’s Bridge and thence to Lancaster.”

The “Reynell’s” spoken of by Mr. Hiltzheimer was the hotel at Leaman Place. It was kept by William Reynolds, who was the grandfather of Admiral William Reynolds, General John Fulton Reynolds and James L. Reynolds, Esq. He died in 1801. His widow was Catharine Reynolds, who was a great-granddaughter of Mary Ferree. Before the turnpike was built, William Reynolds kept a tavern north of the same, in the fine stone house now the residence of Mrs. Kate Kreider; but, when the road was completed, travelers would not go out of their way to stop there, and he, therefore, erected the building on the turnpike. Upon Mr. Reynolds’ decease, the property was sold, and on July 22, 1802, conveyed by his executors to Christian Leaman, from whom it passed to the late Henry Leaman, the father of Dr. Henry Leaman of Philadelphia; William Leaman, Esq., late a distinguished member of the Lancaster Bar, and other children. The fourteenth milestone referred to by Jacob Hiltzheimer was located not far from the line between Delaware and Chester Counties.

On February 12, 1796, subscriptions were invited by William Govett, secretary of the company, for one hundred additional shares of the captial stock at \$300 a share, so at that time there must have been debts to be paid or work to be done for its completion.

Albert Gallatin, secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in a report on the subject of Public Roads and Canals, made to the Senate of the United States on March 2, 1807, said:





"In Pennsylvania, artificial roads of the most substantial kind have been completed or are progressing from Philadelphia in sundry directions.

"The principal are to Bristol and Trenton, 12 miles of which are completed; to Germantown and Perkiomen, with two branches to Willow Grove and to Chestnut Hill; and to Lancaster and Columbia, with a branch to Harrisburgh.

"The distance from Philadelphia to Perkiomen is 25 miles and a quarter; the two branches extend, one 10 miles and the other 7 miles and a half, making together 43 miles. The angle of the ascent is 4 degrees; the breadth of the road fifty feet, of which 28 feet, having a convexity of 15 inches, are covered with a stratum either of gravel 18 inches thick or of pounded stones 12 inches thick. One-half of the stones forming the lower part of the stratum are broken into pieces not more than five inches in diameter; the other half or upper part of the stratum consists of stones broken into pieces not more than two inches and a half in diameter; and this difference in the size of the stones is represented as a considerable defect. Side or summer roads extend on each side of the gravel or stone road. The five miles next to Philadelphia have cost at the rate of 14,517 dollars a mile; the other 20 miles and a half at the rate of 10,940 dollars a mile. Yet there are no natural impediments, and only small bridges or culverts were necessary. The capital expended on the 25 miles and a half is 285,000 dollars; the tolls amount to 19,000 dollars; the annual repairs and expenses to 10,000 dollars; the net income to about 9,000 dollars or a little more than three per cent. on the capital expended.

"The distance from the Schuylkill at Philadelphia to Lancaster is 62 miles and a quarter. Exclusively of the side or summer roads, twenty-four feet of the bed of the road are covered with a stratum of pounded stones 18 inches thick in the middle of the road, and decreasing each way to 12 inches. The Valley hills are the most elevated and steep on the road; but the angle of ascent nowhere exceeds 4 degrees. Stone bridges have been erected across all intervening streams. That across the river Conestoga, consisting of nine arches, is private property (Abraham Witmer's Bridge), and the most expensive built by the company is that across the Brandywine, consisting of three arches of solid masonry, and which cost 12,000 dollars. The capital of the company amounted to 360,000 dollars; but this being insufficient, it became necessary to apply a considerable portion of the tolls to the completion of the work. The whole expense amounts to 465,000 dollars, or at the rate of 7,500 dollars a mile. The annual tolls have not yet exceeded 25,000 dollars; and the annual repairs and expenses are estimated at 13,000 dollars, leaving a net income of about 12,000 dollars. The prospect of an increased profit derived from the proposed extension of the road has, however, raised the price of that stock nearly to par.

"The Lancaster road, the first extensive turnpike that was completed in the United States, is the first link of the great western communication from Philadelphia. It has been extended ten miles westwardly





to Columbia, on the Susquehanna, and another branch is now progressing northwestwardly to Harrisburg, also on the Susquehanna, and 36 miles from Lancaster. The State of Pennsylvania has also incorporated two companies in order to extend the road by two different routes as far as Pittsburgh on the Ohio, and near 300 miles from Philadelphia. The southern route, following the main post road, passes by Bedford and Somerset. The northern route passes by Huntingdon and Frankstown, the highest point to which the Juniata branch of the Susquehanna is navigable. To this route the state has authorized a subscription of one hundred thousand dollars."

On November 3, 1806, Roger Brooke made a survey of the turnpike. Dewey Strickland was present as a witness and he was no doubt a helper. The survey commenced at the face of the east abutment of the Schuylkill permanent bridge, and ended evidently at the Court House in Lancaster. The distance between the two points was 62 miles and 135.95 perches, strict measure. The surveyor has attached sketches of every section of the road and of the various localities. The survey mentions with particularity all the taverns along the road and also some of the private houses. All the cross-roads of that day are given, the directions in which they run, and also the places to which they go, also the streams and bridges over which the turnpike passes. The line between Chester and Lancaster Counties is shown to be about an eighth of a mile east of the 45th milestone.

By the Act of April 4, 1798, which provided for the more effectual prevention of evasion of the regulations contained in the original Act, it was enacted in section 1, that any person who should pass through any private gate or bars, or along or over any private passageway or other ground near to or adjoining a gate, with intent to defraud the company and evade the payment of the toll, or should practice any other fraudulent means or device with like intent, or any person claiming any exemption who was not entitled thereto or giving any license to any person not entitled to such privilege, should forfeit and pay to the president, etc., not



less than four nor more than fifteen dollars, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit before any Justice of the Peace, in like manner and subject to the same rules and regulations as debts of twenty pounds might be sued for and recovered. Section 2 declared that any person who should wilfully break, deface or pull up any milestone, or should obliterate the letters or figures inscribed thereon, or should break, pull down, destroy or injure any post erected at the intersection of any road falling into or leading out of the turnpike road, or the board or index hand affixed thereto, or should obliterate the letters or figures inscribed thereon, or should in any wise injure or deface the letters, figures or other character marked at any turnpike or any gate erected, or the whole or any part of any printed list of rates of toll affixed, should, for every offense, forfeit and pay to the president, etc., the sum of twenty dollars, to be sued for in like manner. Section 3 authorized the company to erect scales at or near such gates as they might think proper, and authorized the toll-gatherers or other persons in their service to prevent cattle, wagons or other carriages of burden from passing the gate until such vehicle should be drawn into the scales and the rate of burden therein should be ascertained by weighing; and that any person who should refuse to drive on such scales for these purposes should forfeit and pay to the president, etc., the sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars. Section 4 directed that any action or suit that should be brought should be commenced within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and declared that the Act should be in force for two years and not longer. This Act was extended by the Act of April 11, 1799, for a term of nine years from the date of its passage, and the company was authorized to grant the tolls to be received at any gate for the same period under such rents and reservations as it might think fit. Under the Act of April 11,





1807, the provisions of the Act of April 4, 1798, except the limitations contained therein, were made perpetual, and by its second section it was provided that, in lieu of the penalties for transgressions against the former Acts, the offender should pay the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered as other penalties were directed to be recovered under the Act of 1798, or by distress and sale, according to law. By a resolution passed by the Legislature, dated June 14, 1836, the president, managers and company were authorized to commute, raise or diminish, in part or in whole, the tolls and rates which by the twelfth section of the Act incorporating the company they were authorized and empowered to collect, to which the proviso was added that the tolls and rates should not be raised so as to exceed the limits specified in the eighteenth section of the Act of Incorporation.

By the eighth section of the Act of Incorporation (14th Statutes at Large of Penna., p. 279), the company was authorized to enter upon the lands, tenements and enclosures through and over which the turnpike might be thought proper to pass, and by the ninth section it was provided that "it shall and may be lawful to and for the said president and managers, by and with their superintendents, to enter upon the lands in, over, contiguous and near to which the route and track of the said intended road shall pass, doing as little damage thereto as possible, and repairing any breaches they may make in the enclosures thereof, and making amends for any damages that may be done to any improvements thereon." The route or track of the road having been fixed, John Curwin, who was then the company's superintendent and who was acting by its commands, on August 1, 1794, entered upon certain cleared and enclosed lands located in Chester County, belonging to one, Robert McClenachan. He built the road upon it for the length of 100 perches and the breadth of 50 feet. He dug up the ground and overlaid it with





stones and gravel for the road. He also threw down McClenachan's fences which were over and across the said route. No appraisalment of damages was made for the land so appropriated and overlaid, nor were any damages paid or tendered to McClenachan for the same. Permission was neither asked nor obtained for such entry. For this reason, an action of trespass *quare clausum fregit* was begun against Curwin, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, in 1802, heard the case, apparently at *nisi prius* on a case stated, agreed upon between the parties. Originally, William Penn, as the Proprietor of Pennsylvania, executed a certain written instrument, entitled "Certain conditions or concessions agreed upon by William Penn, Proprietor and Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania and those who are the adventurers and purchasers in the same Province," and by the same it was provided that great roads or highways should be first laid out before the dividend of acres was made to the purchasers. This arrangement, however, was not carried out, and in lieu thereof and with the assent of all the parties, an allowance for such roads and highways of six acres for every hundred was, from the first settlement of Pennsylvania, made by Penn in all his grants for which no price was ever charged or paid. A like allowance was made by his successors. Under this state of facts the plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to recover damages for his land: whereas, the defendant, on behalf of the turnpike company, maintained that the state, as the successor of the Penns, had the right to authorize the company to build this road without payment of any damages. Shippen, C. J., delivered the opinion of the Court. Judge Yeates, being a stockholder in the turnpike company, took no part in the decision. The material parts of the opinion are as follows:

"This is an action of trespass brought against the superintendent of the artificial road, leading from Philadelphia to Lancaster, called the



Turnpike Road, for entering on the cleared tilled and enclosed lands of the plaintiff, situate in the County of Chester, and digging up the said land for a certain distance, and overlaying the same along the route or track of the said road with stone and gravel, and for throwing down the inclosure or fence of the plaintiff over and across the said route or track, without having made any compensation for the said land, and for the injury done to his improvements.

"The question turns partly upon the validity, and partly on the true construction of the act of assembly of the 9th April, 1792, empowering the turnpike company to make this artificial road.

"The validity of the act is impeached by its being repugnant to the constitution of Pennsylvania, which directs that no man's property shall be taken for public use, without his own consent, or that of his legal representatives, nor without compensation.

"There are, and have been for a great length of time, three different kinds of roads: 1st, The great provincial roads, called in the act of 1700 the 'King's highways' or 'public roads', which were laid out by order of the governor and council. 2d, The roads or cartways leading to such great provincial roads, laid out by order of the justices of the county courts, after a return of certain viewers that the same was necessary for the convenience of the public; such parts of these roads as run through any man's improved grounds were to be paid for out of the county stock. The 3d kind were called private roads, likewise laid out by order of the county court, on the application of any persons for a road to be laid out from or to their plantations or dwelling places, to or from the highway.

"As to the first of these roads, called in the act the King's highways or public roads, they were one of the objects of what is called concessions, made by the first proprietor, William Penn, to those original purchasers in England, by whose assistance he expected to found the colony. By this instrument, dated the 11th July, 1681, it was agreed that when the adventurers should arrive here, a certain quantity of land or ground-plot should be laid out for a large town or city, upon the river Delaware; that every purchaser should by lot have so much land therein as would answer to the proportion which he had bought in the country. But previously to laying the dividends for each purchaser, it was directed that the surveyors should lay out the great roads from city to city, or to great towns, as well as the streets in such great towns or cities. The grounds to be occupied by these great roads and streets were evidently to be out of the proprietor's lands alone. On the arrival of the adventurers in this country, it was found very practicable to lay out streets in one great city, which was accordingly done; but quite impracticable to lay out the great roads or highways from city to city, as only one city was then contemplated. But as such great roads were to be laid out over the land of the proprietor alone, and the purchasers were not to contribute, it was at length agreed and sanctioned by the early laws of the province, that in lieu of the impracticable plan settled in England, there should be





an additional quantity of land granted to each purchaser without price or rent, to enable him to contribute without loss to such public roads as should thereafter be found necessary for the use of the inhabitants. In this plan there was evidently a chance that the purchaser might be either a gainer or loser in the event, as it was then and would probably continue for a long time uncertain, how much of each man's land would be found necessary for such public roads. The quantity of 6 per cent. was, however, fixed as the permanent quantity to be added to every man's land for that purpose; and from that early period to the present time, no grant has been made either by the proprietaries or the commonwealth without this addition of 6 per cent. expressly for the purpose of contributing to the establishing the roads and highways. It is true that it is not for these great roads alone that they are to contribute, as but few of them are necessary; but, by the law of 1700, although a compensation is directed to be made for the improved land of any person through which the second species of roads or cartways are run, yet as to the woodland or unimproved grounds there is no compensation to be made, evidently contemplating their liability to contribute on account of the additional 6 per cent. granted them to supply the roads and highways. Although in this early arrangement there might be a chance that certain purchasers might be obliged to contribute more than the 6 per cent. to the roads, yet it might possibly have been foreseen that scarce any instance of that would occur, without an equivalent likewise accruing to the purchaser, from the vicinity of such public roads to their buildings and improvements.

"Even in the latter law, establishing private roads, the legislature appears to have contemplated the same liability in the purchasers to contribute to the roads, the allowance to be made by those who use the road being expressly confined to the improved lands through which such roads run, considering that though they ought to be paid for what by their labour they had made valuable, yet as to the land which lay in a state of nature, they were bound to contribute as much of it as by the laws of the country were deemed necessary for the public convenience. If, then, as to these inferior kinds of roads, the legislature has sanctioned the original idea, can it be doubted that, with regard to the great provincial roads, being of so much more general utility, they should be exempted from a proportionable contribution?"

"We cannot, therefore, consider the legislature's applying a certain portion of every man's land for the purposes of laying out public roads and highways, without compensation, as any infringement of the constitution; such compensation having been originally made in each purchaser's particular grant. But it is objected that even if the legislature might do this themselves, yet they could not grant the right of doing it to individuals or a corporate body for their own emolument, so as to deprive the inhabitants or travellers of the free use of the road, by imposing tolls, or other restrictions in the use of it. To this it may be answered that such an artificial road being deemed by the





legislature a matter of general and public utility, and considering that it was not to be effected but at a considerable expence, and that the expence could not be defrayed, nor expected to be defrayed in the ordinary way, by the inhabitants of the several townships through which the road was to run, they devised this mode of accommodating the public with such a road at the expence of private individuals, who from a prospect of deriving some small profit to themselves, might be induced to do it; it was immaterial to the public whether it was done by a general tax to be laid on the people at once, or by the gradual payment of certain specified sums by way of toll on those who used the road only, the latter being considered as the most equal mode of defraying the charge of making and keeping such road in repair. For, although every man has a right to the free use of a public road, yet every member of the community may be taxed for making that road in any manner that the legislature may think reasonable and just."

As to the ninth section of the above mentioned Act, the learned Judge said:

"The words in, over, contiguous and near to the route and track of the intended road appear to me to include both the track of the road and the adjacent lands; and that the words repairing the breaches they make in the inclosures thereof and making amends for any damages that may be done to any improvements thereon likewise relate to both; but may be satisfied without obliging the company to erect new fences on each side of the road.

"In opening other roads, public and private, of any length, it could scarcely be avoided in many instances to lay open inclosures; but it has never been contended that either the county or private petitioners were obliged to repair them by erecting new fences on the sides of the roads. The members of the legislature must have known this, and would therefore, if they had meant it in this case, have provided for it in express words. The truth is that it has been considered that the running of a road through a man's land confers such a benefit on him as fully compensates him generally for the expence of fencing his land anew.

"I observed, before, that the words in, over, contiguous and near to the track of the road extended as well to the road itself as to the adjacent ground from whence the materials were to be procured, and to the damage done to the inclosure; so likewise I consider it to extend to both, as to making amends for any damages done to the improvements thereon. And if it has in any case been found necessary to pull down houses, destroy orchards, or spoil grain in the track or route of the road, the company are undoubtedly bound to make compensation to the owners, as well as the adjacent grounds from whence they are to collect the materials. In the present case, no such damage is found.



And on the whole case, it is our unanimous opinion that judgment should be entered for the defendant."

The next Act affecting the road was that of April 11, 1866. Its preamble states that, "Whereas, since the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia to Lancaster, trade and travel on the turnpike road, between the same points, has been diverted from the latter road: And, Whereas, it is believed to be the interest of the public, as well as the stockholders, in said turnpike road, that the road should be divided into three, or more, sections, and sold, so as to place the said several sections under local control and management, and that all the franchises, rights, privileges and immunities, granted by the charter of said turnpike road company, and also subject to all the duties, obligations, reservations and restrictions contained in said charter, shall be applicable to and binding upon each of said several sections of said road, when sold and conveyed by the company." Section 1 enacted that the company was authorized to divide and sell the turnpike road in three or more sections, and to convey its right, title and interest in the same to any person or persons who might purchase the same by deed executed by the president and treasurer under the common seal of the company. Section 2 provided that the purchasers of either of the several sections should be considered and taken to be invested with all the franchises, rights, privileges and immunities granted by the Act of Assembly regulating turnpike and plank road companies, passed January 26, A.D. 1849, with its several supplements, and should also be bound by and subject to all the duties, obligations, reservations and restrictions contained and prescribed in the said Act and its supplements; also by such contract and reservations as were necessary to continue in full force any agreement or contract made between the company and any person or persons, and that the company should report such





sales to the several Courts of Common Pleas having jurisdiction for confirmation and approval; that the purchaser or purchasers of either of the sections might apply to the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which such section lay or the larger part of such section passed through, to create such person or persons and such others as might be associated with them a turnpike corporation by such name as might be proper, to fix the number and valuation of shares of stock therein, and generally to do such other acts as might be lawful and proper to create such turnpike corporation, all of which proceedings should be recorded in the Offices for the Recording of Deeds in the several counties, and that, in the several turnpike corporations, when created, each stockholder should have one vote for each share of stock held by him; provided, that the corporation thus created should proceed immediately to put in good order and repair the section under its control, and failure to commence such repair for a period of six months after the creation and endowment of such corporation should be evidence of an intention to disregard the duties imposed in the original Act, and might be deemed and taken by the proper Court as sufficient ground for abrogating and annulling the rights, titles, claims and privileges of such corporation. Under section 3, the proceeds of the sale or sales were to be divided among the stockholders, in proportion to the number of shares held by each.

The last Act applicable to this company was the Act of May 15, 1871. Its first section repealed, as I have already stated, the proviso at the close of the third section of the Act of April 17, 1795. The second section fixed a penalty of five dollars for misrepresentation of the distance traveled; and the third section directed that no toll should be demanded from a person passing from one part of his or her farm to another part of the same, and that all persons, with their vehicles or horses,





going to or from funerals or places of public worship, or for military training or elections, should be exempt from the payment of toll when traveling on said turnpike; and that all penalties prescribed by this Act or the original Act incorporating the company, or any supplement thereto, should be recovered before any Alderman or Justice having jurisdiction of similar cases. By section 4, the rates and tolls were fixed at those set forth in the Act regulating turnpike and plank road companies, approved the 26th day of January, 1849.

On October 1, 1867, the first three miles out Market street to the third milestone were dedicated to the city of Philadelphia, and at a meeting of the stockholders of the company held on October 19, 1872, the following resolution was offered and adopted: "Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to sell as many miles of the Phila. & Lancaster T. Road within Lancaster Co. as they may deem advisable, for a sum not less than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000)." On December 4, 1872, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, the following resolution, offered by Mr. Jacob M. Long, was adopted: "Resolved, That, in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, the Phila. & Lancaster Turnpike Road Co. be divided into three sections, viz: One section to commence at the City of Lancaster, and running to a point where a road leading to Newport crosses the same, at or near the dwelling of Sylvester Kennedy, in said County of Lancaster, we hereby ratify and approve of the order of sale thereof, decided by the stockholders of said company at a meeting held by them on the 19th day of Oct., 1872. The other section to consist of all the rest of the turnpike road between that mentioned in the former section until it reaches the boundary of the City of Phila., and the third section to embrace all that part of the turnpike road in the City of Philadelphia." It was



also resolved that the terms of sale should be, that the purchase money should be paid when the sale was approved and confirmed by the Court and the deed executed, and that the tolls should belong to the company until the purchase money was paid. At a meeting held on March 1, 1873, on motion of Cadwalader Wickersham, the president and treasurer of the company were directed to execute a deed for that portion of the road which was sold under the Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 11, 1866, and which sale was ratified by the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County, being for that portion of the road extending from the city of Lancaster to a point where the road from Newport intersects with said turnpike road, and to deliver the same to the purchasers thereof. The net proceeds of the sale of this section were \$9,826.50.

In the meantime, proceedings had been commenced in the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster County. On January 20, 1873, a petition for the incorporation of the Lancaster and Williamstown Turnpike Road Company was presented by Hon. Henry G. Long, J. C. Hager, and William P. Brinton, and on February 17, 1873, a charter was duly granted.

On the same day a petition was presented by Effingham Perot, president of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road, setting forth that, in pursuance of the provision of the Act of Assembly, the president, managers and company, after having given due and legal notice, had sold, on December 4, 1872, at the Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, one section of the said turnpike, commencing at the city of Lancaster, at the boundary thereof, and running to a point where the road leading to Newport crosses the same, at or near the dwelling house of Sylvester Kennedy, in said county, all being in the county of Lancaster, to Peter F. Keman, attorney for H. G. Long, John C. Hager and W. P. Brinton, for the sum of \$10,000, he being the





highest and best bidder, and that being the best price bidden for the same, and he asked the Court to confirm and approve the sale, subject to the payment of the purchase money. Thereupon, the petition and return of sale having been presented to the Court, the same was approved and confirmed. The portion of the road from the Newport road to Williamstown, in this county, was subsequently abandoned, as was also that part of it lying within the city of Lancaster from Broad street westward.

The regular organization of the company was continued, so far as the balance of the turnpike was concerned, after this sale, and on August 3, 1876, on motion of Mr. Long, all the right, title and interest of the company in so much of the turnpike road as was included within the geographical limits of the Borough of Coatesville, in Chester County, were sold and transferred to the said borough for the sum of one dollar. On March 22, 1880, the east end of the turnpike, from Philadelphia as far west as Paoli, was sold to the Lancaster Improvement Company for \$8000; and on November 28, 1880, a part of the turnpike east of the crossing of the public road leading from West Chester to Lionville, being the first road east of the twenty-sixth milestone, was abandoned. Subsequently the last section remaining in the hands of the Company, which lay between Coatesville and Exton, east of Downingtown, was sold to A. Merrit Taylor, President of the Philadelphia and Chester Valley Street Railway Company and the original certificates of the stock, or at least some of them, were transferred to him as trustee. It has not since been maintained as a toll road. On February 25, 1902, it was resolved by the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company, "chartered under the Act of Assembly approved April 9, 1792, in the name of the president, managers and company of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turn-





pike Road, that the board of directors, or managers, executive officers and solicitor of said company, acting for the corporation, be and are hereby directed to make application on behalf of the corporation to the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, for the dissolution of said corporation, under the Act of Assembly of April 9, 1856, and amendments thereto, in the form of a petition praying the Court to take such action therein to effect such dissolution as to the said Court may seem best," and in pursuance thereof the said corporation was legally dissolved.

After the sale of the lower portion of the road, namely, from Philadelphia to Paoli to the Lancaster Avenue Improvement Company was made, that company, under its charter, improved it and conducted it as a toll road. This situation continued until last year, when on June 15, 1917, an agreement for the sale of the road was made between the company and Frank B. Black, State Highway Commissioner, on behalf of the Commonwealth. The agreement was approved by the Governor in accordance with the directions contained in the ninth section of the Act of May 31, 1911, P.L. 468. By a deed dated July 16, 1917, the company, by Charles E. Mather, its president, and Massell Ewing, its secretary, transferred all the rights which the company held in the road to the state. The consideration named in both the agreement and the deed was \$165,000. Proceedings for the dissolution of the Lancaster Avenue Improvement Company have been instituted and are now pending.

The only portion of the original turnpike which then remained subject to toll is that from Williamstown to Lancaster, a distance of about twelve miles, owned by the Lancaster and Williamstown Turnpike Company. Negotiations were commenced between the turnpike company, the county and the state, with the object of having this portion of the road also purchased by the



state. These finally resulted in the sale of the road for the sum of \$90,000. Of this amount the state paid \$65,000 and the county \$25,000, the latter being the owner and also contributing Witmer's bridge, the stone structure, which crosses the Conestoga, just east of Lancaster City. A deed of conveyance was made to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the same on April 4, 1918. (*See Record Book, Vol. 23, p. 60.*) All the other property of the Turnpike Company was then disposed of, and proceedings are now pending for its dissolution. The whole of the original road from Philadelphia to Lancaster is now free; but as was said by Governor Mifflin in his message of December 10, 1791, "it will be in vain to open roads or to clear rivers without a vigilant attention to keeping the former in repair and to prevent encroachments on the latter." If traction engines with cleats on their wheels, or huge vans with narrow or sharp treads are permitted to disintegrate the road and to thus destroy it, it is possible that the time may come when its users will look back with longing eyes to the days of the toll road, and that from that point of view the old turnpikes will not be considered so much of a past age as some persons would now have us believe.

(To be continued.)



PENNSYLVANIA PENSIONERS OF THE REVOLU-  
TION.

BY MRS. HARRY ROGERS AND MRS. A. H. LANE

(Continued from page 169.)

*April 10, 1786.* To WILLIAM HARRIS late a Private in the third Pennsylvania Regiment, Commanded by Col: Richard Butler, Samuel Montgomery Captain that he was discharged from the same as unfit for further duty either in the Fields or in the Garrison on account of Wounds he received in his Leg and in his Wrist, whereby he was disabled of getting a Livelihood by Labour, the Court allow him a pension of four Dollars Pr Month from this day to be paid him agreeably to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

To JOHN VENIAL who had been Inlisted in this State and drafted into Armand's Legion. That he was discharged from the same as unfit for duty either in the field or in the Garrison from Wounds he received in his head and in his Leg in Carolina whereby he was disabled from giting a livelihood by Labour. The Court allow him a pension of four Dollars Pr Month to be paid him from this day, Agreeably to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

To FREDERICK WILT who was pensioned in Manner and form aforesaid at an Orphans Court held the Thirteenth day of March last. The Court allow him an Addition to his pension of Two Dollars pr Month from the aforesaid Thirteenth day of March to be paid him agreeably to the Act of Assembly aforesaid, whereby he now draws a pension of four Dollars pr Month.

To JOHN GREEN late a private in the Tenth Penn-





sylvania Reg<sup>t</sup> who was allowed a pension of One Dollar pr Month at an Orphans Court held at Philadelphia on the Thirteenth day of February last. The Court taking his Case into Consideration find that he was disabled by a Rupture Occasioned by fatigue in the Service of the United States, do allow him an Additional pension of three Dollars pr Month from this time to be paid him agreeably to the Act of Assembly, whereby he now draws a pension of four Dollars pr Month.

To FREDERICK FULTZ late a Soldier in the Pennsylvania line, that he was discharged from the same as being unfit for duty either in the Field or in the Garrison from a Wound he received at fort Washington. The Court allow him a pension of Three Dollars pr Month to be paid him from this day Agreeably to the Act of Assembly aforesaid.

To JOHN HINK late a Soldier in the Pennsylvania Line, that he was discharged from the same as unfit for duty either in the Garrison or the field on Account of Wounds received in his Groin and Side, whereby he was disabled of giting a livelihood by Labor. The Court allow him a pension of five Dollars pr Month to be paid him from the Twenty second day of September 1785, Agreeably to the aforesaid Act.

*May 8, 1786.* To THOMAS SCOT late a private in Captain Jacob Stakes Comp<sup>r</sup> of the eleventh Pennsylvania Reg<sup>t</sup>, Richard Humpton Esq<sup>r</sup> Commander, Aged about Sixty four years. That from a Paralytick Complaint Occasioned by hardships whilst on duty in the Service of the United States. The Court allow him a pension of Three Dollars pr Month from this day.

To ROBERT MCCOLLOCK late a Soldier in the eleventh Penn. Reg<sup>t</sup> Aged about Forty years, that from a Wound he received in his Leg in a Skirmish near Brunswick, is rendered incapable of Giting a Liveli-



hood by Labour. Therefore the Court allow him a pension of two dollars pr Month from this day.

THOMAS MAYBURY an old Pensioner, Praying the Court to grant him an Order for his back Pension, that he received no part of it since the passing of the Act aforesaid. THEREUPON the Court on examination find that he now resides in Montgomery County, do refer him to the Orphans Court of said County for his back and future pensions and that the Clerk furnish him with a Copy of this Rule of Court.

LEBAN BOWGER now a Citizen of New Jersey in like Manner as Thomas Maybury, Rule that he be refered to the State of New Jersey with a Copy of this Rule Certified by the Clerk of this Court for his back and future Pensions.

*June 12, 1786.* To FREDERICK WILT late a Serjeant in the Tenth Pennsylvania Reg<sup>t</sup> and transferred to the Reg<sup>t</sup> of Invalids, aged about fifty six years. That from a Wound he received in his right arm and Leg at the Paoli he is rendered incapable of giting a Livelihood by Labour. THEREFORE the Court Order him a pension of five Dollars pr Month to be computed from the first of June 1785.

To MICHAEL TUDER late a Soldier in the — Pennsylvanias Reg<sup>t</sup> Commanded by — Cap<sup>t</sup> — Company. That he lost his feet by the Severity of the Winter, on the lines in 1777 under Col: Morgan. Thereupon the Court do allow him a pension of five Dollars pr Month to be computed from the Twenty second of September 1785.

To ARCHIBALD McCOWAN late a Soldier in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reg<sup>t</sup> Commanded by Col: William Cooke, Capt<sup>n</sup> Lincolns Comp<sup>y</sup> that he was Wounded in the Arm on the tenth of May 1777, whereby he lost his hand which renders him incapable of Giting a Livelihood by Labour. THEREUPON the



Court do allow him a Pension of three Dollars pr Month to be computed from the first of June 1785.

UPON APPLICATION of John Nicholson Esq<sup>r</sup> Comptroller General in behalf of the following Pensioners their Pensions were Augmented to five Dollars pr Month from this day by the Court, to wit, To John Green, John McCarty, Garret Fagan, John S<sup>t</sup> John, James Sheridan and John Lane, they being upon duty Guarding the State Treasury and his Office &c.

To JOHN McMANIS late a Soldier in the first Pennsylvania Reg<sup>t</sup>, Cap<sup>n</sup> ——— Company, that he was Wounded at the Battle of Brandywine and Ruptured at Charles Town, S<sup>c</sup> Carolina. Ordered by the Court Three Dollars pr Month to be computed from the first of June 1785.

To ELIHU REYNOLDS, late a Marine in the Galley Service of the State of Pennsylvania, Captain Nathan Boyce Commander, That he was bruised in the right Leg between Two Boats Crossing Troops from this State to Jersey in the year 1775. THEREUPON, the Court do allow him a pension of Three dollars pr Month to be computed from the first of June Instant.

To JOHN DENAVAN late a Soldier in the ——— Pennsylvania Reg<sup>t</sup> Commanded by Col: ——— Cap<sup>n</sup> ——— Comp<sup>y</sup> That he was wounded in the Leg at the Battle of Brandywine which renders him incapable of giting a livelihood by Labour. THEREUPON the Court do allow him a pension of five Dollars pr Month to be computed from the first of June Instant.

To HUGH McSWAINE late a Marine in the Galley Service of this State, William Brown Captain, aged about Sixty years, that he was Wounded in the Loines by a Splinter of Wood Occationed by a Shot from Augusta Ship of War the day she was Blown up in the River Delaware in October 1777, which renders him incapable of giting a Support by Labour. Ordered three Dollars pr Month from the first of June Instant.





*July 10, 1786.* THE PETITION of Jeremiah Fisher in behalf of Ann Shippen and William Shippen the Children of Captain William Shippen who was killed at the Battle of Prince Town was read Setting forth. That the Petitioner with Captain Shippen were in the Marine Service of the United States in the year 1776, that they were fitted out from the port of Philadelphia, that they returned from a Cruise some short time before the Battle of Prince town that they with their Marines went to Camp and joined Gen<sup>r</sup> Washingtons Army, that at the Battle of Prince Town Captain Shippen was killed, that the petitioner from Captain Shippen dieing without any property and having four children, Two of which are since dead, took charge of the Children and has in a Great Measure provided for them ever since, that he finds the care and Maintenance of the Children a burden too Great for him to bear. THEREFORE PRAYS the Court will be pleased to take his case into consideration and see what provision the Law makes for Orphan Children of Officers & Soldiers who were killed in the Service of this State and Order what ever it may be to be paid to him for the Support of the Children of the Deceased. THEREUPON the Court after due consideration hold the same under advisement.

Before the aforesaid Justice. APPEARED John Pearson a Minor Aged Nineteen years in Open Court and represented to the Court that John Pearson his Father at an early period in the late War inlisted as a Soldier in the eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, where he continued to serve untill the Winter of 1779, when he after a long Sickness was sent to the Hospital where he died, that there was large arrearages of pay due to him his said father which he from his Minority cannot look after although he is his legal Heir, praying the Court to appoint Guardians whose business it shall be to look after and take care of any property



that he may be intitled to from this State for the Services of his said father in the late War in the Army of the United States. THEREUPON the said John Pearson was permitted by the Court to Choose Guardians and he the said John Pearson Chose for his Guardians Joseph Dearman of Lower Dublin Township and Henry Inger of the Northern Liberties who were duly appointed by the Court and legally authorised to Look after all property the Decedent was intitled to for his Services in the late war and to manage and take care of it for the interest of the said John Pearson untill he is Sufficient Age to manage it himself &c

THE PETITION of William Maris was read Setting forth. "That the Petitioner was a private Soldier in the Second Battalion of Militia, Commanded by John Bayard Esq<sup>r</sup> in the latter end of the year 1776. That the Petitioner while on actual Service at that period contracted a most violent Cold in his head which concentrated in his right eye and obliged him to leave Camp which was then at Bristol and return to the City of Philadelphia in Order to be cured, That after undergoing a Variety of Medical treatment by several eminent Surgeons at a great expence he was at last obliged to Suffer the Operation of having his eye taken out which together with the Long Sickness the petitioner has laboured under has so far disabled him and impaired his Constitution that he is considerably incapacitated from Working at his trade of barber, that the Petitioner not only received the said disability while in the Service of his Country but most solemnly declares that it was Occasioned by fatigue, the labours of the field & the Severity of the Season. PRAYING the Court will allow him the benefit of the Act of Assembly made for the provision of wounded or disabled Soldiers. THEREUPON the Court taking his case into Consideration have adjudged that he is intitled to a Pension of Two and a half Dollars pr Month to be com-



puted from the Twenty fourth of December one thousand seven hundred and Seventy Six to this day. This pension not to be continued.

THE PETITION of Jeremiah Fisher in behalf of Ann Shippen & William Shippen Orphans, children of Captain William Shippen who was killed at the Battle of Prince Town on the third day of Jan<sup>r</sup> in the year of Our Lord 1777 and was read. Setting forth "That the petitioner from a friendship which Subsisted between him and Cap<sup>t</sup> William Shippen deceased in the life time of the said William, hath had the Care of the said Orphans, Ann Shippen & William Shippen in a great Measure from the third day of Jan<sup>r</sup> 1777 to this time, that the Petitioner is of Oppinion they are intitled to some emoluments or Gratuity from the State as a reward for the Services of the decedant and Conceives some Person ought to be lagally appointed Guardian for them whose business it may be to take Care of their Persons and Education and to see that Justice is done to them in every respect. PRAYING the Court to appoint him Guardian for the said Ann & William. THEREUPON after due Consideration the said Jeremiah Fisher was appointed Guardian for the said Ann Shippen and William Shippen Orphan Children of the said William Shippen deceased by the Court.

*July 26, 1786.* THE PETITION of Jeremiah Fisher in behalf of Ann Shippen and William Shippen the children of Captain William Shippen, who was killed at the Battle of Princetown which was read the Tenth of July last, was again read Seting forth. "That the petitioner with Captain Shippen were in the Marine Service of the United States in the year 1776. That they were fited out from the port of Philadelphia. That they returned from a Cruise some short time Before the Battle of Prince Town. That they with their Marines went to Camp and Joined General Washington's Army. That at the Battle of Princetown





Captain Shippen was killed. That your Petitioner from Captain Shippen dying without any property and leaving four Children two of Which are since dead, took Charge of the children and has in a Great Measure Provided for them ever Since. That he finds the Care and Maintenance of the Children too Great for him to bear. PRAYING the Court will be pleased to take his Case into Consideration and see what provision the Law makes for Orphans children of Officers and Soldiers who were killed in the Service of this State and Order what ever it may be, to be paid to him for the Support of the children of the deceased. THEREUPON the Court after due Consideration Order that the family of William Shippen deceased be allowed for their Support the sum of Two hundred pounds to be paid immediately And the farther Sum of fifty pounds pr Annum for Three years from this time provided the Children lived so long. Agreeably to the Act of Assembly 20<sup>th</sup> March 1780 made & proved.\*

*Orphans Court Docket, Philadelphia, Vol. 14.*

*September 11, 1786.* To JOHN MARKLIN, late a Sergeant in the Sixth Pennsylvania Batalion. Commanded by Colonel William Irwin and find that he was wounded in the Heel on the River S<sup>t</sup> Lawrence on the sixth day of June 1776, from which he is rendered incapable of giting a Livelihood by labour, the Court do adjudge that he is entitled to a Pension of Three Dollars pr Month to Commence on this day.

To FRANCIS TISCOUNT, late a Soldier from this State in Brigadier Gen<sup>l</sup> Hazens Regiment, aged about forty years, wounded on the eleventh day of September 1777, at the Battle Brandywine in the left arm. The Court do adjudge that he is entitled to a Pension of four Dollars Pr month to Commence this day.

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\* End of Vol. 13. Orphans Court Docket.



To EDWARD KILLEN a Soldier in the fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, Commanded by Colonel Robert McGaw, Captain Nathaniel Vansant's Company, wounded at the Capture of Fort Washington in the thigh, the hand, the right Foot and in the Testicles. The Court do adjudge that he is entitled to a Pension of Three Dollars Pr Month commencing this day.

To JOHN KEESICK, late a Soldier in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment in the Company in which Captain William Craig then served as Lieutenant, wounded at the Battle of the Three Rivers in Canada, near the Articulation of the Lower Jaw, by which he is much injured and Otherwise disabled. The Court do adjudge that he is entitled to a pension of Two Dollars pr Month to commence this day.

To ABRAHAM BATE, late a Corporal in the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, wounded in the leg by an Ax Cutting Wood, afterwards wounded in the other leg the day of the Battle of Brandywine. The Court do adjudge that he is entitled to a pension of Two Dollars Pr Month to Commence this Day.

The Petition of ANNA TATTNELL, widow of Captain Robert Tattnell late of the State Navy, dec'd was read setting forth. "That the Petitioner's Husband, Captain Robert Tattnell, was one of the first Captains in this State Navy in the Service of the United States, that in the year of our Lord 1778 he was taken Prisoner by the British, Kept in confinement untill the year following, that from the hardships he Suffered in his Confinement he got into a bad State of health which ended in his death, That he left Some real & personal property which has been appropriated to the payment of his Just Debts and to the Support of a helpless Grand Child and of the Petitioner, that the Petitioner has a helpless child to support, a Grand-daughter under the age of fourteen years who Contracted a lameness from the Effects of the small-pox which will Continue dur-



ing her Natural life, that the personal Estate is all expended, that there only remains a lott of Ground in Rose Street in the northern liberties . .

*December 14, 1786.* UPON Application of ARCHIBALD McCAWEN, late a Soldier in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col: William Cook, Captain Lincoln's Company who was allowed a Pension in an Orphans Court held the Twelfth day of June 1786, of Three Dollars Pr Month to be computed from the first of June 1785, Aged about Twenty Four years and finding that he lost his hand Occasioned by a Wound which he received at the Battle of Piscatawae on the twelfth day of May 1777, in Consequence thereof have adjudged that he is entitled to an Additional Pension of Two Dollars pr Month to be computed from the first day of June 1785 aforesaid, and to be paid him agreeably to the aforesaid Act whereby he now draws a Pension of Five Dollars pr Month.

*January 8, 1787.* To JAMES DORAN, late a Soldier in the first Pennsylvania Regiment, Col: Dan' Broadhead, Capt. Thomas Boude's Company, Aged Thirty five years, wounded in the leg on James Island, in South Carolina, which Obliged him to have it Cut off. Therefore the Court order him a Pension of Five Dollars pr Month Commencing the eight day of October last to be continued.

To JOHN FITLER, of 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment, Commanded by Col: Humpton, enlisted by Captain Dawson, drafted as a Blacksmith to the Artificers (aged Thirty three years), Bruised in the breast in Shoeing a Continantal Horse. Ordered a Pension of Three Dollars pr month commencing the Eighth of October last to be continued.

To BENJAMIN FREEMAN, a Sergeant in Captain Boyd's Company of Philadelphia Militia. Aged thirty one years. Wounded in the Right thigh at Amboy, he is in some Measure disabled, Ordered a Pension of





Three Dollars pr Month from the Eight day of October last to be continued.

To JESSE CROSLY, late a Lieutenant of the fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Artillery. Aged about Twenty nine years. Wounded through the Hip and Groin by a Musquet ball in the action of Green Springs on the 6<sup>th</sup> Day of July 1781. The Court after due Consideration & examination find that he is an Old Pensioner & paid up untill the Twenty Sixth day of November 1785, and are of Opinion that he should be allowed a Pension of Sixteen & two thirds Dollars pr Month, Commencing at that time, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in Such Case Made & provided.

To THOMAS SCOTT, who was Pensioned on the Eighth Day of May 1786, with three Dollars pr Month. The Court taking his case again into Consideration allow him an Additional Pension of Two Dollars Pr Month to Commence this Day Agreeably to the Act of Assembly in Such Case Made & Provided.

PURSUANT to the Act of General Assembly Passed the first day of March 1780, the Court having Considered the Case of MARY WIRT, widow of Lieutenant George Wirt, late of Colonel Miles Regiment, State of Pennsylvania, who died in Captivity on the fourteenth of November 1778, allowed Two Hundred Pounds to be paid her immediately and thirteen & one third Dollars pr Month, Commencing this Day during her Widowhood agreeably to the Act of Assembly aforesaid in Such Case made & provided.

*March 12, 1787.* The Court having re-examined into and Considered the Case of MARY WIRT, Widow, Relict of George Wirt late Lieutenant in the State Regiment, Commanded by Col: Samuel Miles who Died in Captivity on the fourteenth Day of November 1778, and that in place of the Two Hundred pounds Ordered her on the Twelfth of February last do adjudge that she is en-



titled to a pension of thirteen and One third Dollars pr Month, the whole of her Husbands Half Pay from the fourteenth of November aforesaid during her Widowhood agreeably to the directions of the aforesaid Act of Assembly.

THE PETITION of MARY FULLERTON, late Widow of CAPTAIN ROBERT CAMPBELL of the Invalid Regiment, Commanded by Col: Lewis Nichola who died in Actual Service on the fifth Day of October 1779. Thereupon the Court on due Consideration do adjudge that she is entitled to Twenty Dollars pr Month from the fifth Day of October 1779 aforesaid Agreeably to the Act of Assembly of the first Day of March 1780 untill the thirty first Day of December 1780 the time she was a Widow, and direct that this rule be furnished to M<sup>rs</sup> Fullerton accordingly.

*March 14, 1787.* The Court on reconsidering the case of MARY WIRT, Relict of George Wirt late Lieutenant in Col: Samuel Miles Regiment, State of Pennsylvania, who died in Captivity on the Fourteenth day of November 1778 do adjudge that she is entitled to Thirteen Dollars and one third of a Dollar from the said 14<sup>th</sup> of November 1778 to be paid her pr month during her widowhood.

*April 9, 1787.* On motion of James Wilson Esquire who appeared in Open Court in behalf of the Heirs of CAPTAIN WILLIAM SHIPPEN who was killed in the Battle of Prince Town on the third day of January 1777. And shewed the Court that under the Act of Assembly of the first day of October which is a Supplement to an Act for the more effectual supply and Honorable Reward of the Pennsylvania troops &C<sup>a</sup>, instead of Two hundred Pounds and Fifty Pounds per Annum allowed them on the fourteenth day of August last for three Years from that Date they are entitled to the half pay



of the said Captain Shippen from his death untill the Children Respectively attains the age of fourteen Years. THEREFORE the Court hold the same under advisement.

*May 18, 1787.* THE PETITION of *Margaret Griffiths*, widow & Relict of BENJAMIN GRIFFITH, late Lieutenant in the ninth Pennsylvania Regiment was read setting forth That the Petitioner's late Husband aforesaid entered early into service as aforesaid, that he was duly appointed and Commissioned a Lieutenant in the aforesaid Regiment: That in that Regiment, when on Duty at the Borough of Reading in Berks County in the Month of March in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy eight he Died, by which the Petitioner hath been left and hath ever since remained a Widow, That the Petitioner conceives herself to be entitled to his half pay from the time of his Death agreeably to the provision made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania by their Act of March 1<sup>st</sup> 1780. The Petitioner requests the Court to take her case into consideration, enquire into the truth of the PREMISES, and Grant her the relief allowed her by law as aforesaid.

THEREUPON the Court after Due consideration hold the same under Advisement untill Margaret Griffiths the Widow aforesaid transmit a Copy of the aforesaid Lieutenant Benjamin Griffith's Commission from the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Board of War or a Certificate of his Actually being the Person set forth in the aforesaid Petition.

*June 11, 1787.* THE COURT again taking into consideration the application of Captain Jeremiah Fisher in behalf of the Heirs of Captain William Shippen who was killed in the Battle of Princeton, William Bradford, Esquire appeared in behalf of the State, and





James Wilson Esq<sup>r</sup> in behalf of the Heirs of the Deceased. THEREUPON the Court hold the same under advisement.

*August 20, 1787.* The Memorial of Jeremiah Fisher was Read in the following words to wit. "That the memorialist as Guardian for the Children of Captain William Shippen Petitioned the Court in August 1786, for the half pay or such other part, as they in their wisdom should think meet to grant the aforesaid Children; who then allowed Two Hundred Pounds to be paid, and fifty pounds pr annum for three Years. In April 1787, the memorialist renewed his application which has not yet been decided upon. He now begs leave to lay some particulars before the Court: When Captain Shippen was killed, his unfortunate Widow found that the Property left would not pay his debts, owing to his having lost two vessels to the Enemy. In the height of War having four children, her Country borrowing money from Individuals, She did not think that was a proper time to apply for that support which was promised to those *BRAVE MEN* and their *FAMILIES* (who stepped forth to risque their Country from Slavery) in case any accident should happen them. In this situation she applied to her Friends and they lent her money to support her and her children, untill her Country should be able to grant her relief; with which and the Industry of her and her Mother she did: Two of her children died before the end of the War, her mother and self are since Dead leaving two children destitute. The Court will readily see how far the half pay of Capt. Shippen which was £112:10:0 Pr annum, would go to Support a Widow and four children in those times of difficulty and distress, when she had to move out of the City, and lost a great part of her little all; when things were in this situation The memorialist lent the Widow and Children and paid for them near



Four hundred Pounds, which he hopes the Court will allow to the children together with what further costs must have accrued in supporting them untill this time.” THEREUPON the Court upon due consideration are of opinion that in place of Two hundred pounds and fifty pounds pr annum for three years allowed the children of the late Captain William Shippen on the fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty six.

The Children of the aforesaid William Shippen, to wit, Ann Shippen and William Shippen are entitled to the full half pay of their deceased Father from the third day of January one thousand seven hundred and Seventy Seven unto the eighteenth day of August One thousand seven hundred and eighty Eight, at which time the aforesaid Ann and William will attain the age of fourteen Years.

Therefore do adjudge, that the full half pay of the aforesaid Captain William Shippen be paid to the aforesaid Ann and William or to their Guardian for their use, from the aforesaid third day of January 1777, to the eighteenth day of August One thousand seven hundred and Eighty eight, after first deducting the allowance made to them on the fourteenth day of August One thousand seven hundred and eighty six agreeably to the Act of Assembly &c.

*October 8, 1787.* THE PETITION of MARY WIRT was read in the following words to wit “That the Petitioner agreeably to an Act of Assembly . . . . obtained a pension by order of this Honorable Court of the half pay of her late Husband George Wirt, during her Widowhood, and no longer, it is necessary an Order should be given every three Months, under the Seal of the Court for the Pension as it becomes due. PRAYING the Court may be pleased to grant an order for the same.” THEREUPON the Court on due con-



sideration order that the said Mary Wirt shall once in every three months make Oath that she is a Widow and still unmarried, and remains the Widow of Lieutenant Wirt deceased. Upon her so doing it is the Opinion of the Court, that she may draw her Pension during her Widowhood, without any further application to this Court.

*January 14, 1788.* The Court taking into consideration the Petition of ANN McNEAL which was read in the following words to wit. "That the petitioners late Husband LAUGHLIN McNEAL in his life time was a Commissioned Officer in the State Navy, being Lieutenant of the Armed Boat or Galley called the Effingham, and in Service, died on the 30<sup>th</sup> of March 1777, leaving the petitioner, his Widow, with two children. That the said Laughlin McNeal was entitled to receive during his said Service the sum of Thirty Dollars Pr Month: and the petitioner conceives that under the Acts of Assembly of this State she is entitled to the half of the said pay. PRAYING the Court here to examine the proofs, and Certificates herewith produced. would make such decree and order on, and concerning the premises, as the Law and Justice require. Thereupon the Court on due consideration after having the Certificates and Vouchers required, and carefully examining the same do Adjudge that the said Ann McNeal, widow of the aforesaid Lieutenant Laughlin McNeal is entitled to a Pension of fifteen Dollars Pr Month from the first day of April 1777 to be paid during her Widow-hood agreeably to the directions of the aforesaid Act.

*February 10, 1788.* The Petition of Joseph Chambers of the City of Philadelphia. Attorney in fact, for his Sister Ann McKnight (late Ann Fullerton late the Widow of DOCTOR HUMPHREY FULLERTON deceased) was read in the following words to wit. "That at the





commencement of the late war with Great Britain Doctor Humphrey Fullerton went with General Thompson to Cambridge and was appointed one of the Hospital Surgeons where he remained and acted as such untill the British Troops evacuated Boston, he then came to New York and remained there in the Hospital department untill the raising of the Flying Camp, when he was appointed Surgeon to that Body of Men. That he was taken prisoner at Fort Washington on the Sixteenth day of November 1776 and remained with the Enemy untill the 14<sup>th</sup> day of April 1778, when he returned to York Town on parole in a very lingering and ill state of health, in which he continued still on parole and unexchanged until the fifth day of 1781, when he died in actual Captivity leaving a wife and one child, that the child is since dead and the Widow from her inexperience in busines never attended to the settlement of the Doctor's Accounts and that no settlement ever took place after the aforesaid 14<sup>th</sup> day of April 1778. That all his full pay and Rations from that time to the time of his death is still due to him or to his Widow, who is his legal Representative, all of which from her not applying before the Month of April last Agreeably to an Act of Assembly she has forfeited, that the petitioner is informed a pension may be obtained for the Widow aforesaid by applying to the Worshipful the Orphans Court during the time she remained a Widow which was from the aforesaid fifth day of May 1781 to the ninth day of January 1786. PRAYING the Court may be pleased to take this case into their Serious consideration and grant the Pension to the said Ann McKnight (late Ann Fullerton) during her Widowhood, which she conceives herself entitled to agreeably to the Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided." Thereupon the Court on due consideration after duly and carefully



examining the Several Certificates &C<sup>a</sup> in such cases required hold the same under advisement.

*End of Vol. 14.*

*November 26, 1790.* The Petition of Catherine Alexander was read setting forth "That the Petitioner's husband ALEXANDER ALEXANDER dece'd served as a private soldier in a Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Colonel James Irwin, and in Captain William McCalla's Company, that at an Engagement which happened in or about the Month of September 1777 at or near the Gulph Mills between the British Army and the Militia the Petitioners said Husband received a Wound and was made Prisoner that he was carried to the Goal of the City of Philadelphia where he Languished untill the thirty first day of December One thousand seven hundred and seventy seven and there died in Consequence of the said Wound. PRAYING the Court to grant her an Order for a Pension agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly passed at Philadelphia the twenty seventh day of March One thousand and seven hundred and ninety entitled "An Act to provide for the more effectual relief of the Widows and Children of the Officers and privates of the Militia who have lost their lives in the Service of their Country." Pursuant to the aforementioned Act of Assembly, The Court taking into consideration the case of the Petitioner and it appearing in proof that the aforementioned Alexander Alexander was a private in Captain W<sup>m</sup> McCalla's Company of Bucks County Militia and Draughted into Captain H. Thomas's Company under the Command of General Lacey at the time before mentioned and that he was wounded as aforesaid of which Wound he languished and died a Prisoner with the British in the Goal of the City and County of Philadelphia on the thirty first day of December A.D. 1777. And it also at the same time appearing in



due proof that the aforesaid Petitioner and the aforesaid Decedent were lawfully married and lived together in the Character of Man and Wife, And that she the said Petitioner still remains unmarried. Thereupon the Court on due Consideration Adjudge that the said Catherine Alexander shall receive a Pension of the half pay and Value of the Ration to which her said Husband was entitled at the time of his Death to be paid her from the thirty first day of December One thousand seven hundred and seventy seven during her Widowhood.

*End of Vol. 15., Orphans' Court. Docket.*





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## **Hon. William Plumer Potter, LL.D.**

It is our painful duty to announce the death of Hon. William Plumer Potter, LL.D., a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and Councillor of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which took place on April 24, 1918, at Swarthmore, Penna. He was elected a member of the Society, February 24, 1903, and Councillor, November 26, 1906.

Justice Potter was born in Iowa, April 27, 1857, and was graduated from Lafayette College in 1880. His alma mater, in 1907, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on him, and in 1911, Swarthmore College conferred the same degree. He was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1880, and three years later removed to Pittsburgh, Penna., where he continued to practice, being recognized as one of our leading corporation lawyers, until his appointment in September of 1900, as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. As a lawyer he was hardworking and painstaking. He prepared his cases with study and care, and was just and upright with his clients, with the Court, and his fellow lawyers. When he became a Justice of the Supreme Court, he brought to it a broad experience and practical knowledge of a wide range of subjects, which well qualified him for his position. He took great pains in the examination of precedents; and his opinions are models of conciseness and direct statement. He was not bound by prejudices, his purpose being to decide justly. He never stretched the law to please a locality, a faction, or any organization. He believed in the



growth of the law, or necessary change in it, to fit changed conditions, and he laid down many new rules in our state, that became precedents in other states. .

As a Councillor of the Historical Society he took a deep and most intelligent interest in everything that related to its welfare. His personal character was most admirable, and in all the relations of life he was truly a model man. By his death the Society, the Supreme Court and the Commonwealth sustain a most grievous loss.

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## John Coats Browne.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of John Coats Browne, president of the Council of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and its senior member, which occurred on June 20, 1918. He was elected a member of the Society, February 8, 1863; a councillor, February 12, 1877; vice-president of the Council, May 25, 1914, and its president, October 25, 1915, succeeding the late Hon. James T. Mitchell.

Mr. Browne was born in Philadelphia, February 18, 1838, and was educated at the Episcopal Academy and private schools. After a short mercantile experience, he took up the study of chemistry in the laboratory of Professor James C. Booth, and throughout his life was interested in mineralogy, accumulating a fine collection of crystallized specimens for the microscope. His knowledge of photography was remarkable, and he was one of the first to make instantaneous pictures, in 1867, photographing moving vessels on the Delaware River. In the organization of the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, he took an active interest; his views of historic buildings in Philadelphia and vicinity attracting much attention, as well as his large and valuable collections of local prints and broadsides, and relics of the Civil War, both Union and Confederate.

From 1868 to 1883, Mr. Browne served as a manager of the Philadelphia Dispensary, and in 1872, he was elected a manager of the Episcopal Hospital, a position which he filled nearly forty years continuously,





and on his retirement, was elected vice-president of the Board, which office he held at the time of his death.

During Mr. Browne's long membership of fifty-five years, he took an interest in everything which added to the prosperity and reputation of the Society, and served on important committees. His regularity in attendance at meetings of the Council was remarkable; he was of a retiring and studious disposition, always courteous and considerate, and took pleasure in the society of his friends and associates.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

**YELLOW FEVER IN PHILADELPHIA, 1799.**—The epidemic of Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, in the Summer of 1799, was not so fatal as that of 1793, and was mainly confined to one section of the city. The following notices and advertisements appeared in the *Philadelphia Gazette* of September 5, 1799.

The *Philadelphia Gazette*.

THURSDAY, 5th September, 1799.

By great exertions we are enabled to present our readers with a whole sheet, the contents of which are full of interest, and highly important.

## Courts of Common Pleas and

General Quarter Sessions, for the County of Philadelphia.

**WHEREAS**, it appears to the Justices of the Courts of Common Pleas & General Quarter Sessions for the county of Philadelphia, that the City of Philadelphia is at present afflicted by an infectious or contagious Fever, and that there is great probability the said Fever will continue for some time.—It is ordered that the next Term or Session of the said Courts, which respectively is to commence on Monday the Sixteenth day of September next at the City of Philadelphia, be held at the School-House or Academy at the village of Frankford, in the county of Philadelphia—of which all persons whom it may concern, are to take notice.

Given under our hands the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

John D. Cox.

Reynold Keen.

## City Commissioners' Office,

September 3d, 1799.

**WANTED** immediately, a number of able bodied men, well recommended for sobriety and watchfulness, to act as a patrol or additional city guards, during the absence of the citizens. Apply to either of the commissioners, or at their stated meeting on Tuesday next, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, at High-street ferry on Schuylkill, or the constable of the watch.

## The Stamp Office and Office of Inspection,

Is removed to German town, the first house above the sign of the King of Prussia.

September 4,



## POST OFFICE

*Philadelphia, August 24th, 1799.*

THE public are requested to take notice, that the Post Office will be removed at half past 6 o'clock this afternoon, to Market-street, the fourth house above Eleventh-street, on the north side of the way; where merchants and others are requested to send for their letters, &c. as the letter-carriers will not, during the present calamity, carry any letters out after that time.

## An Ordinance

*Authorizing the Mayor to borrow money in anticipation of the taxes of the present year.*

Whereas great numbers of the inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, have at present removed into the country, by reason whereof the taxes cannot be collected in due time, and it is necessary that money should be immediately procured, for the purposes of lighting, cleaning, and watching the city.

Sect. I. Be it therefore ordained and enacted, by the citizens of Philadelphia in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the Mayor of the city be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow from either of the Banks in the said city, any sum or sums of money not exceeding five thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated for the purposes of lighting, cleaning and watching of the city—for the hiring patrols and effecting such other measures as the Mayor may deem necessary for the good government of the City.

Sect. II. And be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the taxes assessed upon the City for the present year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, be, and the same hereby are specifically pledged for the repayment of the sum or sums so as aforesaid borrowed.

Enacted into an Ordinance at Philadelphia, the third day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

KEARNY WHARTON,

President of the Common Council.

HENRY PRATT,

President of the Select Council.

L. S.

## REMOVAL.

SIMONS &amp; NICHOLSON,

Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public, that during the prevalence of the fever in Philadelphia, they have opened a Store in German town, next door to the King of Prussia tavern, where they have for sale, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

By wholesale or retail, on very low terms.

## REMOVAL.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, respectfully informs his Customers and the Public, that he has removed his Book and Stationery Store from No. 30, Chestnut street, during the prevalence of the sickness, to the Upper





Houfe in Frankford, directly oppofite the fign of the Frankford Stage, formerly the Seven Stars, where country merchants and others may be fupplied with a general affortment of

Books and Stationery,

On the ufual low terms, at the fhorteft notice.

N. B. Letters and orders, directed to Philadelphia as ufual, will be regularly received.

## EDWARD DURANT,

*Has Removed his Counting-Houfe to*  
Mr. Samuel Mechlin's, in Germantown,

### *Oellers's Hotel in Germantown.*

THE Subferiber begs leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened his Hotel in Germantown, juft above the Market Houfe; he has provided the beft of liquors of all kinds—he will prepare dinners at the fhorteft notice, and on the moft reafonable terms. Refreshments of every kind to be had at all times, as well as fups every day from 12 to 3 o'clock.

His ordinary will be as ufual at half paff three o'clock.

N. B. The Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, will remain open as ufual.

A Coachee will ftart from the faid Hotel in the morning at 6 o'clock, for Germantown, and return from thence at 9—In the afternoon at 3, and return at 5 o'clock—where good accommodations will be provided for paffengers.

James Oellers.

## CITY HOSPITAL REPORT.

September 5, '99.

### *Admitted last 24 hours.*

James M'Garill, Water ftreet, near Swedes church.  
Mathew Davis, Northern Liberties, near the Hay-Scales.  
Margaret Davis, do.  
Mary Joint, Arch between Fourth & Fifth ftreets.  
Maria Kelly, Mead alley, between Front and 2d.  
Timothy Donahue, near the Upper Ferry.  
John Stukel, 2d below South ftreet.  
Charles Yoft, do. do

### *Died in the City Hospital the last 24 hours.*

James Smith, ill three days previous to admiffion.  
David Wills, ill 1 day previous to admiffion.  
Sally Lamb, ill 10 days previous to admiffion.

Remaining in Hofpital, 62

21 of whom are in a ftate of convalefcence.

Interred in the City Hofpital burying ground, the laft 24 hours.

From the City and Liberties\* 7  
From the City Hofpital 3

—10

\*One child and one casualty.

PETER HELM, Steward.



## ASYLUM COMPANY.

## SALES OF LAND.

## PROPOSALS.

In writing, for the purchase of lands belonging to the Company, situate in the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, and Luzerne, will be received by the Secretary, at the Company's office, No. 159, Chestnut street.

James Gibbon, Sec'y.

P. S. Such persons as make proposals, are requested to state therein, whether they will make payments in shares of the Company (which with the arrears of dividend will be received in payment), or in cash.

## All persons indebted to the

late PETER GAUVAIN, merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against said estate are desired to furnish their accounts, duly attested, to the subscriber.

Louis de Noailles, *Administ'r.*

**RARE SWEDISH BOOK.**—Among the rare Swedish books in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, well preserved in the original binding is—*Lateehjmsj | Budliga Öfning | Jemte | Tröstrikt Samtal | Med en nögt bedröfwad Siäl: | Angående swär Kenning af vng doms Brist och annor Synd | Upsatt | Och vppå thess egen bekostnda | af trycket vtferdat | Med | Kongl Majj : ts nädigste frihet | af | Jespero Swedberg | D. och Biskop i Skara.*

Skara årh 1709. | Tryckt af Domkapitl. Boktryck. A. Kiellberg. |

Inscribed on a flyleaf is the following record:

Rebecca Benzelstierne Daughter of the Reverend father Tranberg, and Granddaughter of The Reverend Andrew Rudeman both Swedish American Missionarys & both Lov'd and respected—

## A Gift of

Elizabeth Van der Spiegel,

a First Cousine to Rebecca and grand Daughter to the Reverend Andrew Rudeman

Anna Fern

d. 19 Nov. 1717.

Adolphus Benzelstierne Grandson to the The Author The Right Reverend Father in God

Jesper Swedberg.

LETTER OF HENTON BROWN AND DR. JOHN FOTHERGILL TO JAMES PEMBERTON.

London 4<sup>th</sup> mo. 8<sup>th</sup> 1766.

Esteemed Friend

We have received thy Letter to us dated the 17<sup>th</sup> of 12mo. 1765 and the translation of a letter to David Deshler, John & Richard Wistar, signed by Casper Kreble dated Oct<sup>r</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1765 relative to the conduct of Dr Benjamin Franklin, in regard to the stamp act & the execution of the trust reposed in him respecting the change of government.

Perhaps there is nothing more agreeable to minds well disposed than to have it in their power to do justice to an injured character, & we



have the satisfaction to be able to do this so far as our testimony may avail, with respect to the person abovementioned.

And we can safely aver, from our own knowledge as well as from the testimony of many persons here of undoubted character and reputation, that Benjamin Franklin was so far from proposing the stamp act or joining with it in any manner, that he at all times opposed it, both in word & writing, tho' in vain, as neither his or any other endeavour could influence the then ministry to relinquish the design.

But if any doubt of his diligence or sincerity in this respect had remained, the evidence he gave before the house of commons, on occasion of the bill for repealing this act, was such as to remove every scruple of this kind: For the information he gave the house the distinct judicious and convincing proofs he laid before them of the impropriety of the stamp act we believe had considerable influence with the parliament.

In respect to the commission with which he was charged from the Province of Pennsylvania we can assert of our own knowledge that he has endeavoured, both by admitting friendly mediations; & by pursuing more vigorous measures when these prov'd unsuccessful to discharge his duty most uprightly to his constituents.

And it should rather be attributed to the singularly unfavourable position of affairs both at home and in America, than to the want of industry or address that he has not hitherto succeeded in his negotiations.

We hope this attestation will fully satisfy Dr Franklin's friends, and enable them to do his character that justice which we think his steady attachment to the interests of America in general and of his own province in particular deserves

We are

Thy respectfull

and assured Friends

Henton Brown

John Fothergill.

#### TWO INTERESTING LETTERS, POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL.

*Samuel Bryan to his father, Hon. George Bryan.*

3<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1785.

Dear Sir

I wrote you pretty fully by two Opportunities lately, a person going from Major Boyd's to Chambersburg in the morning gives me another opportunity.—

My former letters gave you the state of things here at the time of the organization of the House, since then little important has occurred in the House.—We had expected a warm contest about the choice of the Vice-President, the Republican party had Mr Hill in view and seemed to have it much at heart; we deemed the choice to be the more important, as Doctor Franklin from his great age and consequent infirmity, will probably attend Council but seldom and therefore the Vice President would be the active efficient Officer. The majority we appeared to have by the choice of Speaker and Clerk did not discourage our opponents from the attempt, for they had 2 or 3 majority in Council. This being the situation they thought it their interest to go into the election as soon as could be done, before any more arrivals from the westward, as most of those expected would be inimical to them. On Friday it was proposed in the House to instruct a Committee which had been appointed for another purpose, to confer with Council respecting the time and place of choosing a President &c., our idea was that the election would have been the following week, especially as some members of the other party spoke warmly against the measure





'till a set of rules had been reported and adopted by the House: however at 5 O'clock in the afternoon of the same day, we found Council had settled every thing for the election to be the next day at 11 o'clock A. M., the Officers of Government, Militia &c: &c: were all summoned to attend the ceremony; what made the matter look the more like design and manoeuvre was that the members of Council of our party who attended in Council heard nothing of it formally, no motion being, no order publicly adopted, Mr McLene overheard a whisper. The advantages to be gained by this covert and precipitant proceeding were these I suppose, first they judged a concurrent vote of the House and Council would in the then present state of the members in town give them a majority, secondly that the Constitutionalists might not be agreed upon their man. But an incident happened on Friday evening that deranged all their plans and made their manoeuvre useless, 2 of the western skunks arrived and report added a third, this was a serious event and not to be slighted. It induced them to call a cabinet Council where it was determined to acquiesce in the appointment of Captain Biddle, as it would be of ill consequence to experience a third public defeat which the accession of the 3 votes to their enemies made too probable to run the risque of.—

Yesterday the double returns and papers respecting them were on motion read, when Mr. Whitehill made a motion which had been previously prepared in writing, for the purpose of procuring from Northumberland County by a messenger sent there, all the documents relating to the election, The situation of this matter is nearly this: the 3 old members had 8 votes more than Maclay and others, but the Maclay Judges looking over the list of Voter's names in the other district and the tally papers, found that the ballots exceeded the names 10; this was the cause of the double return. But to obviate this apparent deficiency, the Judges of the district where it happened have attested that 12 of the inspectors and Clerks voted after all others had done and not thinking it material omitted to enter their names, in addition to this the depositions of 5 persons are come to hand who voted and whose names are omitted and it is said 4 or 5 more will be procured.

Mr Whitehill's motion was strenuously opposed, upon the ground that the business was of so complicated a nature that the House could not on special motion adopt the proper mode of coming to a decision on it, that the business ought in the first instance to be referred to a Committee. A great deal of finesse was practised, but we had the superiority in arguments and after a long and well supported debate on both sides the question was carried against the commitment, some of our people not seeing the tendency of the motion, supposing either mode would answer equally voted for the commitment, yet we had a majority of 34 ag<sup>t</sup> 32—Our opponents were much impressed at the loss of this question.

Judge Hopkinson has again petitioned this House, to rectify the error he alleges to have happened in the Law instituting the Court of Admiralty Sessions. The petition was read the 2<sup>d</sup> time to day and referred to Mr. G. Clymer, Mr Hannum and Mr Hubley. Some time had passed, when Mr Fitzimons moved that the Committee be instructed to bring in a Bill defining and establishing the Jurisdiction of that Court and to repeal all the former laws;—this was opposed by Smilie, Whitehill, Finley &c. as precipitate, that the fact was not yet ascertained that any error had taken place, that even allowing it to be the case, the House ought to be satisfied of the propriety of making the alteration requested—Fitzimons, Genl. Wayne Geo: Clymer Hannum &c urged it vehemently; the question being put there appeared but 19 for it. This was a sensible mortification.

Genl Mislin makes an excellent speaker, he preserves the most per-



fect order and decorum, even Genl Wayne is obliged to submit, not a whisper or shifting of places during debate or while business is going on.

The family are all well

Hon. Geo. Bryan.

Chambersburg Pa.

I remain

Yours affectionately

Sam Bryan

*Samuel Bryan to his brother George Bryan (Jr.)*

Philadelphia May 20<sup>th</sup> 90.

Dear George,

I have received duplicates of your favor of 19<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup> & have duly attended to their contents.—

From the best information I find Timber of all kinds is unusually plenty at present & that a Cargo of any size may be easily collected. Good white oak squared and fresh & clean as you describe may be had for £2 per Ton, but this must be observed that the allowance in the measurement for defects &c<sup>a</sup> is not so liberal as with you, indeed the difference is very considerable. And in regard to the white oak boat boards they are at £4 per thousand, but they cannot be procured free from knots &c<sup>a</sup>

The charges attending the lading of Lumber exclusive of the Commission will not be much, for it comes down the River in Rafts, and all the expence is the taking it on board from the Rafts.

As to the Coal answering our market, it is very uncertain & precarious; it sometimes bears a good price, but it is generally low, so much is brought by way of ballast that the importers can afford it very reasonable;—it is frequently 1<sup>s</sup>/—per bushel, when it is bought by private families as a substitute for fire wood, & as this last article was very high for several years past, considerable quantities of coal were used in this manner, but fire wood is now & will probably continue very low, of course there will be a small demand for coal by private families. Coal is a drug at present. The New Castle coal is what suits this market best.

The houses that have shipped Lumber of late are Holmes & Rainy and Deaves & Abel, they both bear a good character, but I prefer the former, however you probably are fully acquainted with the conduct & character.

Capt. Sain<sup>l</sup> Smith our cousin says New-York is a preferable place to this for Lumber, but he can give no particular information.

The family is in tolerable health & desire to be remembered to you & the family in Dublin.

Dear George,

Yours affectionately,

Sam<sup>l</sup> Bryan.

P. S. The exportation of Wheat & Flour has been enormously great principally and indeed wholly for a considerable time past on foreign account, the Country is nearly drained. The price of wht. is now 12/6 to 13<sup>s</sup>/—per bush<sup>l</sup> & Flour £3 per barrel. Exchange owing to the great shipments & high price of grain has been down at 42 but it is risen to 55.—

S. B—

Mr. George Bryan,  
Dublin.



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JOSEPH BONAPARTE IN PHILADELPHIA AND  
BORDENTOWN.

BY CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, LL.D.

(Read before The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, May 13, 1918.)

It is rather remarkable, when one thinks of it, how close the relations have been in the past between France and the United States, growing out of the situation of our own country both politically and geographically, in its remoteness on this side of the Atlantic, and out of the wars and revolutions and the civil convulsions in Europe, at the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th.

It seems strange, in fact—since, during the years which immediately followed our independence we were, from the European point of view, little more than British Colonists,—that so many Frenchmen of importance and distinction should have come to America to live, to pass amidst the tranquillity of our free and liberal surroundings through a period in their lives when security for them could not be found elsewhere, nor personal comfort, such as American hospitality afforded them. The earlier intercourse which made us known to France and accustomed our citizens to the





sound of the French tongue in our streets, as well as in the social relations of family and friendship into which they were admitted and made welcome, had been established during the Revolutionary War by the men who had come here officially, in the service of their own country, as soldiers and sailors, like Rochambeau, and De Grasse, LaFayette, Admiral de Ternay, Ségur, Chastellux, Noailles, and the gallant band who fought under General Washington and helped to consecrate our liberty. They belonged to a period in which sentiment in France had aroused their friendship and sympathy for us and they are in a class by themselves. We shall never cease to revere their memory or be grateful to them.

But another and later relation sprang up between us after that first period was closed, when the French Revolution had thrown down the foundations of government in France and broken through the social fabric of the ancient monarchy; it opened an era during which, for a series of years, many Frenchmen turned to America as a refuge from the storms and troubles about them at home. Men who had taken part in the campaigns of the Empire, like Marshal Grouchy; or shared the confidence of Napoleon at the height of his power, like Fouché; and even the famous Talleyrand, destined to become one of the central figures and foremost statesmen of Europe, were glad to avail themselves for the time of the asylum which America held open to them; and they found here security until the dangers which threatened them were past.

It has seemed to me that it might be of interest to consider for a moment the presence here of one of these distinguished Frenchmen who came to us during that troublous time; who entered more, perhaps, than any of the others of that period into the life of the United States; to whom America was of more value



and gave a larger return of happiness through its hospitality during the years that he lived among us, than any of the others who came here under similar circumstances,—Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of the Emperor Napoleon.

He was the oldest of the family; and of the brothers of the great Napoleon Joseph was the one probably who was the most closely attached to him, both in political interest and in personal affection and sympathy. Joseph never ceased throughout his life, even many years after Napoleon was gone, to defend the memory of his brother against the imputations of his political enemies, and against the virulent attacks upon his character which resounded through Europe after his downfall. The brothers were not greatly alike, however, except in certain inherited qualities of family resemblance, natural enough amongst kindred closely related; and then, of course, their traditions were the same, as were the scenes of everyday life about them as they grew up together amidst their Corsican surroundings. Joseph was rather the thoughtful, domestic and philosophical elder brother, whose tastes would naturally have turned to study,—to the enjoyment of art and the tranquillity of domestic life. He had nothing of the ambition and restless spirit of the other; and, indeed, his Uncle Lucien had already observed this whilst both were still in their early youth, for he is said to have exclaimed one day to him: “You are the oldest of the family, it is true”; “but,” pointing to Napoleon, “this young man will one day be the head of the house.”

The brilliancy of the rising sun illuminated the life of Joseph during his early manhood when his brother’s power began to make itself felt abroad, as its influence aroused the brothers and sisters of that respectable, quite unostentatious and perfectly obscure family who were to be linked to his success, to share his glory, and,



caught by the flowing tide of his destiny, to be thrown forward without any impulse of their own, in an almost inconceivable turn of fortune, from the tranquillity of the fireside of their home in Corsica, to places of unimagined greatness, to be made kings and queens, and to share, for the moment that it lasted, in the domination of the world in Europe.

As a diplomatist and negotiator this elder brother had acquitted himself with both distinction and skill during the earlier years of the Empire, in which his services had been frequently called for and employed. He had gained an understanding of political affairs as they existed at that time, and had acquired the habit of considering large questions of policy especially in the then existing condition of France, which prepared and equipped him for the higher and more commanding positions to which he was afterwards raised.

As King of Naples he left behind him the reputation of a conscientious administrator, of a sovereign who had the welfare of his people at heart and who, during the short time that he ruled over them, adjusted their tangled finances, developed their industries, built their roads and, in many practical and essential ways, improved their condition. He was taken from Naples and sent to Madrid, as King of Spain, in the midst of a disastrous war, hoping to conciliate a people aroused to armed resistance by the political undertakings of Napoleon against their national existence which he was believed to represent. However kind his intentions may have been, and no doubt he had in mind generous purposes which he hoped as a sovereign to carry out,—the Spanish people never forgave him for having taken the place of their own King; they looked upon his presence there as an intrusion upon Spanish soil.

We are not concerned to follow out in its details the career of King Joseph at that period of his life, how-





ever interesting from an historical point of view it might be to the student or the scholar.

The Joseph Bonaparte of Bordentown and Philadelphia toward whom we are directing our attention was no longer a king, nor was he an important political figure in the world. The curtain had gone down upon the stupendous drama of imperial greatness; the cannon were still, the lights were out; what was left of the former magnificence was either scattered or destroyed; the family and intimate friends of the emperor were seeking hospitality or protection where each still had sufficient means or influence left to obtain it with. Napoleon was at Saint Helena—Joseph Bonaparte, having escaped his enemies in his own country, had come to America as an exile.

After the battle of Waterloo, when Napoleon had abdicated in favor of his son and had left the power in the hands of a provisional government, it was decided that he should have to leave France without delay; and, upon consultation as to the course that it would be best to pursue, the conclusion was arrived at that the Emperor should be accompanied by his brother Joseph upon his departure, and that they should both set sail for America. The provisional government placed at the Emperor's disposal for this purpose two frigates which were then lying in the port at Rochefort,—the "Medusa" and the "Saale,"—the latter of which was chosen for the Emperor's accommodation on the voyage. Accordingly, he set out, on the 29th of June, 1815, from Malmaison where he had been in residence, accompanied by several of his Generals and a considerable suite, for Rochefort; which port he reached in due time and actually went aboard the "Saale." Joseph, who in the meantime had been living at the palace of the Luxembourg, left his family there on the following day and joined his brother at Rochefort shortly after. But by the time that Joseph arrived



there news had been received that hostilities had ceased and that everything was prepared for the restoration of the Bourbons who were already established in Paris. Time pressed upon Napoleon, who saw now that not a moment was to be lost if he hoped to make his escape out of France. The wind had been unfavorable for the departure of the frigates from Rochefort since he had been aboard the "Saale"; and there were now several British cruisers at the entrance to the port waiting for him to come out, in order to intercept him. And, to add to the already great burden of his difficulties the provisional government sent orders to the two frigates that they were not to try to force their exit past the British cruisers by fighting to save Napoleon; therefore there was nothing more for him to expect from a naval vessel of France.

It was reported, however, that an American ship had sailed out a short time before without molestation from the British, and it was hoped that another might be found, at some neighboring port along the coast, ready to put to sea, upon which the party might obtain a passage. But no such ship could be heard of. Offers were made to the Emperor, by the commander of the French Corvette, "Bayadère," who was still devoted to him, and by the captain of a small Danish ship, then about to sail, to carry him out in safety beyond the line of the cruisers,—though in each of these cases it was declared necessary that the Emperor and those who accompanied him should disguise themselves to avoid detection. To this Napoleon made a decisive refusal; saying that such a method would be a flight, which he could never consent to, and that it was beneath his dignity. He determined to make an open request to be allowed to sail; and to that end he sent two of his generals with a flag of truce to Captain Maitland, who commanded the British Station, informing him of his wish to go to the United States of America and asking



for a free passage for himself and his suite. Capt. Maitland replied that he could not grant the request.

There appears to be little doubt that Napoleon could have escaped to America at that time, if he had been willing to accept any method that offered itself, or to avail of any means then at hand. But he never forgot that he was a soldier, nor would he consent to leave out of sight for a moment the respect that he owed to his position as such.

Joseph Bonaparte, who had found in the meantime a vessel about to depart for America, then lying in the river Gironde, on board of which he had made arrangements to sail, risked one more attempt to persuade him. Napoleon was depressed and ill when his brother came to make his last visit and to say to him that he was about to leave. Joseph proposed that he should take Napoleon's place and should remain apparently ill in bed for several days without seeing anyone, in order to give the Emperor time to get well out to sea on the ship that Joseph had secured. But Napoleon bade his brother to hasten his departure, saying: "Your plan is well made, and it will succeed. I have thought carefully of what you say, but I am not in your position. *You* can go in this manner though *I* cannot. Farewell." So, the brothers parted never to see each other again. As Joseph was leaving the little port of Royan, at the mouth of the Gironde, Napoleon went aboard the "Bellerophon" and gave himself up to Captain Maitland; the last act of a great period of European history, which came there to an end.

The vessel upon which Joseph Bonaparte was now setting sail from France was a little brig, called the "Commerce," of about 200 tons, commanded by Captain Misservey, a man born in Guernsey but who had lived for many years at Charleston, South Carolina, whither he was going after having brought his ship safely to New York. The captain knew that his pas-





senger was a person of distinction, for whom he conceived also a sentiment of great respect as the voyage progressed, though he had no idea, and he learned with astonishment after arriving in America, that he had brought with him the former King of Spain. The voyage lasted 32 days, during which they were stopped and overhauled by a British frigate which sent an officer aboard; but no especial notice was taken of the presence of Joseph Bonaparte who passed for an ordinary traveller and who remained in his cabin during the visit. He learned some years afterward, however, that if he had been discovered at that time it was the intention of the Allies to send him into exile in some remote part of Russia.

Mr. James Caret, a young man who was amongst those who accompanied him to America, has left us an account in which he says that the passage was very agreeable, with light and fair winds, and that the ex-King whose conversation had a constantly increasing attraction made the days follow each other pleasantly; repeating French and Italian poetry equally well, his memory full of recollection of the literature of both languages,—of Tasso, and Racine and Corneille of whose works he recited whole passages with a voice of extraordinary power.

Mr. Caret says: "We landed on the wharf of the East River; and, as King Joseph wished still to preserve his incognito, he would not go to the principal hotels, but we installed ourselves in a modest dwelling where a widow lady took lodgers." (the 20th of August, 1815.)

This concealment could not be continued very long, however; for, rumors very soon spread themselves abroad in New York that a ship had arrived from France bringing amongst her passengers a very distinguished person, believed to be General Carnot and his suite,—whereupon the Mayor of the City, Mr. Jacob



Radcliff, and many other prominent citizens came to call upon him and to pay him their respects. Joseph explained to the Mayor that he was not Carnot, though it was true that he had belonged to the Imperial household in France, and he begged to be permitted to remain incognito for a little time longer. He had taken the title of the Comte de Survilliers, from a small property which he owned, near Mortefontaine; and it was by this name that he was known publicly throughout the time that he resided in the United States.

Amongst other people who saw him soon after his arrival in New York was Commodore Lewis, of the U. S. Navy, who had been presented to him in Europe and who recognized him immediately, declaring that the unknown gentleman was Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain.

The gallant Commodore presented himself at once, offering the hospitality of his native soil and, claiming the privilege of a former acquaintance, invited Joseph with extreme cordiality to accompany him and make him a visit at his country house, in Amboy. Joseph declined at first, but accepted upon reflection that this invitation offered him an opportunity to escape, for the moment at least, from the notoriety with which the Mayor's visit threatened him in New York, and the consequent discovery of his real situation and identity. He made his first visit to America, therefore, at the home of Commodore Lewis, where he spent several days delightfully amid the tranquillity of Amboy and the beauty of its surroundings, after his long sea voyage that succeeded the painful and distressing moments in which he had been obliged to turn his face away from all that was dear to him.

The visit there being over, he found himself, a few days later, back in New York, not quite certain as yet what step he should take next, but making an effort



to mature his plans for the long stay that he contemplated, and the selection of his place of permanent residence in America.

Whilst he was in this somewhat uncertain condition of mind, a curious incident occurred which precipitated his decision, at least, and changed permanently the immediate relation which he then bore to this country into the one which he maintained afterward throughout his residence here.

As he was walking down Broadway, a stranger coming toward him in the street suddenly stopped and making a military salute, with every sign of great agitation, called out: "My Prince, Your Majesty, how happy I am to see my King again!" and with continued demonstrations of respect and affection exclaimed to the rapidly collecting crowd of passers by, that this was the King of Spain, that he himself was an old soldier of the Empire, and that nothing could have brought him greater delight than to salute once more his former Commander and Prince here on American soil. The news of this spread quickly throughout the town; and there was an end of secrecy, for everybody knew now, and the newspapers published it, that the personage who had recently arrived in the brig "Commerce" was Joseph Bonaparte.

It was an embarrassing moment for many reasons; whereupon Joseph decided to present himself formally to the Mayor, to declare his identity and to ask his counsel as to what it would be wise to do next. That gentleman advised him to go at once to Washington in order to present his respects to the President, to claim his good will and to place himself under the protection of American law.

For Joseph was at that time under great apprehension lest the name of Bonaparte might close the door to him here, that the authorities of the United States might refuse him the hospitality of this country which





he sought as an exile from France, that they might look upon him as a *political prisoner* and oblige him to return to Europe, there to fall into the hands of his enemies who had determined, as we have seen, to transport him into some distant part of Russia.

He accepted the advice of the Mayor immediately, therefore, and set out without delay for Washington. He left New York on the 10th of September, 1815, and arrived in Philadelphia the following day, where he stopped at the Mansion House (on Third Street).

The hotel was crowded with guests so that there was not a room to be had; but it happened that Henry Clay had an apartment there and he, upon learning who the newly arrived guest was, hastened to offer him the courtesy of one of his rooms, which Joseph accepted.

Within a day or two later, Joseph had reached Baltimore on his road South still proceeding toward Washington. But another incident occurred now, quite as unforeseen as the one that had started him upon this errand, which put an end to his journey and caused him to turn about and retrace his steps toward New York. It was singular and somewhat mortifying to him that it should have happened precisely as it did; for he was met upon the road by a messenger from Washington who requested him not to pursue his journey toward the Capitol, and announced to him formally at the same time that the President could not consent to receive his visit.

No doubt the attitude of the President, taken from the point of view of the political relations of this country with both England and France was entirely natural, for our situation was a neutral one in regard to the international movements that were then going on in Europe, and it was our interest to remain so, without giving offense. That a foreign political refugee should come to the United States seeking ordinary hospitality as a private individual under the protection of our



laws, was quite in accordance with the spirit of these laws and with the generous and humane sentiments of our people themselves. But it would have been different if the President of the United States had received at a formal audience in Washington, in his official capacity, a personage like Joseph Bonaparte who represented by his rank and station the political aspirations of a régime against which half the world was then at war. Such an act might have given rise to the criticism that we were making a demonstration which could not be interpreted as friendly, to say the least, by either Great Britain or France. And besides this, the President did not think it was necessary, as in fact it was not, in order to secure the perfect tranquillity of Joseph Bonaparte during his stay in this country.

We are fortunate to know exactly what Mr. Madison had in mind in connection with the matter, for we have a letter written by him to Mr. Alexander James Dallas, then Secretary of the Treasury, on September 15th, 1815, in which he said: "I was informed through *confidential* channels several days ago, that Joseph Bonaparte was about to visit me incognito to make a personal report of himself to this government. I immediately wrote to Mr. Rush to have him diverted from his purpose on his arrival at Washington. Protection and hospitality do not depend on such a formality; and whatever sympathy may be due to fallen fortunes, there is no claim of merit in that family on the American nation; nor any reason why its government should be embarrassed in anyway on their account. In fulfilling what we owe to our own rights, we shall do all that any of them ought to expect. I was more surprised at the intended visit as it was calculated to make me a party to the concealment which the exile was said to study as necessary to prevent a more vigilant pursuit by British cruisers of



“his friends and property following him. Commodore  
“Lewis consulted his benevolence more than his discre-  
“tion in the course that he took, without, I presume,  
“any sanction from any superior quarters.”

Joseph turned his horses' heads, therefore, and was at Lancaster, the 16th of September, where he stopped for a short visit at the house of Mr. Slaymaker; and thence came on to Philadelphia.

We have come now to the point at which the life of Joseph Bonaparte as a resident in the United States actually began. It will not be suitable here to attempt to follow him in detail through the whole of that period, or to recount step by step the incidents that occurred. He lived here for 17 years, a portion of his life that probably contained more of actual happiness, certainly more of tranquillity, than any other. It was filled with delightful intercourse, and gave rise to intimate friendships that subsisted and renewed their tender sympathies as long as he lived. In the year 1832, he declared in a letter to his young nephew, the Duke of Reichstadt, the last, probably, that he ever wrote to that unfortunate Prince: “I am at Point Breeze, in the State of New Jersey, where I live as happily as it is possible to live, away from my native land, and I am in the most prosperous country in the world.”

Joseph expected and intended to fix his permanent residence in America; or, at least, to remain here for a long time; consequently, he took pains to examine the surroundings and to decide with great care and deliberation upon the spot that he should finally select for this purpose. It appears that when he and Napoleon were discussing the question in Rochefort, and were studying the map of the United States, the Emperor recommended him to live somewhere between Philadelphia and New York, because these two cities were the centres of national life, where he could always be within reach of the news from Europe, and yet he





might so establish himself as to secure sufficient privacy and control his own movements as he wished.

After having travelled through the country considerably with this in view, he selected a tract of land on the Delaware River close to Bordentown, called Point Breeze, beautifully situated in the midst of most attractive surroundings which combined and offered, as much as any other that could be found, the qualities that Napoleon had described as essential to his future residence. He bought the place, which consisted of about 200 acres, from Mr. Stephen Sayre, and he paid for it the sum of \$17,500.00. It was the beginning of an extensive property which he kept enlarging during the next ten or fifteen years, until he owned altogether more than 18,000 acres.

He established himself temporarily in Philadelphia, part of the time at the corner of 2nd and High Sts., and for a year or more at Lansdowne which he had leased from the Bingham family whilst he was engaged in laying out and embellishing his property and constructing his house upon the bank of the Delaware at Point Breeze; a work which occupied him for four years before it was completed. He had been obliged to buy the land in the name of another who acted as his agent, because the laws of New Jersey did not allow foreigners at that time to own property within the State. But an Act was passed by the Legislature, in the year 1817, which enabled them to do so; and this removed any difficulty that Joseph Bonaparte might have encountered in the development of his estate. A copy of the Act was sent to him by the Governor of the State, Mr. Mahlon Dickerson, with a letter saying: "I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you my gratification at the preference that you have shown to this State in choosing it as your place of residence.

"The members of the Legislature join with me in presenting to you their best personal wishes, of



“which the Act that they have just passed is the most  
“convincing proof.”

It was always with a souvenir of France in his mind that he carried forward the construction of this beautiful mansion at Point Breeze. Since he had been obliged to give up his own favorite residence of Morte-fontaine, he made it a labor of love to put into the new construction as much of the character of the old world as it was possible for him to surround himself with here in the new. There is an interesting account left by Frances Wright, an English woman who was travelling in this country at the time and who went to see Joseph Bonaparte in June, 1819, finding him as usual superintending his work.

She and her companions were introduced into the house where they entertained themselves until the arrival of the host, she says, by examining the pictures and fine pieces of sculpture with which the place was adorned, and then: “Count Surveilliers soon came to us  
“from his workman, in an old coat, from which he had  
“barely shaken off the mortar, and, (a sign of the true  
“gentleman), made no apologies. His air, figure and  
“address have the character of the English country  
“gentleman,—open, unaffected and independent, but  
“perhaps combining more mildness and suavity. Were  
“it not that his figure is too thick-set, I should perhaps say that he had still more the character of an  
“American, in whom I think the last enumerated qualities of mildness and suavity are oftener found than  
“in our countrymen. His face is fine, and bears so  
“close a resemblance to that of his more distinguished  
“brother that it was difficult at the first glance to decide which of the busts in the apartment were of him,  
“and which of Napoleon. The expression of the one,  
“however, is much more benignant; it is, indeed, exceedingly pleasing, and prepares you for the amiable  
“sentiments which appear in his discourse.



“He spoke easily on various topics, but always with much quietness and modesty. He did and said little in the French manner, though he always spoke the language; understanding English but imperfectly, and not speaking it at all. He took us about his improvements in-doors and out; and when I remarked upon the pleasure that he seemed to find in beautifying his villa, he replied that he was happier in it than he had ever found himself in the midst of more bustling scenes. He picked a wild flower and presented it to me, drawing a comparison between its minute beauties and the pleasures of private life; contrasting those of ambition and power with the more gaudy flowers of the parterre, which look better at a distance than upon a nearer approach. He said this so naturally, with a manner so simple, and accent so mild, that it was impossible to see in it an attempt at display of any kind.”

Thus passed, in this soothing occupation, the first few years of Joseph Bonaparte's life in America. His daily task became the most welcome mental and physical exertion, and at the end of this initial period he had produced a result which attracted the commendation of all who saw it. His house was unquestionably a stately mansion; it was surrounded by a park that was laid out in walks and drive-ways, and by gardens filled with growing plants and flowers. One foreign visitor describes it as,—except the house of the President at Washington, the finest residence that he had seen in this country.

The ex-King had brought from Europe many fine paintings, a large number of bronzes, marble busts, statues and tapestries which now adorned its halls and salons.

Upon entering it, the visitor found himself within a spacious vestibule approached by two large doors from the garden and the park; this was furnished with mas-





sive pieces of mahogany, and contained many of the most beautiful statues, whilst upon the walls hung, as souvenirs of his Italian home, paintings by Luca Giordano.

A door led out of the vestibule into the billiard room, in which the proprietor and his guests spent much of their time, richly furnished also with heavy mahogany chairs and sofas and many paintings, amongst which Joseph had hung in the most prominent place the picture, painted by David for the Emperor himself, of Napoleon crossing the Alps. There were also other canvases notably of Rubens and of Vernet. The curtains were white bordered with green; with a carpet upon the floor, of red and white.

Adjoining this room was the grand Hall, the most formal and imposing of any of the apartments, where the great receptions were given and where Joseph entertained his visitors and guests upon more important occasions. Here the furniture was more elaborate and richer, as suited the place. The hangings were blue, the furniture covered with the same material as upon the walls. There were in the centre two very large, ornamental tables,—one of black marble and the other of gray; there were innumerable bronze ornaments, and upon each side of the apartment was a large chimney-piece highly sculptured, in white marble, presented to King Joseph by his uncle, the Cardinal Fesch; and upon the floor was a Gobelin carpet which covered almost the whole space. Amongst the richest works of art were portrait busts in marble of the different members of the Bonaparte family; the walls had many portraits,—one of Napoleon, full length, by Gérard, and another by the same artist, of Joseph himself, in grand costume, as King of Spain.

I shall not enumerate separately the other parts of the establishment, up-stairs and down, although we have an accurate account of each room with its situa-



tion and furnishing, but I venture to say that the whole mansion was at once an emblem of the hospitality that characterized its owner, and that the testimony of those who were invited there goes to show that they and all their contemporaries looked upon it as a rare privilege to sit down at the table and to sleep under the roof of the former King of Spain.

It is sad to think that, after all, this lovely place could be enjoyed only for what seemed but a moment of time. The house took fire one day, from some unknown cause, in one of the interior rooms, whilst Joseph was absent from home, and was totally destroyed. He returned during the conflagration, to find his neighbors and the people of Bordentown giving proof of their respect and friendship for him by trying to save his things.

His life had been made up of vicissitudes and disappointments; this was but one more added to the rest. He bore it with patience and self control; it attached him to the people about him. The fire occurred on the 4th of January, 1820, whereupon he wrote to Mr. William Snowden a few days later: "You have shown me  
 "so kind an interest since my arrival in this country,  
 "and especially since the incident of the 4th of this  
 "month, that I am sure you will be willing to say to  
 "your fellow citizens how greatly I am touched by  
 "what they did for me on that occasion. I being absent  
 "myself from home, they hastened, of their own accord and at the first alarm, to overcome the conflagration; and, when it became evident that this could not  
 "be done, they directed their efforts to save as much  
 "as possible of what had not been already destroyed.  
 "The furniture, the statues, the pictures, silver, jewels,  
 "linen and books, in fact everything that could be  
 "brought out, were placed with the most scrupulous  
 "care under charge of my servants. Indeed, all  
 "through the night, as well as upon the following day,



“boxes and trays were brought to me which contained  
“articles of the greatest value. This proves to me  
“how clearly the inhabitants of Bordentown appreciate  
“the interest that I have always taken in them, and it  
“shows also that men are generally good, when they  
“have not been perverted in their youth, when they  
“preserve their natural dignity and understand that  
“true greatness comes from the heart.”

At this crisis, and in this moment of disappointment, Joseph called to his aid the patient endurance and courage to withstand adversity which so largely entered into his character and had so frequently before that shaped the direction of his footsteps in life. He had inherited amongst other qualities a force of self control directly traceable to the dominating influence of his mother, that high-minded and truly remarkable woman, Letitia Ramolino, to whose wise counsel, as Madame Mère, Napoleon himself often turned with his difficulties, even when he was Emperor, and took her advice.

He set himself resolutely to work and built, upon very nearly the same ground, another house in which he lived during the remainder of his stay in America. It was said at the time, that there were no poor people near Bordentown; for Joseph Bonaparte gave employment to all, and it appeared indeed that his dislike for idleness was so great that he often created work in order that the people about him might have something to do.

From the nature of the case, it followed, of course, that Joseph Bonaparte could not, and made no effort to, take a part in the political or public life in this country. His situation was constantly that of a foreigner who had come here and was living amongst us as a guest. But, as the Comte de Survilliers, he extended very widely his personal acquaintance; not only in Philadelphia where he frequently occupied a house





in Girard Row during the inclement season of the winter in order to be closer to the social life of the city, but throughout the country. His well-known hospitality at Point Breeze attracted toward him all visitors and travellers of distinction, to enjoy in his company a taste of his delightful family life. Although his wife, the Queen Julie, never came to America, her health not being such as to permit so long a voyage, he was joined at Bordentown by his daughters; first by the Princess Charlotte, for several years; and later the Princess Zénaïde, the elder sister, married to the Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte, lived with him and near him, and brought filial affection into his days of exile.

He travelled considerably with these and other members of the Bonaparte family, making a visit to Mount Vernon, and going frequently to Northern New York where he owned large tracts of land not far from Watertown.

And he had the gratification of being received at the White House by General Jackson, as a distinguished guest, no longer a political refugee, but a friend of America worthy of the personal friendship of the President of the United States. His correspondence shows that amongst the friends whom he made in various parts of the country, were Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, Senator Richard Stockton, Commodore Stewart, and Henry Clay whom we have already mentioned.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, and most of his intimate associations in Philadelphia itself were connected through that learned institution with the men of professional and literary or scientific distinction at that time, with many of whom he continued to correspond, after his departure for Europe until the end of his life, amongst them especially to be mentioned are Judge Hopkinson, Mr. Wil-



liam Short, Mr. Stephen Girard, Mr. Peter Duponceau, Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, and especially also Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll with whom he corresponded upon the most intimate terms and whom, amongst others, he remembered in his will.

The political situation in Europe which followed the Revolution in France in 1830 aroused his desire again to take part, with the hope of effecting a return to power of the Napoleonic dynasty, whereupon he sailed for Europe in 1832; writing two years later, however, from England to Mr. Ingersoll, he said that "he had found a shelter, but that life was not as good around him as in the United States. You are very happy there; try to be convinced of this and to preserve your happiness."



SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF  
COLONEL CLEMENT BIDDLE.

The "Washington Correspondence with Clement Biddle," 2 vols. folio, a gift of the late Mrs. Chapman Biddle to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, contain sixty-four letters of Washington, four of Mrs. Washington; fifty-four of Tobias Lear and seven of George A. Washington, his secretaries. There are also letters from Generals Greené, Knox, Schuyler, Mifflin; Colonels Hamilton, Tilghman, Pickering, Laurens, Burr; Major William Jackson, James Monroe; eleven drafts of letters of Col. Biddle, and others. The correspondence we print, refers mainly to domestic affairs.

Clement Biddle, second son of John and Sarah (Owen) Biddle, was born in Philadelphia, May 10, 1740. He engaged in the shipping and importing business with his father and brother Owen, which continued until the outbreak of the Revolution, when both he and his brother, became active participants in the service of their country. Clement Biddle's military life began when he joined a Quaker company organized to protect the Indians at the Barracks, in Philadelphia, from the "Paxton Boys." After the Revolutionary war broke out, he became an officer in a volunteer company of light infantry, known as the "Quaker Blues." On July 8, 1776, he was appointed by Congress Deputy Quartermaster General, with the rank of Colonel, for the "Flying Camp," composed of the militia from Pennsylvania and New Jersey; three months later Gen. Greene appointed him a volunteer aid-de-camp on his staff, and during November was stationed at Fort Lee, on the Hudson. July 1, 1777, he was appointed Commissary





General of Forage and served to June, 1780. Col. Biddle was present at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth, and shared with his wife in the sufferings of the army at Valley Forge. They were quartered in "Moore Hall." Before he reached the camp he had been ordered to Bethlehem to inspect the heavy baggage of the army parked there for security, prior to the battle of the Brandywine. September 11, 1781, he was appointed Quartermaster General of Pennsylvania, and filled the office for many years. He also held the office of Notary Public and President Washington appointed him United States Marshal for Pennsylvania. He was appointed in 1788 Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county and served until 1788, when he was raised to the bench. He was twice married: first to Mary, daughter of Francis Richardson, of Chester, Penna., who died in 1773; second, Rebekah Cornell, daughter of Hon. Gideon Cornell, of Rhode Island, died 1831, and left descendants. Col. Biddle died July 14, 1814.

*Gen. Washington to Gen. Greene.*

Sir,

The good People of the State of Pennsylvania living in the vicinity of Philadelphia & near the Delaware River having suffered much by the Enemy carrying off their property without allowing them any Compensation, thereby distressing the Inhabitants supplying their own Army & enabling them to protract the cruel & unjust war that they are now waging against these States— And whereas by recent intelligence I have reason to expect that they intend making another grand Forage into this Country, it is of the utmost Consequence that the Horses Cattle Sheep and Provender within Fifteen or Twenty Miles west of the River Delaware between the Schuylkill and the Brandywine be



immediately removed, to prevent the Enemy from receiving any benefit therefrom, as well as to supply the present Emergencies of the American Army——

I do therefore authorise impower & Command you forthwith to take carry off & secure all such Horses as are suitable for Cavalry or for Draft & all Cattle & Sheep fit for slaughter together with every kind of Forage that may be found in possession of any of the Inhabitants within the Aforesaid limits Causing Certificates to be given to each person for the number Value & quantity of the Horses Cattle Sheep & Provender so taken——

Informing them that notice will be given to the holders of such Certificates by the Commissary & Quarter-Master General when & where they may Apply for Payment that they may not be disappointed in calling for their money——

All Officers *civil* and *military*, Commissaries Quarter-Masters, &c., are hereby Ordered to obey and assist you in this necessary business——

All the Provinder on the Islands between Philadelphia and Chester which may be difficult of Access or too hazardous to attempt [sic] carrying off, you will immediately Cause to be destroyed, giving Directions to the officer or officers to whom this Duty is assigned, to take an account of the Quantity together with the Owners Names, as far as the nature of the Service will admit.—

Given under my hand at head-Quarters this 12<sup>th</sup>. day of Feb<sup>y</sup>. 1778.

G. Washington.

*Gen. Greene to Col. Biddle.*

Colonel Biddle Commissary General of Forage is hereby directed to issue the necessary warrants & In-



structions for the execution of this Service & to superintend the Commissaries & Quarter Masters

Nath Greene M. G—

Moorhall

12 Feb 1778

*Col. Biddle to Gen. Anthony Wayne.*

Dear General

Moorhall 25 Febr. 1778.

I proposed this morning to his Excellency the General to send Mr. Anderson A. D. Q. M. G. of a Brigade to assist in Collecting waggons Horses & Forage under your Directions as you passed through the County of Bucks also Captains Henderson & Humfrey who are well acquainted with the Country & may on that Account be useful in executing such Orders as you may give on the Occasion.—

Mr Anderson has given some hints that he can find out the persons who gave information of & were instigators of those who took our people clothing &c at New town & in Bucks & Philadelphia Counties—if on examination any discoveries can be made his Excellency desires you will secure the persons who have been guilty of the Offences charged against them—

Yesterday the Enemy took near 130 Cattle at Bartholomew's Tavern & were out with their light horse til [sic] late in the Day on the Swedesford or ridgeroad—some musquetry heard in the night was supposed to be from Col<sup>o</sup> Guest who had passed the Sschuylkil with a party yesterday—

I am D<sup>r</sup>. General

Y<sup>r</sup>. mo: obed. & very h<sup>o</sup>. Serv

Clement Biddle

C. G. F.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Dear Sir,

Mount Vernon 8<sup>th</sup>. Jan 1784.

Be so good as to send me by the Post, or any other safe & expeditious conveyance, 70 yards of livery lace





three quarters, or Inch wide; or any width between—  
Direct it to the care of the Postmaster in Alexandria.  
The lace should be red & white.—

I will thank you also for sending me, if an opportunity should offer soon by water, one hundred weight or even a Barrel of good Coffee.— Pray forr<sup>d</sup>. the acc. between us that I may discharge the Bal<sup>e</sup>. if it is against me.— My Compliments in which M<sup>rs</sup>. Washington joins are offered to M<sup>rs</sup>. Biddle & M<sup>rs</sup>. Shaw.

I am—D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. Most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington

Clem<sup>t</sup> Biddle Esq<sup>r</sup>.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon 17<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> 1784.

Dear Sir

On the 8<sup>th</sup>. I wrote to you for 70 yards of livery lace (red and white,  $\frac{3}{4}$  or Inch wide, or any width between) to be sent by the Post; or any other safe & expeditious conveyance.— Lest that letter should have miscarried I repeat my request, as I am in immediate want of the article. I did, at the same time desire that one hund<sup>d</sup>. weight, or a Barr<sup>l</sup>. of good Coffee might be sent me by the first Vessel bound for the Port of Alexandria

I pray you now, my good Sir, to send me as soon as a conveyance offers, four brass wired sieves, of the common size in the rim, but exactly one eighth, one sixteenth, and one thirtieth of an Inch in the meshes.— the fourth to be finer than the last mentioned— I want these to prepare materials to compose a Cement of which I propose to make some experiments.—exactness therefore in the different sizes is required of the maker of them

I have seen rooms with gilded borders made I believe of Papier Maché fastened on with Brads or Cement round the Doors & window Casings, surbase &c<sup>a</sup>.; and



which gives a plain blew, or green paper a rich & handsome look. Is there any to be had in Philadelp<sup>a</sup>.?— and at what price?— Is there any plain blew & green Paper to be had also?—the price by (y<sup>e</sup>. y<sup>d</sup>. & width)

with great regard—I am

Dr. Sir

Yr. most Obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

Clem Biddle Esq<sup>r</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon, Feb. 5<sup>th</sup> 1784

Dear Sir,

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of last month I wrote to you for 70 yards of Livery Lace of which I was in immediate want and suggested to have it sent by the Post to Alexandria— As there is some reason to believe the Post has not gone *through* yet, I beg leave to repeat my want of it & pray it may be sent as soon as possible

The lace should be red & white, Inch or  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an Inch wide or anywhere between.

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

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

I am with esteem & regard

Dr Sir

[Sample of Livery Lace]

Yr most obed, Serv<sup>t</sup>

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington

Clement Biddle

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Phil<sup>a</sup>. May 6<sup>th</sup>. 1784

Dear Sir

You will do me a fav<sup>r</sup>. by executing the inclosed mem<sup>ms</sup>.—



The reason why I had rather the wine (had of the Chev<sup>r</sup>. de la Luzerne) should be paid for by a third person, shall be given to you when I see you.

To send the articles wanted by the first Vessel bound to Alexandria would be very convenient, & you w<sup>d</sup>. do me a kindness to agree for and express what the freight shall be.— I have suffered great imposition, by the charges of some skippers, rather than enter into a controversy, or dispute their acct<sup>s</sup>. I send you enclosed 250 dollars to pay the Char<sup>a</sup>. & for the things now desired—If Burgundy & Champaign is to be had *now*, as cheap as I am told it sold a while ago—or any other *good* wine of that sort *very* cheap, I should be glad to get and send some round.—but your previous information may be best.

If I could see a small slipe of the plain blew & green paper—with a sample of the paupie [sic]-Maché and gilded borders, I should be glad of it.—In a hurry

I am y<sup>r</sup>. ob<sup>t</sup>. & aff<sup>c</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington

My Letter to the Chev<sup>r</sup>.  
is left open for your  
perusal—please to seal  
it before delivery—which I wish may be soon.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

May 7<sup>th</sup> 1784.

Dear Sir,

As the opportunity to Potomack will be good, I return the Box you sent me the other day, in order that it may go by the Ship Fortune with the other things—as my purchase of any of the sorts of wine (enumerated in my letter of yesterday) will depend upon the price, which *sometime ago* I heard was *incredibly low*, you would oblige me, if you know the rates they are at present, by the information— I have heard the same acc<sup>t</sup>. given of other articles—broad cloths particularly, of





which I would take a piece of my livery color if it c<sup>d</sup>. be had at the prices it has sold [torn]

Upon second thoughts a doz. a [torn] half of Windsor chairs will be suffic<sup>t</sup>. [torn] think my Mem<sup>m</sup>. requested two doz<sup>s</sup>.) but [torn] should be glad to have Almonds & other Nuts and a Box or two of Spirmeceti Candles sent

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. affect<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

Col Biddle

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Tuesday Morning 18<sup>th</sup>

May 1784

Dear Sir,

Rather than wait, & thereby hazard delay, I would purchase Copper at the present price for all the purposes mentioned in your estimate, the Spouts, or Trunks excepted the want of these, as they do not retard the work, may remain a while longer

Pray let me have your Acc<sup>t</sup>. before Nine o'clock, as I hope to set off soon after that hour & wish to pay the Ball<sup>c</sup>. before I go.—

I am

Y<sup>r</sup>. Obed<sup>t</sup>. & aff Serv<sup>t</sup>

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

PS.—As you forgot to put up the Bill for the Nuts I do not Know sorts you have sent.—

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon June 30<sup>th</sup>. 1784

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>t</sup>. covering an Invoice of Goods shipped by the Betsey Capt<sup>n</sup>. Breadhurst is come safe to hand—the vessel is also arrived at Alexandria; and I shall send up this day for the things—I wish the



Mattresses had *all* been among them as the Season is wasting fast in which they are most useful

I have perused the acct<sup>s</sup>. you have delivered in at Sundry times and find the debits & credits to stand thus.— If they are not all brought to view you will please to note it, and rectify the mistake

1783

July 23.	Ticklesburgh & Blank.	
	p Bill .....	£204-13-0
	Paid Carriage of Do.....	3.15-
Oct <sup>r</sup> .	Sundries p Bills.....	201-19-7
	Stays M <sup>r</sup> . L Washington	3.15-
	Commis <sup>n</sup> . 2½ p C <sup>t</sup> .....	10. 7 —
		<hr/>
		£424- 9-7

Dec <sup>r</sup> . 19	Bringhurst Wheels &c <sup>a</sup> ...	15- 2 —
March.	Coffee, Sieves & Lace....	14-12-6
May.	Chev <sup>r</sup> . de la Luzerne.....	30— —
	Sundries p <sup>r</sup> . Cap. Haydes	44- 7-4½
	Insig. Goods p the Bet	
	sey Breadhurst.....	50-18.7
		<hr/>

£579-10.0½

1783.

Cash in Bank Notes.....£300—

Dec<sup>r</sup>. 11 Ditto—100 Dol<sup>s</sup>. .... 150

1784

£450—

May 5.	Cash sent you in a letter	
	to pay the Chev <sup>r</sup> . de la	
	Luzerne &c <sup>a</sup> . 250 doll <sup>s</sup> ...	93-15-0
	Ball <sup>e</sup> due C. B. ....	35-15-0½
		<hr/>

£579-10-0½

Tomorrow, in the hands of some person in Alexandria, I will deposit for the use of M<sup>r</sup>. Richardson one hundred and fifty dollars on your Acct.—and I pray



you to pay Mr. Claypoole agreeably to the contents of my letter to him w<sup>ch</sup>. is under cover with this, and left open for your perusal—as also the German Printer if he ever inserted the advertisement respecting my western Lands, and for the one now enclosed for *him*, to be done in the manner requested of Mr. Claypoole.— Whatever these Sums, with the price of the mattresses, may overrun the deposit I am about to make for Mr. Richardson I will pay to you, on your order upon demand.—

As the Price of the Hinges appears to me to be very high, and I am not in immediate want of them (having been disappointed of workmen) I will postpone for the *present* employing the man Mr. Rakestraw has found.— If I should hereafter be under the necessity of giving such prices I will attend to the direction in your letter: for which I am obliged, both to you & Mr. Rakestraw.

I recollect, sometime in the course of last year to have begged you to purchase for me from the redemptioners or Indented (Germans or Irish) a House joiner and Bricklayer.— Many I have seen advertised for sale in Philadelphia of late—should this happen again I would pray your attention to my former request— It might be well to have them examined by skilful workmen, for many will call themselves Bricklayers who have only been Mortar makers—and others joiners who Know little of the Trade—I would prefer elderly men to very young ones, if there is choice—and their being sent by water (round) to any other conveyance.— The Cost and expense of these if you should make a purchase shall be paid as soon as it is made Known So

D<sup>r</sup>. Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

PS.

I shall be obliged to you for sending me 70 yds. of gilded Border for papered Rooms (of the kind you





showed me when I was in Philadelp<sup>a</sup>)—That which is most light and airy I should prefer—I do not [sic] whether it is usual to fasten it on with Brads or Glew—if the former I must beg that as many may be sent as will answer the purpose.

G. W.

Clement Biddle Esq<sup>r</sup>.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon Nov. 3<sup>rd</sup> 1784

Dear Sir

I have not yet received a statement of my Acc<sup>t</sup>. with you. It would give me pleasure to have it at full length—and soon.

I wish you would add to it 100 lbs of fresh & good (red) clover seed, to be sent by the first vessel to Alexandria, as I should be glad to receive it before Ice may impede the navigation of this or the Delaware river.

I requested the favor of Mr Boudinot (late president of Congress) [omitted] to send me from New Jersey as much of the Orchard grass seed as would sow ten acres; and if no opportunity should offer from New York immediately to Alexandria to address it to your care, should the latter be the case I pray you to forward it by the first conveyance after its arrival.

Last spring you were unable to get me English grass seed, but if it is to be had now, it would be very convenient for me to receive as much as would sow five acres (say 50 lbs.) The grass I mean has different names, which may be the reason of your unsuccessful enquiries before— By some it is called English Grass, by others Goose Grass, by others spear grass, but the kind I want is that which affords the best turf for walks and lawns, and is the purpose for which I want it, Could these seeds be had from a Farmer, or of the growth of the country there would be more certainty of its coming up.— Imported seeds even [sic] (when no pranks are



played with them) often get heated in the ship and vegetation thereby destroyed;

At what prices pray could good Ticklenburg, be had in Philadelphia, Nails, Paints, and in short course goods are goods in general cheap or dear with you.

I am D<sup>r</sup>. Sir

Y<sup>r</sup> most obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G. Washington

Clement Biddle Esq<sup>re</sup>  
Philadelphia

*Washington to Aneas Lamont.*

Mount Vernon Jan<sup>y</sup> 31<sup>st</sup> 1785

Sir,

The interruption of the Post by the frost, withheld your letter of the 31<sup>st</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>. from me until within a few days.

The liberty you have taken in dedicating your Poetical Works to me, does me honor— The conditions upon which you offer them to the Public are generous— evincive of their purity and conscious worth.— I shall with pleasure therefore take a few copies of the bound and lettered Books. when they are ready for delivery.

It behooves me to correct a mistake in your printed address, “To the patrons of the fine arts.” I am no Marshall of France—nor do I hold any Commission, or fill any office under that Government—or any other whatever. I am—Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. most obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington

Mr Aneas Lamont

*G. A. Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon Sep<sup>r</sup>. 27<sup>th</sup>. 1785

My Dear Sir

I am desirous of procuring a Carriage and know not where to apply with so good a prospect of procuring



one to my satisfaction as in Philadelphia, and your polite attention induces me to take the liberty of requesting the favor of you to make inquiry and inform me by the first conveyance.— I would wish a neat light and roomy Pheytan with brass boxes a large apron and curtains to draw before to make it secure against the weather and a glass behind with a p<sup>r</sup>. of Harness—such a wone [sic] can be got in New York at 250 or 60 Doll<sup>s</sup>. I therefore presume that work may be done on as moderate terms in Philadelphia.— G. Way & Hunter have the reputation of the best workmen if you think so shall thank you to inform me by the first conveyance their lowest terms and time it could be finished.— My respects to M<sup>rs</sup>. Biddle and family and Compliments to all acq<sup>ts</sup>. and believe me to be

My D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Your friend

& Hum. Ser.

George A. Washington

Col<sup>o</sup>. Biddle.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon Sep<sup>r</sup>. 7<sup>th</sup>. 1785

Dear Sir,

The man who at present lives with me in the capacity of a Housekeeper, or Household Steward. will leave me in a day or two; which (until his place can be supplied) will throw a great additional weight on M<sup>rs</sup>. Washington.— I therefore beg, if you or M<sup>r</sup>. Moyston should have met with a person whom you think would answer my purposes (as described in my former letters) that you would engage him (or her) absolutely, instead of conditionally, and send him on the Stage.— In the meanwhile, if one should offer to my liking here, my engagement shall be conditional.— No disappointment<sup>t</sup>. therefore can happen to the person engaged by you.—

Inclosed is a letter to M<sup>r</sup> Frauncis (al<sup>s</sup>. black Sam)





late of New York, now of some place in the Jerseys—I leave it open for your perusal, to be forwarded, or destroyed as circumstances may require.

—If you should have succeeded at Philadelphia, or are in the way of doing so, the latter will take place, if not, the sooner it can be got to his hands, the better. My best respects, in which M<sup>rs</sup>. Washington joins, are offered to M<sup>rs</sup>. Biddle.

I am—D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. most Obed<sup>t</sup>. &

very H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

Clem<sup>t</sup>. Biddle Esq<sup>r</sup>.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon 17<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1785.

Dear Sir

Your letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> came safely by last Post—I will, the first time I go to Alexandria, get an order from Col<sup>o</sup> Hooe M<sup>r</sup>. Hartshorne, or some other who has dealings in Philadelphia (for I have none, & know of no direct and safe opportunity of sending Money) to the amount of the sum which you have lately paid on my Acct. to M<sup>r</sup>. Boudinot

The inclosed is to Edward (I do not know his Sir-name) who formerly lived with M<sup>r</sup>. R. Morris but now, I am informed, keeps the City Tavern, to see if he can be instrumental in procuring me a Housekeeper.— I beg you to be so obliging as to direct, deliver, and consult him on the contents of the letter, which is left open for your perusal, & return me an answ<sup>r</sup>. as soon as possible.

The man who at present lives with me in the capacity of a Housekeeper (and is a very good one) is bound for the port of Matrimony, and will, after 4 or 5 Weeks which he has agreed to stay, leave me in a very disagreeable Situation if I cannot get supplied in the



meanwhile.— I give him £25 this Curr<sup>r</sup> p<sup>r</sup>. Ann. & a suit of Clothes which cann<sup>t</sup>. be less than seven pounds more.—these with the difference of Exchange will be equal to ab<sup>t</sup>. £40 per y<sup>r</sup>. Cur<sup>r</sup>.— This sum I am willing to give to man or woman (the former I would prefer) of good character & really knowing and competent to my purposes.—

I have seen an Advertisement in some of the Philadelphia Papers of an Office for this kind of business, but however good it may be as a *channel* for *inquiry* I would not depend upon it without other testimonials respecting the character & abilities of an applicant for the final adoption.— M<sup>rs</sup>. Washington joins me in best wishes for yourself, and M<sup>rs</sup>. Biddle & family.

I am D<sup>r</sup>. Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. most obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington

PS.

Since writing the foregoing, I have met with and now enclose you, a bank note for 30 dollars; which please to receive, and carry to my credit.

Y<sup>r</sup>. &. G. W.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon 2<sup>d</sup>. Feb. 85

Dear Sir

The Writer of the inclosed letter, in person & character, is entirely unknown to me.— I have been at a loss therefore to determine what notice to take of it.— At length I concluded to write the answer which is also enclosed; and to request the favor of you to send it to him, or return it to me, as you should just [sic] best from the result of your enquiries; or from your own knowledge of the author, or his Work.

If he is a man of decent deportment, and his produc-



tions deserving encouragement, I am very willing to lend him any aid he can derive from the proposed dedication, if he conceives a benefit— His letter & proposals you will please to return me.—& seal the letter to him, if it is forwarded to the address

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Y<sup>r</sup> most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington

[Note by Col. Biddle]

March 7 Answered

I could not obtain such Information respecting the Author of the Poems as to induce me to deliver your Letter but will make further Enquiry on that subject.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon 1<sup>st</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup>. 1785.

Dear Sir,

In a letter of the 14<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup>. from M<sup>r</sup>. Boudinot (which only came to my hands by the last Post) he informs me that he should send Six Bush<sup>ls</sup> of the Orchard grass Seeds to your care, for my use.— If this has been done, I pray you not to forego the first opportunity of forwarding it to me, as it ought to be sowed as soon as the ground can be prepared which I am now getting in order for its reception.

I do not know how to account for it, but so the fact is, that altho' I am a Subscriber to Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Dunlaps & Claypoole's Packet & daily Advertiser, I do not get one paper in five of them—was I to say one in ten, I should be nearer the mark.— Once I wrote to M<sup>r</sup>. Claypoole on this subject, but he never vouchsafed to give me an answer, and since I have been worse served.— If I recollect right; this letter was accompanied with one to you requesting payment of my subscription; lest a tardiness in this respect, on my part, might occasion the omissions on his.— I now ask the same favor of you, and pray also that you would be so obligeing [sic]





as to enquire into and let me know the cause of my disappointments.—which I have regretted the more, since their publication of Cook's voyages; having never been able to get a board and lettered Sett of them.—

Be it remembered that, if the fulfilment of these requests of mine, places you in advance for me, it is because I cannot get a Statement of the acc<sup>t</sup>. between us, that I may know how the Ball<sup>o</sup>. stands.— You talked of coming to Virginia, and I assure you I should be very glad to see you—but it seems as if it would end in talk.—

I have received a Cask of clover Seeds & a box with a cast [sic] (from M<sup>r</sup> Wright) unaccompanied by a letter or Invoice.— I do not know therefore whether to expect the English grass seeds of which you gave me hopes, or not.

—We have heard of M<sup>rs</sup>. Shaws Marriage, on which occasion please to offer her mine and M<sup>rs</sup>. Washington's compliments of congratulation at the same time present our best wishes for M<sup>rs</sup>. Biddle and your family.—

I am—Dear Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. most obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>b</sup>l<sup>e</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

P.S.

Be so good as

to let the enclosed go

safe to Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Lewis's.—

it is to request them to provide me a *good* Miller of which I am much in want.—and in the doing of which, if you could contribute, it would render me an essential Service.—

G. W.

Since writing the foregoing, I have recollected a matter of business which I intended when you came here to have asked the favor of you to negotiate for me.— I now enclose it, & would thank you for getting it settled if it can be done, at the proper office in Philadelphia.— The endorsements upon the cover of the Papers (which was made at the time they were put into



my hands) contain all the light I can throw upon the business.— I pray you to take care of it with the rest of the Papers and let me have it again with whatever settlement is made, or decision is come to; as I have no copy or other Mem<sup>m</sup>. by which I can settle an acc<sup>t</sup>. with Gilbert Simpson, or John Johns relative to this matter.—

I am as above—

Clement Biddle Esq<sup>r</sup>.

G. Washington.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon 11<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1785

Dear Sir,

I have received your favor of the 29<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>. and thank you for your repeated offer of Services in Philadelphia.— By Major Fairlie I send you Six pounds Pennsylvania [sic] Curr<sup>y</sup>. and would thank you to pay M<sup>r</sup> Cary Printer for his Paper—and to pay Oswald for his—I know not upon what footing he sends them—by no order of mine do they come, and it is only now and then, I get one.— Yet I do not want to lay under any obligation to him—Claypoole & Dunlaps Papers now come regularly & I could wish they were also paid.

For what can sheet copper be bought in Phil<sup>a</sup>. at this time? I believe I shall have occasion to add to the quantity which was sent me from there last year, to complete my building.

M<sup>rs</sup>. [sic] join me in every good wish for you, M<sup>rs</sup>. Biddle & family—with great esteem I am Dear Sir—

Y<sup>r</sup> obd<sup>t</sup>. & affect<sup>e</sup> H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon Jan<sup>y</sup>. 30<sup>th</sup>. 1786

Dear Sir,

I embrace the good & safe opportunity afforded me by Col<sup>o</sup> Grayson to send you Ten half Johan<sup>s</sup>.—the ap-



plication of which shall be the subject of a Letter by the Post, when I have more leizure to write—not being able to mention the purposes for which they are intended at this time— With much truth I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. Obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
G<sup>o</sup> Washington

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon Feb: 10<sup>th</sup>. 1786

Dear Sir,

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

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

A pair of Boots, and two pair of Shoes, to be made by M<sup>r</sup>. Star (who has my measure) agreeably to the enclosed Mem<sup>o</sup>.—

Young's Six Months tour through England (his tour thro' Irel<sup>d</sup>. I have).

The Gentleman Farmer by Henry Home.

Tulls Husbandry.—All to be neatly bound & lettered.  
200 weight of clover seed—to be fresh and good.—

12 lbs of Saint foin seed } if to be had

6 lbs of the field Burnet } good.

A Common Hunting horn of the largest and best sort.

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

The Gazettes which were furnished by M<sup>r</sup>. Dunlap





for my use, during my Military appointment, ought undoubtedly to be paid for by the public—and I had no doubt but that this had been done, regularly, by the Q<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. General or his assist<sup>t</sup>. in the State of Pennsylvania [sic]— If the case is otherwise, I am ready to give my aid towards his obtaining it

My respects to M<sup>rs</sup>. Biddle

I am—Dear Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. Most obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup> Ser

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

I pray you to

be positive with resp<sup>t</sup>.

to the goodness of the Seeds:

an imposition of bad seed

is a robbery of the worst kind;

for your pocket not only

suffers by it but your preparations

are lost—and a season passes away unimproved.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon May 18<sup>th</sup>. 1786

Dear Sir,

Your favors of the 19<sup>th</sup>. of Feb<sup>r</sup>. & 16<sup>th</sup>. & 19<sup>th</sup> March are before me; & would have been acknowledged Sooner, had anything Material occurred.—

The Clover Seed, Boots &c came in Season, but I must take care to be earlier in my application another year, as the expence of getting heavy Articles from Baltimore by Land comes high. I was charged forty odd Shillings for the Transportation of those Seeds by the Stage from that place.— I am nevertheless much obliged to you, for forwarding of them, in that manner; as the delay would have rendered the Seeds useless for Spring Sowing & altogether defective perhaps by the Fall.— I am obliged to your good Father, for the Trouble he was at in Choosing them, they are very good, pray you to offer my Comp<sup>ts</sup>. and Thanks to him therefore; & to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Morris for his kind present



of a Hunting Horn, as I was unable to get one in Virginia, or at Baltimore.

If you Should not have purchased Youngs Tour through Great Britain, before this reaches you, be pleased to decline doing it, as I have Just received a very Polite letter from that Gentleman, informing me of his having dispatched a Compleat Sett of his Works, for my acceptance.—

The person in whose Name the Inclosed Certificate has issued, is owing me a Considerable Sum. (indeed half the Flour & Meal, for which the Certificate was granted belonged to me) & having requested that it may be sold for what it will fetch. & his part of the Money applied to my Credit, I pray you to do it accordingly,—but at the Same time, I must desire, as halfe the property is my own, that if it Shall appear to you, to be for my Interest, that it Should be Bought in again, on my Acco<sup>t</sup>. that you would do so. In either case, place the Amo<sup>t</sup>. to my Credit, in your Books, Subject to a future disposition.—

I must be owing Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Lewis & Sons (of Phil<sup>a</sup>.) some trifle on Acco<sup>t</sup>. of a Miller, which they procured for me last year, but have never yet been able to get their Acco<sup>t</sup>.— Be so good as to know, what the Amo<sup>t</sup>. is, & pay it, the Inclosed informs them thereof;—

I have Such a number of Gazettes, crowded upon me (many without orders) that they are not only expensive, but realy [sic] useless; as my other avocations will not afford me time to read them oftentimes, and when I do attempt it, find them more troublesome, than profitable; I have therefore to beg, If you Should get Money into your hands on Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the Inclosed Certificate, that you would be so good as to pay what I am owing to Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Dunlap & Claypoole,—M<sup>r</sup>. Oswald— & M<sup>r</sup>. Humphreys— If they consider me however as engaged for the year, I am Content to let the matter run on to the Expiration of it; but as my Expenses run



high, it would be imprudent in me, to increase them unnecessarily.—

I am in want of Glass (for a particular purpose) & beg you would Send it to me, by the first opp<sup>y</sup>. agreeably to the Inclosed pattern, & Quantities.—

Is linnen to be had Cheap at the Vendue in Philadelphia, for Ready Money?—& at what price could the Best dutch 00 Stripp<sup>d</sup>. duffl'd Blanketts, be bought by the piece of 15 or 16 in each, which I think is the usual number? I may want 200 of them. My Comp<sup>ts</sup>. in which M<sup>rs</sup>. Washington Joins, are off<sup>er</sup>ed to M<sup>rs</sup>. Biddle, & I am

Dear Sir

Your Obed<sup>t</sup>. Hble Serv.

Col<sup>o</sup> Biddle

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon May 22<sup>nd</sup>. 1786

Dear Sir

The inclosed was committed [sic] to my care by a Friend with a request that it might be forwarded to Philadelphia to obtain a conveyance to Jamaica as none could be had here. I will therefore beg the favor of you to send it by the first opportunity as it is a Letter of consequence—I beg my Complimente to M<sup>rs</sup>. Biddle—and am

Dear Sir

with much esteem

Your Ob<sup>t</sup>. Hum: Ser<sup>t</sup>.

Geo: Washington.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon March 14<sup>th</sup>. 1787

Dear Sir,

Your letters of the 20<sup>th</sup>. and 27<sup>th</sup>. Ult<sup>o</sup>. are both before me.—The Barley & other things by the Dolphin are arrived—and by the return of this Vessel I consign you.





as per bill enclosed, 45 Barr<sup>ls</sup>. of Herrings, which you will be pleased to dispose of to the best advantage, and place the proceeds to my credit. It is hardly necessary to add that, the sooner these fish are disposed of the higher the sale of them probably will be, as the season for the new is near at hand.—They are very good, I am told, having been lately examined.—

As I beleive the half yearly interest of my Certificate is nearly due, and a small balance was in my favor previous to the purchasing the Articles by the Dolphin, I will wait for the Sale of the Fish to know how the Acc<sup>t</sup>. between us will then be.—In the interim, please to send me one doz<sup>n</sup>. of the best corn Scythes of a proper length, and strength at the heel, and in the leacks.—and the same number of the best grass Scythes—two strong bramble Scythes, and two flax spinning wheels.—The Dolpin returns to this port in the course of nexth month, and will afford a good Conveyance.—What does the best Hyson Tea and d<sup>ble</sup>. refined Sugar sell at with you?—And how are linnens now? particularly those of the finer sort.—With great esteem

I am Dear Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. very H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

P.S. How does White  
& red Lead, ground in oil  
sell?—Are not these  
things often bought cheap  
at the public Vendues?—

G. W—n.

*Washington to Colonel Biddle.*

Dear Sir

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

If the Hatt is already got for Washington, it will be



unnecessary to exchange it;—If not, he prefers a black one, with such ornaments as would suit a boy of his age & the colour of the hat

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

I am—D<sup>r</sup>. Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. Obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup> Washington

Friday Morn<sup>s</sup>.

28<sup>th</sup>. June 1787

*Washington to Colonel Biddle.*

Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington's Compliments to Col<sup>o</sup>. Biddle and would thank him for sending the upholsterer—Davis—to him as he is desirous of having one of the Venetian blinds made as soon as may be.

Thursday

July 12, 1787

*Washington to Colonel Biddle.*

August 7<sup>th</sup>. 1787

Dear Sir

In addition to the articles contained in the Mem<sup>o</sup>. given to you some time since, I pray you to procure, and send by Cap<sup>n</sup>. Steward the following.—

A wimble bit compleat.

Pickled Walnuts }  
& India Mangoes } none were sent before

Thompsons Seasons and Guthries Geography and the art of speaking.

Some pamphlets which have been sent to me since I came to Town; and Books purchased for my amusement whilst in it, I now send to be packed up, and sent round.—

The Top of the Cupulo (from M<sup>r</sup>. Rakestraw)—The Venetian blind from M<sup>r</sup>. Davis.—A hogshead of Plaister



of Paris, & a coob with two or three fowls, from Mr. Barge;—and the Chair—I mean shall take the opportunity afforded by the Dolphin of going to Mount Vernon and I pray you to recommend them to the particular care of the Capt<sup>n</sup>.

I have bought one and mean to buy another, piece of fine linnen which I shall send to you.—

I am—Dear Sir

Y<sup>r</sup>. Obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

22<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1787.

Dear Sir,

Since I came to this City, if I recollect rightly, you asked me if I now had; or could put up, a quantity of Herrings next season, for Sale.—

Having revolved the matter in my mind I wish in turn to be informed, if there is any responsible character who would enter into a contract for a number, to be delivered next season?—What number of Barr<sup>ls</sup>. he would contract for?—and at what price; to be paid on delivery—or on a credit to be agreed on?—Answers to these questions would enable me to determine with respect to the propriety of entering into such a Contract; and in case of it, to prepare accordingly.—

Be so good as to inform me whether you have engaged the gudgeons for my Mill, or not, and when they will be ready? also with respect to the price of window glass 9 by 11. I shall want near 300 lights or squares—

I am—D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup>. ob<sup>t</sup>. Ser.

G Washington

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Dear Sir,

I have received both your Notes of this Morning, and thank you for Notice of the Vessels sailing.—The





Books, I perceive are only small treatises upon education, referred to by Doe<sup>r</sup>. Rush, which I can get, & carry in my Trunk—Remember the clothes baskets.—I send a small box containing a Lamp—it is a present, but could not have cost 20/.—If the hounds presented to me by Cap<sup>n</sup>. Morris are not provided for, will it not be necessary to lay something in for them?—I think of nothing else at this time; therefore if you will let me know how the Acc<sup>t</sup>. stands between us I would wish to square it.

Monday 10<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1787.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Gen<sup>l</sup>. Washington pres<sup>ts</sup>. his Compliments to Col<sup>o</sup>. Biddle and would be glad to know if the Vessel for Alexandria is gone. The lowest price the best dutch (striped) Blankets sell at by the piece.—and how his Acc<sup>t</sup>. stands since the late purchases made by him as he has expectations that the business of the Convention will be brought to a close, or nearly so this day.—

Saturday Morn<sup>g</sup>.

15<sup>th</sup> Sept

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Head of Elk 19<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1787

Dear Sir,

Yesterday before I left the City, I wrote to Capt<sup>n</sup>. Morris requesting the favor of him to furnish me with a description of the hounds he was so good as to give me, that I might know how to apply the names contained in the list you sent me; for without, though I had eight names, I might not apply one right; Whether Capt<sup>n</sup>. Morris sent the description, or not, I will not say, but it did not come to my hands, and without it, I shall find myself at a loss.—I asked some other questions also; answers to which would be satisfactory, and I would thank you for obtaining, & forwarding them to me by



the first Post after this letter shall have reached you; my letter to him, will remind him of them, on your application.

I am Dear Sir  
Y<sup>r</sup>. Obed<sup>t</sup>. & obliged Serv<sup>t</sup>.  
G<sup>o</sup>. Washington

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon Dec<sup>r</sup>. 3<sup>d</sup>. 1787

Dear Sir

Your letters of the 23<sup>d</sup>. of Sept<sup>r</sup>. & 15<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup>. came duly to hand.—You may inform M<sup>r</sup>. Haines that my Barley, this year, shared the same fate with my other crops.—the drought during the summer was so excessive that I cannot form any just opinion of what it might produce in a seasonable year;—it yielded about 14 bush<sup>es</sup>. to the acre which was a proportionate crop to any other kind of Grain which I sowed; and if I judge of its success from this circumstance it must be favourable.—This information I would have given you sooner had I been able to have ascertained the quantity of Barley that was made.

I have requested Thomas Smith Esq<sup>r</sup>. of Carlyle, who, I expect, has or will recover some money which is due to me in the Western Country, to put it into your hands, unless he has an opportunity of forwarding it directly to Alexandria; if you shou'd receive it I will thank you to deposit it in the bank for me & send me the notes that I may negotiate them here as I have occasion for the Money

I enclose to you a letter to M<sup>r</sup>. Smith which I will thank you to forward in as safe & expeditious a manner as you can.

As I imagine you have, by this time rec<sup>d</sup>. the interest due on my warrant in your hands, or if you have not, M<sup>r</sup>. Smith will, upon receiving the enclosed letter, forward some money to you, I must request you to pay



Mr. Charles Pettit's bill for 4 Backs & 8 Jambs sent to me, which amount to £18. 5s.

I will thank you to inform me the lowest prices for which good fresh Clover, Timothy & Orchard Grass seed can be purchased with you.

I am Dear Sir,  
Y<sup>r</sup>. Most Obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.  
G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

P.S. The Leopard skin sent by Capt<sup>n</sup>. Steward arrived safe.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Dear Sir                      Mount Vernon January 24<sup>th</sup>. 1788

I wrote to you on the 3<sup>d</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>. and as I have not received any answer to my letter of that date, I am led to suspect that it never reached your hands;—I therefore enclose you a duplicate of it.

My reason for requesting you to pay Mr. Pettit £18. 5s. (as mentioned in the enclosed duplicate) when I was not certain of your having money of mine in your hands to that amount, was in consequence of his informing me, in his letter, that you had offered to discharge it at the time the Backs & Jambs were shipped, but he then declined accepting it not knowing how far it might comport with my arrangements to do so; and I likewise expected that a sum of money would very shortly after my writing to you, have been lodged in your hands, on my account, by Thomas Smith Esq<sup>r</sup>. If you have not paid the money to Mr. Pettit and should find the smallest inconvenience in so doing I wish you to inform me of it that I may convey it to him through some other channel.

I will thank you to forward the enclosed letter to General Butler by the first safe & direct conveyance, & am,

Dear Sir,  
Y<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.  
G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.





*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon March 3<sup>d</sup>. 1788

Dear Sir

If this should reach you before the sailing of the vessel which you informed me in your last was bound to Alexandria, I must request you to put on board her, on my acc<sup>t</sup>. two good linnen wheels, one doz<sup>n</sup>. good strong wool Cards with strong teeth, and one hundred pounds of Clover seed in addition to the quantity which I have before desired you to get.

I am, Dear Sir,

Y<sup>r</sup>. most obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

P.S.

G. Washington.

Pray send me as

soon as you conveniently

can 40 yards of Lace; of

the width & colour of the enclosed

—that or any other figure will

do.—

Col<sup>o</sup>. Biddle

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon 5<sup>th</sup>. March 1788

Dear Sir,

In your letter of the 3<sup>d</sup>. of February you mentioned Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Dunlap & Claypoole having put into your hands one Vol. of their News Papers for the years 1785 & 86, which they desired might be forwarded to me and my acceptance thereof requested. I must now beg the favor of you to return them my best thanks for their politness, and at the same time, to inform them that I believe they misunderstood me in my application for their paper when I was in Philadelphia, for it was my intention to have taken it after my return home as well as in Philadelphia;—they will therefore, be so good as to forward them to me by every post, and at the end of each year I shall be glad to have a Vol. of them bound.—I have, hitherto taken the Pennsylvania Her-



ald, but, from some cause or other, it has been discontinued for a number of weeks past;—I will thank you to discharge whatever may be due on my account for that paper, and inform the printers, in decent terms, that it need not be sent on to me in future, as I conceive one will be sufficient to give all the information that is necessary.

I have rec<sup>d</sup>. a Letter from Thomas Smith Esq<sup>r</sup>. of the 5<sup>th</sup> ultimo, wherein he informs me that he has £200 in his hands for me, which he should forward to you by the first safe conveyance.—Whenever you receive it you will please to discharge the balance which may be due to you for articles purchased on my acc<sup>t</sup>. since our last settlement, and forward the remainder to me in the manner mentioned in a former letter, reserving in your hands about £20. to pay for any articles I may have occasion to procure in Philadelphia

I must beg the favor of you forward the enclosed letters to their respective addresses by the first conveyance that may offer after you receive them.—I have, in the one to Mr. Peters, desired him to have a harrow made for me similar to one which I saw when I was at his house, with some spare teeth;—I will thank you to pay his bill for the same, and have them sent to me by the first vessel bound to Alexandria, after the one which I suppose is now about sailing for that place, provided they cannot be compleated in time to be sent by her.

I am Dear Sir,  
Y<sup>r</sup>. most Obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

Col<sup>o</sup> Clement Biddle.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon March 24<sup>th</sup>. 1788

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 16<sup>th</sup>. Ins<sup>t</sup>. enclosing the Bill of Lading & Certificate of the Articles shipped on my Acc<sup>t</sup>.



came duly to hand.—The Packet has not yet arrived unless she passed by here yesterday.

I thank you for your attention to the letters which I committed to your care. As I do not know whither you may have received the Interest due upon my Certificate in your hands, and some charges will now arise from the harrow furnished by Mr. Peters, and the livery lace, I enclose you a Bank Bill for forty Dollars which you will please to pass to my credit.—

I am, Dear Sir,  
Y<sup>r</sup>. most Obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.  
G<sup>o</sup>. Washington

Clement Biddle Esq.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon April 4<sup>th</sup>. 1788

Dear Sir,

The articles which you shipped on my Acc<sup>t</sup>. on board of the Charming Polly have arrived safe & in good order.

As I am under the necessity of purchasing, every year, a quantity of coarse Linen, Blanketings &c for the clothing of my negroes and sundry other articles for various purposes, and Goods of every kind being sold in Alexandria at a high advance, I am desirous of knowing if I could not supply myself from Philadelphia, or some other place, upon lower terms.—I will therefore be much obliged to you if you would inform me of the price of the following articles, as soon as is convenient after you have received this, viz. German & British Oznaburgs of the best quality, suitable for making negroes Shirts & Shifts—a kind of Rolls proper for summer Petticoats & Trousers—Dutch Blanketings—Nails from 6<sup>d</sup> to 20<sup>d</sup>—and good ditching Spades by the dozen or single one

I will thank you to be so good as to forward the en-





closed letters to their respective addresses by the first safe conveyance &

Am, with great esteem & regard,  
Dear Sir,  
Y<sup>r</sup>. most Obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.  
G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

Clement Biddle Esq<sup>r</sup>.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon 11<sup>th</sup> Ap<sup>l</sup>. 1788

Dear Sir,

I have rec<sup>d</sup> your favor of the 31<sup>st</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>. enclosing letter & some seeds from M<sup>r</sup>. Peters, and will thank you to send me by the first Vessel bound this way, a good Wheat fan (if there have been any late improvements on the common Sort, which have been found useful, I shall prefer one with such improvements)—and a steel-plated whip-saw of the best kind, seven & a half feet long;—If you are not a competent judge yourself of the quality of the saw, I will thank you to get somebody to chuse one who is, as I wish it to be free from flaws & good in every respect.

You will oblige me by conveying the enclosed letter to M<sup>r</sup>. Peters by the first good opportunity.—

I am, Dear Sir,  
Y<sup>r</sup>. Most Obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.  
G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

Clement Biddle Esq<sup>r</sup>.

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon 12<sup>th</sup> May 1788

Dear Sir,

I have received your two letters of the 29 of April & 4<sup>th</sup> of May.—Since my application to you for the prices of Linen & Blankets I have had an opportunity of supplying myself with both, upon pretty reasonable terms,



but am no less obliged to you for the trouble of your inquiries respecting them.

The Philadelphia Packet has not yet arrived, but if she sailed at the time you mention she may be expected very soon.

I will thank you to inform me whether you have received the Interest due upon my Certificate in your hands, as there is a balance due to you in consequence of those articles last purchased on my Acc<sup>t</sup>. which shall be remitted if it is not adjusted by the above Interest.

Will you be so obliging as to let me know in your next what the price of table & single refined Sugar is with you?—

Nails from 8<sup>d</sup> to 20<sup>d</sup> can be purchased cheaper in Alexandria than in Philadelphia.—20<sup>d</sup> can be had in the former place at 10/2 per m allowing 20<sup>b</sup> to the m—whereas 20<sup>b</sup> at 9<sup>d</sup> would amount to 15/ Pennsylvania Currency; but I believe all under 8<sup>d</sup> would come cheaper @ 9<sup>d</sup> per pound.—

With great esteem

I am, Dear Sir,

Y<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

P. S.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

Pray forward the

Letter to Gen<sup>l</sup> Armstrong when a good conveyance offers.—

G. W.

Col<sup>o</sup>. Biddle

*Washington to Col. Biddle.*

Mount Vernon 16<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1788.

Dear Sir,

I have your letters of the 24<sup>th</sup>. Ult<sup>o</sup>. & the 5<sup>th</sup>. inst. now before me.—The articles sent by Capt<sup>n</sup>. Ellwood arrived safe and agreeable to the invoice.—

If you have not already purchased the Winter Barley I would not wish you to do it. for I think it is very probable that I may be able to get the quantity which



I shall want of the Brewer in Alexandria in exchange for Spring Barley, or if I should be disappointed there, that I can obtain it upon better terms & perhaps of a better quality upon James River than at Philadelphia, as you observe that the crops of it have generally failed, and none has yet been seen that is fit for seed.

I should be glad to have the Herrings & Shad which are in your hands disposed of it can be done without making an unreasonable sacrifice of them, that you may receive the Balance which is due upon your Acc<sup>t</sup>. and have money of mine in your hands to procure any articles that I may have occasion for from Philadelphia—should you not be able to dispose of them immediately I will remit you a Bank Note.—

I will thank you to pay Samuel Powell Esq<sup>r</sup>. for a chair which he was so good as to procure for me as a pattern.

With great esteem,

I am, Dear Sir,

Y<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup>. H<sup>ble</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

G<sup>o</sup>. Washington.

P. S. You will oblige me  
by forwarding the inclosed letter to M<sup>r</sup>. Smith.

Col<sup>o</sup>. Clement Biddle.

(To be continued.)





PENNSYLVANIA PENSIONERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY MRS. HARRY ROGERS.

[*Chester County Orphan's Court Records. Vols. VIII—IX.*]

1780, *December 20.*—Ordered that Colonel Thomas Levis pay DAVID JACKSON a private Militia Soldier who lost his left Hand in service of the United States the second day of January 1777, Half a private Soldier's pay and Rations from February last to this time.

It's Considered by this Court, that there is due to ANDREW TURK, Matross, late of Captain Alexander M'Carcher's Company of Artillary One Hundred & twenty six pounds, thirteen shillings and six pence, for Doctor's Bill half pay & Rations, And that Colonel Thomas Levis be Ordered to pay said Sum.

1782, *September 30.*—Ordered that David Cloyd, Treasurer for the County of Chester do pay Elizabeth Rodgers the widow of THOMAS RODGERS late a Soldier in the Service of the United States the sum of Fifty pounds, agreeable to Act of Assembly.

1783, *June 17.*—JOHN SMITH, of Pennsylvania, and late a Soldier in y<sup>e</sup> Regiment of Invalids produced a discharge & Certificate under the hand of his Excellency General Washington dated the 31<sup>st</sup> day of January 1783, as a person entitled to the Provision made by Congress by their Resolve of the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of April 1782. Ordered that David Cloyd, Esq., Treasurer for the County do pay him Eight pounds, eight shillings & nine pence, being his full pay as such till this date.

SAMUEL SMITH late a Soldier in the Eleventh Regi-



ment produced a Certificate under the hand of his Excellency Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington bearing date the 1<sup>st</sup> day of September 1782. Ordered David Cloyd, Esq., Treasurer for the County to pay him six pounds, eleven shillings and three pence, being his full pay till this date (and at a former Orphan's Court, ordered Persifor Frazer, Esq., Treasurer for the County of Chester to pay the said Samuel Smith six months pay.)

*1783, September 16.*—Ordered that David Cloyd, Treasurer for the County do pay SAMUEL SMITH late a soldier in the service of the United States the Sum of fifteen dollars, being his full pay as a wounded soldier until this time.

Ordered that David Cloyd, Treasurer of the County of Chester, do pay JOHN SMITH late a soldier in the service of the United States the sum of Eleven dollars, being his full pay as a wounded Soldier till this time.

Ordered that David Cloyd, Treasurer for the County of Chester, do pay SAMUEL LESLEY, late a soldier in the service of the United States the sum of Six pounds and ten pence, being his full pay as a wounded soldier until this time.

*1783, Dec. 16.*—Ordered by this Court, that David Cloyd, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Chester, do pay SAMUEL LESLEY the sum of Five pounds twelve shillings & Six pence, being his full pay from the 16<sup>th</sup> September last till this date as a wounded soldier.

Ordered by the Court that David Cloyd, Esq., Treasurer of this County do pay SAMUEL SMITH the sum of five pounds twelve Shillings and Six pence, being his full pay from the 16 Septemb<sup>r</sup> last till this date as a wounded Soldier.

Ordered by this Court, that David Cloyd, Esq., Treasurer of the County, do pay JOHN SMITH the sum of five pounds twelve shillings six pence, being his full pay



from the 16<sup>th</sup> day of September last till this time, as a wounded Soldier.

*1784, March 16.*—Ordered by this Court that Andrew Boyd, Esq., Treasurer for the County of Chester, do pay SAMUEL LESLEY, late a Soldier in the service of the United States, the sum of five pounds twelve shillings and six pence, being his full pay as a wounded Soldier from the Sixteenth day of December last past till this time.

Ordered by this Court, that Andrew Boyd, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Chester, do pay JOHN SMITH late a Soldier in the Service of the United States the Sum of five pounds twelve shillings and six pence, being his full pay as a wounded Soldier from the Sixteenth day of December last past till this time.

Ordered by this Court, that Andrew Boyd, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Chester, do pay SAMUEL SMITH late a Soldier in the Service of the United States the sum of five pounds twelve shillings and six pence, being his full pay as a wounded Soldier from the sixteenth day of December last past till this time.

*1784, April 20.*—Ordered by this Court that Andrew Boyd, Esq., Treasurer of the County of Chester, do pay JAMES CARUTHERS, late a Soldier in the service of the United States, the Sum of seventeen pounds ten shillings, being his full pay as a wounded Soldier until this time.

*1784, Sept. 22.*—Ordered by this Court, that an order Issue upon Lieutenant Rob<sup>t</sup> Smith, Esq., in favour of WILLIAM TURK a wounded Militia man for the sum of Sixty pounds, being his present pension or allowance from the first day of January 1780 till this time.

*1785, Jan. 6.*—Upon the petition of Margaret Culbertson, widow of CAPTAIN SAMUEL CULBERTSON of Pike-





land, deceased, Thomas Bull is by this Court admitted and appointed Guardian over the person and Estate of James Culbertson son of said deceased, who is a minor and under fourteen years of age.

Upon the petition of Ursilla Refford late Hetherling, Widow of CAPTAIN JOHN HETHERLING, late of Coventry, deceased (who died in Captivity among the British Forces on the eighth day of January one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight). It's ordered by this Court, that an order Issue on the Treasurer of the county to pay said Guardian Five hundred and forty five dollars. Agreeable to an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided (during her widowhood) which amounts to the above sum.

1785, *June, 21.*—Ordered that Robert Smith, Esq., Lieutenant of the County of Chester do pay DAVID JACKSON, late a Militia man who lost his Arm and was otherways wounded in the service of the United States, the sum of Twenty four pounds, six shillings and eight pence, being his full pay till the Twentyeth Instant, June, One thousand seven hundred and Eighty five, Pursuant to the Act of Assembly.

1785, *Dec. 5.*—THOMAS TWEDY, late a Gunner in Colonel Thomas Proctor's Regiment of artillery, aged twenty six years, made it appear to this Court, that he received a wound by a Muskett Ball shot through his right leg in an Action with the Indians at Newtown, on the twenty ninth day August 1779; also that he Received a second wound on the twenty first day of July 1780, by a Musket Ball shot through his right thigh and loged in his left thigh, at the Battle of the Block House, at Bulls Ferry on the North River. Its Considered and adjudged by this Court that he is entitled to a pension of five dollars p<sup>r</sup> month.

CHRISTIAN COWPLAND, late a Corporal in captain



John Christy's company of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, aged thirty five years, made it appear to the Court that he received a wound by a Muskett Ball, shot through his left arm between his Elbow and shoulder at the Battle of Brandywine, it is therefore Considered and adjudged by this Court that he is entitled to a pension of five Dollars p<sup>r</sup> month.

JAMES CARUTHERS, late a private soldier in Captain Thomas Bonds company of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Aged forty two years, made it appear to this court that he received a wound by a muskett Ball shot through both his heels at the Battle of the Green springs, in Virginia, on the sixth Day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty one. Its therefore considered by this Court that he is entitled to a pension of four Dollars p<sup>r</sup> month.

SAMUEL SMITH, late a private soldier in Captain John Harris's company of the Eleventh pennsylvania Rigmment, aged thirty-two years, made it appear to this court that he received a wound by a Cannon Ball at the Battle of Brandywine, that shot his left thigh whereby he lost his leg and thigh. It's therefore considered and adjudged by this Court, that he is entitled to a pension of five dollars P<sup>r</sup> month.

SAMUEL LESLEY, late a private soldier in Captain James Langs company of the Tenth pennsylvania Regiment, aged fifty-seven years, made it appear to this Court, that the fateague he underwent at the retreat from the Battle of Brandywine, occasioned a rupture which had continued ever since. Its therefore adjudged by this Court, that he is entitled to a pension of four dollars P<sup>r</sup> month.

GEORGE LILSON, late a private soldier in Captain Wilson's company of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, aged thirty years, made it appear to this Court that he received a wound by a muskett Ball shot through his left leg at an action near Trentown, in New Jersey,





on the second day of January One thousand seven hundred and seventy seven. Its therefore adjudged by this Court, that he is entitled to a pension of five dollars P<sup>r</sup> month.

*1786, March 21.*—ROBERT CHERRY, late a private soldier in Captain Matthew Henderson company of the First Battalion of the Flying Camp of Pennsylvania, aged sixty-seven years, made it appear to this Court, that he received a wound in his left leg by a Musket Ball shot by accident at Fort Lee. It's therefore adjudged by this Court that he is entitled to a pension of thirty shillings P<sup>r</sup> month, commencing the twenty fourth day of August last.

CHRISTOPHER STILL, late a private soldier in Captain John Christie's company of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, aged forty eight years, made it appear to this court, that he received a wound in the Elbow joint of the right arm by a Musket Ball shot through said Joint, at the Battle of Brandywine. It is adjudged by this Court, that he is entitled to a pension of thirty Shillings P<sup>r</sup> month, commencing the fifteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

*1786, June 20.*—DAVID JACKSON, late a private soldier in Captain David Hayes's company of Militia, aged fifty-eight years, made it appear by this court, that he had his left hand shot off by a cannon Ball at the Battle of Trentown on the second day of January one thousand seven hundred and seventy seven, being then in the service of the united States. It's adjudged by this court, that he is entitled to a pension of four dollars P<sup>r</sup> month, commencing the twenty day of June last.

JOHN SMITH, late a private in Captain Benjamin Davis's company, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, aged sixty years, made it appear to this Court, that he received a wound in his right thigh by a muskett





Ball at Lake Champlaine, in an engagement with the Indians, in the month of May One thousand seven hundred and seventy six.

It's adjudged by this Court, that he is entitled to a pension of three dollars P<sup>r</sup> month, commencing the Twentieth day of June last.

JOHN CARNEY, late a private soldier in the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment aged thirty five years, made it appear to this Court that he lost his eye sight by reason of severe duty and hardship he underwent in the army of the United States.

Its adjudged by this court, that he is entitled to a pension of three Dollars P<sup>r</sup> month, commencing the first day of January last.

*1786, September 1.*—JOHN MILLER, late a soldier in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, aged about fifty years, made it appear to this Court, that he received a reapture in the service of the United States in the year, one thousand seven hundred and seventy Eight and was turned to the Invalid Regiment and continued in that service untill the sixth day of January 1783, when he was discharged by his Excellency Generall Washington as unfit for Field or Garrison duty as set forth in his discharge. It's therefore adjudged by this Court, that he is entitled to a monthly pension of twenty five shillings P<sup>r</sup> month commencing the sixth day of January one thousand seven hundred and Eighty three agreeable to the Act of Assembly.

*1786, Dec. 19.*—THOMAS OWEN, late a private in Captain Joseph Potts's company of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Francis Johnston, aged fifty-two years, made it appear to this court, that he received a wound in his right thigh by a muskett ball shot through it at the Battle of Brandywine. It's therefore adjudged by this court, that he is entitled



to a pension of one Dollar and a half P<sup>r</sup> month, commencing the fifteenth day of August one thousand seven hundred and Eighty five.

JOSHUA BEELING, late a Sergeant in Captain Marshall's company of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Walter Stuart, aged thirty years, made it appear to this Court, that he received a wound in his left hand by a grape shot through it, at the Battle of Brandywine. It is therefore adjudged by this Court, that he is entitled to a pension of three dollars P<sup>r</sup> month, commencing the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and eighty three.

1787, March 1.—SAMUEL EWING, Ensign in Captain Ephraim Blackburn's company of the Fourth Battalion of Chester County Militia, Commanded by Col: William Montgomery, aged thirty years, made it appear to this Court, that he in the Township of West Nottingham, in the County afs<sup>d</sup>, in the Summer of the year 1776, being then in actual service of the State of Pennsylvania, did receive a wound in his right thumb and arm by the discharge of a Musket, by reason whereof he is deprived of the use of the said thumb. It's therefore adjudged by this Court, that he is entitled to a Pension of Seven Pounds ten Shillings P<sup>r</sup> Annum Commencing August 1776.

Jane Wallace, the Widow of THOMAS WALLACE, (late a soldier in the Militia of Chester County, who was wounded in service in the County of Bucks the 24<sup>th</sup> of February 1778, and taken Prisoner by a Detachment of the British army, and in a few days died of his wounds), applied to this Court for Relief: Whereupon the Court after being satisfied of the necessary Facts, and as well by a Certificate from Colonel Patterson Bell, as also from other testimony on the occasion produced them. Certified under their Hands



and the Seal of this office, the Fact of her the said Jane being the Widow of the said Thomas, his Death the manner of it &c. And that they adjudged her to Receive the sum of 25/ P<sup>r</sup> month not Exceeding half pay (Exclusive of Rations), whereby she might obtain a Proper Relief at the Comptroller's office in the City of Philadelphia.

1793, Sept. 17.—Christiana late the wife (and now the widow) of MICHAEL RIGHTER, a soldier in the Militia of Chester County under the command of Captain Henry Barker, in the Battallion commanded by Colonel William Evans, made her application to the Court for the arrearages of half Pay which she claims as the widow of the said Michael—was in the actual service of his Country aforesaid in the Fall or Winter of the Year 1777, and afterwards died of the wounds he so received as aforesaid, which facts are substantiated & made appear in a satisfactory manner to this Court, as well by a Certificate under the hands of Joseph Fleming and Josiah Phillips, Lieutenants of Foot in the Fourth Battalion of the Militia of Chester County, dated the seventh day of May 1784 as also by the solemn Oath of Henry Benner of the Township of Vincent in the said County, taken before Benjamin Jacobs, Esquire one of the assistant Judges of the Court of Common Pleas &c for the said County bearing date the Ninth day of September 1793—this deponent having been at the time of the wounding &c of the said Michael Righter's a fellow soldier with the said Michael and also made Prisoner by the Enemy aforesaid. The Court grants a pension to the said Christiana of Twenty five shillings P<sup>r</sup> month.

(To be continued.)





THE EXHIBIT OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, through its War Service Committee, has since last May been giving on Saturday evenings varied entertainments for the enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Allies of the United States, which have been largely attended and much appreciated. To the first of these entertainments were invited the commissioned officers of all branches of the service stationed in this city, the distinguished guest being Hon. D. Newton Baker, Secretary of War. The Assembly Hall has been attractively decorated with bunting, the National, State and City standards, and the beautiful historic flags of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, and in the Relic Hall and Manuscript Division are exhibited selections from the notable collections of the Society. The following is a partial list of the more important historical paintings, manuscripts and relics on exhibition.

*From the Penn Collection.*

Original miniature of Admiral Sir William Penn, father of the Founder.

Original oil portrait of William Penn, in armour, Founder of Pennsylvania, aged 22; painted in Ireland in 1666. Presented by his grandson, Granville Penn.

Original oil portrait of William Penn's second wife, Hannah Callowhill, from Pennsylvania Castle.

Penn's original manuscript diaries, in Ireland, 1669, and Holland and Germany, 1677.

The famous Wampum Belt, given by the Indians to William Penn, presented by Granville John Penn, great-grandson of the Founder.

Letter of William Penn to the Indians, 1681.

Portraits of Thomas, Richard and John Penn, sons of the Founder.

Penn's razor and pewter hot water can and shaving dish, bearing coat of arms.



Penn's patent to John Key, the first white child born in Philadelphia; patent to Samuel Carpenter, 1684. for the Slate Roof House lot; lease to Robert Greenaway, captain of the ship "Welcome."

Chairs from Pennsbury.

Cash book of Hannah Penn.

Selected letters of William Penn to his wife, children and friends.

Weather Vane of the old mill on Chester Creek, 1699; William Penn, Samuel Carpenter and Caleb Pusey proprietors.

A. L. S. William Penn to the Free Society of Traders.

Oil portrait of Granville Penn, grandson of the Founder, from Pennsylvania Castle.

Oil painting of Penn's treaty with the Indians, by Benjamin West. (Replica.)

Oil portraits of Tishcohan and Lapowinsa, the Indian signers of the famous "Walking Purchase," presented by Granville Penn.

Mason and Dixon Boundary Line Stone, 1767, showing on one side the Penn arms, and on the other side the arms of Lord Baltimore.

Original great iron lock and key of the Slate Roof House, Penn's residence in Philadelphia, 1699; model of the house.

Jordan meeting house, where the Founder is buried.

Gold mourning ring, containing hair of the Founder.

*From the Franklin Collection.*

Porcelain Punch Keg, presented to Franklin by Count d'Artois.

Music stand.

Manuscript Commonplace book.

Genealogical Chart of the Franklin Family, in Franklin's handwriting.

Poor Richard Almanacs, 1733-1750.

Marble bust.

Ledger of St. John's Lodge F. & A. Masons, 1731.

Burning glass.

*From the Washington Collection.*

Portraits of Washington by Charles Willson Peale, Adolph Ulric Wertmuller, Gilbert Stuart, Charles Peale Polk and Joseph Wright.

A. L. S. of Mary, the mother of George Washington, 1759.

A. L. S. of Martha, the wife of Gen. Washington, 1780.

Martha Washington's Cook Book.

Pocket Diary of 1796.

Manuscript map of the battlefield of Brandywine, used and annotated by Washington.

Mahogany inlaid desk and eight dining room chairs, used while President and residing in Philadelphia.

Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-97.

Oil portrait of Martha Washington by Rembrandt Peale.

Oil portrait of Billy Lee, Washington's negro servant, by Charles Willson Peale.

Parian bust of Necker, French Minister of Finances, which stood in the library at Mount Vernon, presented by the Count in 1790.



Cup and saucer used at the wedding of Washington.

Music—Dead March, on death of Washington, composed for the occasion and performed in the Lutheran Church, Philadelphia. Dec. 26, 1799.

*From the Revolution Collection.*

Manuscript notice of the Battle of Lexington from the Committee of Watertown, sent on by express rider who arrived in Philadelphia, afternoon of April 24, 1775.

Original Muster Roll Book of the army at Valley Forge, 1778, by Col. William Bradford.

Orderly Books of Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot, 1777; 4th Penna. Battalion, Col. Wayne, 1776; 2d Penna. Line, Valley Forge, 1778; Gen. Wayne at Valley Forge, 1778; 11th Penna. Line, 1777; Gen. J. P. G. Muhlenberg, 1777.

Oil portrait of Col. William Bradford.

Original portrait of Mrs. Benedict Arnold and child, by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Sword of John Paul Jones, presented to him by Louis XVI of France.

Telescope of Capt. John Paul Jones.

Oil portrait of Gen. Anthony Wayne by J. P. Henry Elouis.

Sword and brass camp kettle of Gen. Wayne.

Orderly Book of the 17th British Foot, captured by Gen. Wayne at Stony Point.

Small painting by Major John André.

Ticket for the Mischianza.

Sword of Gen. Hugh Mercer.

Oil portrait of Gen. Edward Hand.

A set of autograph letters of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Oil painting of Congress voting for Independence, by Pine and Savage.

Plate of safe, key and bayonet, from the British frigate *Augusta*, blown up in the Delaware Oct. 23, 1777.

*Oil Portraits by Benjamin West.*

King George III and Queen Charlotte.

William Hamilton of the Woodlands and his niece.

William Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

Jane Galloway.

William Henry M. O. C. and wife.

Collection of black and white and water colored sketches and studies.

Penn's treaty with the Indians. (Replica.)

Original portrait of Benjamin West, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, used as the study for Lawrence's large portrait of West.

*From the Charles Willson Peale Collection.*

First portrait of Washington, painted in May of 1772.

Oil portrait of Benjamin Franklin.

Oil portrait of Gen. Washington, in uniform.





- Oil portrait of Baron Steuben, in uniform.
- Oil portrait of Joseph Dean.
- Oil portrait of Gen. Joseph Reed.

*From the Copley Collection.*

- Miniature of Sir John St. Clair.
- Oil portrait of Thomas Mifflin.
- Oil portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mifflin.

*From the Sully Collection.*

- Oil portrait of Lafayette.
- Oil portrait of Bishop William White.
- Oil portrait of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.
- Oil portrait of Thomas Sully.
- Oil portrait of Com. Stephen Decatur.
- Oil portrait of Robert Ralston.

*From the Gilbert Stuart Collection.*

- Oil portrait of Gen. Thomas Mifflin.
- Oil portrait of Washington.
- Oil portrait of Judge Joseph Hopkinson.
- Oil portrait of Mrs. Joseph Hopkinson.
- Oil portrait of John Thomson.
- Oil portrait of Sarah L. Thomson.

*Robert Morris Relics.*

- Oil portrait of the Financier's father, by Hesselius.
- Oil portraits of Robert Morris and son.
- Great iron money chest and small wooden cash box.
- Tea set of china, presented to Mrs. Robert Morris by the Chevalier de la Luzerne.
- Certificate of appointment as Secretary of Finance.
- Gold link sleeve buttons.
- Gold locket containing hair of Washington.

*Abraham Lincoln Relics.*

- Office chair, book case containing his Law library; household furniture comprising sofa, chairs, bureau, wardrobe, marble top table, mirror; play bill of Ford's Theatre, night of assassination, oil portrait, letters and certificates.

*Miscellaneous.*

- Original charter of Germantown, 1689.
- Germantown Court Records, 1691-1707.
- Non-Importation Agreement signed by the merchants and traders of Philadelphia, 1765.
- Collection of early Pennsylvania firebacks and stove plates.



Gilbert Stuart's silver snuff box.  
Silver coffin plate of Thomas. Lord Fairfax, the friend of Washington.  
Silver watch of Christopher Marshall.  
Colonial costumes.  
Stephen Girard's brass door knocker.  
Early Pennsylvania crockery.  
Colonial furniture from the homes of early Philadelphia families.  
Upright clock formerly owned by Thomas Jefferson.  
Marble bust of Nicholas Biddle.  
Hessian sword.  
Silver punch bowl and trophies of the United Bowmen's Club, 1828.  
Broadside. Notice to the pilots and Capt. Ayres of the Tea Ship Polly, from the Committee on Tar and Feathering, Philadelphia, Dec. 1773.  
Oil portrait of Andrew Hamilton and his preliminary architectural drawing of the State House, Philadelphia.  
Burning glass and letter of George Fox.  
Cork models of noted early Philadelphia buildings.  
Autograph manuscripts of "The Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and "Home, Sweet Home."  
Two miniatures by Robert Fulton of steamboat fame.  
Specimens of British and American colonial silverware.  
The Tower Collection of Colonial Laws.  
Masks of Washington, Lincoln and Napoleon.  
Original oil portraits of Dr. Caspar Wistar, founder of the "Wistar Party," and his wife.  
Original oil portrait of Patrick Gordon, early Governor of Pennsylvania.  
Original oil portrait of General Sheridan, by T. Buchanan Read.  
Sword of Gen. George Gordon Meade.  
Indian bag for the preservation of treaties.

*British Case.*

Warrant signed by Queen Elizabeth, 1570.  
Council of War signed by Sir William Penn, 1650.  
A. L. S. James I to his wife, Queen Anne, 1593.  
D. S. Oliver Cromwell, 1656.  
A. L. S. Sir William Howe, 1795.  
A. L. S. Admiral Lord Nelson, 1797.  
A. L. S. Duke of Wellington.  
A. L. S. Queen Victoria to George Peabody, 1886.  
A. L. S. Edward VII.

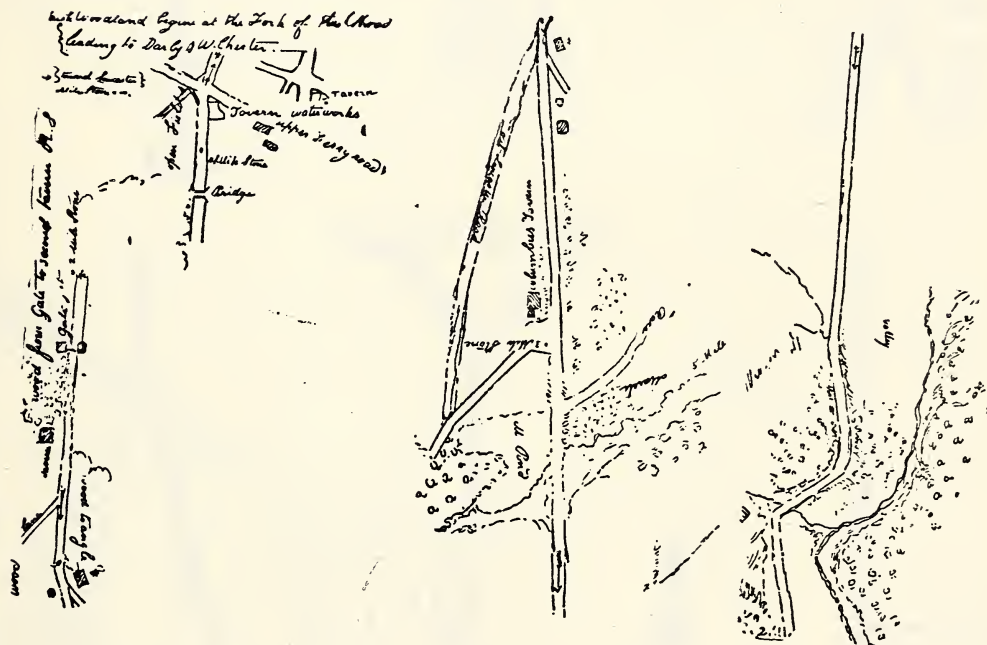


# HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER TURNPIKE.

*THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.*

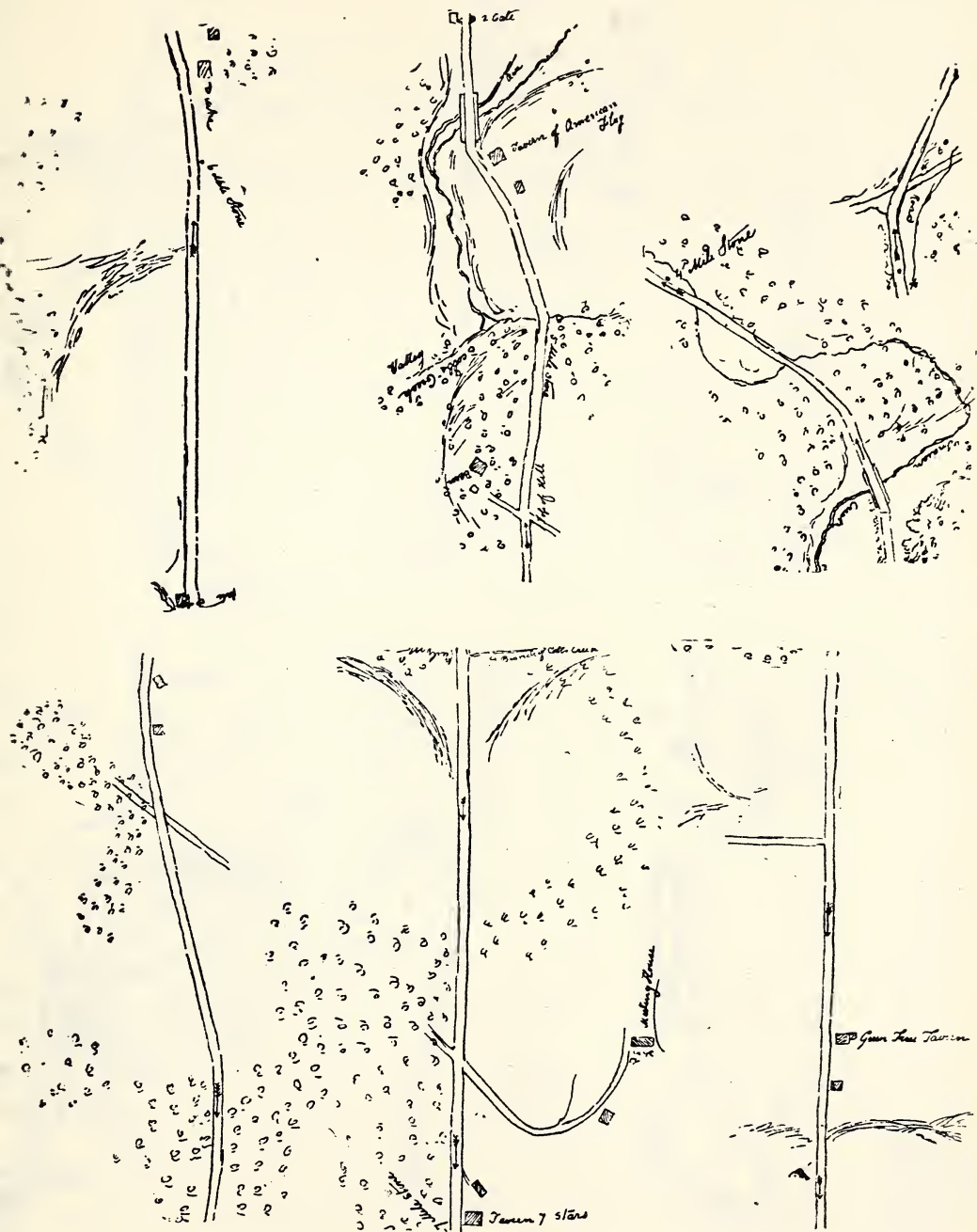
BY HON. CHARLES I. LANDIS.

(Continued from page 258)

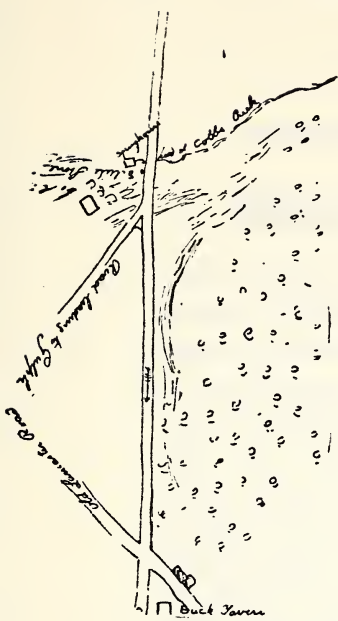




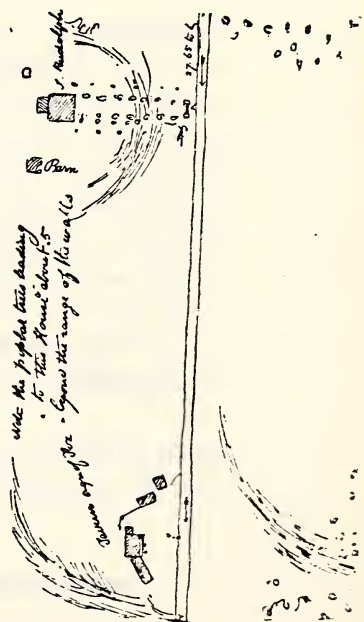
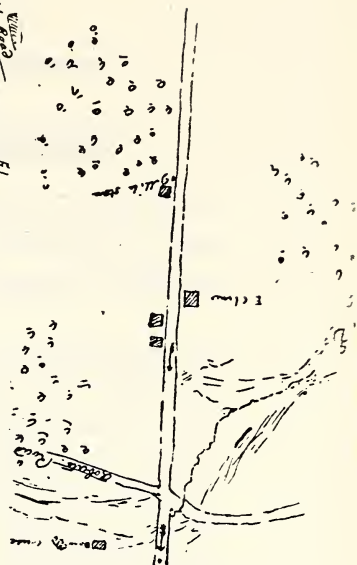
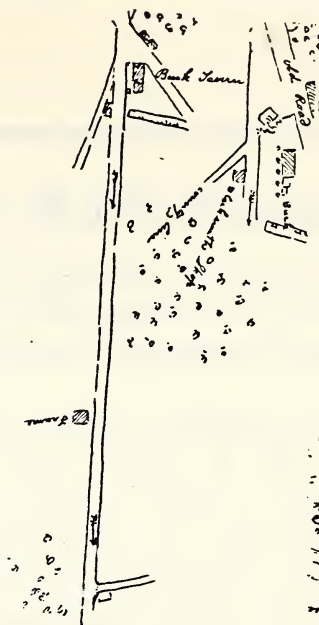








Note The Powers House  
# 80699



side the Poplar trees leading  
to the House about 50  
yds. Beyond the range of the wa-

(To be continued.)



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## **Richard McCall Cadwalader.**

It is with deep regret that the Council of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has learned of the death of Richard McCall Cadwalader, Esquire, Auditor of the Society.

Mr. Cadwalader became a member of the Society in 1874 and was elected Auditor in 1901, by virtue of which office he became a member of the Council. As Auditor he rendered loyal and valuable services to the Society, and every one in the Council and the Society felt that he was a friend on whom one could rely. He was most considerate of the opinion of others, but when occasion demanded was firm in maintaining what he considered right.

A man of high ideals, he gave notable expression of such in all walks of life in which he engaged. His ancestors filled prominent positions in Colony and State, and were highly honored in their day and generation. The inheritance transmitted by them inspired in him a degree of civic pride which led him to give generously of his time and abilities in many organizations devoted to the development and maintenance of historical, legal, financial, religious and social interests of this community, and the esteem in which he was held by his fellow members in the various bodies was evidenced by the offices he filled in the same.

Mr. Cadwalader was a gentleman in the best sense of that word, and was recognized as such by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**Book Notices.**

**YEAR BOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, 1918.** Edited by Barr Ferree, Director of the Society. New York, 1918. 8vo, pp. 284. Illustrated.

This is the eighteenth issue of the annual publication of the Pennsylvania Society of New York, Hon. James M. Beck, President, containing a record of its work and a summary of contemporary historical and patriotic activity in Pennsylvania. An excellent photogravure portrait of the Ambassador of France, with numerous reproductions of rare and curious early prints, aid to interest and enhance the value of the publication. Besides an active resident membership list of over 400, there is a large non-resident list from every county in the Commonwealth.

**IMPERIAL ENGLAND.** By Cecil Fairfield Lavell and Charles Edward Payne. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1918. 8vo, pp. 386. Maps. Price, \$2.00.

Never has there been a time when the British Empire and its history has had the significance for thinking Americans that it has today, and it has been the aim of the authors to portray it as it now stands in the midst of a great war. Not only have millions of Britains taken the field against German autocracy, but the British navy, British finance and industry, have made possible the heroic and sustained resistance of France and Belgium to the formidable power which threatened to overwhelm them, and it was the British fleet which made possible the pouring of millions of Americans across the Atlantic. Great as has been the significance of Britain in the war, she seems likely to be even more significant in the work of reconstruction that must follow. The aims of Britain and America are practically identical, they have the same hopes and plans for the future, and on them, for they will emerge from the conflict the least exhausted of all the combatants, must now rest the main burden of making possible the realization of those ideals which both have accepted—self-determination, the sanctity of treaties, the elimination of war, a League of Peace. The gigantic character of the struggle has brought home to the race the horror, folly and iniquity of war as they have never been realized before.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS, ITS PRINCIPLES EXAMINED.** By Theodore Marburg, M.A., LL.D. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1918. Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 137. Price 60 cents.

Dr. Marburg, formerly United States Minister to Belgium, here pursues the subject dealt with in the first volume. Basic elements and human motive are considered and the philosophy of the movement is developed. He touches on the greatest kind of conquest, conquest by the spirit, and shows how the existence of a league will further it. He points out the difference between empire which imposes foreign rule on an equally progressive people and empire which plants the wilderness and introduces among backward peoples a new order of society or system of law. The theory of the league is tested as applied to the beginnings of the present war, the failure of leagues of the past explained, and leading criticism of the project taken up and weighed. The claim that the present war had its origin in economic causes is shown to be untrue.



ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE  
GILPIN LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE YEAR 1918.

INCOME.

*Dr.*

Cash Balance, Dec. 18, 1917 .....		\$2262.54
Interest on 3% Philadelphia Loan ..	\$397.50	
“ “ 3½% “ “ ..	595.00	
“ “ 4% “ “ ..	500.00	
“ Mortgage 304 S. 2d. Street .	200.00	
“ “ 1620 Spruce Street	675.00	
“ on Deposit .....	23.38	2390.88
		<hr/>
		\$4653.42

*Cr.*

Paid, E. Spofford, Salary .....	\$1200.00	
Transferred to Capital .....	1427.50	
Paid, Purchase of books .....	208.99	
“ Rent of Fireproof Room ....	200.00	
“ Binding .....	13.50	
“ Care of lot, Laurel Hill ....	10.00	3059.99
		<hr/>
Cash Balance, Dec. 20, 1918		\$1593.43

ASSETS.

Philadelphia City Loan .....	\$43,500.00
Bond and Mortgages .....	19,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$62,500.00

GEORGE HARRISON FISHER,  
*Treasurer.*



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OF THE

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

---

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The Council of the Society is composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and twelve Councillors. William Drayton is President, and Edward Robins is Secretary of the Council.

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLICATION FUND.

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER,

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