Penn. Letter to the committee of the Free Society of Traders . 1683

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COLEMAN'S RE-PRINT

OF

WILLIAM PENN'S

ORIGINAL

PROPOSAL AND PLAN

FOR THE

FOUNDING & BUILDING

OF

PHILADELPHIA

IN

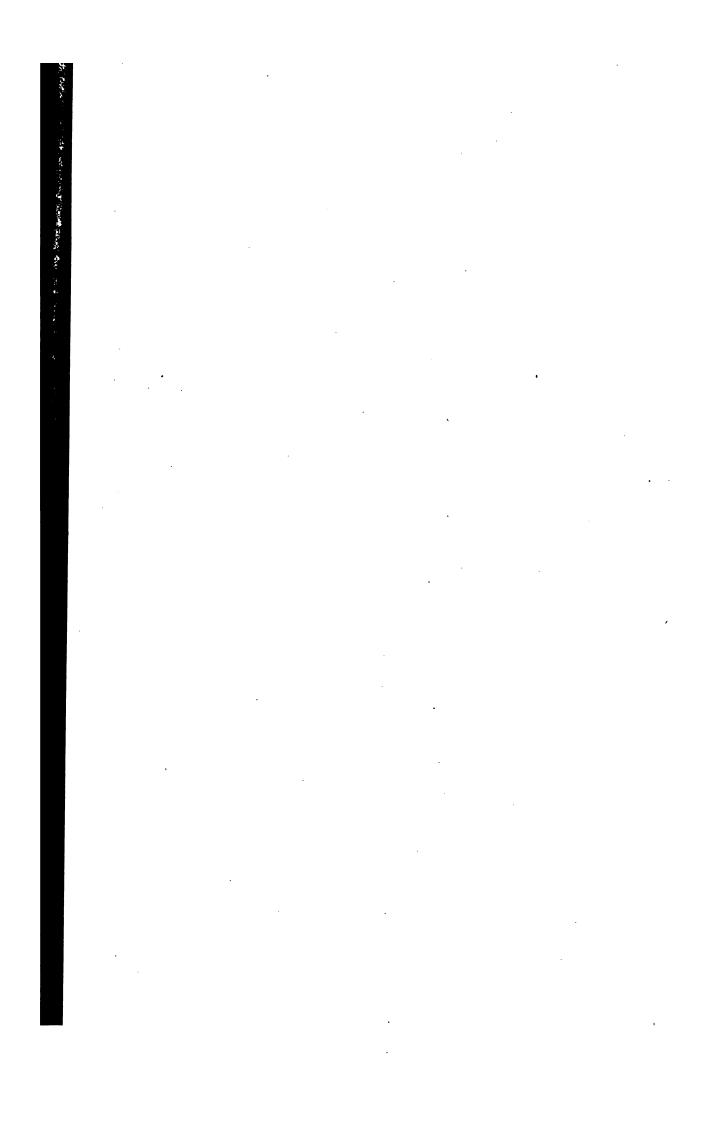
PENNSYLVANIA, AMERICA,
In 1683.

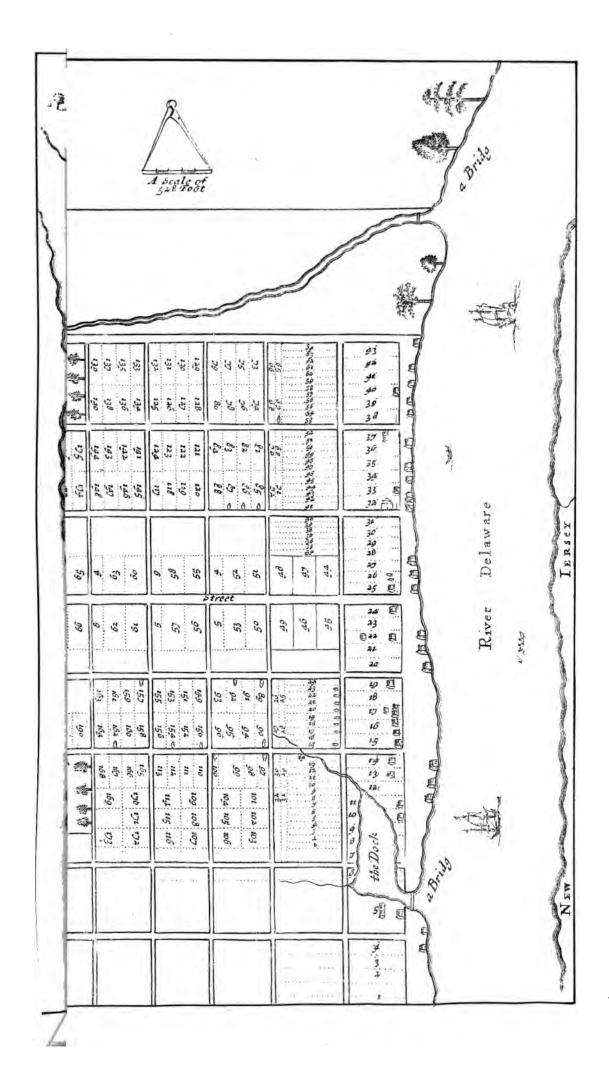
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1881.







LETTER

FROM

William Penn

Proprietary and Governour of

PENNSYLVANIA

In America,

TO THE

COMMITTEE

OF THE

Free Society of Traders

of that Province, residing in London.

CONTAINING

A General Description of the said *Province*, its Soil, Air, Water, Seasons and Produce, both Natural and Artificial, and the good Encrease thereof.

Of the Natives or Aborigines, their Language, Customs and Manners, Diet, Houses or Wigwams, Liberality, easie way of Living, Physick, Burial, Religion, Sacrifices and Cantico, Festivals, Government, and their order in Council upon Treaties for Land, &c. their Justice upon Evil Doers.

Of the first Planters, the Dutch, &c. and the present Condition and Settlement of the said Province, and Courts of Justice, &c.

To which is added, An Account of the CITY of

PHILADELPHIA

Newly laid out.

Its Scituation between two Navigable Rivers, Delaware and Skulkill

WITH A

Portraiture or Plat-form thereof,

Wherein the Purchasers Lots are distinguished by certain Numbers inserted, directing to a Catalogue of the said Purchasors Names

And the Prosperous and Advantagious Settlements of the Society aforesaid, within the said City and Country, &c.

Printed and Sold by Andrew Sowle, at the Crooked-Billet in Holloway-Lane in Shoreditch, and at several Stationers in London, 1 6 8 3.

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A Letter from William Penn, Proprietary and Governour of PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

My Kind Friends;

HE Kindness of yours by the Ship *Thomas* and *Anne*, doth much oblige me; for by it I perceive the Interest you take in my *Health* and *Reputation*, and the *prosperous Beginnings* of this *Province*, which you are so kind as to think may much depend upon them. In return of which, I have sent you a long Letter, and yet containing as brief an Account

of My felf, and the Affairs of this Province, as I have been able to make.

In the first place, I take notice of the News you sent me, whereby I find some Persons have had so little Wit, and so much Malice, as to report my Death, and to mend the matter, dead a Fesuit too. One might have reasonably hop'd, that this Distance, like Death, would have been a protection against Spite and Envy; and indeed, Absence being a kind of Death, ought alike to secure the Name of the Absent as the Dead; because they are equally unable as such to desend themselves: But they that intend Mischief, do not use to sollow good Rules to effect it. However, to the great Sorrow and Shame of the Inventors, I am still Alive, and No Fesuit, and I thank God, very well: And without Injustice to the Authors of this, I may venture to inser, That they that wilfully and falsly Report, would have been glad it had been So. But I perceive, many frivolous and Idle Stories have been Invented since my Departure from England, which perhaps at this time are no more Alive, than I am Dead.

But if I have been *Unkindly* used by some I lest behind me, I sound *Love* and *Respect* enough where I came; an universal kind *Welcome*, every fort in their way. For here are some of several *Nations*, as well as divers *Judgments*: Nor were the *Natives* wanting in this, for their *Kings*, *Queens* and *Great Men* both visited and presented me; to whom I made suitable

Returns, &c.

For the PROVINCE, the general Condition of it take as followeth.

I. The Country it felf in its Soyl, Air, Water, Seasons and Produce both Natural and Artificial is not to be despised. The Land containeth divers forts of Earth, as Sand Yellow and Black, Poor and Rich: also Gravel both Loomy and Dusty; and in some places a fast fat Earth, like to our best Vales in England, especially by Inland Brooks and Rivers, God in his Wisdom having ordered it so, that the Advantages of the Country are divided, the Back-Lands being generally three to one Richer than those that lie by Navigable Waters: We have much of another Soyl, and that is a black Hasel Mould, upon a Stony or Rocky bottom.

II. The Air is fweet and clear, the Heavens ferene, like the South-parts of France, rarely Overcast; and as the Woods come by numbers of People to be more clear d, that it self will

Refine.

III. The Waters are generally good, for the Rivers and Brooks have mostly Gravel and Stony Bottoms, and in Number hardly credible. We have also Mineral Waters, that operate in the same manner with Barnet and North-hall, not two Miles from Philadelphia.

IV. For the Seajons of the Year, having by God's goodness now lived over the Coldest and Hottest, that the Oldest Liver in the Province can remember, I can say something to an English

Understanding.

Ist, Of the Fall, for then I came in: I found it from the 24th of October, to the beginning of December, as we have it usually in England in September, or rather like an English mild Spring. From December to the beginning of the Moneth called March, we had sharp Frosty Weather; not foul, thick, black Weather, as our North-East Winds bring with them in England; but a Skie as clear as in Summer, and the Air dry, cold, piercing and hungry; yet I remember not, that I wore more Clothes than in England. The reason of this Cold is given from the great Lakes that are fed by the Fountains of Canada. The Winter before was as mild, scarce any Ice at all; while this for a few dayes Froze up our great River Delaware. From that Moneth to the Moneth called June, we enjoy'd a sweet Spring, no Gusts, but gentle Showers, and a fine Skie. Yet this I observe, that the Winds here as there, are more Inconstant Spring and Fall, upon that turn of Nature, than in Summer or Winter. From thence to this present Moneth, which endeth the Summer (commonly speaking) we have had extraordinary Heats, yet mitigated sometimes by Cool Breezesa. The Wind that ruleth the Summer-season, is the South-West

South-West; but Spring, Fall and Winter, 'tis rare to want the wholesome North Wester seven dayes together: And what-ever Miss, Fogs or Vapours soul the Heavens by Easterly or Southerly Winds, in two Hours time are blown away; the one is alwayes sollowed by the other: A Remedy that seems to have a peculiar Providence in it to the Inhabitants; the multitude of Trees, yet standing, being liable to retain Miss and Vapours, and yet not one quarter so thick as I expected.

V. The Natural Produce of the Country, of Vegetables, is Trees, Fruits, Plants, Flowers. The Trees of most note are, the black Walnut, Cedar, Cyprus, Chestnut, Poplar, Gumwood, Hickery, Sassafrax, Ash, Beech and Oak of divers forts, as Red, White and Black; Spanish Chestnut

and Swamp, the most durable of all: of All which there is plenty for the use of man.

The Fruits that I find in the Woods, are the White and Black Mulbery, Chestnut, Wallnut, Plumbs, Strawberries, Cranberries, Hurtleberries and Grapes of divers forts. The great Red Grape (now ripe) called by Ignorance, the Fox-Grape (because of the Relish it hath with unskilful Palates) is in it self an extraordinary Grape, and by Art doubtless may be Cultivated to an excellent Wine, if not so sweet, yet little inferior to the Frontimack, as it is not much unlike in taste, Ruddiness set aside, which in such things, as well as Mankind, differs the case much. There is a white kind of Muskedel, and a little black Grape, like the cluster-Grape of England, not yet so ripe as the other; but they tell me, when Ripe, sweeter, and that they only want skilful Vinerons to make good use of them: I intend to venture on it with my French man this season, who shews some knowledge in those things. Here are also Peaches, and very good, and in great quantities, not an Indian Plantation without them; but whether naturally here at first, I know not, however one may have them by Bushels for little; they make a pleasant Drink and I think not inferior to any Peach you have in England, except the true Newington. 'Tis disputable with me, whether it be best to sall to Fining the Fruits of the Country, especially the Grape, by the care and skill of Art, or send for forreign Stems and Sets, already good and approved. It seems most reasonable to believe, that not only a thing groweth best, where it naturally grows; but will hardly be equalled by another Species of the same kind, that doth not naturally grow there. But to solve the doubt, I intend, if God give me Life, to try both, and hope the consequence will be as good Wine as any European Countries of the same Latitude do yield.

VI. The Artificial Produce of the Country, is Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease, Beans, Squashes, Pumkins, Water-Melons, Mus-Melons, and all Herbs and Roots

that our Gardens in England usually bring forth.

Note, that Edward Jones, Sonin-Law to Thomas Wynn, living on the Sckulkil, had with ordinary Cultivation, for one Grain of English Barley, seventy Stalks and Ears of Barley; And 'tis common in this Country from one Bushel sown, to reap forty, often fifty, and sometimes saxy. And three Pecks of Wheat sows an Acre here.

VII. Of living Creatures; Fish, Fowl, and the Beasts of the Woods, here are divers forts, some for Food and Profit, and some for Profit only: For Food as well as Profit, the Elk, as big as a small Ox, Deer bigger than ours, Beaver, Raccon, Rabbits, Squirrels, and some eat young Bear, and commend it. Of Fowl of the Land, there is the Turkey (Forty and Fifty Pound weight) which is very great; Phesants, Heath-Birds, Pidgeons and Partridges in abundance. Of the Water, the

Swan, Goofe, white and gray, Brands, Ducks, Teal, also the Snipe and Curloe, and that in great Numbers; but the Duck and Teal excel, nor so good have I ever eat in other Countries. Of Fish, there is the Sturgeon, Herring, Rock, Shad, Catshead, Sheepshead, Ele, Smelt, Pearch, Roach; and in Inland Rivers, Trout, some say Salmon, above the Falls. Of Shelfish, we have Oysters, Crabbs, Cockles, Concks, and Mushels; some Oysters six Inches long, and one fort of Cockles as big as the Stewing Oysters, they make a rich Broth. The Creatures for Profit only by Skin or Fur, and that are natural to these parts, are the Wild Cat, Panther, Otter, Wolf, Fox, Fisher, Minx, Musk-Rat; and of the Water, the Whale for Oyl, of which we have good store, and two Companies of Whalers, whose Boats are built, will soon begin their Work, which hath the appearance of a considerable Improvement. To say nothing of our reafonable Hopes of good Cod in the Bay.

VIII. We have no want of *Horses*, and some are very good and shapely enough; two Ships have been freighted to *Barbadoes* with *Horses* and *Pipe-Staves*, since my coming in. Here

is also Plenty of Cow-Cattle, and some Sheep; the People Plow mostly with Oxen.

IX. There are divers *Plants* that not only the *Indians* tell us, but we have had occasion to prove by *Swellings*, *Burnings*, *Cuts*, &c., that they are of great Virtue, suddenly curing the Patient; and for *smell*, I have observed several, especially one, the *wild Mirtle*; the other I know not what to call, but are most *fragrant*.

X. The Woods are adorned with lovely Flowers, for colour, greatnefs, figure, and variety: I have feen the Gardens of London best stored with that fort of Beauty, but think they may be im-

proved by our Woods: I have fent a few to a Person of Quality this Year for a tryal.

Thus much of the Country, next of the Natives or Aborigines. XI. The

XI. The NATIVES I shall consider in their Persons, Language, Manners, Religion and Government, with my sence of their Original. For their Persons, they are generally tall, streight, well-built, and of singular Proportion; they tread strong and clever, and mostly walk with a lofty Chin: Of Complexion, Black, but by design, as the Gypsies in England: They grease themselves with Bears-sat clarified, and using no desence against Sun or Weather, their skins must needs be swarthy: Their Eye is little and black, not unlike a straight-look't Jew: The thick Lip and stat Nose, so frequent with the East-Indians and Blacks, are not common to them; for I have seen as comely European-like faces among them of both, as on your side the Sea; and truly an Italian Complexion hath not much more of the White, and the Noses of several of them have as much of the Roman.

XII. Their Language is lofty, yet narrow, but like the Hebrew; in Signification full, like Short-hand in writing; one word ferveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the Understanding of the Hearer: Impersect in their Tenses, wanting in their Moods, Participles, Adverbs, Conjunctions, Interjections: I have made it my business to understand it, that I might not want an Interpreter on any occasion: And I must say, that I know not a Language spoken in Europe, that hath words of more sweetness or greatness, in Accent and Emphasis, than theirs; for Instance, Octorockon, Kancocas, Osicton, Shakamacon, Poquerim, all of which are names of Places, and have Grandeur in them: Of words of Sweetness, Anna, is Mother, Issimus, a Brother, Detap, Friend, usque ozet, very good; pone, Bread, meise, eat, matta, no, hatta, to have, pago, to come; Sepassen, Passisjon, the Names of Places; Tamane, Secane, Menanse, Secatereus, are the names of Persons. If one ask them for anything they have not, they will answer, matta ne hatta, which to translate is, not I have, instead of I have not.

XIII. Of their Customs and Manners there is much to be said; I will begin with Children. So foon as they are born, they wash them in Water, and while very young, and in cold Weather to chuse, they Plunge them in the Rivers to harden and embolden them. Having wrapt them in a Clout, they lay them on a straight thin Board, a little more than the length and breadth of the Child, and swadle it sast upon the Board to make it straight; wherefore all Indians have slat Heads; and thus they carry them at their Backs. The Children will go very young, at nine Moneths commonly; they wear only a small Clout round their Waste, till they are big; if Boys, they go a Fishing till ripe for the Woods, which is about Fisteen; then they Hunt, and after having given some Proofs of their Manhood, by a good return of Skins, they may Marry, else it is a shame to think of a Wife. The Girls stay with their Mothers, and help to hoe the Ground, plant Corn and carry Burthens; and they do well to use them to that Young, they must do when they are Old; for the Wives are the true Servants of their Husbands: otherwise the Men are very affectionate to them.

XIV. When the Young Women are fit for Marriage, they wear fomething upon their Heads for an Advertisement, but so as their Faces are hardly to be seen, but when they please: The Age they Marry at, if Women, is about thirteen and fourteen; if Men, seventeen and eighteen;

they are rarely elder.

XV. Their Houses are Mats, or Barks of Trees set on Poles, in the fashion of an English Barn, but out of the power of the Winds, for they are hardly higher than a Man; they lie on Reeds or Grass. In Travel they lodge in the Woods about a great Fire, with the Mantle of Dusfills they wear by day, wrapt about them, and a few Boughs stuck round them.

XVI. Their Diet is Maze, or Indian Corn, divers ways prepared: fometimes Roasted in the Ashes, sometimes beaten and Boyled with Water, which they call Homine; they also make Cakes, not unpleasant to eat: They have likewise several forts of Beans and Pease that are

good Nourishment; and the Woods and Rivers are their Larder.

XVII. If an European comes to see them, or calls for Lodging at their House or Wigwam they give him the best place and first cut. If they come to visit us, they salute us with an Itah which is as much as to say, Good be to you, and set them down, which is mostly on the Ground close to their Heels, their Legs upright; may be they speak not a word more, but observe all Passages: If you give them any thing to eat or drink, well, for they will not ask; and be it little or much, if it be with Kindness, they are well pleased, else they go away sullen, but say nothing.

XVIII. They are great Concealers of their own Refentments, brought to it, I believe, by the Revenge that hath been practifed among them; in either of these, they are not exceeded by the Italians. A Tragical Instance sell out since I came into the Country; A King's Daughter thinking her self slighted by her Husband, in suffering another Woman to lie down between them, rose up, went out, pluck't a Root out of the Ground, and ate it, upon which she immediately dyed; and for which, last Week he made an Offering to her Kindred for Attonement and liberty of Marriage; as two others did to the Kindred of their Wives, that dyed a natural Death: For

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till Widdowers have done so, they must not marry again. Some of the young Women are said to take undue liberty before Marriage for a Portion; but when marryed, chaste; when with Child, they know their Husbands no more, till delivered; and during their Moneth, they touch no Meat, they eat, but with a Stick, least they should defile it; nor do their Husbands frequent

them, till that time be expired.

XIX. But in Liberality they excell, nothing is too good for their friend; give them a fine Gun, Coat, or other thing, it may pass twenty hands, before it sticks; light of Heart, strong Asfections, but foon fpent; the most merry Creatures that live, Feast and Dance perpetually; they never have much, nor want much: Wealth circulateth like the Blood, all parts partake; and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact Observers of *Property*. Some Kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of Land; the Pay or Presents I made them, were not hoarded by the particular Owners, but the neighbouring Kings and their Clans being present when the Goods were brought out, the Parties chiefly concerned confulted, what and to whom they should give them? To every King then, by the hands of a Person for that work appointed, is a proportion sent, so forted and solded, and with that Gravity, that is admirable. Then that King sub-divideth it in like manner among his Dependents, they hardly leaving themselves an Equal share with one of their Subjects: and be it on such occasions, at Festivals, or at their common Meals, the Kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for little, because they want but little; and the Reason is, a little contents them: In this they are sufficiently revenged on us; if they are ignorant of our Pleasures, they are also free from our Pains. They are not disquieted with Bills of Lading and Exchange, nor perplexed with Chancery-Suits and Exchequer-Reckonings. We fweat and toil to live; their pleasure feeds them, I mean, their Hunting, Fishing and Fowling, and this Table is spread every where; they eat twice a day, Morning and Evening; their Seats and Table are the Ground. Since the European came into these parts, they are grown great lovers of firong Liquors, Rum especially, and for it exchange the richest of their Skins and Furs: If they are heated with Liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep; that is their cry, Some more, and I will go to sleep; but when Drunk, one of the most wretchedst Spectacles in the world.

XX. In Sickness impatient to be cured, and for it give any thing, especially for their Children, to whom they are extreamly natural; they drink at those times a Teran or Decoction of some Roots in spring Water; and if they eat any flesh, it must be of the Female of any Creature; If they dye, they bury them with their Apparel, be they Men or Women, and the nearest of Kin sing in something precious with them, as a token of their Love: Their Mourning is blacking of their faces, which they continue for a year; They are choice of the Graves of their Dead; for least they should be lost by time, and fall to common use, they pick off the Grass that grows upon

them, and heap up the fallen Earth with great care and exactness.

XXI. These poor People are under a dark Night in things relating to Religion, to be sure, the Tradition of it; yet they believe a God and Immortality, without the help of Metaphysicks; for they say, There is a great King that made them, who dwells in a glorious Country to the Southward of them, and that the Souls of the good shall go thither, where they shall live again. Their Worship consists of two parts, Sacrifice and Cantico. Their Sacrifice is their first Fruits; the first and fattest Buck they kill, goeth to the fire, where he is all burnt with a Mournful Ditty of him that performeth the Ceremony, but with fuch marvellous Fervency and Labour of Body, that he will even sweat to a foam. The other part is their Cantico, performed by round-Dances, sometimes Words, fometimes Songs, then Shouts, two being in the middle that begin, and by Singing and Drumming on a Board direct the Chorus: Their Postures in the Dance are very Antick and differing, but all keep measure. This is done with equal Earnestness and Labour, but great appearance of Joy. In the Fall, when the Corn cometh in, they begin to feast one another; there have been two great Festivals already, to which all come that will: I was at one my self; their Entertainment was a green Seat by a Spring, under some shady Trees, and twenty Bucks, with hot Cakes of new Corn, both Wheat and Beans, which they make up in a square form, in the leaves of the Stem, and bake them in the Ashes: And after that they fell to Dance, But they that go, must carry a small Present in their Money, it may be six Pence, which is made of the Bone of a Fish; the black is with them as Gold, the white, Silver; they call it all Wampum.

XXII. Their Government is by Kings, which they call Sachema, and those by Succession, but

always of the Mothers fide; for Instance, the Children of him that is now King, will not succeed. but his Brother by the Mother, or the Children of his Sifter, whose Sons (and after them the Children of her Daughters) will reign; for no Woman inherits; the Reason they render for this

way of Descent, is, that their Issue may not be spurious.

XXIII. Every King hath his Council, and that consists of all the Old and Wise men of his Nation, which perhaps is two hundred People: nothing of Moment is undertaken, be it War, Peace, Selling of Land or Traffick, without advising with them; and which is more, with the Young Men too.

'Tis admirable to consider, how Powerful the Kings are, and yet how they move by the Breath of their People. I have had occasion to be in Council with them upon Treaties for Land, and to adjust the terms of *Trade*; their Order is thus: The King sits in the middle of an half Moon, and hath his Council, the Old and Wise on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sit the younger Fry, in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the King ordered one of them to speak to me; he stood up, came to me, and in the Name of his King saluted me, then took me by the hand, and told me, That he was ordered by his King to speak to me, and that now it was not he, but the King that spoke, because what he should say, was the King's mind. He first pray'd me, To excuse them that they had not complyed with me the last time; he feared, there might be some fault in the Interpreter, being neither Indian nor English; besides, it was the Indian Custom to deliberate, and take up much time in Council, before they resolve; and that if the Young People and Owners of the Land had been as ready as he, I had not met with so much delay. Having thus introduced his matter, he sell to the Bounds of the Land they had agreed to dispose of, and the Price, (which now is little and dear, that which would have bought twenty Miles, not buying now two.) During the time that this Person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or fmile; the Old, Grave, the Young, Reverend in their Deportment; they do speak little, but fervently, and with Elegancy: I have never feen more natural Sagacity, confidering them without the help, (I was agoing to fay, the fooil) of Tradition; and he will deferve the Name of Wise, that Out-wits them in any Treaty about a thing they understand. When the Purchase was agreed, great Promises past between us of Kindness and good Neighbourhood, and that the Indians and English must live in Love, as long as the Sun gave light. Which done, another made a Speech to the Indians, in the Name of all the Sachamakers or Kings, first to tell them what was done; next, to charge and command them, To Love the Christians, and particularly live in Peace with me, and the People under my Government: That many Governours had been in the River, but that no Governour had come himself to live and stay here before; and having now such a one that had treated them well, they should never do him or his any wrong. At every sentence of which they shouted, and said, Amen, in their way

XXIV. The Justice they have is Pecuniary: In case of any Wrong or evil Fast, be it Murther it felf, they Attone by Feasts and Presents of their Wampon, which is proportioned to the quality of the Offence or Person injured, or of the Sex they are of: for in case they kill a Woman, they pay double, and the Reason they render, is, That she breedeth Children, which Men cannot do. "Tis rare that they fall out, if Sober; and if Drunk, they forgive it, saying, It was the Drink, and

not the Man, that abused them.

We have agreed, that in all Differences between us, Six of each fide shall end the matter: XXV. Don't abuse them, but let them have Justice, and you win them: The worst is, that they are the worse for the Christians, who have propagated their Vices, and yielded them Tradition for ill, and not for good things. But as low an Ebb as they are at, and as glorious as their Condition looks, the Christians have not out-liv'd their fight with all their Pretensions to an higher Manifestation: What good then might not a good People graft, where there is fo distinct a Knowledge left between Good and Evil? I befeech God to incline the Hearts of all that come into these parts, to out-live the Knowledge of the Natives, by a fixt Obedience to their greater Knowledge of the Will of God; for it were miserable indeed for us to fall under the just censure of the poor Indian Conscience, while we make profession of things so far transcending.

XXVI. For their Original, I am ready to believe them of the Jewisk Race, I mean, of the stock of the Ten Tribes, and that for the following Reasons; first, They were to go to a Land not planted or known, which to be sure Asia and Africa were, if not Europe; and he that intended that extraordinary Judgment upon them, might make the Passage not uneasie to them, as it is not impossible in it self, from the Easter-most parts of Asia, to the Wester-most of America. In the next place, I find them of like Countenance, and their Children of so lively Resemblance, that a man would think himself in Dukes-place or Berry-street in London, when he seeth them. But this is not all, they agree in Rites, they reckon by Moons: they offer their first Fruits, they have a kind of Feast of Tabernacles; they are faid to lay their Altar upon twelve Stones; their Mourning a year,

Customs of Women, with many things that do not now occur.
So much for the Natives, next the Old Planters will be considered in this Relation, before I

come to our Colony, and the Concerns of it.

XXVII. The first Planters in these parts were the Dutch, and soon after them the Sweeds and The Dutch applied themselves to Traffick, the Sweeds and Finns to Husbandry. There were some Disputes between them some years, the Dutch looking upon them as Intruders upon their Purchase and Possession, which was finally ended in the Surrender made by John Rizeing, the Sweeds Governour, to Peter Styresant, Governour for the States of Holland, Anno 1655.

XXVIII. The Dutch inhabit mostly those parts of the Province, that lie upon or near to the Bay, and the Sweeds the Freshes of the River Delaware. There is no need of giving any De-

scription of them, who are better known there then here; but they are a plain, strong, industrious People, yet have made no great progress in Culture or propagation of fruit-Trees, as if they desired rather to have enough, than Plenty or Traffick. But I presume, the Indians made them the more careless, by surnishing them with the means of Profit, to wit, Skins and Furs, for Rum, and such strong Liquors. They kindly received me, as well as the English, who were sew, before the People concerned with me came among them; I must needs commend their Respect to Authority, and kind Behaviour to the English; they do not degenerate from the Old friendship between both Kingdoms. As they are People proper and strong of Body, so they have fine Children, and almost every house full; rare to find one of them without three or four Boys, and as many Girls; some six, seven and eight Sons: And I must do them that right, I see sew Young men more sober and laborious.

XXIX. The *Dutch* have a *Meeting-place* for Religious Worship at *New-Castle*, and the *Sweedes*, three, one at *Christina*, one at *Tenecum*, and one at *Wicoco*, within half a Mile of this Town.

XXX. There refts, that I speak of the Condition we are in, and what Settlement we have made, in which I will be as short as I can; for I sear, and not without reason, that I have tryed your Patience with this long Story. The Country lieth bounded on the East, by the River and Bay of Delaware, and Eastern Sea; it hath the Advantage of many Creeks or Rivers rather, that run into the main River or Bay; some Navigable for great Ships, some for small Crast: Those of most Eminency are Christina, Brandywine, Skilpot and Skulkill; any one of which have room

to lay up the Royal Navy of England, there being from four to eight Fathom Water.

XXXI. The leffer Creeks or Rivers, yet convenient for Sloops and Ketches of good Burthen, are Lewis, Mespilion, Cedar, Dover, Cranbrook, Fevershan, and Georges below, and Chichester, Chester, Toacawny, Pemmapecka, Portquessin, Neshimenck and Pennberry in the Freshes; many lesser that admit Boats and Shallops. Our People are mostly settled upon the upper Rivers, which are pleasant and sweet, and generally bounded with good Land. The Planted part of the Province and Territories is cast into six Counties, Philadelphia, Buckingham, Chester, Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, containing about Four Thousand Souls. Two General Assemblies have been held, and with such Concord and Dispatch, that they sate but three Weeks, and at least seventy Laws were past without one Dissent in any material thing. But of this more hereafter, being yet Raw and New in our Geer: However, I cannot forget their singular Respect to me in this Insancy of things, who by their own private Expences so early considered Mine for the Publick, as to present me with an Impost upon certain Goods Imported and Exported: Which after my Acknowledgements of their Affection, I did as freely Remit to the Province and the Traders to it. And for the well Government of the said Counties, Courts of Sussice are establisht in every County, with proper Officers, as Sussics, Sheriss, Clarks, Constables, &c., which Courts are held every two Moneths: But to prevent Law-Suits, there are three Peace-makers chosen by every County-Court, in the nature of common Arbitrators, to hear and end Differences betwixt man and man; and Spring and Fall there is an Orphan's Court in each County, to inspect and regulate the Affairs of Orphans and Widdows.

XXXII. Philadelphia, the Expectation of those that are concern'd in this Province, is at last laid out to the great Content of those here, that are any wayes Interested therein; The Scituation is a Neck of Land, and lieth between two Navigable Rivers, Delaware and Skulkill, whereby it hath two Fronts upon the Water, each a Mile, and two from River to River. Delaware is a glorious River, but the Skulkill being an hundred Miles Boatable above the Falls, and its Course North-East toward the Fountain of Susquahannah (that tends to the Heart of the Province, and both fides our own) it is like to be a great part of the Settlement of this Age. I fay little of the Town it felf, because a PLAT-FORM will be shewn you by my Agent, in which those who are Purchasers of me, will find their Names and Interests: But this I will say for the good Providence of God, that of all the many Places I have seen in the World, I remember not one better feated; so that it feems to me to have been appointed for a Town, whether we regard the Rivers, or the conveniency of the Coves, Docks, Springs, the loftiness and soundness of the Land and the Air, held by the People of these parts to be very good. It is advanced within less than a Year to about four Score Houses and Cottages, such as they are, where *Merchants* and *Handicrafts*, are following their *Vocations* as fast as they can, while the *Country-men* are close at their *Farms*: Some of them got a little *Winter-Corn* in the Ground last Season, and the generality have had a handsom Summer-Crop, and are preparing for their Winter-Corn. They reaped their Barley this Year in the Moneth called May; the Wheat in the Moneth following; so that there is time in these parts for another Crop of divers. Things before the Winter-Season. We are daily in hopes of Shipping to add to our Number; for bleffed be God, here is both Room and Accommodation for them; the Stories of our Necessity

being either the Fear of our Friends, or the Scare-Crows of our Enemies; for the greatest hardship we have suffered, hath been Salt-Meat, which by Fowl in Winter, and Fish in Summer, together with some Poultery, Lamb, Mutton, Veal, and plenty of Venison the best part of the year, hath been made very passable. I bless God, I am fully satisfied with the Country and Entertainment I can get in it; for I find that particular Content which hath alwayes attended me, where God in his Providence hath made it my place and service to reside. You cannot imagin, my Station can be at present free of more than ordinary business, and as such, I may say, It is a troublesom Work; but the Method things are putting in, will facilitate the Charge, and give an easier Motion to the Administration of Affairs, However, as it is some mens Duty to plow, some to sow, some to water, and some to reap; so it is the Wisdom as well as Duty of a man, to yield to the mind of Providence, and chearfully, as well as carefully imbrace and sollow the Guidance of it.

XXXIII. For your particular Concern, I might entirely refer you to the Letters of the Prefident of the Society; but this I will venture to fay, Your Provincial Settlements both within & without the Town, for Scituation and Soil, are without Exception: Your City-Lot is an whole Street, and one fide of a Street, from River to River, containing near one hundred Acers, not eafily valued, which is besides your four hundred Acers in the City Liberties, part of your twenty thousand Acers in the Countery. Your Tannery hath such plenty of Bark, the Saw-Mill for Timber, the place of the Glass-house so conveniently posted for Water-carriage, the City-Lot for a Dock, and the Whalery for a sound and fruitful Bank, and the Town Lewis by it to help your People, that by Gods blessing the Affairs of the Society will naturally grow in their Reputation and Profit. I am sure I have not turned my back upon any Offer that tended to its Prosperity; and though I am ill at Projects, I have sometimes put in for a Share with her Officers, to countenance and advance her Interest. You are already informed what is fit for you surther to do, whatsoever tends to the Promotion of Wine, and to the Manusacture of Linnen in these parts, I cannot but wish you to promote it; and the French People are most likely in both respects to answer that design: To that end, I would advise you to send for some Thousands of Plants out of France, with some able Vinerons, and People of the other Vocation: But because I believe you have been entertained with this and some other prositable Subjects by your President, I shall add no more, but to assure you, that I am heartily inclined to advance your just Interest, and that you will always find me

Your Kind Cordial Friend,

Philadelphia, the 16th of the 6th Moneth, call'd August, 1683.

William Penn.

A SHORT ADVERTISEMENT

Upon the Scituation and Extent of the CITY of

PHILADELPHIA

And the Enfuirg PLAT-FORM thereof.

By the Surbepor General.

He City of Philadelphia, now extends in Length, from River to River, two Miles, and in Breadth near a Mile; and the Governour, as a further manifestation of his Kindness to the Purchasers, hath freely given them their respective Lots in the City, without desalcation of any their Quantities of purchased Lands; and as its now placed and modelled between two Navigable Rivers upon a Neck of Land, and that Ships may ride in good Anchorage, in fix or eight Fathom Water in both Rivers, close to the City, and the Land of the City level, dry

and wholsom: such a Scituation is scarce to be parallel'd.

The Model of the City appears by a small Draught now made, and may hereaster, when time permits, be augmented; and because there is not room to express the Purchasers Names in the Draught, I have therefore drawn Directions of Reference, by way of Numbers, whereby may

be known each mans Lot and Place in the City.

The City is so ordered now, by the Governour's Care and Prudence, that it hath a Front to each River, one half at Delaware, the other at Skulkill; and though all this cannot make way for small Purchasers to be in the Fronts, yet they are placed in the next Streets, contiguous to each Front, viz. all Purchasers of One Thousand Acres, and upwards, have the Fronts, (and the High-street) and to every five Thousand Acres Purchase, in the Front about an Acre, and the smaller Purchasers about half an Acre in the backward Streets; by which means the least hath room enough for House, Garden and small Orchard, to the great Content and Satisfaction of all here concerned.

of all here concerned.

The City, (as the Model shews) consists of a large Front-street to each River, and a High-street (near the middle) from Front (or River) to Front, of one hundred Foot broad, and a Broad-street in the middle of the City, from side to side, of the like breadth. In the Center of the City is a Square of ten Acres; at each Angle are to be Houses for publick Affairs, as a Meeting-House, Assembly or State-House, Market-House, School-House, and several other Buildings for Publick Concerns. There are also in each Quarter of the City a Square of eight Acres, to be for the like Uses, as the Moore-fields in London; and eight Streets, (besides the High-street, that run from Front to Front, and twenty Streets, (besides the Broad-street) that run cross the City, from side to side; all these Streets are of sifty Foot breadth.

In each Number in the Draught, in the Fronts and High-street, are placed the Purchasers of One Thousand Acres, and upwards, to make up five Thousand Acres Lot, both in the said Fronts and High-street) and the Numbers direct to each Lot, and where in the City: so that

Fronts and High-street) and the Numbers direct to each Lot, and where in the City; so that

thereby they may know where their Concerns are therein.

The Front Lots begin at the South-ends of the Fronts, by the Numbers, and so reach to the North-ends, and end at Number 43.

The High-street Lots begin towards the Fronts, at Number 44, and so reach to the Center. The leffer Purchasers begin at Number 1. in the fecond Streets, and so proceed by the Numbers, as in the Draught; the biggest of them being first placed, nearest to the Fronts.

Directions of Reference in the City-Draught of Philadelphia, to Lots of the Purchasors, &c. by way of Numbers, being too small to insert their Names, so that by the Numbers the Lots may be known.

The Purchasors from a 1000 Acres and upwards, are placed in the Fronts and High-Str and begin on *Delaware*-Front, at the South-end, with *Number* 1. and so proceed the Front to the North end, to *Number* 43.

Names. Number.	Names. Numb.	Name . Numb.	Names.
T T / Illiam Penn, jun. 1.	Griffith Jones, 26.	James Claypoole, 4.	John Boy,
VV W. Lowther, 2.	Thomas Callowhill, 27.	John Barber,	Humphry South,
Laurence Growdon, 3.	28.	William Wade, > 5.	John Blaklin,
Philip Ford, 4.	William Stanley, 29.	Thomas Bourne,	Richard Crosby,
The Society, 5.	Joseph Fisher, 30.	Griffith Jones, 6.	Thomas Barker,
Nicholas Moor, Presid. 6.	Robert Turner, 31.	John Day,	William Crispin,
John Marsh, 7.	Thomas Holme, 32.	Francis Plumstead, > 7.	Thomas Callowhill,
James Harrison, 8.	Clement Milward,	Abraham Pask,	Richard Corflet,
Thomas Farmborrow, 9.	Richard Davis, 33.	James Harrison 8.	John Alfop,
James Boyden,	Abraham Pask,	Josiah Ellis,	Sabian Cole
N. N. 10.	William Smith, 34.	Samuel Jobson,	Charles Pickering,
Francis Burrough,	John Blakelin,	Samuel Lawfon, > 9.	John Williard,
Robert Knight 11.	Allen Foster, 35.	John Moon,	William Smith,
John Reynolds,	William Wade,	John Sharples,	Robert Greenway,
Nathaniel Bromley, > 12.	Benjamin Chambers (36.	Christopher Taylor, 10.	William Taylor,
Enoch Flower,	Samuel Fox,	George Palmer, 11.	Thomas Braffey,
John Moor,	Francis Burrough,	Clement Milward, 12.	Thomas Harley,
Humphry South,	George Palmer	Samuel Carpenter, 13.	Richard Thomas,
Thomas Barker, 13.	John Barber, 37.	Thomas Herriot, 14.	Benjamin Furley,
Sabian Cole,	John Sharpless,	Nathaniel Allen,	John Simcock, &c.
Samuel Jobson,	Henry Maddock, 38.	Robert Taylor	, ,
James Claypoole, 14.	Thomas Rowland,	Thomas Woolrich, 15.	Here follow the Le
N. N.	John Bezer,	Alexander Parker,	the Purchafors un
Alexander Parker, 5 15.	Richard Crosby,	John Simcok, 16.	thousand Acres,&1
Robert Greenway,	Iofiah Ellis.	John Bezer,	in the back-streets
Samuel Carpenter, 16.	Thomas Woolrich, 39.	John Rennolds	front of Delaware
Christopher Taylor, 17.	John Alfop,	Daniel Smith,	begin with Numb.
William Shardlow, 18.	John Day,	Francis Burrough,	the Southern-side, a
John Love,	Francis Plumstead,	Richard Davis, 18.	proceed by the Num
Nathaniel Allen, \ 19.	William Taylor, 40.	Enoch Flower,	as in the Draught.
Edward Jefferson,	Thomas Braffey, 41.	Nathaniel Bromly > 19.	Thomas Powel,
John Sweetaple,	John Simcock, 42.	James Bowden,	George Simcock,
Thomas Bond,	William Crispin, 43.	Moses Charas, 20.	Bartholomew Coppo
Richard Corflet, 20.	45.	William Bowman, 21.	William Yardly,
Robert Taylor,	The High-street-Lots begin	Robert Turner, 22.	······································
Thomas Rowland,	at Number 44. and so pro-	Thomas Holme, 23.	William Frompton,
Thomas Herriot, 21.	ceed on both sides of the	Joseph Fisher, 24.	Francis Dove,
Charles Pickering,	High-street upwards to the	William Stanley, 25.	1 mills 2000,
Thomas Bourne, 22.	Center-Square.	William Shardlow, 26.	
John Williard,	N. N. 1.	Thomas Farnborough, 27.	John Parsons,
Edward Blardman,	N. N. 2.	Edward Blardman,	John Goodson,
Dichard Webb	Thomas Bond,	Richard Webb, 28.	John Moon,
John Boy,	John Sweetaple,	Edward Gefferson,	Andrew Grescomb,
Daniel Smith,	Thomas Rowland, 3.	Henry Maddock,	John Fish,
Letitia Penn. 24.	John Love,	Robert Knight	Isaac Martin,
William Bowman, 25.	Margaret Martindall	Thomas Rowland, 29.	William Carter,
vv IIIIaiii 2011111111, 23.	rizmi Paroc rizar cittomit	D	······································
		_	•
•			

mes.	Numb.	Names.	Numb. 1	Names.	Numb.
outhworth,	22.	Roger Drew,	81.	Henry Paxton,	138.
Ingelo,	23.	John Jennet,	82.	Edward Crew,	_
arnes,	2 3. 2 4.	Mary Woodworth,	83.	John Martin,	I 39.
_ehnmann,	25.	John Russel,	84.	Henry Geery,	140.
2Cilliniani,	26.	Thomas Berry,	.85.	John Geery,	141. 142.
Noble,	27.	Georg Rendal,	8 6.	Robert Jones,	142.
140DIC,	28.	Thomas Harris,	87.	John Kirton,	143. 144.
	2 9.	William Harmor,	88.	Thomas Sanders,	145.
iccock,	30.	Thomas Roufe,	89.	Amy Child,	146.
1000011,	31.	Nehemiah Mitchel,	90.	Richard Wooler,	147.
	32.	110110111111111111111111111111111111111	91.	Gilbert Mace,	148.
	33.	David Brent,	92.	Thomas Jones,	149.
	34.	,	93.	Thomas Livefly,	150.
Gibson,	35.	Sarah Woolman,	93.	John Austin,	151.
Lodge,	3 6.	John Tibby,	94.	Robert Hodskin,	152.
ırneat	<i>37</i> ·	Charles Lee,	95. I	William Tanner,	153.
ark,	38.	Id.	96.	Daniel Jones,	154.
l Fell,	39.	William East,	97.	Joseph Tanner,	155.
	40.	Thomas Cross,	98.	Richard Townsend,	156.
arding,	4 1.	,	99.	John Beckly,	157.
infman,	42.	Arch. Mickell,	100.	Samuel Miles,	158.
[obbs,	43.	John Clark,	IOI.	Daniel Quare,	159.
Lamway,	44.	Ifrael Self,	102.	David Kinsey,	160.
Wiggan,	45.	Edward Luffe,	103.	Edward Blake,	161.
Worral,	46.	John Brothers,	104.	David Jones,	162.
•	47.	Edward Bezer,	105.	Henry Sleighton,	163.
Zachary,	48.	Anthony Elton,	10б.	Thomas Jones,	164.
ıambers,	49.	John Gibson,	107.	John Hicks,	165.
	50.	Daniel Smith,	108.		166.
	51.	Edward Brown,	109.	Thomas Barbury,	167.
nghurft,	52.	John Fish,	I 10.	John Glean,	168.
rnes,	53∙	Robert Holgate,	· III.	Amos Nichols,	169.
'uller,	54-	John Pusey,	I I 2.	Richard Jordan,	170.
**	55.	Caleb Pufey,	113.	Samuel Bamet,	171.
Vernon,	56.	Samuel Noyes,	114.	Thomas Cobb,	172.
Vernon,	5 <i>7</i> ·	Thomas Sagar,	115.	John Barber,	173.
Vernon,	58.	William Withers,	116.	John Retye,	174.
Minshell,	59.	John Collet,	117.	George Andrews,	175.
Moor,	60.	William Cotes,	' 118.	Robert Stevens,	176.
ringfellow,	61.	Humphry Marry,	119.	William Bezer,	177.
Scot.	62.	Elizabeth Shorter,	120.	Thomas Hayward,	178.
Wodder	63.	Joseph Knight,	121.	Oliver Cope,	179.
Waddy, : Virgo,	64.	John Guest,		John Bunce,	180.
Bofwel,	65.	Robert Key, William Isaac,	122.	Gilbert Mace,	181. 182.
itchlo,	66.		123.	John Nield,	
Callowhill,	67. 68.	Edward Gefferies,	124.	Nathaniel Pask, Bartholomew Coppock,	183. 184.
Paget,	69.	Anne Crawley, Robert Somer,	125. 126.	William Neak,	185.
etre,		Thomas Gerish,	120.	Joseph Milner,	186.
xon,	70, ' 71.	William Clowes,	12%.	Edward Bayly,	187.
Paskall,	71. 72.	William Baily,	120.	Peter Leicester,	188.
, I dollar,	73.	James Hill,	130.	Henry Hemming,	189.
Shepherd,	73. 74.	Thomas Hatt,	131.	John Evans,	190.
Martin,	74. 75.	William Hitchcok,	132.	Randal Malin,	191.
lersent,	76.	William Bryant,	132. 133.	Allen Robinet,	192.
th Simmons,	77.	Robert Downton,	134.		-7-
Lane,	77. 78.	John Buckly,	135.	Hitherto the Lots of De	laware-
rench,		William Ashby,	136.	Front, to the Center of	
Erbery,	<i>79.</i> ′ 80.	Edward Simkins,	137.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
• .		•	- ,		

Here follow the Lots of Skulkill-Front, to the Center of the Cit

The Purchasers from One Thousand Acres, and upwards, are placed in the Fronts and High-streets begin on Skulkill-Front, at the South-end, with Number 1. and so proceed with the Front to the N end, to Number 43.

Names. Numb	Names. Numb.	Names. Numb.	Names. N
X / Illiam Penn, junr. 1		Samuel Rolls,	William Russell,
VV W. Lowther, 2	1	Ifaac Gellius,	Henry Bayley,
Laurence Growdon, 3		John Mason,	Lewis David,
Philip Ford,		William Markham,	Joshua Hastins,
The Society, 5	1	Edmund Warner,	Philip Lehnmann,
Nicholas Moor, Presi.	1 %	January Warner,	John Mason,
John Marsh, 7	m: n: 1	The High-street-Lots begin	Thomas Elwood,
Thomas Budrard	Samuel Tayerner	at Number 44. and so	James Wallis,
Andrew Sowle, 8	Thomas Pearce,	proceed on both sides of	Bazeleon Foster,
Herbert Springet,	Solomon Richards,	that Street to the Center	Charles Marshall,
	Arthur Dorer	Square.	William Lloyd,
George White, 5 9 Henry Child, 5	John Napper, 28.	Square.	Thomas Crosdall,
Charles Bathurst,	John Dennison,	2.	
William Kent,		Benjamin East,	George Pownall, William Beakes,
John Tovey,	Benjamin East, John West, 29.	John West,	Charles Jones,
	1		
William Philips,	1	william I milps,	Henry Child,
Robert Dimídall,	1	William Smith,	George Green,
William Bacon, 12		Thomas Minchin,	Charles Lloyd,
James Wallis,	1 Robert Loomer,	John Bevan, 4.	Edward Stubbard,
Philip Lehnmann,	John Gee,	Samuel Allen,	George Shore,
indigree marchidan,	Golden Lanci, 32.	John Thomas, 5.	Richard Vickris,
Nicholas Walne,	George Shore, 33.	Andrew Sowle,	Samuel Barker,
Charles Marshall, 14	1	James Delworth,	John Hart,
George Green,	John Thomas, 35.	John Jones, > 6.	James Hunt,
William Jenkins, 15	Hugh Lamb,	John King,	Richard Collins,
John Bevon,	Sarah Fuller, 36.	John Mason,	John Rowland,
Edward Prichard,	Samuel Allen,	Samuel Clarridge, 7.	John Tovey,
William Pardo, } 16		John Gee,	William Pardo,
William Powell,	William Lloyd, Richard Thetcher 37.	Jacob & Joseph Fuller,	Robert Dimídal,
Charles Lloyd, 17	. Richard Therenci,	William Markham, 9.	John ap John,
John Hart,	John Mason,	John Blunfton,	Herbert Springet,
Joshua Hastins,	Thomas Elwood,	George Wood, \ 10.	William Brown,
Edward Detrice,	John King,	Edward Prichard,	Francis Smith,
Thomas Minchin,	Henry Pawling, > 38.	John Brock,	John Marsh,
John ap John	George Pownal,	Robert Tanner,	Charles Harford,
William Smith, } 19		John Ambry, > 11.	John Clowes,
Richard Collins,	John Clowes,	Nicholas Walne,	Edward VVest,
Richard Snead,	John Brock,	Henry Killinbeck,	Edmund Bennet,
Dugel Gamel,	James Delworth, 39.	Samuel Rolls, 12.	VVilliam Kent,
william Kullel,	Edward Weih,	Solomon Richards,	Edward Bettrice,
John Cole,	Henry Killinbeck, J	Arthur Peryn,	Charles Bathurst,
Richard Gunton,	Richard Vickris,	John Napper,	VVilliam Powell,
Bazeleon Foster,	Charles Harford,	John Dennison,	John Nort,
John Marsh, > 21	William Brown, 40.	John,	Richard Hanns,
Richard Hanns,	William Beaks,	Edward, (Panington IA	Henry Pawling,
James Hunt,	Charles Jones,	William, Penington, 14.	John Simes,
John Blunston,	Thomas Crosdal	& Mary,	Richard Thetcher, J
Henry Bayley,	Walter King, 41.	Richard Penn, 15.	Hugh Lamb, \
John)	John Jones,	Samuel Fox,	George VVhite,
William Penington, 23	1 5 5	1 7 7 7 7	Isaac Gellius,
Edward)	Richard Penn,	- -	

mes.	Numb.	Names.	Numb.	Names.	Numb.
Bawn,	35.	Reece Redrah,	32.	John Funnier,	92.
ludyard,	36.	VVilliam Chardley,	33.	Joseph Potter,	93-
loberts, ∫	34.	VVilliam Bostock,	34.	David Hammon,	94.
laker,		Jofeph Hall,	35.	Thomas VVorth,	95.
Jenkins,	0.77	James Lancaster,	36.	Edward Carter,	. 96.
runton,	37.	Thomas Briggs,	3 <i>7</i> ·	,	97-
Tartindall,		Peter VVorral,	38.		98.
Cing,		Samuel Buckley,	39.		
amel,		Cuthbert Hayhurst,		Robert Hart,	99.
ter,		John Burchal,	40.	Robert Hart,	100.
	. 38.		41.		101.
infher,	_	Thomas Morrice,	42.	35.41	102.
VVarner,		Daniel Midlecot,	43.	Matthew Grange,	103.
iven,		John Jones,	44.	Jane Lownes,	104.
'earce,	•	Roger Beck,	45.	Ralph Kinfey,	105.
Phelps,	39.	Richard Hunt,	46.	Ralph VVard,	106.
avern er ,	•	Robert Sandilands,	47.	Philip Alford,	107.
earce,		George Keith,	48.	Samuel Atkinson,	108.
inead,	40.	John Snafhold,	49.	Edward VValter,	. 109.
logers,	-	VVilliam Bingley,	50.	Thomas Powel,	110.
logers, ∫	41.	Thomas Parfons,	51.	Joseph Pownall,	111.
.080.5,)	42	Peter Dalbo,			
	42.	VVilliam East,	52.	Shadrech Walley,	112.
	43.	VVIIIam Claul	53.	Edward Cartridge,	113.
at no t	OPECIAL STREET	VVilliam Clark,	54.	John Brown,	114.
w the Purcha		George Strode,	55.	James Dicks,	115.
Acres, placed	in the back	John Summers,	56.	John Pearce,	116.
ont of Skulk		Joseph Richards,	5 <i>7</i> •		117.
outhern-fide		John Brifto,	58.	John Stevens,	118.
so proceed by	the Num-	Peter Young,	59	Elizabeth Lovet,	119.
in the Draw		George Powell,	60.	John Oldham,	120.
VVelsh,	ī.	John Sanfom,	61.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	121.
on,	2.	John Paffons,	62.		122.
nd,	3.	Christopher Forford,	63.		
		James Hill,	64.	·	123.
een,	4.	VVilliam Saloway,	65.	·	124.
nholme,	5. 6.	Francis Harford,	66.		125.
an,					126.
е,	<i>7</i> ⋅ 8.	John VVall,	67.		127.
Mordent,		VVilliam Cecill,	68.		128.
er,	9.	John Spencer,	69.	Bethuel Longstaff,	129.
÷,	10.	Arthur Bewes,	<i>7</i> 0.	Richard Pearce,	130.
r Beardsly,	II.	Thomas Bayley,	71.	Henry Parker,	131.
ymmons,	12.	Joel Johnson,	72.	Dennis Lincey,	132.
owbourne,	13.	Richard Mills,	73.	Philip Cordry,	, 133.
Dell,	14.	Thomas Pleas,	74.	John Skeen,	134.
iew,	15.	Francis Harrison,	75·	Id.	135.
t,	16.	John VVorral,	76.	William Thratle,	136.
Lawrence,	17.	Thomas Cam,	77.	John Skarborrow,	
	18.	Joseph Jones,	78.	Robert Barrow,	137.
mbe,		Robert VVardel,			138.
ffe,	19.		<i>7</i> 9·	Randal Croxton,	139.
	20.	Richard Pinder,	8o.	Edward Edwards,	140.
per,	21.	Henry VVright,	81.	Robert Frame,	141.
dams,	22,	Henry Liechfield,	82.	Philip Runnige,	142.
thes,	23.	Francis Jobson,	83.	Henry Barnard,	143.
es,	24.	Roger Evan,	84.	Thomas Wolfe,	144.
Noble,	25.	John Millington,	85.	Richard Richardson,	145.
gworthy,	26.	Mary Southworth,	86.	Richard Amour,	146.
ayton,	27.	Matthew Marks,	87.	John Edge,	147.
:wis,	27. 28.	Joshua Holland,	8 8.	Mark Keinton,	148.
vid,	20. 29.	John Elfon,	8 9.	Thomas Lawson,	
		Jonn 2,			149.
Howell,	30. 31.	Thomas Langhorn,	90. 91.		*
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An Appendix to the Plan from the Penn Library.

TO THE

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

FREE-MEN

Of This PROVINCE of

PENNSILVANIA

And Counties Annexed,

In Assembly Conven'd at *Philadelphia* the 10th of the 3d Moneth, 1692.

He great and main end of publishing the promulgated Bills so long before your Convention, being (as we are sensible) in order to our Perusal, that we may thereupon have a sull Opportunity of Conferring with and Communicating our Minds freely to you (our Deputies or Delegates (of whom we have made Choice, for the Preservation of our Liberties and Properties) touching our Approbation or Dislike of any or all the said Bills. And because of the Difficulty to procure, as well as many Inconveniences that attend a Transient Discourse or Verbal Conference, we have made choice of communicating our Sence and Mind to you by this way and manner, hoping we shall not need to doubt, but you will readily endeavour to gratiste the honest Desires, and answer the just Requests of those, whose Choice you are, by whose Power you Act, and with whose Liberties you are Intrusted.

The Thing therefore, touching which we at prefent give you the trouble of these Lines, is a certain Bill, promulgated for the Assessing and Leavying One Penny per Pound out of the supposed Value of every Mans Estate, either Real or Personal, and Two Shillings per Head for those not otherwise Rated; which Great TAX, as it will doubtless amount to a great Sum of Money, for which we know no present Necessity, neither is there any particularly alledged in the said Bill; so the deep Impression it will make in our Estates, much of which (as to divers of us) lies dead in Lands, of little value or profit at present, the liable to be highly Rated at the Wills and Pleasures of the Promulgators

Promulgators themselves (and others also, who are Traders in Merchandize, being liable to considerable Losses, by reason of the great Risco's and Hazards of these Perillous Times (as some have deeply selt) besides the many other ill Consequences thereof, as the ill Foundation it layes for a succeeding Governor, of which you are not insensible) is very grievous, and greatly discouraging to us; and as it may almost Ruin many at present, who having little besides Land, whereon they can scarcely get their Maintenance, and being highly Taxed, may have neither Corn nor Money to defray the same, as well as those others among us, who are uncertain whether we have really any thing of our own, or not; so will you find, that if you once Consirm the said Bill, it will be very Prejudicial and Detremental to the Free-men (who are the Kings Subjects) both of this Province and Counties annexed, in time to come; for the thing once past, will not easily be Recalled; Besides also, you will find it, (as well as our selves) of dangerous Consequence, and an ill President for the suture, for as the People grow in Wealth, and Governours in Power, so shall the Tax be laid Heavier.

And 2dly. If it be so heavy, and grievous, when there is no Necessity therefore, (as we are sensible of at present) what may we expect will come on us, when there is any Colour or Pretence of a Necessity indeed? And though the annexed Counties may suppose they shall not touch this heavy and grievous Burthen with one of their Fingers, let them assure themselves, that if ever they and we be again as formerly, they will Unavoidably taste of the same bitter Cup.

Consider these things, we desire you, as the Agrievance of the Free-men, by Virtue of whose Love, Trust and Considence, you are what you are at this Time; neither Argue nor Dispute, for Arguments sake, against the Validity of the Arguments herein used, but let them find that Entertainment and Regard with you, as becomes true and faithful Trustees, who intend to answer the end of their Election and Electors, by keeping their Country free from Bondage and Slavery, and avoiding such Ill Methods as may render Themselves and Posterity liable thereto; for, in short, as we said before, we are not sensible of any present Necessity for raising Money on this account, especially since (if our Neighbouring Counties be in our Condition) the Province is more Indebted already than they are easily capable of paying, both for Quit-Rents, and upon other Publick Accounts, and much more is Needful, in order to Publick Buildings, as Prison, Market and Court-Houses, with other Publick Things, unavoidably Requifite, to defraying which Charge, we understand not the prefent Tax to be any wayes intended; And fince you well know how little a Time Things have been on the Foot they now are, how long will be their Continuance on the same, is Uncertain (although we may well conclude of no very long Continuance, from the Deputy Governours own words, which divers of us heard him express at the Publication of his Commission, [That he Hop'd it would not be Long] which [Hope] doubtless he had some just ground for) and seeing nothing is more Certain, than that no great Charges can have accrew'd in this little Minute of Time, therefore be Wary and Cautious; Remember, an ill Foundation is more than half a degree of to an ill Structure: And think not amifs, because we are plain with you, or that

or that it consists not with your Dignity or Honour to regard the Will and Mind of those who have, through great Considence in your Wisdom and Integrity, entrusted their Lives, Liberties and Estates in your Hands, especially since they presume no farther than becomes honest Free-men, speaking only what Necessity, and the Care of their Posterity compells them to, and That, which being longer delay'd, might come too late, and be said in vain; which we once more hope you will well consider, and answer our Expectations accordingly, by Resusing the Passing of the aforesaid Bill.

Andrew Robinson, John Jones, Charles Pickering, Thomas Peart. Thomas Harris, Phillip England, Charles Saunders, Phillip Richards, Joseph Pidgeon Daniel Hephy, Zachariah Whitepane, Albertus Brandt, John Whitpane, Anthony Sturges, William Snead, Young Morgan, Abraham Hooper, Robert Wallis, Thomas Budd, Christopher Davison, William Trotter, John Brock, Richard Buzby, William Buzby, John Harper, sen. Richard Sutton, James West, Pierre Cherbonnau, Andrew Seepley, Claus Rittenhowes, Ifaac Sheffers, Jacob Isaac, Leneord Arenes, Peter Kearles, John Luyken, Peter Clever, Walter Symans, Arent Clinken, Joseph Ambler, Thomas Langston,

Griffith Jones, Humphery VVaterman, John Farmer, John King, John Duplovys, George Willcox, William Carter, Joseph Fisher, Francis Rawle, John Test, Edward Douty, William Hearn, James Chick, Joshua Morris, John Fellows, Joseph Knight, John Colley, James Shatick, Daniel Cook, Hipelitus Lefever, John Hart, George Emlen, John Murrey, Thomas Hooton, George Burson, John Fletcher, John Gilbert, Yeamans Gillingham, Thomas Rutter, Abraham Tunis, Harman Op de Graves, Jacob Shumaker, Jan Lensen, Cornelius Severs, Hanse Malan, Thomas Shute, Francis Daniel Pastorius, James Coate, John Haywood,

John Craven,

Robert Turner, Joshua Carpenter, Thomas Paschall, John Redman. Nicholas Pearce, Samuell Atkins, Thomas Hill, John Parsons, Phillip James, Nathanel Sykes, Joseph Walker, William Paschall, Cesar Ghiselin, John Songhurft, Thomas Janvier, Henry Flower, Nehemiah Allen, Richard Cocket, William Bevon, Jeremiah Osbourn, Ralph Ward, James Poulter, James Cooper, John Cox, Thomas Jenner, Martin Hoult, John Mifflin, Joseph Yard, Derick Keiser, Paul Kastner, Gerrit Hendricks, Derick Sall, Closs Tomson, John Douden, Henry English, Arnold Cassel, Hugh Gooud, John Turner, William Hudson, Hans Peter Umstat,

John Loftus, Allen Foster, John Smart, Daniel Jones, John Shippey, William Hard, Daniel van Beeck, Edward Smout, Richard Hilliard, John VVaite, John Griffith, Edward Farmer, Randal Spakeman, Thomas Sisom, Thomas Curtis, Isaac Warner, John Bethel, John Saunders, Henry Johnson, Christopher Sibthorp, Thomas Makin, Iofiah Elfreth. William Lee, William Preston, Edmund Wells, Robert Row, Anthony Taylor, Thomas Fairman, Jan Willemse Huyseen, Nathaniel Lamplugh, Henry Furnis, Benj. Whithead, Francis Cook, Richard Pierce, Anthony Weston, George Harmer, John Furnis, Thomas Hall, William Oxley, Joseph Cross, Lyonal Britten, William Boulding, John M' Comb, John Stephens, Joseph Tugwell, ! Gabril VVilkinson, Robert Merrifeild,

John Southworth, William Lacock, Samuel Nichols, Nicholas Rideout, William Crews, Thomas Bingley, Henry Bowcher, Joseph Brown, Daniel Pegg, William Snouden, Thomas Willard, Abel Noble, Thomas Boyer, John Carver, George Eaton, Richard Whitfield, Benjamin Duffeild, John Worrell, John Eaton, Henry Wells, Erick Mullakie. Thomas Kitchin, Thomas Kember, John Sibley, Joseph Ashton, Richard Worrel. John Ayre, Thomas Graves, Peter Taylor, Toby Leech, Michael Gamblin, Edward White, Richard Hall, Richard Dungworth, Thomas Maddox, Jacob Hall, Thomas Clarke, Jacob Evons, Robert Adams. Elias Keach, Michael Bucher, Thomas Cross, Thomas Kitchin, Patrick Kelly,

Thomas Godfrey, Edmund M' Veagh, Edward Eaton, John Wells, William Howard, Cadwelader Lewis. Thomas Bradford, John Butcher, Daniel Street, Richard Tomlinson, William VVells, Mouns Cocks, Henry Haward, Abraham Pratt, Nathaniel VValton, Robert Longshore, Otto Ernest Kock, Michael Nelson, Erick Cock, Gunner Rambo, Yocum Stouce, Hance Nelson, Iohn Cock, Erick Moulenson, Iohn Rambo, jun. Andres Bankson, jun. Lasse Boone, Andres Bangiton, Peter Rambo, jun. Swan Swanson, Iosem Tanck, Iohn Cocks, Kasper Kass, Neels Nelson, Iohn Scouton, Andres Iones, Andres Rambo, Iohn Stella, Andres VVhelar, Swan Boone, Zacharias Cock, Peter Cock, Banks Bankston, VVilliam Smith. Thomas VVaite, Andrew Griscom,

Richard Baffnet and John Tatham.*

Johnathan Lewslie,

David Sherkis,

^{*} This is Indorsed by William Penn: - "Tatham, &c., Exceptions to ye sd. Pd. Bill."

[19]

Probable date of Original MS. of Subjoined List is about 1720—30.

				7000000 23000	-/	30.	,	
No.	Persons Names.	Soil.	Timber.	Buildings.	Years settled	Acres Cleared	Value of the Im- provement	Value # 100, ac. exclusive of the Im-
I 2	Peter Smith Martin Lazarus	Good.	Tolerable.	Ordinary. do.	4 7	10 35	£ 10 15	100 100
	Peter Braidy	do.	Good.	Poor.	2	2	2	120
3	Wm. Krimmins	do.	do.	do.	2	2	5	120
4	Peter Smith	do.	very good.	No.	*	2	٦	200
5 6	John Jennings	Ordinary.	Good.	do.			1	40
7	Henry Shearer	very good.		do.	10	40	15	110
8	Henry Kritz	Good.	do.	do.	6	15	10	120
9	George Beck	do.	Thinly Td.	do.	5	7	10	60
10	Geo. Neihart	do.	do.	Ordinary.	4	20	10	60
11	David Houseman	do.	Tolerable.	do.	7	20	10	70
12	Jacob Weaver	do.	Small.	do.	6	20	10	50
13	Wm. Ashley	do.	do.	Poor.	2	4 '	2	50
14	Nich. Slarner	do.	Good.	Ordinary.	6	30	15	100
15	Adam Gumper	do.	Tolerable.	do.	4	14	10	80
16	Bartle Reeblet	Indifrnt.	Good.	do.	5	20	10	80
17	John Slarner	Good.	Tolerable.	do.	3	8	3	100
18	Anthony Sneider	do.	do.	Good.	5	30	30	120
19	Geo. Kurtz	do.	do.	Poor.	5	8	5	100
20	James Hope	do.	do.	No.		5	1	100
21	John Riddle	Indifrnt.	do.	do.		-		30
22	Elizth. Boyd, widow	do.	do.	đo.				30
23	John Reily	prty. good.	do.	Poor.	3		1	50
24	Alexr. Dobbin	Good.	Good.	No.			1	120
25	James Carr	Indifrnt.	Tolerable.	do.			1	50
26	Wm. Williams	Good.	Poor.	Poor.	2	5	3	60
27	Mary Hemphill	do.	Tolerable.	Ordinary.	2	10	5	80
28	James Hemphill	do.	do.	No.	6	20		80
29	George Santee	do.	do.	do.	1	3	1	80
30	Joseph Neil	do.	do.	Tolerable.	2	8	10	80
31	Peter Fox	do.	Good.	Poor.	3	20	70	100
32	Ditto	do.	Tolerable.	do.	3	5	I	50
33	James Ralston	do.	do.	No.		3	1	120
34	John Hutchison	do.	Good.	Ordinary.			I	120
35	Wm. Craig	do.	Tolerable.	No.			1	80
36	Saml. Raliton	do.	do.	do.			_	120
37	Peter Steed	do.	do.	Poor.		5	2	80
38	Frederick Stanhower	do.	do.	do.	'_	5	2	80
39	John Hammond	do.	Poor.	do.	2	4	2	50
40	Lodowick Moser	do.	do.	do.	2	4	2	50
41	John Johnson	do.	Tolerable.	Ordinary.	10	15	5	70
42	Zopher Johnson	do.	Good.	do.	10	20	5	90
43	Wm. Anderson	do.	very poor.	No.			I	25
44	Vacant Vacant	do. do.	Tolerable. Poor.	do.			l	25 25
45	Vacant Vacant	do.	do.	do.	1		1	25 25
46	Daniel Hunkicker	Poor.	Tolerable.	do.			Í	40
47	Thos. Hunkicker	do.	do.	do.			1	40
48	George Wolf	Poor.	prty. good.	do.				40
49 50	Heirs of James Perry, decd.		Tolerable.	uo.	10	20	l	80
5 I	Casper Ritter	Indifrnt.	do.		.	20	1	70
52	Conrad Fox	Good.	do.				1	80
J# '		1 2300.	1	I	'		l	•

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PERSONS NAMES.	Soil.	Timber.	Buildings.	Years settled	Acres Cleared.	Value of the Im- provement	Value # 100 ac. exclusive of the Im- provement,
						£	た
⁷ m. Craig	Good.	Tolerable.					80
obert Lattimore	do.	Poor.	•	8	16		50
ohn Hays	do.	do.		12	25		50
ohn Hays	do.	do.					50
eorge Hammond	do.	Tolerable.	Poor.	6	12	Į.	90
ohn Okely	do.	Good.	do.				120
alentine Kleader	do.	do.	Good.	8	25	30	120
ohn Klair	do.	do.	do.	8	26	30	120
.ndreas Trogle	do.	do.	do.	52	80	80	120
ohn Sweitzer	do.	do.	do.	60	60	70	100
ohn Haws	do.	do.		10	15	1	110
eter Dick	do.	Tolerable.	Ordinary.	7	26	10	100
athne. Reegthner in trust		Small.	Poor.	7	3	2	50
and Co.				1	"	_	"
lenry Hammock	do.	Spare of.	do.	8	15	3	60
ohn Young	do.	Tolerable.		7	25	3	55
lary Perry	Ordinary.	do.		1	-		35
onrad Roan	Good.	Spare of.			ŀ	1	50
harles Werkheiser	do.	do.	Poor.	6	25	3	50
dam Gearinger	do.	Tolerable.	Good.	15	50	66	90
ichs. Kress	do.	Good.	do.	8	60	60	110
leorge Shurtz	do.	do.	uo.		6	00	120
ohn Dewalt	do.	Tolerable.	Ordinary.	7	15		80
astian Onongst	do.	do.	do.	/	1 23	5	8c
Sartin Trieble	do.	Good.	Poor.	10	7.5	3	100
hristopher Gongwart	do.	do.	do.	10	15	5 8	100
lenry Kreamer	do.	do.	do.	8	35		100
lenry Roan, junr.	4 ·		Tolerable.	8	19	60	80
utherin and Calvinists	do. do.	Spare of.	a House.	0	40	1 00	1
	uo.	00.	a House.	Ì	}		25
Congregations	ء د	Tolerable.	Poor	۱ ـ	2=	1 _	80
eter Peiffer	do.		Poor.	7	25	5	
	do.	do.	do.	7	20	5	80
asper Dewalt	do.	do.	do.	7	15	5	80
lartin Ritter	do.	Spare of.	Good.	8	40	20	80
ichs. Shall	do.	do.	do.	9	35	20	80
eorge Pieffer	do.	do.	Poor.	3	6	2	80
lattis King	do.	Good.	Tolerable.	7	45	15	100
ohn Santee	do.	do.	Poor.	7	12	_5	100
verherd Krersling	do.	Spare of.	do.	6	25	60	90
acant	do.	do.				_	70
acob Hartzell	do.	do.	Good.	5	45	60	100
[artin Kridler	do.	do.	2.11	1			60
.dam Brown	do.	Good.	Ordinary.	4	. 30	30	100
cob Withelm	do.	do.	do.	7	23	23	100
onas Hartzell	do.	Poor.					50
eter Beisell	do.	Thinly.	Ordinary.	11	30	18	100
cob Newhart	do.	do.	H. and B. O.	10	30	50	100
altzer Stahley	Ordinary.	do.	G. H. St.	5	12	20	25
cob Stahley now Michael Glass	Good.	Good.	Poor.	6	30	18	100
dam Fritzman	do.	Tolerable.	Tolerable.	12	40	20	100
eorge Kreidler	do.	Good.	g. M. B. and W.	8	60	100	130
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No.	Persons Names.	Soil.	Timber.	Buildings.	Years settled	Acres Cleared.	Value of the Im-	Value # 100 ac. exclusive of the Im-
	Commo Walf	Talamahla	Talambla	D			£	£
102	George Wolf		Tolerable.	Poor.	10	40	18	100
103	Adam Swink	Good.	Good.	Ordinary.	9	28	18	100
104	Jacob Trawnecker	very good.		poor H., g. B.	9	50	35	I 20
105	Golleib Twinblaser	do.	do.	H. and B.	9	36	40	120
106	Lodwick Limebarrier	do.	do.	do.	10	40	15	I 20
107	Henry Kreamer	do.	do.	No.	7	30		IIO
108	Peter Kucker	do.	do.	H. and B. O.	13	100	90	120
109	Abraham Kreider now P.	do.	do.	p. H.	6	30	12	110
	Cross	١.					_	1
110	Ulrick Schlippick	do.	Tolerable.	p. H.	9	30	18	100
111	Caleb Todd, junr.	do.	do.	p. H.	12	20	18	100
112	Jacob Emerick	do.	do.	G. H. and W.	10	30	70	100
113	Peter Erhet	do.	Good.	G. H. and B. O.	10	50	60	IIO
114	Christian Peiffer	do.	do.		5	35		100
115	George Shwitz	Good.	do,	pretty Good.	12	40	40	110
116	Caleb Tod, junr.	do.	do.					IIO
117	Christo. Fox	do.	do.	Ordinary.	II	50	40	110
811	Wm. Townsend	do.	đo.	Good.	12	30	60	110
119	Gabriel Kaller	do.	do.	pretty Good.	12	40	40	IIO
120	Thomas Todd	do.	do.	do.	12	90	45	110
121	Joseph Todd	do.	do.				1	110
122	Conrad Beisacre	do.	Thin.	H. B. and O.	7	30	30	100
123	Henry Wolf	do.	do.	G. H. and B.	13	80	100	110
124	Jo. Shoemaker now John	do.	Good.	G. H. and B.	13	80	80	120
	Buss	_	_	_]	
125	John Smith	do.	do.	pretty Good.	4	30	40	110
126	Jacob Gross	do.	Thin.	G. H. and St.	8	45	30	100
127	Christo. Kutz	do.	Good.	Poor.	8	35	30	100
128	David Kutz	do.	do.	pretty Good.	3	6	10	100
129	Christo. Smith	_do.	_do.	Tolerable.	12	30	10	100
130	George Peck	Barren.	Barren.	Good.	7	25	60	30
131	Elias Hummill	Good.	Thin.	Ordinary.	6	20	30	50
132	Christian Brown	do.	Good.	Good.	11	80	120	250
133	Leonard Knight	do.	do.	Ordinary.	12	20	10	200
134	Ulrick Knight	do.	do.	Good.	12	40	20	200
135	Nichl. Brader	do.	do.	H. and B. O. W.	14	100	100	120
136	Peter Peiffer	do.	do.	H. O.	7	25	30	120
137	Henry Rader	do.	Bare.	H. B. W. O.	10	60	100	90
138	Hans Nichl. Hart now Ml.	do.	none.	H. G.	6	15	18	40
1	Smith	ا	Th:	T 1 11			اہ	•
139	Michael Lavall	do.	Thin.	Tolerable.	9	55	60 j	80
140	Nichl. Michael in Trust	do.	Good.	do.	8	30	30	100
341	Christn. Marx now P.	ا ۔]		
	Mann	do.	none.	none.	6	20		40
142	Nichs. Sham now J.		0.45	77 / 10:0	_			0
	Koch	do.	Ordinary.	H. and St. O.	5	30	30	80
.143	Geo. Spack now G.	4.		77 77 10				_
	Snable	do.	Good.	H. H. and O.	8	30	30	100
144	Hans Geo. Smith	do.	Thin.	a Hutt.	9	10		70
145	John Gradwell	do.	Ordinary.	О.	6	20	25	70
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PERSONS NAME.	Soil.	Timber.	Buildings.	Years settled	Acres Cleared		Value # 100 ac. exclusive of the Im-
1 77 1 1			**		1	£	£
ohn Knowland	Good.	Tolerable.	a Hutt.	7	50	1	190
reorge Deshlock	do.	do.	H. and St.	10	20	20	80
ohn Gethard now Ml.	do.	Ordinary.		7	40		70
Kocher Vm. Paules now Peter Buzle	do.	Good.	H. St. O.	11	30	30	20
lenry Weidy Jacob Konich	do.	do.	H. St. O.	7	30	30	80
eter Seip	Tolerable	Tolerable.	None.	none.	none.	none	100
acob Neihart	Good.	Ordinary.	H. and B. O.	7	30	60	80
hristn. Laubach Val Upp		Good.	G. H. and B.	7	20	60	140
ohn Yeager	do.	do.	G. B. and O.	10	40	50	150
hilip Odeweller	do.	do.	G. H. B. and O.	10	50		160
reorge Taylor, Esq. arnard Walter		33.	G. 11. 2. a.i. 0.		30	90	100
hrisn. Gross	Good.	Bare.	G. H. B. and O.	14	50	50	90
lias Teeler now Ml. Puto	do.	do.	H.	14	20	12	80
acob Eable	do.	do.	H. B. O. spg.	14	50	60	
lichl. Messenger	do.	do.	H.	14	20	12	95 80
[elchior Stacker	do.	Tolerable.	G. H. St. O.	5	15	25	95
Iartin Gross	do.	Good.	Poor.	5	25	10	100
Iichl. Glalss	do.	do.	Good.	6	40	40	100
onrad Mingus	do.	Thin.	Poor.	4	12	5	60
reorge Yonker	do.	do.	ditto.	2	8	5	60
acant	Poor.	very thin.		-		,	25
'hos. Sylliman	Good.	prty. good	Good.	25	100	100	100
Ditto	do.	do.					50
ohn Sylliman	do.	do.	Tolerable.	10	30	25	100
Ditto	do.	do.			١	-5	50
ohn Popp	do.	do.	Good.	5	10	20	110
onrad Erie	do.	very thin.	Tolerable.	6	19	25	50
Iordecai Winter	do.	Good.	Bad.	2	3	3	150
David Owen	do.	very thin.	Poor.	6	15	3	25
	do.	no.				"	20
	do.	no.					20
acob Hubler	do.	Tolerable.	,		4		60
ohn Sneider	do.	do.	Ordinary.	17	ıĠ	5	60
	do.	Thin.	Hutt.				25
^r acant	Stony.	Tolerable.					25
Ditto	do.	do.					25
Ditto	do.	do.					25
eorge Wolf	do.	prty. good					40
Ielchior Young	Good.	Good.	Ordinary.	I	9	3	Šo.
acob Group	prty. good	Tolerable.	ditto.	5	12	3	60.
	Middling.	do.					25
acob Stahley	Good,	Good.	Ordinary.	1	20	10	80.
lichl. Messenger	do.	do.	do.	5	14	3	80
lobt. Townsend	do.	do.	do.	6	25	12	80
Iyer Hart	Stony.	Tolerable.			-		50
eter Keichlein	do.	Good.	•				50
Ditto	do.	do.					50
icholas Sunstone	Rocky & Broken.	Indifrnt.					35.

A List of Surveys returned into the Surveyor General's Office made in pursuance of Proprietary Warrants for Tenths.

in Philadelphia County 1020\(\frac{3}{4} \) Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. 1040\(\frac{1}{2} \) Do. in Northumberland Co. 3520 Do.							
Springerboury 64850 County Society County		Acres.			Acres.		Acres.
Springerboury 64850 County Society County	or of Lowther	7551	Manor of Pe	rkasie		Proprietary Tract in York	:
Maske		64520				1 - 0 .	
Do.	Maske	43500	Lot N	No. 7.			
Do.	ndvwine Manor		_				_
New North State 1900 100	or of Gilberts	3		er County	203	Do. Do. Do.	_
Sewickley	Duccomb	10000		• • •			-
Sinking Valley	Sawickley	547I		s County			
Denmark	"Sinking Valley .		Do. in Berks	County	_		
st Manor	"Denmark					Do. Do. Do	
Set Manor 1723 Do. in Philadelphia County 12 Do. Do. Do. 2665 Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. 1001 134165 Do.	tanning Manor	3960	Do. in Lanc	aster County .		Do. in Northumberland Co	
Do.					12	Do. in Northampton County .	284
of Pittsburgh 3766 Do.	rry Hill Manor	1202	Do. D	o. Do	2665	Do. Do. Do	-
of Pittsburgh	nor at Bedford	2810]	Do. D	o. Do	1000	Do. Do. Do	134105
at Carlisle 17944 Do. in Berks County 16810 Do. Do. O. 520 Do. in Northampton Co. 1860 Do. in Constogoe 16000 No. in Berks 15262 Do. in Do. 16000 No. in Berks 15262 Do. in Do. 16000 No. 1772 Do. in Do. 1773 Do. in Do. 1773 Do. in Do. 1773 Do. in Do. 1774 Do. in Northampton, called "Cow-pasture." 3603 Do. Do. 1431 Do. in Do. 1431 Do. 1600 Do. 1431 Do. 1600 Do. 1431 Do. 1600 Do. 160	" of Pittsburgh	5766	Do. D	o. Do	600	Do. Do. Do	
Ington Manor 10000 Do. in Chester 506 Do. in Northumberland Co. 180 Do. in Pextang 1140 Do. in Do. 170 Do. 180 D	, at Carlisle	17941	Do. in Berks	County	16810	Do.	
Pextang	ington Manor	10000	Do. in Chest	er "			180
Pextang	nor of Conestogoe	16000	Do. in Berks	•	2990	Do. in Northampton County.	
Second context 11526 Do. in Do.	" Pextang	• •	1			Do. Do. Do.	ت و
Called Sickalunga Hill 2816 Do. in Philadelphia County Do. Do. Do. D	" Elks Forrest			,,		Do. in Berks County	582 1
Do. in Northampton, called 100		2816]	Do. in Phila	delphia County .	28 1		1772
in Cumberland County .	prietary Tract Cumberland				500	Do. in Northampton County	277030
in Do. County			Do. in No	rthampton, called			1000
in Do. County	in Cumberland County .	4045	"Cov	v-pasture.'' .	3603	Do. in Berks County .	245
in Philadelphia County . in Do. County . in County . in Counter and County . in Counterland County . in County of Philadelphia county . in Count		823 1	Do., in No	thampton, called	• •		
in Chester County . in Do. County . 785 prietary Tract between Manor of Ruscomb and Reading	. in Philadelphia County .	318			30321		461 1
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Do. in Northampton, called manor of Ruscomb and Reading		160	"Jere	cho," or "Jerrico.'	' 596		
Reading			Do. in No	thampton, called	•	Do. in Northumberland Co.	
Do.			" Tar	rapin Harbour.".	839 1		. 1866
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Do. 1. 490 Do. in Berks County . 70\frac{3}{4}	_ ::	.,			970	Do. in Bucks County .	. 3084
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", Wallenpaupack . 12150 Do. Do. Do						Amounting altogether to	เบาพอะสะ
, Highlands 5205 Do. Do. Do 50 , Richland 16749 Do. in Northampton County . 12548 , Sunbury 20000 Do. Do. Do 1890 Many of the foregoing tracts of land denominated Proprietary Tracts, afte		_	1	-	500	1	
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" " Stoke 9000 Do. Do. Do 520 denominated Proprietary Tracts, afte		_	1.		. 1890	. Many of the foregoing tract	s of land
,, ,, Muncy Do. Do. 523 wards acquired names as Manors.		9800	1		. 520	denominated Proprietary Tra	cts. afte
	" " " Muncy .	•	100. I	Jo. Do.	. 523	wards acquired names as Mano	rs.

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