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VOL. XXXIX.

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No. 1.

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PENN *versus* BALTIMORE.

JOURNAL OF JOHN WATSON, ASSISTANT SURVEYOR TO THE  
COMMISSIONERS OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
DECEMBER 13—MARCH 18, 1750/51.

BY JOHN W. JORDAN

The failure of the Commissioners for the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, who met in New Castle, on Delaware, in November of 1750, to agree whether the twelve miles from the centre of the circle was to be a radius or the periphery, and also as to the location of Cape Henlopen, from which the east and west line across the peninsula was to be run under the deed of 1732, adjourned to meet at Cape Henlopen, on April 22, 1751. This deed stipulates in effect, for a line due west from Cape Henlopen across the peninsula, whose centre another line should be drawn tangent to a circle twelve miles from New Castle, while a meridian from the tangent point should be continued to within fifteen miles from Philadelphia, whence should be traced the parallel of latitude westward that was to divide the Provinces. Should the meridian cut a segment from the circle, the segment was to be a part of New Castle county. This parallel of latitude is the Mason and Dixon line of history. It may here also be stated, that

the Cape Henlopen referred to is not the point now known as such opposite to Cape May, but the point where the states of Delaware and Maryland now abut together on the ocean, marked Fenwick Island, about fifteen miles southward of the present Cape Henlopen.

William Parsons and John Watson were appointed surveyors for the Penns, and John Emory and Thomas Jones for Lord Baltimore, who were directed to proceed with all convenient dispatch to Cape Henlopen and commence the survey at a point on Fenwick Island as shall be pointed out by Ryves Holt or Benjamin Chew and Robert Jenkins Henry. They met there on December 20, 1750, and after they had arranged preliminaries, proceeded to run the east and west line across the peninsula.

On Monday, April 22, 1751, the Commissioners pursuant to adjournment, assembled near Fenwick Island; representing the Penns were Willian Allen, Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, Ryves Holt and Tench Francis, and for Lord Baltimore, Benedict Calvert, Robert J. Henry and George Plater. The following day the latter were joined by their associates, Edmund Jennings and John Ross, and all "went over to Fenwick Island in order to discover the Cape."

On Wednesday, April 24th, the Commissioners on behalf of the Penns, submitted in writing their opinion as to the true location of Cape Henlopen—"that the ancient Cape Henlopen was on some part of Fenwick Island," and that the line should be run from the middle of that island. The Commissioners for Lord Baltimore disagreed with their conclusions, but on April 26th, the joint Commission agreed that the line was to begin and run due west from a point on the verge of the main ocean, where a stone was placed. On Monday, April 29th, owing to the difficulties which the surveyors encountered as they approached Chesapeake Bay, which delayed their work, the Commissioners

agreed to adjourn to give them additional time to run the line. The Secretary's minute reads as follows:

“The Line being now extended near to large Morasses at the head of Pocomoke River, which on the best Intelligence the Commissioners can receive from the Neighbours, are near thirty miles in Length, and ten in Breadth, and are covered with Waters of great Depth, fallen Trees of a great Size lying upon one another and other Obstructions which must be removed, and these Morasses can be passed only by men Fording on Foot, and that beyond these there are others on the Waters of Nanticoke and other Waters before the Line can come to Chesepeak Bay, so that the Progress of the Surveyors through those Morasses must be extremely slow and tedious, and it will take up, as we are told, at least six weeks to finish the Line. In order therefore to allow sufficient time for that Purpose the Commissioners do adjourn to the House of the Widow Pollard in Dorchester County in the Province of Maryland on the fourteenth day of June next.” Here, after a conference of three days, they adjourned to meet in New Castle October 7, following.

The ancestors of John Watson, the surveyor, who came to Pennsylvania, were Thomas Watson, a malster of Cumberland, and his wife, Eleanor Pearson, of Yorkshire, England, and being Quakers their certificate of removal is dated Pardsey Cragg, Cumberland, 23d 7mo., 1701. With their sons, Thomas and John, they first settled at a place called “Honey Hill,” near Bristol, Bucks county, and finally about 1704, on a tract of 450 acres in Buckingham township. The emigrant was a man of considerable intelligence, and after establishing himself in Buckingham, turned his attention to medicine and built up a large practice; he was also interested in the education of the Indians. His son Thomas died in middle age, leaving several children who died young, with the exception of John,

later the surveyor, and a daughter Sarah, who married a Lewis.

John Watson, born in 1720, was given all the advantages that the local schools afforded, and finished his education at the well-known academy of Jacob Taylor in Philadelphia, where he developed great aptitude in mathematics. After qualifying himself for the profession of a surveyor, his energy and ability gained him an extensive practice both general and local. He was appointed by Surveyor General Scull Deputy Surveyor for Bucks county; at the suggestion of Franklin, he was appointed Secretary to Governor Morris while in attendance at the Indian Treaty of 1756, held at Easton, and in 1760, John Penn offered him the position of Surveyor General of the Province, which he declined. He is described as being a tall, heavy man, unattractive in appearance and dress, and among his peculiarities he had a fondness for going about barefooted in summer, but while surveying, wearing uncommonly thick boots, and a very great aversion to rattlesnakes, from the bite of one his father had died. He was also given to writing and speaking in verse. On one occasion, a man who had been arrested for stealing a halter, begged him to defend him, and although the evidence was positive against his client, he secured his acquittal through his appeal to the jury in impromptu verse.

In 1750 John Watson was appointed one of the two surveyors to the Commissioners for the Penns, in the efforts that had been carried on for some years to adjust the boundary lines between the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland, in which service he continued to his death. Two of his journals preserved in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania contain much valuable data—one in connection with the attempt to determine the twelve-mile circle at New Castle, and the other in running the east and west boundary lines from Cape

Henlopen, Delaware. The first has been printed in the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, October, 1914, the other follows this introduction.

It was while engaged in some survey work for the Commissioners, in the summer of 1761, that he contracted the influenza. He caught a severe cold on a very warm day towards the end of June, and such was his anxiety to return home for medical treatment that he ceased work and rode sixty miles on horseback in one day, but was able to reach the home of William Blackfan, in Solebury township, to whose daughter Hannah he was engaged, where he died on July 3d, and was buried at Buckingham Meeting House. The long and enervating ride, in his enfeebled condition, hastened his death. The following abstracts are from his will, dated 11mo. 8th, 1760: I, John Watson, of Buckingham, surveyor, being about to set forth on a journey to New Castle, on Delaware, to meet the Commissioners to settle the lines between the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland . . . gives £250 to Hannah, daughter of William Blackfan, of Solebury. . . .

*The Pennsylvania Gazette* of July 9, 1761, contains the follow obituary notice:

“Last Friday, died of an inflammatory and malignant Disorder, MR. JOHN WATSON, of Bucks County, principal Surveyor on the Part of this Province, in running the Division lines between us and MARYLAND. He was a Man of unbiased Integrity, great Penetration, and singular Depth of Thought. He did not content himself to a bare superficial Knowledge of the *practical* Part of his Profession, but had closely studied the Principles on which it is founded, even up to the *Higher Geometry*, and most useful Branches of *Astronomy*. As a Surveyor, he has left, perhaps, but few Equals in this Part of the World; and his Death is justly regretted by all who had the Happiness of his

Acquaintance, as a Loss to his Friends, to his Country, and to Men of Learning.’’

I am indebted to the courtesy and researches of Hon. Henry C. Conrad, jurist and historian of Delaware, for the following biographical notes of Chief Justice Ryves Holt, of the “Three Lower Counties,” whose activities so often appear on the minutes of the Commissioners at the Conferences at New Castle and Cape Henlopen and in the journals of Surveyor Watson.

Ryves Holt, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth Holt of Philadelphia, was born about the year 1696. On February 7, 1717, he was married at Christ P. E. Church to Katherine Roch, and it is believed that a few years later removed to Lewes, Delaware, where in August of 1723, he purchased the property where he lived to his death. A man of ability and integrity he administered public offices as a public trust, and won and held the esteem and confidence of those who entrusted him with power. It has not been ascertained with whom he read law or when admitted to practice before the courts. In 1724, he was commissioned High Sheriff of Sussex County; later appointed Collector of the Public Levy for Lewes, Rehoboth and Indian River Hundreds; a Justice of the Peace, and Overseer of the Highways of Lewes and Rehoboth Hundreds. In 1733, he was the King’s attorney for Sussex County, and for two years at least Clerk and Prothonotary of the Courts, and from 1738 to 1747, served as Speaker of the Council. On October 26, 1745, he was commissioned by Gov. George Thomas, Chief Justice for the “Three Lower Counties.” In 1750, he was appointed one of the seven Commissioners on behalf of the Penns, to determine the boundary line between the Provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland. From 1756 to 1758 he served as Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia Battalion of Sussex County. He died May 8, 1763. The judiciary and members of the Delaware Bar in De-

cember of 1913, erected a memorial tablet to his useful and honorable life in St. Peter's P. E. Church, Lewes, of which he had been a devout and liberal member for forty years.

## JOURNAL.

*December 13<sup>th</sup> [1750] @ 2 ho P. M. 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Set from home in Company with Edward Rice & my Friend John Chapman who rode with me over Ne-shameny Creek, to accompany me on my Journey; call'd at Ja<sup>s</sup> Ratcliffs and got a Dram 4<sup>d</sup> rode to Baldwin's & fed our Creatures, 5<sup>d</sup>, lodged all night at Benj<sup>e</sup> Armitage's with Edward Rice. Rained heavily all night paid for lodging, Horse &c 2/.

*14<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Came to philad<sup>ia</sup> ab<sup>t</sup> 9 in the morning, paid Stephen Potts for bind<sup>s</sup> my Book of Logarithms 2/., rec<sup>d</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> Coleman for his Survey in New Brittan 24/. bought of David Hall Ward's Mathematics 13/ for Paul Preston & Boad's Mathematics for my self, price 6/.; a pen-knife at Strickland's, 9<sup>d</sup> &  $\frac{1}{2}$  Quire paper 1/ at Halls', an ounce of Wafers 6<sup>d</sup>, at the same place bought a riding Whip cost me 5/6, received of my Friend Israel Pemberton for his Survey made by me at Cold Spring 30/.—rained a little this morning but cleared up ab<sup>t</sup> 8 & was a pleasant Day for the Season.

*Decemb<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1750, 7<sup>th</sup>*

Expences at Philad<sup>ia</sup> 6/4. reacht Chester @ ab<sup>t</sup>.  $\frac{1}{2}$  h<sup>o</sup>. after 1 in the afternoon dined at one Mathers's in Company with some seafaring Men reacht Christeen Ferry @ ab<sup>t</sup>. 5. Ferrages & Expences on the Road 3/10 took up my Lodging @ one Prices at the Ferry on Christeen, a pretty pleasant Day tho' cool.

*16<sup>th</sup> First Day*

Lodged last night at one Prices at Christeen Ferry, Expences there 4/10, set out for New Castle  $\frac{1}{2}$  ho after

11., reacht New Castle @ 1 °Clock P. M. dined at Boggs's in Company with my Companion W<sup>m</sup> Parsons who past over Christeen @ about Nine. Expences @ Boggs's in the Whole 12/9. set out after Dinner from New Castle at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  ho after 3 & came to Saint Georges @ ab<sup>t</sup>.  $\frac{3}{4}$  after 5, where we took lodging at one Goodwins'. The Road, Land and Weather from New Castle to this place level rich & pleasant; w<sup>th</sup> this part of my Journey I was much delighted.

*17<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This Morning rose early and was surprised to see the Great Number of Water Fowl haunting the Mill Dam in this Town and their Tameness was extraordinary.

Our Reconing @ Goodwin's 15/. @ Apoquinomy 1/6 @ Sals 6/. Dinners &c<sup>a</sup>. Set out from Goodwin's @ 40' after 8 reacht Apoquinomy @ ab<sup>t</sup> 40' after 10 came to Salisbury ab<sup>t</sup> 1., where we Dined and came to B. Chew's ab<sup>t</sup> 4, took up our Lodging in Dover @ the Golden Fleece. Expences @ Dover 17/, askt Mr. Chew to sup w<sup>th</sup> us.

*18<sup>th</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Day.*

At Breakfast and Dan<sup>l</sup> Robinson's 3/3 at Sam<sup>l</sup> Davis's Our Dinners &c. 5/9. came to Lewis Town at about 7 in the Evening the Land exceeding level and for the most part very well timbered and almost every swamp set with Holly some of which, particularly at the Murther Kill; and at the three Runs, there was some ten or 12 Inches thro'. this Day was fair as was every Day since I left Philad<sup>la</sup>.

*19<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*

At One Nounas in Lewis Town 40/. @ R. [torn] 4/6. this Day we dined at Lewis at about 1 & set forward immediately after for the Cape, rode ab<sup>t</sup> 22 miles and came to Blackfoot Town some time in the Evening

where we lodged some at one Carters an Inkeeper & one Reads a private House. Our Expences in this place paid by Chief justice Holt. amount<sup>s</sup> to

The way from Lewis to Blackfoot was chiefly thro Barren Grounds; the Weather very fine; this Day much afflicted with a pain in my Bowels and somew<sup>t</sup> of a Dissentery attend<sup>s</sup> it.

*20<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morn<sup>s</sup> Bro<sup>s</sup> Parsons, Shankland & myself set out for the Cape early where we arrived ab<sup>t</sup> Noon, & found the Maryland Gentlemen & Surveyors on Feni, [Fenwick] Island but soon left it the Weather being very Stormey and our Commissioner Holt having stayed where we Lodged last night at one Carters, where therefore directly proceeded to search out some Lodging which we found at D<sup>r</sup> Pikes, a most worthy Gentleman who entertained us very Hospitably & elegantly. in this Days Journey w<sup>ch</sup> was thro the Rain the land not very good, and the Swamps beautified w<sup>th</sup> holly some of w<sup>ch</sup> were 20 Inches over at the least.

*21<sup>st</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This Day also very tempestuous, & a little after 12 at Noon the Tide rose to a very great Hight so that the event of the High Water about Midnight was much feared by the Settlers in these parts; and became the subject of Conversation in the Interim. at about 10 in the Evening the Water began to come very plentifully into the Garden adjoining the House. We all sat up expecting the Event when ab<sup>t</sup> Midnight the Waters came to their Highth and closely environed the House on every side—but soon began to subside.

*December 22<sup>d</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

The appearance of this Inundation occasioned by a very stiff Gale of Wind from the North East & w<sup>ch</sup> was

surprising to the Settlers in these parts, persons acquainted with things of this Nature, was very shocking to many who were here & had not only never seen but never heard of such a Thing. for my own part I was very easie in my Mind in all Respects but that of Our Creatures w<sup>ch</sup> were (as I apprehended) in very eminent Danger; & indeed so they were for the Waters proved fatal to many at this Time as is common in such Cases. the Settlers of any considerable Estates often losing 20 or 30 of their Cattle thereby and as is supposed will be the Circumstance at this Time, and as the raising of Cattle is a very main Article w<sup>th</sup> these people, and their Lives wholly at the Mercy of the Winds! tho' the Lands are level, arable, fit & pleasant to till, & the Marshes affording excellent pasture for Creatures almost all the Year when the Ground is free from Snow. Yet it seems a very disagreeable hazzardous place of abode.

*22<sup>d</sup> December 1750. 7<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning (thro mercy) the Waters were much abated but the Storm continued from the N.E. tho not altogether so vehement as Yesterday. about 10 the Weather turned to Snow, and continues snowing: we have received the news of the loss of divers Creatures by this Storm. This morning the Maryland Surveyors paid us a Visit and Emory an elderly Gentlemen, one of them, concluded to stay with us.

*Decemb<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Day.*

This Morning the Snow was abated a little as well as the Waters and towards 12 it left off but the Air Remained cloudy till Bedtime tho the Sun shone out a few Min. near the Setting, and some Stars appeared. This day was chiefly spent in Reading and Coll: Henry in the Forenoon read three Chapters in the Bible, a most excellent Reader.

*Decemb<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This morning being very clear and Chief Justice Holt, our Commissioner, not yet come W<sup>m</sup> Parsons Esq<sup>r</sup> & W<sup>m</sup> Shankland Esq<sup>r</sup> set out pretty early to Carters in Order to conduct him here.

Soon after I procured my self a Gun and went out in Order to shoot some Fowl, & shot a Bird called a Curlew as I conceive from the Noise which they make when affrighted, This Day the Waters fell fast, and we had an Acco<sup>t</sup> of one persons loosing 9 Horses. In the Evening Emory and myself endeavoured to find the Variation of the Needle, but was deprived of a very accurate observation by the Interposition of Clouds about the Time of Observation. The young Maryland Gentlemen paid us a Visit this Evening. A fine Day throughout. I forgot to note in my notes of the 21<sup>st</sup> Instant, that about 8 in the Evening going out to observe the rising of the Waters, at about 40 yards Distance from the House, I saw floating on the Waves the appearance of a Ball of Fire of about 4 Inches Diameter which glowed like a Bar of hot Iron & lookt of a redish Colour, this appearance (w<sup>ch</sup> it seems is not very uncommon in Storms) they call a Corpusant.

*25<sup>th</sup> December 3<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This morning Jn<sup>o</sup> Emory & myself went out to the meridian Drawn last night, & by Emory (or at least by the Instrument brought by him) we found the variation 3° 20' West. The air pretty clear and cool, but not unlike for Rain to morrow. We also by Turning the Different Ends of the Instrument North found the Difference about 40' Minitis, the mean of which being taken makes the Variation 3° 30'. As the ☉ came to the Meridian we took the Altitude thereof and found the same by Jn<sup>o</sup> Emory's Brass Quad<sup>t</sup> of 12 Inches Radius 29° exactly at w<sup>ch</sup> Time the ☉ Declination was 22° 42 and the Lat<sup>e</sup> by Consequence 38° 18, by

Newhouse's tables. At the same Time observed the variation and found it to agree with the observation made this Morning.

At about  $\frac{1}{2}$  ho. after 2, the Chief Justice Holt, Jacob Collock and W<sup>m</sup> Parsons arived at D<sup>r</sup> Pikes. With W<sup>m</sup> Parsons's Theodolite and some Provisions.

This Forenoon Col<sup>s</sup> Henry undertook part of the Character of one of the Maryland Parsons & one of no small learning nither. It seems one of the Parson's Daughters was made suit to by a Country Gentleman of some considerable Estate & a person enquiring of the Parson if the Match was likely to be concluded between them? The parson replied he knew not but that they commonly lodged together.

The Col<sup>s</sup> likewise informed the Company that the parson came one Day to hear Mr. Whitfield, and after Service resolved to Dine w<sup>th</sup> him for sake of having some Conversation, & accordingly mounted himself upon a small Creature w<sup>th</sup> a Sheep Skin instead of a Saddle, his Shirt Tail hanging out of his Breeches, and rode after him, &c<sup>a</sup>.

In the Evening care was taken to have a Canoe ready for carry<sup>s</sup> the Com<sup>rs</sup> to Fenwicks's (otherwise called Phoenix's) Island early to morrow Morning. Esq<sup>r</sup> Shankland was expected this Evening but not returned. This afternoon grew Cloudy and very likely to rain tomorrow. To Day we had a further acco<sup>t</sup> of the Loss of Creatures in the late Storm & particularly about Lewis Town—we have news of some One person's loosing 20 Head of Cattle & upwards. This acco<sup>t</sup> of the loss of Creat<sup>rs</sup> was further confirmed by Esq<sup>r</sup> Shankland who returned from Lewis later than was expected and brought w<sup>th</sup> him Divers small articles for the use of the Expedition.

26<sup>th</sup>

This morning a very Stormy one, rained hard and the Wind South Easterly. by a Pilot who came w<sup>th</sup> Esq<sup>r</sup>

Shankland, this morning was dispatched a Lett<sup>r</sup> to Alex<sup>r</sup> Read ordering him to fetch our Stores from Lewis Town to Dr. Pikes, who lives near Assawamon Creek.

This Day the Storm continued throughout. employed in reading & a small Calculation of the Latitude of a great Circle Drawn at Right angles to the Meridian in the Latitude of  $38^{\circ} 22' N$  at one Degree Difference of Longitude which I found to be  $38^{\circ} 21' 44'' 46''$  Different from a parralel of Latitude 74 per & 8 Links.

This Day the Commissioners remained within all the Day & indeed it was impracticable to go out, the Storm from the S. East and South was so great. W. Parsons paid for Copying Letters &c., 5/.

*27<sup>th</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Day 1750.*

This morning at about Nine the Comm<sup>rs</sup> hastened to go to Fenwick's Island, where they came about 10, and directly proceeded to Business.

And after some Time spent in viewing said Island the Commissioners agreed that the Surveyors employed on both sides should proceed to Begin to run a West Line across the peninsula to Chesepeck Bay, Beginning at a cedar Post standing on the northermost part of said Island near to the smallest of 4 Mulberry Trees growing near together. This agreem<sup>t</sup> was indorsed on the Copys of the Minit Directing our Meeting & signed by the Commis<sup>rs</sup> and immediately Col. Henry proceeded to his Habitation & our Com<sup>rs</sup> to D<sup>r</sup> Pikes.

After their Departure the surveyors put themselves in all possible Readiness for taking a Meridian this Evening. But as Alioth at this Season transits the Meridian very early we were unable to adjust our plummets before his Transit & therefore were obliged to retire to our Lodging without compleating this necessary piece of Service.

*Decemb<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Day 1750.*

This Morning I arose about 4 °Clock in Ord<sup>r</sup> to find the Variation by the Transit of the Star in the Hip of Casiopeia but the Horizon was Clouded.

About nine Rives Holt & Ja. Collock Esq<sup>rs</sup> Departed for Lewis Town & the Surveyors to the Island, & endeavoured from w<sup>t</sup> we observed last Night to fix a Meridian But just at the Transit of Alioth Our Candle in the Lanthorn began to burn very dim & soon after went out w<sup>ch</sup> will occasion yet further Trouble.

In the morning W<sup>m</sup> Parson wrote a Lett<sup>r</sup> to Secretary Peters to advise him of our proceed<sup>es</sup> thus far. Upon the Beach we found to Day a very extraordinary Fish of about two feet in Length and ab'ut one in Breadth. The Head and Body of which make about  $\frac{3}{5}$  of the whole Length of a black Back and white Belly like a Cat Fish, and a mouth (set w<sup>th</sup> a Double Row of Teeth) almost as wide as his Body. the Tail whereof was not much unlike that of a Cat Fish: the Eyes were set pretty far Back & it had two Broad Feet put forth just at the Root of the Tail and two more with Toes on under the Belly. The like of this Fish had not been seen by any of the Inhabitants in these parts & therefore it must want a name.

This Day one of Our Surveyors, Jno Emory, described to me the method of making wafers w<sup>ch</sup> was after this manner: Mix a little fine flour w<sup>th</sup> water so as to make a thin Paste, then couler it w<sup>th</sup> a few Grains of Vermilion mixt therein, then drop a few drops severally on the face of an hot Smoothing Iron and lay ansy<sup>r</sup> therein & every drop will be formed into a Wafer.

*29<sup>th</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning was spent in making Notes read<sup>s</sup> &c.; a little after Noon the weather being extream cold we proceeded to Fenwick's Island to fix a Meridian & in Order thereto set up frames on the Beach extend<sup>s</sup> 4

or 5 perches from East to West to Hang our Plummets on. Then watcht the appearance of the Stars with the utmost Circumspection when (as ill Fate would have it) one of the posts of our Frames happened to stand in the place where it seemed necessary to hang the Plumet & before it could be moved & set up in another Place (which took some Time the Beach being hard frozen) Alioth appeared past the Meridian & should we fail of taking it tomorrow Night (Sunday as it will be) the Time will be past for taking it this Season on this Method.

This Day extream cold & serene throughout.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> one John Bowden came to us upon Fenwick's Island, and In Respect of the Cedar post from w<sup>ch</sup> the Surveyors were Directed to extend the West Line, he said that his father was Dweller on the Island. That he himself well Remembred His Father upwards of 20 years since sat up Two posts near the Mulberry Trees to Nail a Board against for making Drum lines. That there was no post stand<sup>s</sup> there before, and that, That w<sup>ch</sup> is now stand<sup>s</sup> was set up as aforesaid. He said he also well remembred the Time when the East side of the Island was timbred and reacht much Farther Eastw<sup>d</sup> into the Marsh than it now does.

*Decemb<sup>r</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Day.*

This Day in the Forenoon spent in read<sup>s</sup> the Scriptures and hearing them read.

In the Evening (the necessity of the Case requiring it) W<sup>m</sup> Parsons, Jn<sup>o</sup> Emory, his Son & myself who had attended at every observation made heretofore for find<sup>s</sup> a meridian (but W<sup>m</sup> Jones who was present at all but this & that made last night was away) we (I say) went to Fenwick's Island & observed very curiously the Transit of Alioth but w<sup>ch</sup> happened so early that he was scarcely Visible before we saw him past, but so little that we were well assured. That in the Distance

of Our Stations w<sup>ch</sup> was 146 per 9 Links we did not vary more than an Inch, and as so small a variation in so large a Distance is imperceptible to any Instrument we had to use, concluded a meridian found sufficiently exact for settling the variation of the Needle. This piece of Success after so many Trials in Vain afforded us great Satisfaction.

*31<sup>st</sup> Decemb<sup>r</sup> 1750, 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This morning we all rose early and dispatched James Shorat w<sup>th</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Shankland Esq<sup>r</sup> to The Chief Justice Holt desiring him to send us from Flamstead's Catalogue the Lat: & Longitude of Divers fixt Stars & especially that in the Knee of Cassiopea in Order to prove our Meridan taken by Alioth as afores<sup>d</sup> which now ceases to be visible till after his passing the Meridian.

Directly after Breakfast (the Survey<sup>rs</sup> Jones only excepted) who was not yet returned proceeded to the Island in Order to apply Our Instruments to the Meridian taken last Night and if possible to settle the Latitude and accordingly as the Sun past the Meridian took his altitude and found the same 29° 38' by Emory's Quad<sup>t</sup> of 1 Foot Rad<sup>s</sup> & divided Diagonally.

At  $\frac{1}{2}$  ho. after 12 applyed W<sup>m</sup> Parsons's Theodolite to the Meridian and by Needle N° 3 found the variation 2° 30' the Instrument remaining fixt @ 2 the variation 2° 38', still fixt @ 4.36' 2° 40' by Emory's Theodolite @ the afores<sup>d</sup> Times respectively 1° 45' 2° 0.2° 5.

During all w<sup>ch</sup> Time the air was very serene and moderate, at first a small Breeze from the Northward of the East, and continued veering towards the South & West untill about Sun set when it was nearly S. S. W.

Doct<sup>r</sup> Pike our most hospitable Host & his Lady paid us a Visit this afternoon upon Fenwick's Island.

Jones, the Maryland Surveyor, returned to the Island this afternoon about  $\frac{3}{4}$  after 3 & went upon Business Directly.

After the observation made of Alioth last night we dispared of fixing a Meridian by the help of that Star; we therefore erected a Cabbin on the Island this afternoon in Order for my Lodging there & observing the Transit of the Bright Star in the Hip of Cassiopea. But the evening happening to be very Serene we were so fortunate as to see the Transit of Alioth, at which Time the Polar Star, & the Lanthorn (by us set up) were in the Plain of the same Azimuth Circle. Hence we concluded the Meridian exactly found.

To Day began to be much afflicted w<sup>th</sup> a Reumatic pain in my outer ankle Joint.

*January 1<sup>st</sup> 1750/1 3<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This Morning we proceeded very early to the Island, and after fixing W<sup>m</sup> Parsons's Theodolite to the Meridian drawn last Night, and found the variation thereby  $2^{\circ} 39'$  and screwing the Instrument fast found the same about 1 °Clock the same, or not exceeding one Minit more.

We took the Meridian altitude of the Sun to Day and found the same  $29^{\circ} 51'$ .

At about  $\frac{1}{2}$  ho. after 1 °Clock we began to stake out the Meridian found last Night, & when done endeavoured to set off a Line at Right Angles thereto, w<sup>ch</sup> we partly affected but Night coming on were obliged to desist.

This Evening W<sup>m</sup> Parsons and the Doct<sup>r</sup> entred into some religious discourse in which I found the Doct<sup>r</sup> very clear in the article of Baptism. This morning the Wind N. Easterly, came round with the Sun to the West<sup>d</sup> of the South, the air somewhat milder than yesterday, and a little dull and heavy, which I take to be the Reason why the Suns Meridian Altitude was so much more to Day than yesterday. The thickness of the air increasing the Sun's Refraction.

*2<sup>d</sup> January 1750/1 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning early W<sup>m</sup> Parsons wrote to Reed by a person who came last Night from Muskamilion to the Doctor pressing said Reed to bring down our small Stores if possible this Evening to our Lodgings.

Immediately after Breakfast we hastened to the Island, in Order if possible to Draw a Line at Right Angles to the Meridian Line, which we staked out yesterday. But the Snow encreasing (which began to fall before our setting out) so very fast, That it was impracticable to go on with Business to Day, therefore returned to our Lodgings. at about 3 P M the Snow abated but the Sky remained cloudy till about 9 in the evening, when the wind sprang up at N. W. and blew extreamly cold. This evening my ankle painful and very Lame.

*January 3<sup>d</sup> 1750/1 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

The weather extream cold, the Wind nearly North and very high, and the Ground frozen so extream hard it was judged impracticable to set any stakes in it, and consequently to proceed on our Business to Day. Therefore stayed about Home, spent our Time in Reading, comparing the Instruments, in Order to find which was to be depended upon for setting off a line at Right Angles to the Meridian already found. w<sup>ch</sup> by repeated Experiments we found to be the Theodolite of W<sup>m</sup> Parsons.

In the Evening attempted to prove the variation of the Needle already found but Alioth was considerably past the Meridian before it became visible.

This was an extream cold Day throughout, and very serene.

Late in the Evening just as we were preparing for Bed, Reed came with out Stores and the Chief Justice Holt sent us not only the plans of the Stars but the Books themselves. Holt paid Reed for bringing the Stores 30/.

*January 4<sup>th</sup> 1750/1 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This Day was spent in Calculations of y<sup>e</sup> R of divers fixt Stars in Cassiopea in order to find some one of them w<sup>ch</sup> might supply the Use of Alioth in adjusting a Meridian, and after some considerable Time spent, found that the Small Star of the 4<sup>th</sup>, magnitude in her Girdle, nearly agreed w<sup>th</sup> the Polar Star in Right Assension. (The Calculation of Both those Stars I may insert hereafter.)

As soon as the Calculations were compleat we made ready, and went to the Island resolute to fix a Meridian if possible the next morning; by the Transit of the aforesaid Star, and accordingly took up our Lodgings in a Small Cabbin on the Beach, the Building of w<sup>ch</sup> was mentioned in the Notes of the 31<sup>st</sup> of the Last Instant, w<sup>ch</sup> just as we were composing ourselves to sleep, some Sleeping & the rest partly so, a spark from the fire (as is supposed) kindled in the Covering of our Cabbin, by this Time become very Dry, & instantly flashed up into a Blaze, each of the Company (namely Jones, Arthur Emory Mathew Rogers and myself) immediately withdrew and bore w<sup>th</sup> us such of our Cloathing and Blankets as we chanced first to lay Hands on. The whole Transaction w<sup>ch</sup> took up not more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Minit in Time was very shocking, and in its Consequences very greivous, which exposed us to the Open Air the remainder of the Night, w<sup>ch</sup> seemed very long—this accident happening about 10 in the Evening.

In this Surprise Jones lost one of his Shoes burnt to a cynder as was one of Mat<sup>w</sup> Rogers's and his Hat. The Company lost 2 pipes  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of Tobacco and our Skins w<sup>ch</sup> we slept on Viz<sup>t</sup> a Bear Skin & 2 Sheep skins.

A Little before 5 we observed the Transit of the Star very accurately and find the Meridian thereby found nearly to agree w<sup>th</sup> the Meridian heretofore Staked out.

This Day Justice Miller, a Maryland Justice, came to the Doctors (as was conjectured from his forward-

ness of entring on some Discourse w<sup>th</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Parsons) to endeavour if possible to learn what was likely to be the Event their Falling into Pennsylvania. By some words w<sup>ch</sup> this Gentleman let fall In Discourse w<sup>th</sup> same p<sup>sent</sup> he seemed very jealous of his Commission on Change of Affairs, and expressed himself much in Favour of his Lordship.

*5<sup>th</sup> January @ 11<sup>ho</sup>  $\frac{1}{4}$  A. M., 7<sup>d</sup>.*

Observed the variation by the New Theodolite Needle N<sup>o</sup> 1. and found the Variation 3<sup>o</sup> 3' exactly. The air moderate wind southerly yet pretty clear.

The meridian Altitude of the Sun the same Day 30<sup>o</sup> 33' by Emory's Quadrant.

At 15 P M the variation by W<sup>m</sup> Parson's Theodolite Needle N<sup>o</sup> 3 2<sup>o</sup> 50'.

This afternoon we took our Departure from the Cedar Post near the Mulberry Trees (herein before mentioned), and at Right Angles to the Meridian of the Place, proceeded by the help of Stakes to continue the Line about [torn] this evening, left a House Built on said Island belonging to one Fosset about 40 yards to the Southward.

The Wind blew so exceeding cold (altho from the South) as was intolerable to any but psons not devoted to bear the greatest Inclemency of Seasons.

*Jany 6<sup>th</sup> 1750/1. First Day.*

This Morning Doct<sup>r</sup> Pike read the Lessons appointed for the Day.

After Service spent some Time in comparing the Observations made at New Castle by W<sup>m</sup> Parsons's Theodolite for finding the variation & by Needle N<sup>o</sup> 3 found the Mean of the Variations . . . . . 4<sup>o</sup> 15'  
And those made at Fenwick's Island by the same Needle the Mean of w<sup>ch</sup> was . . . . . 2<sup>o</sup> 43'

Hence the Diff<sup>ce</sup> of Variation by that Instrum<sup>t</sup>  
 is ..... 1° 32'  
 The Mean Var: by the New Theo: Needle N° 1.  
 @ New Castle ..... 4° 34'  
 The Mean Var. by same Needle & Instrum<sup>t</sup>  
 @ Fenwick's Island ..... 3° 3'  
 Hence the Diff<sup>ce</sup> of Variation by the New  
 Theodolite ..... 1° 31'  
 nearly agreeing w<sup>th</sup> the Difference found by the other  
 Instrum<sup>ts</sup> From w<sup>ch</sup> I suppose the Diff<sup>ce</sup> in the Di-  
 rection of the Needle between New Castle & Fenwick's  
 Island very exactly found.

The Boundaries mentioned in the Grant made by  
 King Charles the First Dated the 20<sup>th</sup> of June in the 8<sup>th</sup>  
 Year of his Reign to Cecilius then Baron of Baltimore  
 (the Great-Grand father of the psent Lord Baltimore)  
 are as follows:

All that part of a Peninsula lying in the parts of  
 America between the Ocean on the East and the Bay  
 of Chesopeak on the West and divided from the other  
 part thereof by a Right Line drawn from the promon-  
 tory or Cape of Land called Watkins Point (situate  
 in the aforesaid Bay near the River Wigheo) on the  
 West, unto the main ocean on the East and between  
 that Bound on the South, unto that part of Delaware  
 Bay on the North w<sup>ch</sup> lieth under the 40<sup>th</sup> Degree of  
 northerly Lat. from the Equinoctial where New Eng-  
 land ends.

And All that Tract of Land between the Boun<sup>v</sup> afore-  
 said; that is to say, passing from the aforesaid Bay  
 called Delaware Bay in a Right Line by the Degree  
 aforesaid unto the true Meridian of the first Fountain  
 of the River Pattowmeek and from thence trending to-  
 ward the South, unto the farther Bank of the aforesaid  
 River, and following the West and South side thereof  
 unto a certain Place called Cinquack situate near the  
 Mouth of the said River, where it falls into the Bay of

Chesapeake and from thence by a strait Line unto the afores<sup>d</sup> Promontory and Place called Watkins Point.

Last Night towards Day it began to Rain the Wind about S. by W., and continued turning towards the N. East until the afternoon when the Storm blew hard from the N. East and rained heavily.

This Day Jones Dined with us and in the Evening concluded to stay at the Doctors and Lodge with me.

*January 7<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This morning was misty, the weather moderate as to heat or cold. Spent the Morning in making some alteration in Our Staves which we had found not altogether so commodious as was expected. When altre'd we went to the Island & resuming the Course, continued the same over the Ditch, past one Esoms whose House we left about 8 p<sup>o</sup> to the Northward of the Line, where Night coming on we left it; having first driven 2 posts into the Ground in the Direction of our Line.

Just as we went out it began to snow and the Wind blew exceeding hard from the N. N. W. & N. W. and continued snowing—during the Time we were out, and until after Bed-time.

*January 8<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 3<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This morning the Weather was cleared up. the Wind very high, cold and blustering from the North West. W<sup>m</sup> Parsons as a person equal to the Task imposed was full of Spirits and urged as much as he decently could our proceeding to Business to Day. John Emory, the principal Maryland Surveyor, on the other Hand was heartless, pleaded the Danger of his Health, the Inclemency of the Weather, the Great Quantity of Waters overflowing the Marshes, and the impracticability of setting up our Staves so as to make them stand in so high a wind. Either Emory's Reasons or

his age and Infirmary prevailed and we tarried at home all Day.

For my own part I employed myself in Transcribing a Table of Natural Lines from W<sup>m</sup> Parsons's Geli-brand.

*January 9<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning the air a little calmer but extream cold. About  $\frac{1}{2}$  after 9 we proceeded to Business (and as it is a bad Wind w<sup>ch</sup> blows no Body any Good) the hard Weather had frozen the Marshes and the Head of Cinapuxon Bay over so hard that it bore us to walk over on the Ice & we continued our Course ab<sup>t</sup> a Mile & an half.

This was the first Day in w<sup>ch</sup> we were able to walk on the Ice since we came down & indeed the first in w<sup>ch</sup> we went on any ways successfully with our Business. With our Success we were much delighted & in great Hopes of getting thro the Swamp Quod Taxit Deus.

Past by the House of one Geo. Hudson. Leaving the same about 55 y<sup>ds</sup> to the N. ward.

The Waters on the Head of Romley Marsh over w<sup>ch</sup> we past to Day were impassable at any other Time than when hard frozen, this Then was of the Greatest Necessity. & of the Least Consequence to the Business.

*January 10<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

At about 9<sup>h</sup> 30' A.m. began upon the Course where we left the same last Night, and Continued the same ab<sup>t</sup> 1 Mile and a Quarter to Day, at about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from our place of Beg<sup>s</sup> this Morning we entred into a thick swamp, extreamly full of Brush and these hung w<sup>th</sup> green Briers.

At about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a Mile or one hundred part on the Way, past by the House of W<sup>m</sup> Hudson about 60 per<sup>s</sup> on the south side of the Line, & by the House of Absalom

Hudson on the North side of the Line at about the same Distance therefrom.

This Day throughout was moderate and pretty clear, and in the afternoon the Ice began to be Rotten in the Swamps.

*January 11<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Began about Nine where we left off Last Night and continued the Line about one Mile and an half thro. two very thick Swamps frozen over otherwise impassable, deep, wet and full of Water; left off at Deep Creek otherwise Miller's Creek (being a Branch of Cinapuxon Sound).

This Day hired 11 Hands who were just Sufficient to clear the Way as far as the Surveyors were able to run the Line.

A very moderate Day and pretty clear throughout.

Past by the House of David Hudson a little before we left off leaving the same about 6 Per<sup>s</sup> to the Southward of the Line, and his New House about three Times as far to the Northward.

*January 12<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 7<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This Morning the Heavens overcast awhile Froast and like for Rain. went to work about 9 extended our West Course about 1½ Miles to Day—crost the Road from Romly Marsh to snow Hill, past by Miller's Mill leaving the same about 60 Per<sup>s</sup> to the Northward. and the House of the Wid<sup>w</sup> Patrick, leaving the same ab<sup>t</sup> as far on the same side—crost an Arm of the Mill Creek w<sup>ch</sup> with the rising and falling of the Water was open & gave us some trouble in wading thro' it. a little after we were over, past by the House of one Walker a Mollatto Fellow. ab<sup>t</sup> 20 per<sup>s</sup> to the South side soon after passing this House we came to a large swamp. The Ice rotten, the Water Deep, thick with Hollys, Maples, sweet Gums and low Brush hung full of Green Briers w<sup>ch</sup> renders the crossing it not only impracti-

cable but next to impossible at this Season of the Year, unless in Time of extream Frost.

In the months of September and October & some parts of November, these Swamps are usually Dry and passable. Whenever the West Line is continued across the Peninsula this seems the most eligible Time of doing the same.

Fast by the entrance of the Gum Swamp above mentioned we blazed the North side of a Sweet Gum Tree hollow in the Bottom, at the Distance of  $9 \frac{3}{10}$  Inches from the s<sup>d</sup> Tree (measured from the Blazed part). our West Course past. In which Course we set up a large Black Oak Stake the Heart of w<sup>ch</sup> was distant from said Tree the Number of Inches above mentioned, we also placed one other stake in the same Line about 20 yds to the Eastward of the former in Order to retain the Direction of Our Line. It is also to be remembered that about 20 p. to the Westward the last Stream of Water w<sup>ch</sup> we crost that we past a Sweet Gum on the North side distant about 3 Inches therefrom at the Distance of about three Feet above the Surface of the Earth this was the 1<sup>st</sup> Tree any thing near the Line to the westward of the aforesaid Stream and leaned to the Northward.

Just on the East side of the aforesaid Stream was another Black Oak post set up and another on the Hill opposite the Corner of the Widow Patrick's Field, both exactly on the Line.

*January 13<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 1<sup>st</sup> Day.*

Last Night just as we were about to leave work it began to rain and continued raining all Night and this Day, whereby much of the Ice was melted and the Rest made extream rotten, for its remarkable that where ever there is salt Water the Ice is apt to be very spongy and brittle.

Spent this Day in Read<sup>g</sup> the Scriptures, Spectator &c<sup>a</sup>.

*January 14<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This Morning John Emory & Thomas Jones, the Maryland Surveyors, declared their Resolutions to proceed no farther on the Line this Season.

The Surveyors on the Part of Pennsylvania considering the Shortness of the Days, the changeableness of the Weather, the Impracticability of passing the Swamps but on the Ice, and the uncertainty of the place of Begining being right, thought it advisable not to insist much on continuing the Line any farther this Winter. W<sup>m</sup> Parsons therefore indorsed the Minit for our Meet<sup>g</sup> w<sup>th</sup> a Report to the Gentlemen Commissioners of what was done at this meet<sup>g</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> Report was subscribed by the Surveyors on both sides.

This morning Geo. Glasgow who now keeps a store near Pokomoke Swamp paid me a visit; ab<sup>t</sup> 12 Thomas Jones took his leave and set homewards in the Rain w<sup>ch</sup> was very heavy most part of this Day and especially in the afternoon.

Employed most of this Day in adjust<sup>g</sup> our Account<sup>ts</sup> w<sup>th</sup> the Labourers.

*January 15<sup>th</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>.*

Rained most part of the Day pretty constantly and the Storm blew hard from the North & N. N. W. This Day put up our Things in Order for the Journey, and purposed to set homeswards, but were informed that several Streams of Water were so high as made them impassable on Horseback.

Went out about 11 °Clock in the Rain and took an Hall or two with Dr Pikes, Net in Asawamon Creek, but took Nothing but one Pike & a Single Taulapin.

Spent the Leisure Time I had this Day in Transcribing the Table of Natural Lines from Gallibrands Institution Trigonometrical.

Received of Will <sup>m</sup> Parsons . . . . .	20/
Yesterday lent him . . . . .	0/4 <sup>d</sup>
and 7 <sup>th</sup> Day last . . . . .	0/4 <sup>d</sup>

*16<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning the Clouds began to break and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  after Nine we took our Leave of Our most hospitable Host D<sup>r</sup> Pike; at about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  crossed the Head of the Sound which was deep & in which my Beast made a false step and had almost thrown me into the Water, but he pretty readily recovering his Feet got out safe. crost another place of deep water walking over some loggs laid length Ways on the Way 2 or 3 by the side of one ano<sup>r</sup> upon which our Creatures sometimes walked and between whiles blundred first on one side and then on the other—to conclude we all came safely over by or thro' this [blot] of a Bridge, and proceeded on our Journey to Black Foot Creek thro' w<sup>ch</sup> most of our Horses swam & we walked over the Creek on a Couple of Loggs laid side by side across it—reacht Black foot @ half ho after 1, where we took up our Lodging disparing to reach ano<sup>r</sup> Stage this evening.

The Ground from Romley Marsh to Black foot Town, distant from each oyr about 15 Miles as far as we could see was near 1 $\frac{2}{3}$  covered w<sup>th</sup> Water—the far Greater part being Gum Swamps mixed with Holley. The Roads so extream bad that in plain Ground where no Danger could be suspected the Creatures would frequently sink to their knees and sometimes near to their Bellys in the Mire. The Land about Blackfoot sandy Pine-land yet the soil in many places seems tolerable Good.

This Day the air very mild and cloudy throughout.

*17<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Last night Lodged at Jo<sup>s</sup> Carters at Blackfoot Town set out a little after 8 for Lewes Town where we arived at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  ho<sup>r</sup> after 1 in the afternoon:

The Land from Blackfoot to Indian River a kind of Pine Land some of w<sup>ch</sup> seemed tolerably Good—from Indian River for about 10 Miles very Barren and

broken and in some places perfect plains and ponds of Water thro' w<sup>ch</sup> we after times rode up to the Bellys of Our Horses, and some places we were obliged to dismount and lead our Horses out into the Woods where they waded up to their Bellys in the fast Ground.

The land for about 7 or eight miles to the Southwestward of Lewis is tolerably good and exceedingly loaden with young and thriving Timber, chiefly of the Oak and Poplar kinds.

As we came into Lewis Town we saw several Beds of snow lying in the Road, Fields adjoining, drifted in the late Storm. I mention this as the first Snow we saw upon our Return for there was no Snow farther to the Southward remaing that we could see. paid Alexander Reed for the Trouble Esq<sup>r</sup> Shankland & self gave him when we went down to the Cape 2/6—a fine Day.

*18<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Lodged last night at one Nunus's, a Jew, where we were Well entertained. Spent the Evening most agreeably in Company with chief Justice Holt and Jacob Collock.

*January 18<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Day 1750/1.*

Set out from Lewis about 10, reached prime Hook about 1 where we dined at one Fowlers—about 16 Miles out of Lewis came to one James Cragues at the Head of the Motherkill about 7. where we took up our Lodging—nearly thirty five Miles out of Lewis.

The Land most part of the Way lookt pretty likely and just as we came out of the Neck from Lewis, My Horse in the midst of the Road had like to have mired sinking up to his Belly in the sand and Water. A very fine Day.

*19<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning came to Dover about 10 Breakfasted and dined at one Jn<sup>o</sup> Clairs @ the Golden Fleece in

Company with Justice Davis, Tim<sup>o</sup> Hanson one Smith and ano<sup>r</sup> Gentleman,—left Dover about 3. and came to one Marshals at Salsbury alias Duck Creek about 7, an exceed<sup>s</sup> fine Day throughout.

*January the 20<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, First Day.*

Set out from David Marshals where we lodged last night early in the morning reacht Blackbird Creek about 10, and a little after we past it we mis't our Way and rode Five Miles about before we came to Saint George's which we reacht at almost 2 in the afternoon, having reid about 27 Miles since we left Duck Creek. dined at Saint George's at one Goodwins, and at about 4 set out for New Castle where we came about  $\frac{1}{2}$  Hour after 7 and took up our Lodging at one Boggs's, where we resided when at this place before. From S<sup>t</sup> Georges to New Castle is 12 Miles.

This Day the Weather was better than usual for the season and the Sky serene from Morning to Bedtime. The Roads almost all the Way very mirey and the Land from about 6 Miles Northward of Duck Creek to within one Mile South of New Castle. one Continued Tract of incomparable fine Land. If people Thrive not here it must be owing to their own Misconduct.

*January 21, 1750/1 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This Day our Horses being weary and having lost several of their Shoes, we tarried in New Castle to get them shod, our selves shaved and the rest of the Time we employed in making a Draught of Fenwick's Island, Assawamink Creek and Sound and Sinnapuxon Sound as also of the Meridian line we have staked out, and the West Course w<sup>ch</sup> we continued from said Island together with the Creeks Houses &c<sup>a</sup> which we past.

Began to rain about  $\frac{1}{2}$  ho. after Four and continued raining very hard till about Nine next Morning.

*January 22<sup>d</sup> 1750/1, 3<sup>d</sup>.*

This Morning about 11 set out from New Castle crost Christeen Ferry at about  $\frac{1}{2}$  ho after 1., the Water very rough and the Boat out of one swell shipped near a Barrel of Water. reacht Chester about 5, where we took lodging at one Mathers's who keeps very good Intertainment; the Roads from New Castle to this place extream deep & miry. Wet my self in riding a small Run ab<sup>t</sup> 2 miles on this side Brandiwine w<sup>ch</sup> Run was deep and the Water came up above the Midsides of the Horses.

*23<sup>d</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Set out from Chester about 9 came to Philad<sup>a</sup> about 12 in w<sup>ch</sup> Distance we saw many tops of Houses blown off by the Wind yesterday. This Day was cold and clear throughout when I had dined went up to my very good Friend Nich<sup>s</sup> Scull and spent most part of the afternoon w<sup>th</sup> him and W<sup>m</sup> Parsons and the evening with Tho<sup>s</sup> Hill and some Mariners at his House. Lodged at W<sup>m</sup> Greys.

*Jan<sup>y</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning went early to Anthoney Hams to see if my Instrument was sent down to Philad<sup>a</sup> accord<sup>s</sup> to my Direction and found it was not. did some other Business at Christopher Marshalls &c<sup>o</sup>, got my Breakfast at my Lodging & went up to the Surveyor Generals, spent some time with him & Borrowed of him a piece lately arived from England, Wrote by T. Mitchel, Fellow of Queen College, Cambridge, being a Treatise of Artificial Magnets

Expences at Philad <sup>ia</sup>	.....	5/6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto at Bladwins	.....	1/1 $\frac{1}{2}$

reacht home about 7 in the Evening the Way extream rough & weather Cold/called at Jos. Liveseys to get the Saddle Bags mended and left Philad<sup>a</sup> about 11. a

young Dutch man came home & lodged with me. when I came home I found my Family well and that part of my House was blown off in the late Storm, but was repaired.

*January 25<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This Morning heard the News of my Cousin Joseph Watson's having cut himself, paid him a Visit, dined with him, went from thence to my Uncles the D<sup>rs</sup>, Spent the Evening, and supt w<sup>th</sup> him; came home late in the Evening. this Day was cold and clear from morning to night.

*26<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning set out in Order to go to E. Scarbrough's on some Busieness with him, called at my Kindsman W<sup>m</sup> Pearsons who told me Scarbrough was gone to Philad<sup>ia</sup>, spent most part of this Day with W<sup>m</sup> Pearson, came home In the Evening—this was also a clear day and cool.

*27<sup>th</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Day.*

This Morning was cloudly and like for snow. began to snow about Noon and continued snowing till about 4, when it turned to rain, and the Rain continued very hard most part of the Night.

This Day Jonathan Ingham paid me a Visit, and so did John Holms. Spent the Evening with them, and the forepart of the Day in Reading, and in Writing out some observations on the Nature of Magnetism.

*January 28<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

Spent this Day in Conversation w<sup>th</sup> my Friend Jonathan Ingham, read<sup>g</sup>, & in Transcribing some part of the ab<sup>o</sup> mentioned Author. In the Evening Jno Fisher returned from Wrightstown where he went yesterday to see his Sister—fair but cloudy for the most part but moderate in Respect of heat or cold.

*January 29<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup> Day.*

this morning set from home with Jonathan Ingham, went with him to W<sup>m</sup> Pearsons to take the Demensions of some Dial Boards and thence to Eu. Scarbroughs to get some plates made for them. Jno. Beaumont came to me at Eu. Scarbroughs, and requested my assistance once in a week or two to measure a piece of L<sup>d</sup> situate in the Jerseys and by him lately bought of the Executors of Benjamin Canby Dec<sup>d</sup>—went w<sup>th</sup> him to Jonathan Ingham's lane's end where we parted. I to Inghams and he went home: fair to Day.

*Jan<sup>y</sup> 30<sup>th</sup>. 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Lodged last night with my Friend Jon<sup>t</sup> Ingham at his own House, and came this morning again to Scarbroughs to see about my plates but they not being done was obliged to come home and leave them till another Oppo<sup>y</sup>. This Day it began to snow about Noon but snowed not very much.

*January 31<sup>st</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

this Day spent mostly in assisting John Fisher to clean some Rye. W<sup>m</sup> Bradfield came here and paid me in full of all acco<sup>ts</sup> against him and I paid 20/ to John Fisher after I had done cleaning the Rye—wrote a Letter to Ant<sup>o</sup> Ham touch<sup>s</sup> my old and new Instrum<sup>s</sup>: and afterwards carried the same w<sup>th</sup> my Compass to W<sup>m</sup> Pearson's to get him to carry them to s<sup>d</sup> Ham; at W<sup>m</sup> Pearsons found W<sup>m</sup> Heaton wrote by him to W<sup>m</sup> Satherthwait: came home late in the Night—this morn<sup>s</sup> it Drizzled a little but cleared up af<sup>t</sup> Noon and was blustering in the afternoon but not very cold.

*February 1<sup>st</sup> 1750/1, 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning not very well, spent most of the Day in calculating the Hour Distance for the Dial to be fixed on the West End of Buckingham Meet<sup>s</sup> House,

and the Evening in Calculating the Latitude of the Cape Henlopen from the Observations made of the ☉ Meridian Latitude made at the Cape Decem<sup>r</sup> 31<sup>st</sup>, 38° 34'. North. the Alt<sup>de</sup> observed being 29° 38', and the sun's Declination 21° 48' by the observation made January the first 1751, 38° 31' North, the altitude observed being 29° 51'. and the ☉ Declination the same Day being 21° 38'. By the observation made January 5<sup>th</sup> alt<sup>d</sup> 30° 33' at which Time the Declination was 20° 56' and consequently the Lat. the same as made by the last Observation.

*Note:* I calculated the ☉ place for every of the Days aforesaid at Noon (mean Time) from the Flamsteadian Tables. and found the same to be as follows.

Decem <sup>r</sup> 31 <sup>st</sup> 1750	vs	21°	14'	43"
Jan <sup>y</sup> 1. 1751	vs	22.	15.	51
5. ....	vs	26.	20.	15

and thence the Sun's Declination will be found to be as above allowing the greatest obliquity of the Ecliptic to be (as Flamstead makes it) 23° 29'.

This Day a little Cloudy but tolerable good weather for the Season.

#### *February 2<sup>d</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Went to see my Sister at John Fells, called at Isaac Fells as I went and got him to finish his part of the Stiles for the Meet<sup>s</sup> House Dials, came back by John Bradfields where I spent most part of the Evening; brought home the Stiles with me, where I came about ½ ho after nine in the Evening, the forepart of this Day was cloudy, and like for Rain but cleared up about Noon and was pleasant for the Season, at John Fells I heard the very disagreeable News of the Death of James Morris, Trustee of the loan office, and of Jacob Leech a valuable Man for carrying on Busieness in his Way of Millering.

*Feb<sup>y</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> Day.*

went to meet<sup>s</sup> at Buckingham, Samuel Eastburn spoke a few words by way of Information to such as were unacquainted with silent meet<sup>gs</sup>, advising all to retire into themselves and wait to know the Lord's Teaching, who according to the Testimony given of him by the Woman at Jacob's Well would teach them as never Man taught and show them all that ever they Did. he it was to whom they would do well to give head: for 'tho a man was acquainted with every State and Condition in a Meet<sup>s</sup> Time would fail him to speak to them all; but the Lord could speak most pertinently to each of them.

Thomas Gill likewise spoke with great Fervency of Spirit earnestly pressing all to a diligent and faithful Improvement of the present opportunity. Jane Bradfield prayed.

After meeting went to W<sup>m</sup> Pearson's who sent me Word to come and see him he not being very well in Health. in my Journey homeward met John Vanduren and Tho<sup>s</sup> Abbot Vanduren was come up to see to buy my stone Colt to morrow. call'd at Sam<sup>l</sup> Blakers, came home about 10 °Clock—a fine Day for the Season.

*Feb<sup>y</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This Morning went early to Uncle Watson's to see if his son Thomas was going to Philad<sup>la</sup> to Day, who was not, came home got ready to go to meet<sup>s</sup> and went—this was a Month meet<sup>s</sup>, Sam<sup>l</sup> Eastburn spoke again advising all to the exercise of brotherly love and Charity. Benjamin Fell also spoke advising all to attend to the teaching of that Spirit in meet<sup>gs</sup> of Busieness by w<sup>ch</sup> such meet<sup>gs</sup> were at first established. Jane Bradfield prayed again to Day I think.

To this Meet<sup>s</sup> were brought Testimoneys ready drawn for the approbation of the Meet<sup>s</sup> against Rob<sup>t</sup> Nary and Dan<sup>l</sup> Jones, the form<sup>r</sup> of whom by much Im-

portunity was prevailed upon to request another month to see if he could do what he repeatedly declared he never should. a Testimony was also Ordered to be drawn against Tho<sup>s</sup> Rathmill and to be brought to the next meet<sup>s</sup> for approbation. came home directly from Meet<sup>s</sup>, spent the Evening in Transcribing from the Book of Magnetism. cloudy and cold w<sup>th</sup> out rain or snow.

*February the 5<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup> Day.*

Went to Uncle Watsons early in the morning and sent a Letter by Thomas Watson to Antho Ham for my Compass and relating to a new Instrument, employed in some small Calculations of the R A of the Polar Star. &c. according to the Rev<sup>nd</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Whittys Method w<sup>ch</sup> he says was also M<sup>r</sup> Flamsteads—a fine Day but cool.

*Feb<sup>y</sup> the 6<sup>th</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Last Night my Friend Paul Preston paid me a Visit and lodged with me. in the Forenoon employed in some further Calculations of the same Nature with those mentioned Yesterday in the Evening or Rather afternoon, went up to Edward Rices and in Company w<sup>th</sup> Mary Wilson and from thence to Paul Prestons School. This Day for the most part Cloudy and in the Evening 2 or three Scudds of Snow. Adrian Davis was here in the Morning whom I assisted to load some Hay which he came for.

*February the 7<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning spent in Read<sup>s</sup> and some Calculations—Spent the afternoon with Robert Henderson; and in the Evening went to Doc<sup>tr</sup> Watsons to see if he had brought my Compass home w<sup>th</sup> him, but found he had not, Ham having disappointed him about Getting it Done—came home late in the Night; this Day John Brown came here to get me to draw a Release from his Sisters to him for their Estate in the D late their

Fathers, and a Discharge from their executorship—a fine Day but cool.

*February 8<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Wrote the Discharge afores<sup>d</sup>—a fine cool Day.

*February 9<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 7<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Wrote the Release above mentioned.

*10<sup>th</sup>, First Day.*

Stayed at home employed in Read<sup>s</sup> settling some Acco<sup>ts</sup> to be laid before the Commis<sup>rs</sup> to morrow at Newtown.

*February 10<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 1<sup>st</sup> Day.*

After Dinner carri'd Brown's Writings to him at Uncle Watson's. Charge w<sup>ch</sup> I have against him in the whole am<sup>ts</sup> to 25/.

John Chapman came to meet Uncles and presuaded to ride part of the Way with him towards his Fathers which I did, and it grew very Dark and rained mixt with Hail, and he prevailed upon me to go with him to his Brother Abrahams, where we lodged together. This Night it rained very fast.

*February 11<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

this Day the Rain continued and I tarried at Abr<sup>a</sup> Chapmans until almost Night, and as I came home it rained a very heavy Shower and cleared up—called at Jos. Watson's and bled his Wife.

*Feb<sup>y</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 3<sup>d</sup> Day.*

Went down to Newtown pretty early and laid my Acco<sup>ts</sup> as Trea<sup>s</sup> before the Commis<sup>rs</sup> and exhibited a Complaint ag<sup>st</sup> the assessors of The Forks and Northampton.

This Day John Chapman resigned the Office of Clerk to the Commissioners who were pleased to Name me in his Stead, but considering the small Benefit attending it declined the same, and John Hart was chosen in my stead. Appointed on a Committee w<sup>th</sup> John Chapman to revise the Com<sup>s</sup> Minits and to engross the same in a Book to be bought by us for that Purpose.

came homewards this Evening as far as Abr<sup>a</sup> Chapmans where I lodged w<sup>th</sup> my Friend John Chapman—this Day clear and not very cold.

*13<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1750/1 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*

came home w<sup>th</sup> John Chapman as far as Geo. Hughes where we parted—I came home and went to Mill w<sup>th</sup> some Rye to be chopped for the Creatures.

When I came Home Sam<sup>l</sup> Blaker soon followed me, and we appointed to meet to Morrow Morning at his House.

Daniel Ryan came for his leases, Charge 7/6—this Day tolerable somew<sup>t</sup> cloudy in the Morning and in the afternoon very fine, Weather Moderate & clear.

*14<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Went to E. Scarbrough's with Uncle Blaker, got my Stiles and other things finished for my Dial Plains, came home late in the Evening,—this Day I saw my Kindsman Enoch Pearson at his Fathers lately returned from Virginia. In the forepart of the Day the Weather was pretty clear and cool, but towards Night the Wind turned to the South East and it became Cloudy and like for Snow.

*February 15<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning it snowed fast and towards Noon turned to Rain and continued rain<sup>s</sup> all Night very hard. In the Morn<sup>s</sup> Jos<sup>a</sup> Fenton came to get some Releases

drawn and soon after he went away a young Irish Gentleman came and wanted lodging and stayed all Night, as did [my] Kinsmen W<sup>m</sup> and Enoch Pearson who stayed all Night.

*16<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup>.*

early in the Morning John Holms came and requested W<sup>m</sup> Pearson to go home and fetch his Wife, for that the said Holms's Wife was in Labour, brought his wife and came again to my House and stayed a while and then went away w<sup>th</sup> his Brother Enoch. Yesterday I sent an address to the Commis<sup>rs</sup> and Assessors on Behalf of the Moravian Bretheren By Anthony Albright who returned to Day about Noon, and told me the Commissioners and Assessors were gone home without taxing the people, and that therefore he was delayed in his Business. Spent this afternoon chiefly in Discourse with said Albright, who related several odd pranks of Justice Owen as well as some of his Drunken Frolicks.

In the Morning it rained a little but soon ceased, the Wind rising and about 11 in the Forenoon it was quite cleared up and continued a little blustering but not very cold till Night.

Wrote to James Craig by Anto Albright to advise him to pay the Tax due from him to the said County, the said Ant<sup>o</sup> promising to convey it to him in a few Days.

*February 17<sup>th</sup> 1751, 1<sup>st</sup> Day.*

This Morning Anthony Albright set out to go home—this Day being somewhat Disordered w<sup>th</sup> the Rheumatism in my Right Hip Joint as I had been for some Days past, stayed at Home spent most of my Time in Castalios Latin Testament and calculated the place of Jupiter and Venus for March 31<sup>st</sup> a 8½ P. M. 1751, and found the Place of Jupiter 11° 51' 4" in 8 and that of Venus 12° 53' 41" in the same Sign—

George Saterthwait came home with my People from meeting—a fine Day.

*Feb<sup>y</sup> 18<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This morning was cloudy, and it began to Snow pretty smartly ab<sup>t</sup> Nine and continued snowing till ab<sup>'</sup> Noon when it turned to Rain and rained hard till near Sun-set. Josiah Fenton here for whom I drew up his Acco<sup>ts</sup> of his Administ. and wrote some Receipts for him; Philip Wigar was also here to get me to survey some L<sup>d</sup> for him over Tohiccon;—ab<sup>t</sup> Sun set went to W<sup>m</sup> Pearsons where I tarried all Night, Geo. Saterthwait set homeward in the Snow—this Day as ab<sup>o</sup> Described.

*Feb<sup>y</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Day 1750/1.*

This Morning Enoch Pearson set forwards on his Journey towards Virginia and took w<sup>th</sup> him a young Stalion he bo<sup>t</sup> of Mat<sup>w</sup> Beans; his Brother William went in Company with him to Philad<sup>la</sup> by whom I sent Mitchell Lib of Magnetism to Nich<sup>o</sup> Scull, and a letter to Dav<sup>d</sup> Hall desiring him to send me the Books he had bought, if it any for me—came home ab<sup>t</sup> 10, calculated the Declinations of Jupiter and Venus at the Time mentioned February 17<sup>th</sup>, found the Dec. of Jupiter 14° 35' N his amplitude 19° 17' Northward, the Time of his Setting @ 8<sup>h</sup> 9' 23" P. M. and his Central Dist<sup>ce</sup> from the Center of Venus 1° 28' nearly—

The Die<sup>e</sup> of ♀ 15° 41' North her amplitude 20° 46' North, and the Time of her Setting at 8<sup>h</sup> 16' 40" in the Lat. 40° 20' North & proved Law Mergle's and W<sup>m</sup> Kails Surveys. This was a fine Day.

Jupiter sets 7' 17" sooner than Venus.

*Feb. 20<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning rose early and went to Mill—while my Corn was grinding went up to Paul Prestons School, came home ab<sup>t</sup> 12 °Clock and brought with me a Book

of Guageing from the Miller for w<sup>ch</sup> I am to give him Watts's Preservative against the Sins and Follies of Childhood and Youth; after I came home made a Draught for W<sup>m</sup> Bradfield of his Land. and computed the Quantity of Land contained in Law: Mergles Survey: shaved myself—ab<sup>t</sup> 3 Holmes fetched Mary to his Wife. Yesterday received news of my Friend Jon<sup>t</sup> Ingham's Illness in Philad<sup>ia</sup>—W<sup>m</sup> Saterthwait came here to Night.

This was a very pleasant morning & continued pleasant until ab<sup>t</sup>  $\frac{1}{2}$  ho: after 2 P. M. when grew cloudy and very like for Rain.

*21<sup>st</sup> February 1750/1, 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning went to W<sup>m</sup> Pearsons very early who was returned from Philad<sup>ia</sup> and brought me Buchanan's Psalms and Dr. Barrows Euclid and a Sheet of Parchment, together with a small pruning Hatchet, for all w<sup>ch</sup> (the Books excepted) gave him 15/. more than what they came to by 3/. came home and spent the Rem<sup>r</sup> of the Day in Read<sup>g</sup> Buch<sup>n</sup> Psalms, some Mathematical Discourses &c<sup>a</sup> Paul Preston came this Evening to get his Shoes mended by Fisher who went away ab<sup>t</sup> Noon. This Day Rained almost throughout—Hannah Hutchin's & Mary Return of the Birth of John Holmes's Son in the Night.

*22<sup>d</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Paul Preston Departed early in the morning—cleaned or rather winnowed some wheat. Fothered the Creatures, spent the Day in Read<sup>g</sup> &c.—this Day fine & mostly clear.

*Feb<sup>y</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning W<sup>m</sup> Saterthwait went away & I accompanied him as far as Sam<sup>l</sup> Blakers—wrote some Receipts for Fenton's. Paul Preston came in the Evening to get his Shoes mended by John Fisher.

Spent the Evening in Buchanans Psalms. this Day was cloudy in the morning, and continued so most part of the Day, but in the Evening cleared up and was a fine starlight Night.

*Feb<sup>y</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> Day.*

This morning was Frosty and cool, but the Weather grew Hasey towards night. Paul Preston went away a little after Dinner. W<sup>m</sup> Pearson and John Holms came here and spent the Evening with me or rather the afternoon. Paul Preston & I employed Our selves the Forepart of the Day in Buchanan's Psalms.

*Feb<sup>y</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

McClain came to get me to resurvey his Land, and Alexander Brown to come and Divide the Tract late in possession of James Evans Dec<sup>d</sup> between him & his nephew John Brown. Wrote some Releases & Acquittances for the Fentons—a Cloudy Day and like for Rain, rained a little in the Evening.

*Feb<sup>y</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup> Day.*

This morning wrote a Bond for Samuel Smith and afterward assisted John Fisher in cleaning some wheat. This Day was cloudy and drizzled a Little for the most part till about 5 in the Evening when it began to rain heavily.

*27<sup>th</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Busied about some Leases Between Alex<sup>r</sup> Brown Nathan Preston of the one part and Henry Preston of the other Part. The Weather Blustering and air sometimes a little thick w<sup>th</sup> fly<sup>s</sup> Clouds.

*28<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This Day employed about said Leases, this day Mary @ the Quarterly Meet<sup>s</sup> at Wrightstown. Cloudy in the

Morning and cleared towards Noon and in the Evening flying Gusts of Snow.

*March 1<sup>st</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>.*

About the Leases till about Noon, Jeremiah W<sup>ms</sup> here. Went in the Evening to see my Sister. Lame is John Fells w<sup>th</sup> a sore leg—fine Day.

*March 2<sup>d</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Busied about my Compas; John Beaumont here appointed to meet him next third Day Morn<sup>s</sup> at Luther Calvins in Bethlehem or Kingwood—went With him far as Sam<sup>l</sup> Blakers. this Day Died John Rich of Plumstead, to be buried next 2<sup>d</sup> Day. at Uncle Watsons in the Evening Thomas Gilbert, and his son Thos. Sam<sup>l</sup> Blaker Edward Rice here at my Return—a fine Day.

*March 3<sup>d</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> Day.*

Went to Meet<sup>s</sup> at Buckingham, a woman Friend and John Scarbrough preacht, Scarbrough insisted much and rationally upon the Absolute Necessity of the New Birth. Jane Bradfield attempted to pray—A fine Day for the most part, tho Cool.

*March 4<sup>th</sup>.*

Yesterday when I came from Meet<sup>s</sup> my old Blackbird was fallen down and could not get up, could scarce stand when raised: this Morning was likewise so: this was a most excellent Creature, pleased always with the Sight of me w<sup>ch</sup> she expresed by a very affectionate Neighing and tho her Life seems almost Burthensome to her yet to knock such a faithful Friend in the Head seems the Highest ingratitude, and w<sup>ch</sup> I can neither actually nor authoritavely be guilty of. I am almost directly to set out towards meet<sup>s</sup> of Beaumont, at Kingwood; set out about 1 this afternoon, snowed pretty

fast at the same Time & so continued till I came to my old Friend & acquaintance Moses Marshalls where I stayed all Night: this night my Mare died who had I been at home should have been decently buried, & so deep a sense I have of her many services that were they related w<sup>th</sup> the imbelishments proper to the occasion it would look more like the Character of an Elizabeth or a Carolina than of an Old Mare.

*March 5<sup>th</sup> 1750/1*

this morning spent at Moses Marshals; set out for Luther Calvins about 11. where I arrived about 1. John Beaumont not yet come, saw Abraham Gooding there who told me W<sup>m</sup> Morris wanted me much to survey him a piece of Land. this Day snowed a little in the Morning but blew up cold about Noon, the Wind N. N. W. or thereabouts.

*March 6<sup>th</sup> 1750/1.*

Lodged at Luther Calvins. John Beaumont came about 11, got Dinner and went about his Survey, and spent the afternoon about it. this Day pretty clear throughout.

*March 7<sup>th</sup> 1750/1.*

prosecuted our Survey, and compleated the same a little after Noon; John Beaumont bore my Expences. set out w<sup>th</sup> him homewards, parted at John Wacfords where I stayed all Night, rec'd 7/6 in full for the Rem<sup>r</sup> of the price of a Deed w<sup>ch</sup> I wrote him—this Day pretty Clear.

*March 8<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 6<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This Day came home calling in the Way to seek for mony at Jon<sup>t</sup> Stouts, Rich<sup>d</sup> Holcombs, Jon<sup>t</sup> Ingham Euclid<sup>s</sup> Scarbroughs but received none: last Night Wrote to Isaac Leet, and Mr. Bonham to have my Money ready in 2 Weeks at farthest, when I came home

rec'd a Letter from W<sup>m</sup> Allen, Secretary Peters and Nich<sup>s</sup> Scull relat<sup>s</sup> to the Survey of some L<sup>ds</sup> in Durham Township and a message from Uncle Watson to acquaint me of Israel Pemberton jun<sup>r</sup> Being at his House—this Day was hazy and not unlike for Rain to morrow.

*March 9<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 7<sup>th</sup> Day.*

Spent the Morning about my Compass Needles. Went to Eu: Scarbrough got my Colt shod. thence to Jon<sup>t</sup> Inghams to carry some Yar [n] to be died blew—this Day was cloudy for the most part & about 3 or a little after began to rain and Rained hard all Night.

*March 10<sup>th</sup> 1750/1, 1<sup>st</sup> Day.*

this Day being Rainy spent it at Jn<sup>t</sup> Inghams till about <sup>d</sup> in the afternoon when set out & I came home a little after Sun Set. found my Kindsman Joseph Watson & Heaton at my House. Spent the Evening in W<sup>m</sup> Laws ans<sup>r</sup> to Dr. Traps Discourse upon the Sin Folly and Dang<sup>r</sup> of Being Righteous over much.

*March 11<sup>th</sup> 1751, 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

Employed in assisting John Fisher to clean some Wheat: Old John Fisher & one Stout here all Night—this Day blustering and the heavens overcast with flying Clouds.

*March 12<sup>th</sup> 1751, 3<sup>d</sup> Day.*

Went to New brittan, Surveyed a piece of Land for Sol: M<sup>c</sup>Clain Beg: Heap Stones Cor<sup>r</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup> Doyle L<sup>d</sup> thence by the same S. E. 17 to H. Stones th<sup>ce</sup> by W<sup>m</sup> Dungsans L<sup>d</sup> 124. 34. to D<sup>o</sup> th<sup>ce</sup> by L<sup>d</sup> of Elvan Stevens N W 175 to D<sup>o</sup> th<sup>ce</sup> 124, 3 by L<sup>d</sup> of Isaac Evans to the Beg<sup>s</sup> Cont<sup>a</sup> 136 a. also a piece of the South Cor<sup>r</sup> of the same Cont<sup>a</sup> 50./104.44 p W<sup>m</sup> Dungan & 76.6 p Evan Stevans Cor<sup>rs</sup> Stones 10/5 apiece. I came home ab<sup>t</sup> 30' after 7 this Day was moderate but Cloudy Edw<sup>d</sup> Rice

met me at W<sup>m</sup> Doils and went with me to see to buy some of the Land, and as we Returned he gave me a short Hystory of a Drubing he gave a presbyterian Minister in Strawberry Alley who cheated him at Cards.

*1751, March 13<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This Day spent in proving Beamonts Survey. John Okely and two more of the Brethern brought me a Pair of Boots w<sup>ch</sup> by a misfortune happened to be too long in the Feet; John Seabring and John Baserof for their Releases;—this Day was pretty clear from the most part 15/

*March 14<sup>th</sup> 1751, 5<sup>th</sup> Day.*

This morning made Draughts of my survey made on the 12<sup>th</sup> Instant. and searcht up the papers relating to the public Ground at Newtown and made a Draught thereof in Order to present to the Trustees to morrow. Nat<sup>l</sup> Davis came and paid his Rem<sup>r</sup> of Northampton Tax. Paul Preston to get his Shoe mended. Isaac Fell for a Bond to save harmless The Townsp—a Dull Drizly Day.

*March 15<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> Day, 1751.*

this Day rained so hard till near Noon concluded not to go to Newtown to Day. carried the papers affores<sup>d</sup> to Joseph Watsons where I left them & thence to W<sup>m</sup> Pearson for parchm<sup>t</sup>, who was at Court. Came home by Uncle Watsons to see if any of them went to the Spring Meeting to morrow. after I came home spent the Evening in Buchannans Psalms.—Weather cleared up mild in the Evening.

*March 16<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup> Day, 1751.*

Went early to Uncle Watsons, returned and went to John Browns in order to divide his land between him and his Uncle Alexander Brown, but found him not at home but gone to Court; returned by the Way of Ben-

jamin Fells, and Edward Rices, got home about Noon and went about writing a Bond to save harmless the Townsp. of Buckingham &c from Hannah Lowther &c: 2/6 Three of the Moravian Brethern came here; spent the evening in Company with them, as I rode along the Way to John Browns this Forenoon, I attempted to make a few Lines in English run after the Manner of Buchannans 105 Psalm:

Life is short, its purpose Weighty  
 Well to be considered on:  
 Have we spent our Days in Pleasure?  
 Joyed in ought below the Sun?  
 Or the Yoke of the Redeemer,  
 Well supported in our Youth?  
 Ey'd his sight of Life within us,  
 Leading in the Paths of Truth,  
 Then our Minds shall feast on Dainties  
 Treasures of the World to come  
 Laus, Honor, Decusque Regi,  
 Sempiterno Cœlitum!

This Day was tolerable Weather throughout.

*March 17<sup>th</sup> 1751, 1<sup>st</sup> Day.*

to Day went to Meeting at Buckingham, my mind unsettled and Wandering, tho' received some Benefit from John Scarbroughs Discourse on these Words. Ye search the Scriptures for in them ye think to have eternal Life but ye will not come unto me that ye may have Life: Ann Scoldfield preached and prayed. after Meet<sup>s</sup> went to W. Pearsons who went with me to W<sup>m</sup> Lees whose Son Thomas went with me Jon<sup>t</sup> Coopers. returned to W<sup>m</sup> Lees where I lodged all night—a fine Day.

*March 18<sup>th</sup> 1751, 2<sup>d</sup> Day.*

came home about 8 A. M. Sam<sup>l</sup> Blaker, Dan<sup>l</sup> White here, sent out directly to John Brown's divided the

Land between him and his Uncle Alexander Between N. W. & S. E. 172. & the N. West End 102.45 p the end opposite 100.65 divided the ends equally and ran a line up the Middle, 7/6. To write a Deed from John to Alex<sup>r</sup> Brown for half said Land the Corner Stones Warranty against John Brown and his Heirs and the Heirs of Geo. Brown and James Evans Dec<sup>d</sup> and persons claiming under them. Cond<sup>r</sup> Money Ninety Five Pounds.

called at Adrian Daws as I came home, when at home found Jos. Heaton, Isaac Minor & my sister there—this Day was pretty good Weather for the most part tho Blustering.

## DAVID GARRICK AND "OLD PENN."

An Historic Programme Showing the Actor's Interest in the  
Infant University.

By EDWARD ROBINS.

An interesting fact about David Garrick, the great English actor, showing that he took a kindly interest in the far-away University of Pennsylvania (then known as the "College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia") is evidenced in a programme or play-bill which Captain Arthur Grant, of Scotland, has just presented to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This bill, which is in a particularly fine condition for so old a relic, is for a benefit given at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, on Wednesday, April 27, 1763, for the "Colleges of Philadelphia and New York"—in other words for the University of Pennsylvania and King's College, now Columbia University.

It may be recalled that Dr. William Smith, first Provost of "Pennsylvania," went to England in the early spring of 1762, that he might collect money for his institution, of which it was sadly in need. The trustees and faculty were anxious to increase the efficiency and scope of the "College and Academy," but it was evident that Philadelphia could not alone supply the funds for that purpose. So Provost Smith braved the hardships of an ocean voyage—and they were real hardships in those days—and landed in England armed with an address from the trustees "To all charitable Persons and Patrons of Useful Knowledge." (Quoted in full in Horace Wemyss Smith's "Life and Correspondence of the Rev. William Smith, D.D.") He was also furnished with an appeal to the Penn family to aid the enterprise in England, and was soon calling on

Thomas Penn, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other persons of prominence.

But just as the prospects of a goodly collection for the College seemed bright, Dr. Smith received a severe shock, for he writes home under date of July 10, 1762: "Just now I am so disconcerted that I know not what to do. I had proposed setting out in a day or two with Mr. Powel to proceed leisurely through the several trading towns and places to the northward as far as Edinburgh; but Dr. Jay, from New York, which he left June 1st; has just called on me and told me that, some business of his own calling him to England, the people of the College at New York had applied to and empowered him to solicit money for them."

Dr. Jay, afterwards Sir James Jay, was a brother of the Honorable John Jay, and was now acting as an agent for King's College. For the good Provost this surely was "disconcerting;" indeed, for a time he was most indignant at what he considered "an unfair interference with his plans." But finally his anger cooled, and it was wisely arranged that he and Dr. Jay should work together in harmony, and divide, as it were, the territory between them. The King, who expressed his approval of the scheme, granted a "Royal Brief" or letters patent clothing Dr. Smith and Dr. Jay with official authority for thus soliciting funds.

Just what the first Provost accomplished need not be retailed here, but it should be told, apropos to the play-bill just come to light, that he was not ignorant of the advantages of a theatrical performance as a means of swelling the poorly-filled coffers of the Philadelphia College and Academy. For he was not slow to make the acquaintance of David Garrick, then living in Southampton Street, London, in a house still standing, an admirable example of Georgian domestic architecture. That he asked the "little great man" to help "Pennsylvania," and that the actor willingly agreed,



is shown by the extract of a letter he wrote under date of April 24, 1763, to the Rev. Dr. Richard Peters, President of the trustees of the College: "On Wednesday next we are to have a Benefit Oratorio at Drury Lane (Garrick's House) Mr. Beard leaves his own House to perform for us at the other; and will give a Benefit himself next Winter, but could not do it now on account of a week lost to him by the late Riots at his House, viz: Covent Garden. Mr. Garrick has been exceedingly kind in the matter, gave his House at first asking, and was sorry that the Season was so far advanced & that he had no night disengaged sooner. The principal performers Vocal & Instrumental serve gratis, & we are favoured with the Boys from the Chapel Royal, and every other mark of Distinction. Mr. Tyers even put off the opening of Vaux Hall, which was fixed on Wednesday next, in order to favour us."

This letter, of which a copy is to be found in the Minutes of the Board of Trustees, establishes the year 1763 as the date of the following play-bill recently presented to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

This programme gives an attractive suggestion of an intimacy which doubtless existed between the brilliant first Provost of the University and the most brilliant actor of his time. We can fancy them listening to the "Sacred Ode" from the wings of Drury Lane stage, or running back to the box-office to see how many of those half-guinea tickets had been sold. It would be interesting to know just how much money the enterprising Dr. Smith collected through the help of David Garrick.

The appearance of "Mr. Beard's" name in the play-bill gives it an added importance, for it was John Beard for whom Handel composed some of his greatest tenor scores, as in "Israel in Egypt," "The Messiah" and other Oratorios. Beard was noted both as actor and singer; was for many years a London favorite, and

after the death of his father-in-law, Rich, the famous manager of Covent Garden (in 1761), undertook the conduct of that theatre. It will be seen, therefore, that Dr. Smith had not confined his attentions to the actor-manager of Drury Lane; he had also enlisted the interest and service of the manager of Covent Garden.

The reference in the Provost's letter to the "late Riots" at Beard's house refers to the manager's resistance to an attempt on the part of rioters to force him to grant admission at half-price at the end of the third act of each performance. Much property in the theatre was destroyed, the house was closed for a week or more, and Beard finally had to submit to the dictation of his audiences. At the benefit at Drury Lane for the College of Philadelphia and New York he must have charmed the house, for he had, it seems, a tenor voice of remarkable tone and flexibility.

It is pleasant to add that when Provost Smith returned to Philadelphia he was received by the trustees with "the highest marks of satisfaction and respect," and thanked for the "great zeal, diligence, ability and address which he had shown in the management of this collection." At a later meeting of the Board he was given a still stronger evidence of consideration in the grant of one hundred pounds a year—an annuity which was to be considered "not as an addition to the salary of Provost, but solely as a reward for his personal services in England."

HON. JACOB RUSH, OF THE PENNSYLVANIA  
JUDICIARY.

By LOUIS RICHARDS, Esq., of Reading, Penna.

The name of Rush was long prominent in Pennsylvania in the annals of medicine, law and jurisprudence. Dr. Benjamin Rush, signer of the Declaration of Independence, eminent physician and philanthropist, filled a large place in the public affairs of his time. His younger brother, Jacob Rush, of whose life and official services it is proposed to speak, was one of the shining lights of the early Pennsylvania State Judiciary. Both were strong characters, zealous patriots during the stirring period in which they lived, tenacious of their convictions and of the high standard of individual duty which they set for others, and typified in themselves.

Jacob Rush was born November 24, 1747, in Byberry township, Philadelphia County, the family seat of his ancestors, who came from Oxfordshire, England, to America in 1683. John Rush, the immigrant, commanded a troop of horse in the army of Oliver Cromwell. Having embraced the principles of the Quakers, he was doubtless attracted hither by the inducements held out by Penn to the people of that faith for the founding of his newly acquired colony. He left numerous descendants, among whom, in the third generation, was John Rush, who married Susan Harvey, daughter of Joseph Hall, of Tacony, these being the parents of Dr. Rush and his brother Jacob. Losing their father at a very early age, their bringing up devolved upon the mother, who remarried, and, though of slender means and left with five children, procured for her two sons the benefits of a liberal education. The two youths were first sent to the school taught by Francis Alison,

at New London, Chester County, an institution under the care of the Presbyterian church. They next attended an academy at Nottingham, Cecil County, Maryland, the principal of which was the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, afterwards President of the College of New Jersey, who had married a sister of their mother.

Jacob Rush graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1765, in his eighteenth year, receiving at a later period the degree of Doctor of Laws, and chose the legal profession. At that day there were no law schools, and students usually prepared under the direction of some experienced practitioner. It is not known with whom he was thus associated, or for what period, but the date of his admission to the Philadelphia Bar is recorded as February 7, 1769. Going abroad for instruction, it appears from a letter written by him at London, to his brother Benjamin, in January, 1771, that he was then about entering as a student at the Middle Temple, and was pursuing his law studies with diligence and ardor. He also speaks of attending the sittings of the courts at Westminster.

Whilst Judge Rush began his law practice in Philadelphia, he extended it into other counties. The records show that he was admitted to the Bar in Berks May 10, 1769. It was the custom of the lawyers of that period to follow the courts upon their circuits, wheresoever they might be held. His name appears as proctor in a number of cases in the Pennsylvania Court of Admiralty, a tribunal established in 1776 and holding its sessions in Philadelphia. It passed out of existence upon the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, under which Admiralty jurisdiction was vested exclusively in the Federal Government.

Judge Rush was a warm supporter of the Revolutionary cause, and to some extent a participator in the patriot counsels. In a letter to his brother in October 1778 he says, that he had the honor of serving for a

time as deputy Secretary of Congress, during the temporary indisposition of the Secretary, Charles Thomson. Upon the British occupation of Philadelphia he retired to his farm, but resumed his practice when General Clinton evacuated the city.

He was contemporary and associated with a group of lawyers and judges of broad legal education and distinguished abilities, many of them graduates of the English Inns of Court. At the head of the Bar immediately prior to, or during the Revolution, were such eminent legal lights as Jasper Yeates, Benjamin Chew, James Wilson, Thomas McKean, John Ross, Edward Shippen, Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, William Tilghman, Jared Ingersoll, William Rawle, John Dickinson, Francis Hopkinson and Joseph Read. By reason of the stirring events of the times there was then a greater individuality in the profession than at any former period. The educated class was less numerous, and the leadership of the trained practitioners was more distinctly felt. It was an epoch which produced strong characters, and it was from this school the young practitioner drew his inspiration.

To the modern lawyer it is matter of wonder how thorough professional training could be attained in this country amid the dearth of the literature of the law at the period referred to. The lawyers of the day acquired their elementary knowledge from Plowden, the Year Books, Grotius, Vattel and Coke. At the close of the century, as it is said, the libraries of the best equipped members of the Bar contained, in addition to these, Comyn's Digest, Bacon's Abridgment, Hale or Hawkins' Pleas of the Crown, Blackstone's Commentaries, Lilly's Entries, and Saunders' Reports, with some brief works on Pleading and Practice. All of these—with the exception of Blackstone, the first American edition of which was published in Philadelphia in 1771—were imported from England, and some of them were but

vaguely adapted to the situations developed in the new country. It had not yet been authoritatively determined how many British statutes remained in force in Pennsylvania. The English common law was an equally uncertain field. Some thought, indeed, that it had been wholly abolished by the Revolution, together with the force of all the pre-existing statute law of England. Of American reports there was an entire destitution. The earliest authorized reports of the decisions of the State Courts, as is well known, were those of Dallas, the first volume of which appeared in 1790. The first digest of Pennsylvania statutes was that of Collinson Read, issued in 1800, which was not really a digest of the modern type, but a topical collocation of the laws arranged in chronological order. The lawyer's commonplace book, now gone out of fashion, recorded his briefs and such excerpts as he could gather from occasional sources.

But whilst there was less law to be learned there was more time to study it. Arguments were long, and judicial deliverances correspondingly prolix. Order was to be evolved out of chaos, and new rulings were required to meet new conditions. The difficulties which confronted the lawyers were reflected in the problems which perplexed the judges. The old Bar was an all day Bar; cases were fought inch by inch, and arguments consumed whole days upon points of law which would now be settled in as many minutes. In the construction of statutes the courts hewed to the line, and the pathway of practice bristled with technicalities.

In 1782 Judge Rush was elected as one of the members of Assembly from Philadelphia County, and was re-elected in the following year. This office he resigned March 20, 1784, upon his appointment by the Supreme Executive Council to the Supreme Bench, in the room of John Evans, deceased. Thomas McKean was Chief Justice, and George Bryan the other Associate. The

term was seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice was £750 Pennsylvania currency, and that of the Associates £600, with an allowance of four dollars per diem for traveling expenses while on the circuit. Official salaries in those days were far from being "adequate", but the State was obliged from force of circumstances to be severely economical. Before the Revolution there was no statutory requirement that the judges of the courts should be learned in the law, and they were compensated in part by official fees. In 1789 the Justices of the Supreme Court petitioned the Assembly relative to the depreciation of their pay, and that body passed a resolution to allow a special issue to be tried in the Common Pleas of Philadelphia to determine the question whether the Commonwealth was bound to make up to them the depreciation, and, if so, the amount thereof.

By virtue of his office of Supreme Court Judge, Judge Rush was a member of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, created in 1780 (abolished 1806), its composition including the judges of the Supreme Court, the presidents of the several districts of Common Pleas as then existing, and three other members specially appointed. It heard and determined appeals from the inferior jurisdictions, and also from the Supreme Court itself, whose decisions it usually affirmed and occasionally reversed. In addition to its appellate jurisdiction the Supreme Court held Courts of *Nisi Prius* (subsequently changed to Circuit Courts), in the several counties, for which service they were allowed their necessary expenses, in addition to their salaries. A single judge was deputed to hold the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the counties for the trial of all capital and other felonies not triable by the justices of the peace who constituted the county quorum, and whose jurisdiction was limited to the holding of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court.

Radical changes in the judiciary system of the State were made by the Constitution of 1790, by which the justices of the peace were no longer judges of the courts. By the Act of April 13, 1791, the State was divided into five circuits or judicial districts, in each of which a President Judge "of knowledge and integrity, skilled in the laws," was directed to be commissioned by the Governor, together with not less than three nor more than four Associate Judges in each county, all of whom collectively were authorized to hold the Courts of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Courts, as then constituted. The tenure was for life or good behavior. In 1806 the number of associates in each county was reduced to two. The terms of the appointees were to begin on the ensuing first of September, and by another Act of the same date the salaries of the President Judges were fixed at £500 per annum, the Judge of the Philadelphia Circuit to receive £600. This was the foundation of the present system of county law courts, all the judges of which are now elective.

The several circuits were defined as follows: the first consisting of the City and County of Philadelphia and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware; the Second of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin; the Third of the counties of Berks, Northampton, Luzerne and Northumberland; the Fourth of the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon and Mifflin; and the Fifth of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington and Allegheny.

The appointees to the presidency of these several circuits, named by Governor Mifflin, were men of mature age, high character and eminent abilities, the majority of whom had already held judicial stations.

Judge Rush was commissioned President of the Third Circuit August 17, 1791, and selecting Reading as his

residence, continued to live there during his term of service. Periodical journeys to Easton, Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre were necessitated in the discharge of his official duties. These were performed usually on horseback, over roads at all times difficult and dangerous, and occasionally, in the inclement seasons, almost impassable. Upon these official pilgrimages his retinue usually included a number of itinerant practitioners who attended the sessions of the several courts of the circuit. The judges were personages of great importance in the eyes of the yeomanry, and their sittings were regarded as notable public events. The custom of meeting the President Judges by the Sheriffs and constabulary, upon their approach to the county seats, was at that day very general, though it varied in features in the different jurisdictions. In most instances the object seems to have been to safeguard their Honors rather than to afford a mere official pageant.

The attitude of the Bench was at that day undoubtedly more autocratic than after the period of the elective judiciary. Judge Rush was certainly not an autocrat in the capricious and offensive sense, but he entertained a high sense of the dignity of his office. By an early paragrapher he was characterized as "a rough diamond, unseemly in exterior but of great value," adding that "his manner was plain, perhaps slightly unamiable, and his temper was impatient of contradiction and subtlety when in the exercise of his official functions. Yet he was a wise judge and a good man."

Of Judge Rush's methods of administration we have but scant traditions. His contemporaries have handed down to us but little concerning those personal details which we would most like to know. Of those who wrote concerning him, the late David Paul Brown of the Philadelphia Bar, who as a very young man remembered the Judge personally, has paid him an elaborate tribute, which is found in his "Forum," published in 1856. In

it he says, in part: "Judge Rush was a man of great ability and great firmness and decision of character.

\* \* There are few specimens of judicial eloquence more impressive than those which he delivered during his occupation of the Bench. \* \* Some of his early literary essays were ascribed to Dr. Franklin, and for their terseness and clearness were worthy of him.

\* \* His charges to the jury generally, and his legal decisions, were marked by soundness of principle and closeness of reason. \* \* His uprightness of conduct and unquestionable abilities always secured to him the respect and confidence, if not the attachment of his associates, the members of the Bar and the entire community. \* \* He was one of the gentlemen of the old school, plain in his attire, unobtrusive in his deportment, and while observant of his duties towards others was never forgetful of the respect to which he himself was justly entitled." It was not uncommon in the period to which we are referring for the learned president judges to come into antagonism with their lay associates, especially where the latter were of the opposite political faith. The associates, though not required to be learned in the law, and expected to occupy subordinate relations as to the decision of purely legal questions, were nevertheless constitutionally clothed with equal authority with the presidents in their respective counties, which at times they had the disposition to assert. In a case arising in the Orphans' Court of Berks County in 1804, involving an application to set aside an inquisition upon the real estate of a decedent, on the ground of a gross underestimate of the contents, Judge Rush ruled against the motion, but the associate judges, Morris and Diemer, expressed themselves in favor of it, and ordered that the inquisition be quashed and a new one made. The losing counsel announced their intention to appeal to the Circuit Court. Thereupon the president is reported to have replied: "Yes,

do appeal. It is a monstrous and abominable decision, subversive of all justice, and calculated to throw everything into confusion. Every inquisition will be set aside now. Pandora's box will be opened by such proceedings. You better not appeal to the Circuit Court; appeal to the Supreme Court. You will have a full Bench there. I remember a case which I determined which was reversed by two judges of the Supreme Court, and not two men who had their heads on ever decided more absurdly." Much to the Judge's mortification, no doubt, on the appeal being taken to the Circuit Court, the decision of the associate judges was affirmed. Pending the disposition of the case, on another occasion, he openly and sharply criticised the Associates for not appearing promptly upon the Bench at the hour fixed for opening court. In the next year the Associates preferred charges against him to the Legislature, with the view of his impeachment, but the Committee on Grievances reported the charges to be unfounded. The Judge brought a counter complaint against the Associates, which was similarly disposed of, and also instituted a prosecution against the printer of a local newspaper for libel in making comments upon his administration alleged to be derogatory to his official character.

In criminal cases, especially, Judge Rush was expeditious in his methods, and no time was wasted in his court upon technicalities. In the notable case of Richard Smith, tried before him in Philadelphia in 1816, for the murder of Captain John Carson, when the prisoner was brought up for sentence, his counsel filed an unusually long list of objections, one of which alleged that the president had formed his opinion and written his charge before he had heard the prisoner's defence. The Judge disposed of them thus: "The Court thinks this is not a proper time to refute several things alleged in that paper. It is sufficient to say they

are not only false, but utterly without foundation," and thereupon he immediately proceeded to pass the sentence of death.

It was Judge Rush's lot to preside over the courts of the district in times of high political excitement. During the administration of Washington the French Revolution broke out. As our former ally against England in the War of the Revolution, a strong feeling of sympathy was evinced in this country with France, and secret political societies were formed similar to the Jacobin Clubs, in the French interest. Liberty poles were erected in token of this sentiment. Red, white and blue cockades were worn by the French sympathizers, black cockades being displayed by the Federalists. The Alien and Sedition laws passed during the Adams administration to counteract the schemes of the foreign partisans served only to increase the public excitement, which culminated in a political revolution, resulting in the election in 1799 of Thomas McKean to the Governorship of Pennsylvania, and in the following year to the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency.

Judge Rush was a Federalist of the straightest sect. To him federalism and patriotism seemed synonymous. The other judicial appointees of Governor Mifflin were of the same political faith. He presided at a meeting of Federalists at Reading in 1788 to celebrate the anniversary of John Adams' birth, at which toasts were drunk and cannon fired. In 1798 he was chairman of a Federalist meeting which adopted resolutions condemning foreign influence, and pledging support to the Administration.

In August 1798, after diplomatic relations with France had been severed, he delivered a lengthy address to the Grand Jury of Berks County, congratulating them upon the dissolution of the political ties which had bound us to the French nation. "Thank God," said he, "the Gordian knot is at last cut, and we are separated

I trust forever. Upon the seventeenth day of July Congress by law solemnly disannuled our treaties with that country, and declared them to be no longer binding upon the United States. \* \* Let the voice of joy and gratitude be heard throughout our land. The dissolution of our ties is a declaration I trust of our independence of France, and perpetual exemption from the baneful effects of her morals, her religion and her politics.”

The entire address was a remarkable utterance, partaking of the character both of an elaborate state paper and an impassioned political arraignment. Whilst it doubtless suited the Federalists, it must have given offence to the opposition. It was published at the request of the grand jury and widely circulated through the medium of the Federalist newspapers of the day.

In 1794, during the disturbances in Western Pennsylvania known as the “Whiskey Insurrection,” Judge Rush took occasion in his charges to condemn the course of those concerned in the outbreaks in opposition to the excise tax. In the height of the John Fries insurrection against the house tax, in April 1799, he delivered a charge to the grand jury of Northampton County, the scene of the disturbances, firmly enjoining obedience to the law which was the subject of the revolt. The Alien and Sedition laws passed during the John Adams administration also came in for a vindication at his hands. All these subjects, it will be observed, concerned the laws of the Federal Government, and were therefore exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. Had he presided in the western section of the State, Judge Rush might not have escaped impeachment proceedings such as those of which Judge Addison was the victim, for the opinions and utterances of the two distinguished jurists upon public subjects were closely identical. Impeachments were the order of the day at that period. Judges were proceeded against, not for “high

crimes and misdemeanors," but for alleged arbitrary methods of administration. The popular jealousy of the life tenure of their appointment undoubtedly had much to do with the opposition to the judiciary as a class, independently of partisan considerations.

The contemporaneous local newspapers of the day, upon which sources I have largely drawn in illustration of the judicial career of Judge Rush, furnish a number of incidents concerning his methods of administration during this stormy political period.

Upon the return, in April, 1799, of the military sent to quell the insurrection in Northampton County by John Fries and his associates, a troop of horse commanded by Captain Montgomery, of Lancaster, passing through Reading, seized the publisher of a local German newspaper for some reflections upon their exploits in cutting down liberty poles and took him before the captain, who ordered him to be publicly whipped in the market place, which was done, though the punishment was but lightly administered. For this, three of the troopers were prosecuted, pleaded guilty in Judge Rush's Court and were fined ten dollars each. The lightness of the sentence occasioned as much of a sensation among the anti-Federalists as the offence itself, and the Court was sharply criticised for its action, which was ascribed to partisan sympathy with the offenders. Judge Rush subsequently in a private letter said he was disposed to make the sentence much higher, but was overruled by his associates—a circumstance of which as a matter of course he could make no public explanation.

An apprentice boy pulled a Federalist cockade from the hat of another lad, who retaliated by hitting him with a stone. Prosecutions followed; the apprentice pleaded guilty and the stone thrower was convicted. The judge expatiated upon the enormity of the crime of pulling a cockade off the hat of another, and lectured

the youth severely. The stone thrower was fined one cent, and the apprentice eight dollars. A man who had made use of hostile expressions against the Federal officers was arrested and taken to prison and the next day brought before the Court, who, after hearing the evidence, bound him in the sum of five hundred pounds for his appearance at the next term of the United States District Court to answer for violation of the Sedition Act.

Such was the heat of party feeling at this time that Albert Gallatin, then a member of Congress, and subsequently President Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury, was the object of a peculiar demonstration while stopping over night at a tavern in Reading upon his journey in his private conveyance to his home in Western Pennsylvania. The *Reading Weekly Advertiser*, of September 15, 1798, a strong Federalist sheet, gives the following unique account of the occurrence:

On Wednesday September 5th 1798, about 6 o'clock in the Evening, arrived in this town Albert Gallatin, Esq, a Member of Congress from the Western Counties in the State of Pennsylvania, with his Lady &c, on his journey from New York, &c, for his home, and lodged at the Federal Inn, the sign of President Washington, which is kept by Mr. Jacob Baer. About, or rather before 8 o'clock, all at once, all the Bells of this Place (of the two Churches and Court-house) began ringing—Numbers of People were alarmed, supposing it indicated Fire; but as no Fire was to be seen, the People collected about the Court-house and before the Federal Inn, to inform themselves of the Cause of this Disturbance, when also the Cannon (a little Swivel) was fired—the People were informed that this was done by some of Mr. Gallatin's Friends, as a Token of their Friendship for him. Soon after a Number of the Enemies of Gallatin collected, and among them a Number of the Reading Volunteer Blues, with a Drum and Fife, playing the Rogues March, and marching before the Federal Inn. And as some of Gallatin's Enemies expressed threats of personal Abuse against him, Mr. Baer, the Innkeeper, (a very Stout and resolute Man) posted himself on the inner Stairs, to guard his guest. Soon after the Swivel was silenced; and as it was agreed on to silence the Bells likewise, a number went to the Churches, finding the Ringers had locked themselves in to prevent coming to them, calling and threatening them that, unless they would cease ringing all the Windows would be broke, and they Stormed, put an immediate stop to the Ringing—after having lasted for near half

an Hour, in which time the Swivel was four or five times discharged. The Evening was spent with very much virulent Talk and Exclamations, yet without any Blows. The next morning before Mr. Gallatin sat out on his Journey, a number of the Reading Blues collected at the Court-house, marched regularly up and down past the Federal Inn, playing the Rogues March, and before and while he helped his Lady in the Carriage, they burned his effigy within a few yards off the Carriage, one exclaiming "*Stop de Wheels of de Government,*" and others "*Let them go on.*" The Carriage drove off without Mr. Gallatin in, for as he travelled on horseback he preferred mounting back at the Stable, and taking the Alley to get out of Town to join his Carriage at the lower end of it, and by this means to avoid being escorted by the Reading Blues. A Number of People from the Vicinity of this place, coming to town, complained very much at the Alarm and Fright they had received last night, supposing Fire in Town; as some of them on foot and on horseback had been on the Road to assist, until they were better informed."

Next in importance to his faith in Federalism, Judge Rush believed in the maintenance of social order by the literal and rigid enforcement of the Act of 1794, against vice and immorality—contemptuously referred to as the Blue Law—passed during his administration. It prescribed summary conviction for various offences, among them Sabbath breaking, profane swearing, intoxication, cock-fighting, games of hazard, unlawful sales of liquor, harboring minors, challenges to fight, etc. The Judges of the Supreme and Common Pleas Courts and justices of the peace were required to proceed against offenders, who were to be punished by fine and imprisonment. Each one of the misdemeanors enumerated was made the subject of a charge to the grand jury by Judge Rush, and every crime in the Decalogue was likewise defined and expatiated upon at length. These charges collectively form a series of remarkable homilies, in which the law and the gospel are set forth as of equal civic obligation. To carry out the mandates of the Act of 1794, the Judge gave instructions to the magistrates and constables in the different counties of his district to be vigilant in apprehending offenders. He also addressed a circular letter

to the clergy of Reading, asking them to aid him in checking the irregularities of the youth of the town which had fallen under his observation. Under his instructions little boys were arrested by the constables and imprisoned for several days for ball playing in the public streets on Sundays. He was without doubt a terror to evildoers, big or little. By many he was regarded as a moral censor of the severest school. Perhaps it is charitable to conclude that in his methods of social reform his zeal outran his discretion.

Of his perfect sincerity of belief and purpose there cannot be the slightest doubt. In his view it was sufficient to point to the provisions of the law, whether human or divine, to justify its wisdom and enforce its obligation. *Ita lex scripta est* was his maxim, and reverence for authority his controlling principle. A volume of his charges on moral subjects was published in 1803, at the request of the leading Presbyterian clergy of Philadelphia. With the collection is incorporated the text of the Act of 1794, the letter to the clergy of Reading, and his Remarks to a condemned murderer in passing the sentence of death upon him in 1797. The latter is a pious appeal, in the fashion of the times, to the criminal for repentance and preparation for his approaching doom, worthy of the zeal of a spiritual confessor.

Of several of the Judge's charges, both published and unpublished, I have the original manuscripts, upon which are noted the dates upon which they were delivered in the different counties of his district. Apart from their moral exhortations they contain the usual instructions to the jury as to the performance of their duties in general, as well as with reference to matters of local concern, and conclude invariably with a repetition of the phraseology of the grand jurors' oath. In loftiness of conception and stateliness of diction they suggest a close resemblance to the grandiloquent lec-

tures on law by James Wilson, with which they were, in part at least, contemporaneous. It is needless to add that the common practice in the earlier days of making the charge the vehicle for all sorts of topics and opinions, whether relative to the administration of justice or not, has passed entirely out of fashion. The judges of our time wisely and safely confine themselves in their charges to grand juries to instructions strictly germane to their official duties.

In 1806 an act was passed reorganizing the judicial circuits, by which the City and County of Philadelphia was made a separate district. In March of that year Judge Rush was commissioned its president, in the place of William Tilghman, who was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1811 the District Court of Philadelphia was established, with jurisdiction in all cases where the sum in controversy exceeded one hundred dollars. It absorbed the most important legal business of the County, and correspondingly lightened the labors of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Rush served upon the Bench of the latter until his death on January 5, 1820, occasioned by an apoplectic seizure, in the seventy-third year of his age, having completed nearly thirty-six years of continuous judicial service. He left surviving him four daughters, but no male descendant, his wife, Mary Rench, to whom he was married in 1777, preceding him in death August 31, 1806. The Bars of the several counties in which he had presided paid suitable tributes of respect to his personal character and official worth, and his memory is perpetuated in some of these localities in the designation of townships named in his honor.

## DELAWARE MEMORIAL AT VALLEY FORGE.

An attractive memorial marker, cut from Brandywine granite, and erected by the State of Delaware to commemorate the services of her gallant soldiers of the Revolution, was unveiled at Valley Forge Park on October 31, 1914, in the presence of a large and distinguished assemblage of Delawareans and others. It is located on the River Road, on the high ground overlooking the Schuylkill Valley, and within easy walking distance of Washington's Headquarters. The inscription, cut in the granite in bold relief, reads: "The State of Delaware | erects this marker in memory | of her gallant sons who endured | the hardships and privations | of the memorable winter | of 1777-1778 on the hills | of Valley Forge" |. The act of unveiling was performed by Miss Helen Marian Scott, a lineal descendant of Surgeon Joshua Clayton, the last President of Delaware under the constitution of 1776, subsequently Governor for another term, and United States Senator. The commission appointed to erect the memorial includes Governor Charles R. Miller, *ex officio*, Hon. Henry C. Conrad, John P. Hyatt, *ex-Lieut.-Gov.* John M. Mendenhall, Hon. John A. Barnard and Col. George A. Elliott.

Governor Charles R. Miller presided, who, after Right Reverend Frederick J. Kinsman, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Delaware, had offered prayer, said: "We have assembled here, my friends, to dedicate this memorial marker, which has been erected by the State of Delaware as a tribute to her citizen soldiery who offered their lives to their country that the future generations of this nation might enjoy the blessings of liberty. Looking about us here to-day and observing on every

hand abundant evidences of peace and plenty, it is difficult for us to realize the terrible hardships our forefathers here suffered. As long as history shall continue to record the deeds of men, the name of Valley Forge will recall to memory the noble and patriotic spirit which was exhibited by the soldiers of the Continental Army, as they bore patiently and with fortitude throughout that long and dreadful winter, the sufferings which they endured amidst these hills."

The Hon. Henry C. Conrad, Associate Justice of the Delaware Supreme Court, and Chairman of the Commission, next formally presented to the Valley Forge Park Commission the marker in the following address:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

The little company gathered here today testifies by its presence that love of country has a secure abiding place in the hearts of the people of Delaware, and that the fires of patriotism kindled by Revolutionary sires have not been allowed to smoulder or go out, but remain bright, steady and enduring.

When the contest arose between Great Britain and her little thirteen American colonies, scattered along the Atlantic seaboard, no voice sounded with clearer note against the oppression of the home government than that of Ceasar Rodney, and the cause of America had no truer or more earnest champions than Dickinson, McKean and Read. In the deliberations of the Continental Congress the voice of Delaware was as potent as that of Pennsylvania, Virginia or Massachusetts; and in those days the men who stood for "the three lower counties on Delaware" were of like calibre with Adams, Franklin and Patrick Henry.

In 1775 the population of Delaware was 37,219; of these 2000 were slaves, leaving a white population of 35,219. It is reasonable to assume that one-half of these were males and one-fifth of the male population

is reckoned as being between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and thereby liable for military service. On that basis, about 3500 men were competent for the army in Delaware at that time, but Judge Whitely calculates that Delaware furnished 4728 men to the Revolutionary cause, being over one-fourth of her entire male population.

Ramsey, the historian, pays the following handsome tribute to the service of the Delaware Regiment in the Revolution: "The Delaware Regiment was reckoned the most efficient in the Continental Army. It went into active service soon after the commencement of the contest with Great Britain and served through the whole of it.

"Courting danger wherever it was to be encountered, frequently forming part of a victorious army, but oftener the companions of their countrymen in the gloom of disaster, the Delawares fought at Brooklyn, at Trenton and at Princeton, at Brandywine and at Germantown, at Guilford and at Eutaw, until at length, reduced to a handful of brave men, they concluded their services with the war in the glorious termination of the Southern Campaign."

The Delaware Revolutionary line represented the flower of the State.

John Haslet, the Colonel of the First Regiment, fell while gallantly leading his troops at Princeton. Educated for the Presbyterian ministry, he afterwards became a medical practitioner and was a leading citizen of Dover at the outbreak of the war.

Gunning Bedford, the Lieutenant Colonel, was a leading member of the New Castle bar and a brother-in-law of George Read, the signer of the Declaration. Bedford afterwards was elected Governor of Delaware.

Major Thomas MacDonough of the same regiment was also a medical doctor with a large practice. He had served with distinction as a member of the General

Assembly and for seven years as a Judge of the Delaware Courts. He was the father of Commodore Thomas MacDonough, who served with such bravery and efficiency in the War of 1812.

Doctor James Tilton, the Surgeon of the regiment, was one of the great doctors of his day. An early graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he not only figured conspicuously in his chosen profession but was a man of fine literary ability and in the War of 1812 was made Surgeon General of the United States Army.

The First Regiment under command of Col. John Haslet was short lived. At the Battle of Trenton where many were disabled, the Regiment had been reduced from eight hundred to one hundred and twenty-four, and, being so depleted in numbers, it was soon afterward disbanded.

In the summer of 1776 a battalion of Delaware troops was formed, largely for home protection, under the command of Col. Samuel Patterson, a prosperous miller and important man of affairs, who lived near Christiana Bridge. This battalion served but a few months.

Later, a second Delaware Regiment was enlisted and placed under the command of Col. David Hall, a leading member of the Sussex County bar and a resident of Lewes. He also had served as one of the Judges in the Delaware Courts. Colonel Hall served less than a year, being seriously wounded at Germantown, and shortly afterwards retiring from the service. His high standing in the community was evidenced afterwards by his appointment to the bench and by his election as Governor of the State. The command of the Regiment afterwards fell upon Charles Pope, a business man from Smyrna, who entered the service as Lieutenant Colonel, and Joseph Vaughan, the Major of the Regiment, for a considerable time was in command. He was the ranking officer in the Southern Campaign and was

taken prisoner at Camden, S. C. Vaughan was the owner of an iron furnace in Western Sussex, and like the other officers of the Regiment, was a man of affairs and a leading citizen.

Among the Captains who served in this Regiment, known both at the time and since as "the famous Delaware Regiment," were John Patten, Robert Kirkwood, James Moore and Peter Jacquett. I have not time to tell you of their faithful service, of their courage, of their self-sacrifice. They were all true soldiers, and their records of bravery and endurance went far towards establishing the high standing that the Regiment attained, when, as Ramsay says, "The Delaware Regiment was reckoned the most efficient in the Continental Army." But I must mention Major Nathaniel Mitchell and Caleb P. Bennett, a fighting Quaker, both occupying positions of responsibility and rendering meritorious service in the Delaware Line and both afterwards recognized by the people of Delaware in being elected Governor of the State. And brave old Allan McLane and Henry Neill, faithful and gallant soldiers whose devotion to their State was unsurpassed.

The Regiment went through the New Jersey Campaign with Washington, and with him and the main army came to meet Lord Howe when he landed at the head of Elk. Under Sullivan and Smallwood the Delaware line fought at Brandywine and Germantown and were still with the main army after Howe had gotten safely housed in Philadelphia and Washington had ordered the troops into winter quarters at Valley Forge.

With the British army under Howe firmly settled in Philadelphia in the fall of 1777, you can understand how important it was that they should receive food and sustenance from the surrounding country. The rich farms of Chester and Lancaster Counties in Pennsylvania, and in New Castle County in Delaware made un-

usual attractive territory for the military marauder and the foraging party. In lower Delaware there had been, from the beginning of the war, a strong Tory sentiment. To guard against the British devastating the rich and productive country surrounding Philadelphia and obtaining supplies therefrom, and also to prevent the possible coalition of Howe's army with the Tory element or British sympathizers, Washington, on establishing his winter quarters at Valley Forge in December of 1777, despatched Gen. William Smallwood's brigade to Wilmington, Delaware, to constitute a southern outpost, and to guard not only the interests I have just mentioned, but to watch the shipping in the Delaware River, capture any stores *en route* to the British army at Philadelphia and give warning of the arrival of friendly reinforcement either in the way of troops or provisions.

The following extract from a letter, written by General Washington from Gulph Mills, dated December 19, 1777, and addressed to George Read, then the President (or Governor) of Delaware State, explains the situation.

“I have received the information, which I have great reason to believe is true, that the enemy mean to establish a post at Wilmington, for the purpose of countenancing the disaffected in the Delaware State, drawing supplies from that country and the lower parts of Chester county, and securing a post upon the Delaware River during the winter. As the advantages resulting to the enemy from such a position are most obvious, I have determined, and shall accordingly this day send off General Smallwood with a respectable Continental force, to take a post at Wilmington before him. If General Howe thinks the place of that importance to him, which I conceive it is, he will probably attempt to dispossess us of it; and as the force, which I can at present spare, is not adequate to making it perfectly secure, I

expect that you will call out as many militia as you possibly can, to rendezvous without loss of time at Wilmington, and put themselves under the command of General Smallwood. I shall hope that the people will turn out cheerfully, when they consider that they are called upon to remain within and defend their own State.”

Smallwood’s encampment at Wilmington occupied, so tradition says, the highland between Delaware Avenue and the Brandywine, and Franklin and Clayton Streets. This land is now well within the city limits, but in 1777 it was a mile away from the built-up town. Those familiar with the location will be impressed with the eligibility of the site, the fine view of the country to the eastward and of the Delaware River with its passing craft, so General Smallwood with his brigade, including the Delaware Regiment, selected wisely his winter quarters, and from that location carried out the objects intrusted to him by Washington. From that camp reconnoitering parties were sent in various directions.

From a report of General Smallwood to General Washington, dated at Pennsborough, June 5, 1778, we also glean the following interesting data: “I had Intelligence yesterday afternoon from Newcastle, that upwards of one Hundred sail of Transport Ships lay off reedy Point, the Admiral off New Castle, & that upwards of fifty sail more passed down yesterday. I have not heard from that Quarter to Day; I have understood that a draft of Marines from each armed Vessel was ordered up to Philadelphia, and Capt. Rumford informed me four sloops very full of Men had passed up the Day before yesterday. I have heard that most of the Transports have come down, & that only some Ships of Force remain above. I imagine the Enemy have few Effective Men on Board their Fleet, & cannot have in view the destruction of our Stores,

am therefore prepared to march for head Quarters and only wait Col. Pope's arrival who I have ordered from Wilmington. I shall set off this afternoon or very early in the Morning. I have received from Maryland 390 Stand of good French arms all with Bayonets, the Residue after Arming the Troops here, I shall endeavor to carry up with me.

“Last Night about 10 O'clock, between the Fort and Mouth of Christiana, a Corporal & seven Men posted out of Pope's Party at the Mouth of the Brandiwine as a Picquet, attacked and took a Sloop loaded with 300 Bushells of Salt, nine Barrells Limes, two Chests of Tea, twenty four Barrells Flour, several Turtle, &c., &c. Commandant & owner David Shoemaker, cleared from Philadelphia for New York; I have order'd Pope to send her up to Christianna, in charge of an Officer & six Men, with directions to store securely, & Inventory the Cargo, & wait for further Orders. . . .”

Capt. Enoch Anderson, who served as an officer both in the Haslet and Hall Regiments, was at the Smallwood encampment and relates interesting recollections of his personal experiences while with the Delaware Regiment. These recollections have been published by the Historical Society of Delaware. He speaks of several scouting parties conducted by him to New Castle and points lower on the river and of the capture of British flatboats and parties hunting provisions. Capt. Robert Kirkwood, in the orderly book kept by him, noted the arrival of the Delaware Regiment at Wilmington on December 21, 1777. At that time it was composed of twenty-nine commissioned officers, five non-commissioned officers and three hundred and fifty-one privates.

After remaining there for some months, Smallwood's brigade, including the Delaware Regiment, marched to Valley Forge and formed part of the encampment there. While here they seem to have formed part of General Stirling's division and from the best information ob-

tainable they were encamped on the high ground west of the Valley Creek, opposite the headquarters and beyond the dam. It was not deemed desirable to place the Delaware Marker on the site of the encampment, but through the courtesy of the Valley Forge Park Commission the site was chosen where we are assembled today, and your committee are of opinion that we were fortunate in obtaining so commanding and eligible a location.

To this place, then, today we bring a Marker of granite, quarried from the blue rocks of the Brandywine, which for centuries has been rooted in Delaware soil and formed part and parcel of that gallant little State which was the first to accept and adopt that venerated constitution of 1787, whereby Delaware became the first in the sisterhood of states, and led the way to the actual founding of the United States of America. And here by the placid waters of the Schuylkill we set up our Marker as a testimonial of deepest love and veneration to the brave officers and men who for eight years of contest and endeavor, of hardship and privation, fought as only men could fight whose lives and fortunes and sacred honor were pledged to break the bonds of tyranny, and secure to themselves and those who should come after them the blessed heritage of freedom. And no spot could be more sacred to the cause of American freedom than that on which we stand, Valley Forge. Here in the darkest hour of the Revolutionary struggle the heroic Washington and his faithful followers sat with the shadow of defeat and the pall of despair about them and waited with wavering hope and fear for the dawn of the morning that might turn the tide of battle. And in his own good time the god of battles gave the victory to the right.

Most of my life has been spent within the boundaries of the little State whose name is engraven on this stone, and to her my allegiance has been given; but in return I have received much more than I have given. I would

indeed be ungrateful did I not love the State that has sheltered me since early childhood, and regard with deepest affection her history her traditions and her people; but standing in this place I am reminded that only a few miles to the northward from here my mother was born, and her forbears for generations breathed the air that floated across the valley hills. Across the river yonder to the southeast my Dutch ancestry settled in the days of Penn, and both family lines trace back to the early settlers of Germantown. And to the Schuylkill Valley I came in younger days to claim one who shared with me the closest ties of life and who wore with dignity the badge of wifehood, the mother of my children. So that in my mind today there are hallowed memories linking the sister states of Delaware and Pennsylvania.

We are here today representing the State of Delaware, a State whose existence begun in 1776, one hundred and thirty-eight years ago. Four generations of men have come and gone since the bugle of the Revolutionary soldier rang across these hills. We live quiet lives in the seclusion of our Delaware homes. We are a little community at peace with ourselves and with our neighbors. We have not accomplished great things with the passing of the years, but we are proud of our past, and of the record that our State has made in field and council, in war and peace.

Our soldiers have been brave, our statesmen patriotic, our women gentle and dutiful, our children obedient and loyal; but no page of our history is brighter than the page that chronicles the bravery, the devotion, the self-sacrifice of the men who marched with Washington in "the days that tried men's souls," the men in whose memory we unveil today this modest memorial, that they who come here from year to year may see and know that Delaware has not been unmindful of the debt she owes to her Revolutionary sires.

To you Mr. Sayen, the President of the Valley Forge

Park Commission, we entrust this Marker, that here it may be kept and preserved, that it may tell its story not only to the passerby of today, but to the generations to come; and may the message it contains prove an incentive to better citizenship and loftier patriotism.

Mr. William Henry Sayen, President of the Valley Forge Park Commission, accepted the marker on behalf of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and promised that it would be cared for for all time.

Mr. Philip Howell White, President Delaware State Society of the Cincinnati, on being introduced, said in part: "We are too apt to forget what we owe to these poorly clad and poorly armed and poorly fed men whom no temptation in the way of clothing, food or gold could draw from their allegiance to their country." He referred to the sparsely settled country in those days, and described the terrible scenes during the memorable winter at Valley Forge.

"These men," he concluded, "were our ancestors, and we may well rejoice that they were men of this type who were true to the right even when things seemed to be going dead wrong. True men make life really worth living, not only for themselves, but for others, and we owe the liberty and the happiness, which we now enjoy to these resolute men whose lives are an inspiration to us, and we are glad to show how much we appreciate the deeds of those to whom we this day dedicate this monument."

The ceremonies were concluded with the Benediction, said by Rev. George Edward Reed, D.D.

Chancellor Charles M. Curtis, Col. George A. Elliott, Leonard E. Wales, Esq., David J. Reinhardt, Esq., William W. Knowles, Esq., George W. Sparks, Frank J. Williams, Daniel W. Corbit and S. Warren Hall, of Delaware; William A. Patton, J. P. Hale Jenkins, Dr. John W. Jordan, and S. S. Hartranft, of the Valley Forge Park Commission, also participated in the ceremonies.

THE OLD PATTERSON MANSION, THE MASTER  
AND HIS GUESTS.

BY MRS. LINDSAY PATTERSON.

[At the meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on November 9, 1914, a paper was read by Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, a granddaughter of Gen. Robert Patterson, on "The Old Patterson Mansion, the Master and his Guests," from which the following excerpts have been taken. The present building of the Historical Society covers the site of the old mansion and a section of the garden which surrounded it.]

Robert Patterson was born in the town of Strabane, County Tyrone, Ireland, January 12, 1792. He was the eldest son of Francis Patterson and Ann Graham, and grandson (paternal) of Robert Patterson and Ann Fullerton and (maternal) of Thomas Graham and Jean McBeth. Of the family history in Ireland little has been preserved save the tombs in the Strabane churchyard, which testify in their inscriptions and reproduction of family coats of arms that Robert Patterson was of gentle blood. His father, as the friend of Wolfe Tone and Robert Emmett, participated in the troubles of 1798, was arrested by the English government, tried and sentenced to be hanged. The loyalty of the Grahams to the Crown and the influence of the Marquis of Abercorn (whose sister had married one of the Grahams) induced the government to commute the death sentence of Francis Patterson to banishment from his native land. In the autumn of 1798, with his family, he reached America and settled in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. His son Robert, in 1807, entered the counting room of a Mr. Thompson, who was engaged in the East India trade, where he remained until he entered the army in the War of 1812.

In 1817 Robert Patterson married Sarah Engle of

Germantown, an intellectual woman and gifted musician, whose love of society and gracious charm of manner rendered her a fit helpmeet for her distinguished husband.

General Patterson was a Philadelphian whom few men equalled in the impress he made throughout an unusually long life. As a merchant, a man of affairs, a capitalist, a club man, a promoter, a veteran of the War of 1812, the Mexican, and the Civil War, in which he was a Major General, a host under whose roof-tree gathered the army, the navy, the volunteer service, the political, scientific, pioneer and social life not only of this country but of Europe, there was no phase in Philadelphia activity in which he did not play a part. From youth to old age there were few civic occasions of note, and certainly no military ones, in which he was not foremost among the leaders. Long after he was eighty years of age he might be seen every morning in his counting room on Chestnut Street, the busiest man in the establishment. His well disciplined methods in the mastery of details, his tremendous capacity for work first exhibited in the office of Mr. Thompson, his indomitable civic spirit, brought him success as a man of affairs before he was hardly more than thirty years of age. A Captain in the War of 1812, he acquired the lifelong friendship of many distinguished soldiers. Resigning in 1815, he went into business on Market Street, which afterwards developed into many ramifications. His interest in the sugar-growing districts of Louisiana, where he owned large estates, was followed by cotton growing in the South and manufacturing in the North. During the last period of his life he was the owner and operator of not less than thirteen cotton mills. He was the head of the company which opened railroad communication between Philadelphia and Baltimore; one of the first promoters of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and took an ac-

tive part in introducing steamships into the commerce of this port with the South and Europe.

The historic "Patterson Mansion" (on the site of which has been erected the new building of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania) was located in the block bounded by Thirteenth and Juniper, Howard and Locust Streets, and was purchased by General Patterson in 1834 from John Hare Powell, a well-known Philadelphian of that day. The unusual style of architecture of the mansion, the shape of the letter E, was accounted for by the fact that it was originally three structures thrown into one, and family tradition says, that the General caught the worst cold of his life by moving in too soon.

His love of flowers was a passion, so the grounds were turned over to Mr. Mather, an English landscape artist, who transferred, as if by magic, the neglected common into a formal English garden. Rectangular walks, bordered by beds of brilliant exotics and rare shrubs and trees, led to the great fountain stocked with gold and silver fish and surrounded by aquatic plants. There were dwarf fruit trees and giant orange and lemon trees, all laden with forbidden fruit, and all, alas! sources of varying stages of disgrace for the enterprising youngsters of the family. Two great conservatories held a superb collection of orchids—the first, it is said, in Philadelphia, and dating from Mexican days—as did many of the household furnishings. Misshapen Aztec idols guarded the walks to the fountain, while the presiding genius was a marble figure termed Solon. One of the vernal sights of that locality was the spring blooming of tulips and hyacinths, which annually attracted crowds to the side garden gate opening on Locust Street. The grounds were enclosed by a rubble and rough-cast wall painted yellow. The two greatest gardens of Philadelphia, and the last, were the Patterson and Dundas Lippincott ones at Broad and

Walnut Streets. The front and rear porticos, with their massive Doric columns, were a distinguishing feature of the mansion. The interior was curiously arranged with huge bedrooms out of all proportion to the rest of the house, and an inexplicable squandering of space for the tripartite stairway in the centre of the building, though I believe that was considered very imposing with its wrought-iron balusters and mahogany rails inlaid with ivory. From the front door was entered a dimly lighted entresol, from which opened five doors. The apartment was decorated in military style. On the walls were four full-length figures—Washington and Jackson, Wellington and Napoleon. To support these in the same monochrome gray, armorial monograms were drawn on the encircling frieze under the cornice. Over Washington and Jackson, were depicted in glowing colors, Carib Columbia, Erin and the Goddess of Liberty. Upon the delicately tinted ceiling was painted also in bright colors, the war god Mars in his chariot driven by his sister Bellona. The really superior frescoing of this and the three adjoining rooms, opening into each other, was done by Uberti and Monaldeschi the pioneer house decorators of old Philadelphia, and the work dated about 1842. Right here it may be said that the master of the mansion allowed no pass keys. Late as the hour might be, a wearied servant must admit the belated one. At the northernmost corner stood a hat rack, purchased in 1857 at the sale of the effects of the now forgotten Gen. Persifor F. Smith, whose thunderous “grand march” was once the show concert piece of ambitious musicians. This hat rack was equally startling and embodied a superb pair of elk antlers.

A door to the left passed into an entry where were glass closet, china closet, wine closet, silver closet of hammered iron, butler’s pantry, all leading to the huge kitchen with its great range equipped with every cook-

ing appliance, for those were the days when caterers were not, and all preparations for an entertainment had to be made at home. Mrs. Patterson was a wonderful housekeeper, having been taught the art by both Mrs. Rubicam and Mrs. Goodfellow.

The first door to the right of the entresol led into a small reception room, sacred to the young ladies of the family and their callers. The chairs were curious things, upholstered in Indian bead and quill work, souvenirs of some now long forgotten person or event. The main door opened into the stairway hall, and that again into three rooms—the dining-room, the reception room, which opened on the spacious back porch, and the drawing room, opening into the conservatory and also into the small reception room, all with walls hung with French paper, white lace over roses. Folding doors enabled these rooms to be thrown into one in times of big entertainments. Over the twin mantels in the dining-room hung the treasured Washington mirrors from the presidential mansion on Market Street. The walls were covered with an unusual Chinese design, like antique lacquer—gold background with black figures. The large mahogany brackets, holding Aztec sacrificial urns, brought from Mexico.

The furniture of the drawing and reception rooms was covered with a French damask, crimson and gold. On each side of the drawing-room mantel were two cannon balls whose history has been forgotten, and in one corner was Gen. Santa Anna's wooden leg. On the wonderfully carved marble mantels were wax figures, also souvenirs of the Mexican War. The mantels are supposed to have been purchased from Joseph Bonaparte. From the ceilings of the three rooms hung three cut-glass chandeliers, indetical in size and design, brought about 1835 from an old chateau in the south of France. When the three rooms were thrown into one the many mirrors facing each other produced a singu-

lar illusion; you seemed to be entering upon a receding vista of lighted chandeliers, gradually diminishing in size until it terminated in a tiny chandelier apparently a mile away.

When business interests required General Patterson to spend a winter in Louisiana, in whole-hearted fashion he took his family with him, and entered with keenest zest into the social life of New Orleans. His stories of the old St. Charles, of French Opera, the Teche country, of Pierre Soulé, and Charles Gayarré were as familiar to my childish mind as the Wistar parties or old General Cadwalader. His vacations, just as earnest and thoroughgoing, were generally prolonged hunting trips among the Indians of the then little known Northwest. The most treasured possession of Col. W. H. Patterson, was a diary of one journey taken about 1834, through Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, the old wilderness road to Kentucky, down the Ohio, up the Mississippi and out to Clear Lake where, camping with the Indians for glorious weeks, the white man's burden became elk, deer and buffalo. The return was by way of the Great Lakes, New York State, Hudson River and home. This trip was particularly memorable, it being taken when badly "broken in health and in need of rest."

Graphic descriptions are given of the taverns, the country, its business possibilities, politics, its social life, old people's tales of Revolutionary days, which often reveal unexpected side lights on present-day notions of accepted history, Indian legends, accounts of pioneer struggles—all are set down with tireless fidelity. He describes with equal enjoyment that ceremonious dinner at the White House given in his honor by President Jackson, and the feast of dogs tendered to him by the Indians of the Plains. He records the stories told in Westmoreland County, Virginia, of Mary, the Mother of Washington; the accounts of the fierce Black

Hawk War, as related by the survivors, and the old traditions that yet lingered on the Hudson of the death of André, of Burr and Hamilton. Every President, from Jackson to Garfield inclusive, entertained him and in turn was entertained at the Patterson mansion.

General Patterson had the unique experience of having been twice appointed president of the board of visitors to West Point, with an interval between of fifty years; being appointed the first time by General Jackson in 1835, and by President Hayes in 1885. The ovation given him on the latter occasion by the enthusiastic corps of cadets is said to have been unequalled in the history of the Academy.

The civic honor that he most appreciated was upon the critical political occasion of the contested electoral vote which was decided in favor of Hayes. President Grant called General Patterson to Washington to mediate with the southern members of Congress. During his two weeks visit at the White House he was introduced upon the floor of the Senate Chamber by John Sherman, and the Senate rose as one man, to receive him.

For fifty years the old home of my grandfather was a gathering place for men and women who represented in the old world and the new every phase of human activity in art, science, letters, law, the army and navy, politics and religion; from the plantations of the South, the factories of the North and the centres of the world's markets. Just here may I say that the names of guests at dinners and receptions and incidents connected therewith are largely taken from the Memoirs of the late Col. W. H. Patterson, written in 1904, the recollections of relatives and reminiscences of the visitors themselves. Unlike the large number of guests at the dinner parties of Madame Rush, those of General Patterson were limited. His were a selected ten to meet the Duke of Saxe Weimar, then touring the country and

anxious to know representative Americans, or that number of old friends were gathered to meet General Croghan, the hero of Fort Sandusky, or Jesse D. Elliott, whose controversy with Captain Perry shook the Navy Department to its centre. For thrills the dinner service was of Royal Sèvres, part of a coronation gift from the great Napoleon to his brother Joseph when made King of Spain and later forming the flotsam and jetsam, saved from the wreck of royalty when he found a safe anchorage at Point Breeze, near Bordentown, New Jersey. General Patterson bought many beautiful things from him, including this set of china. There were two sets, a green and gold set and a buff, decorated with different views of Naples, with Vesuvius always in the background, and a man and woman, a stone building and tree in the foreground. Its history is forgotten. For great functions thirty plates, termed the "banquet set," were brought out. Each plate was different, each signed by the artist, and each represented a scene from one of Napoleon's wars.

Still the china was of only passing interest; always the guests themselves were the chief ornament. Joseph Bonaparte's introduction was an unusual one. Mrs. Patterson was sitting by the window when glancing up she noticed a stranger staring at her. She had scarcely moved away before the bell rang and a card was brought in—"Joseph Bonaparte"—followed by that gentleman himself, all bows and apologies, but Madame was of such a marvellous resemblance to his brother, the great Napoleon, that he was amazed, enchanted. She was equally amazed, enchanted, and to her dying day her pet vanity was her likeness to the handsome Corsican. Soon her husband appeared and the story was retold, and presumably he, too, was amazed, enchanted, for Joseph, the best of the Bonapartes, then and there took the place that he always held, that of a warm and valued family friend and an

ever welcome and frequent guest. One of his gifts was a set of bronze candelabra. On account of their historic value the General thought they should belong to the nation, so the large ones were given by him to the White House on the occasion of the inauguration as President of his revered leader and lifelong friend, General Jackson. They are now in the Blue Room, standing on the mantel. A smaller set that matches is still in the family. Another guest, whose vicissitudes of fortune were equally overwhelming, was a joint relative, Elizabeth Patterson, that indignantly repudiated sister-in-law of Joseph's, whose unfortunate marriage to his worthless brother Jerome had been as vainly opposed by her Patterson kin as by the Bonaparte contingent.

A very different type of guest, and most welcome, was Henry C. Schoolcraft, the Indian expert and explorer, with his wife, the gentle Ojibway Princess and their two children, Jonty a perfect Indian and Virginia a pretty blonde. Equally welcome was Mrs. Chase, the Irish heroine of Tampico, the first to run up the American flag in that beleaguered city. Again, different in type, was another guest, Capt. Frederick Marryatt, whose novels were the joy of his generation, while his scathing comments on America and the Americans were equalled only by our mutual friend Dickens, a later guest. A more appreciative and frequent visitor was "old Fuss and Feathers," as Gen. Winfield Scott was most disrespectfully called behind his dignified back. Col. W. H. Patterson described him as "the handsomest, most imposing and vainest man he had ever known," and General Sherman as "the most modest." Of Du Chaillu nothing can now be recalled save frequent mention of his brilliant blue eyes and intensely interesting descriptions of Africa; of Dickens, his ill-bred rudeness and attending the dinner in a business suit; of G. P. R. James, the novelist, his "soli-

tary horseman;" Martin Farquhar Tupper, whose "Proverbial Philosophy" was his chief work; Madame Le Vert, brilliant Octavia Walton, of Mobile, a sparkling figure in yellow satin and crimson fuchias, was evidently a great favorite; as was also equally brilliant Emily Schaumburg, of Philadelphia.

General Patterson rather quaintly described a difference in the welcome he extended; "When I go down the street and a visitor says 'Good morning General,' I invite him to dinner, for we fought together during the Mexican or Civil War; but when he says 'How are you Captain,' I take him home to visit me, for we stood shoulder to shoulder in the conflict of 1812." His two years in the regular army of that period brought him the warm friendship of men who, for the next half century, found kindly welcome at his home. There came Gen. Zachary Taylor, then a Major of Infantry, later to become President of the United States; Bennett Riley, the future hero of Cerro Gordo, then an ensign in a rifle regiment; Henry Dearborn, Secretary of War under Jefferson, and for whom Fort Dearborn, old Chicago, was named; gallant young Croghan, only 21, who, when ammunition failed, filled his one cannon with slugs and scrap iron, continued to fight, and when ordered by Proctor and Tecumseh to surrender or his garrison would be massacred, replied that when he surrendered there would be no garrison left to massacre. Gen. Lewis Cass was another of those immortal names that were not born to die, though his eminent services have not been remembered as he deserved. He was a brave soldier and statesman, as well as explorer, under whose leadership Schoolcraft and his party discovered the source of the Mississippi, and at whose instance treaties were made with the Indian tribes that brought vast tracts of western land under government control. The defeated Democratic candidate for President in 1848, he was also

Minister to France under Louis Phillippe and the author of interesting books about French history and politics. A remarkable pair were Gen. Edmund P. Gaines and his wife. The General's army record received but scant notice in the greater interest aroused by his marriage to Myra Clark, whose spectacular career and still more spectacular law suits, were thrilling bits of gossip for three generations. An interesting friend and neighbor as well was Fannie Kemble, the English actress and writer, grandmother of your Owen Wister, whose visits alack! were often tearful announcements that the Patterson boys were young demons, and who refused to be convinced that boys would be boys. Old "Sam" Houston, towering like Saul, head and shoulders above his fellows, his huge form rendered still more conspicuous by flaming Mexican serape, red necktie and leopard skin waistcoat, his gray locks surmounted by a big sombrero, was yet a visitor whose sterling worth, qualities of leadership and absolute fearlessness commended not only respect, but affection; and as also did Capt. Ben McCulloh of the Texas Rangers. Another dominant figure was Hon. Thomas Hart Benton with his charming daughter Jessie and her husband dashing Captain Fremont. Her love for her father was proverbial, and when an old woman, in a letter to me, written shortly before her death, she speaks of him in terms of tenderest devotion, saying, among other things, that if he had not been one of America's great statesmen he would have become one of her greatest teachers, as in a remarkable degree he possessed the gift of imparting information.

There, too, came those great men of their day, United States Senators Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, George M. Dallas, James A. Bayard, Littleton W. Tazewell, Felix Grundy and Reverdy Johnson; Silas Wright, Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, the arctic explorer, and Horace Greely, the great editor of the *New*

*York Tribune*; Hugh White, Judge W. A. Porter, and General Quintman.

General Patterson's first prominent military connection with public affairs was in 1824 when, at the head of eight thousand militia, he assisted at the reception of General Lafayette and the ball given to him. As Major General he supplemented the military ceremonials in honor of his guest, President Jackson, by a reception at his home, then on Arch Street. The dinner and reception to President Polk and Vice-President Dallas was given a pretty little personal touch by Mrs. Patterson in the floral decorations of pokeweed, with its shining berries, and dahlias. Happily, for the comfort of all concerned, a mild September night and a harvest moon made the gardens a place of enchantment as well as escape from the throngs inside the house, while the brilliantly illumined conservatories drew their quota of guests.

A painful contrast is the reception given to Keokuk and Black Hawk, Chiefs of the Sauk and Fox nation, with fifty of their warriors, friends of hunting days in the West. Having visited their "Great Father" in Washington, they came on to Philadelphia to talk things over with their friend, the "Big Yellow Captain," as they called General Patterson. Frank Johnson and his band were grouped on the veranda. Out in the garden stood the kindly host, the giant chief Keokuk beside his wife; back of her brooded the hapless Black Hawk, near him his brother "The Prophet," and close by the others. All knew what the parting meant; they were going home to die. On the chest of General Patterson's broad buff waistcoat was, in vermilion, the imprint of a hand, and on the right cheek of "The Prophet" was the same device. In embracing his friend goodbye the marks had been transferred. The tension was broken by Col. W. H. Patterson, then a lad, giving to Keokuk, Jr., a plate of ice cream, which

he promptly proceeded to chew and which equally promptly brought on toothache, whereupon they both started to settle the matter with fists.

Probably the entertainments that gave the most pleasure were the annual dinners in honor of the Aztec Club, an association of officers of the Mexican War, formed in the city of Mexico in 1847, of which he was the President for thirty-three years. One of these meetings is described in "Captain Macklin," a novel by Richard Harding Davis. There is also extant a photograph of the Club assembled on the back veranda of the mansion with Gen. U. S. Grant seated at the side of the veteran President, and irregularly grouped about them, Generals Blake, Towne, Abercrombie, Babcock, Barry, Wilcox, Fitz John Porter, Barnard, Shepherd, French; Governor Gorham, Col. Charles Biddle, Surg. John M. Cuyler, Major-General Alexander, Frederick D. Grant, Captains Harcastle and Coffee and Gen. R. E. Patterson.

A notable reception and dinner was given to Lord Durham, Governor General of Canada and his staff, and another to the officers of the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards, then stationed in Canada at the time of the Caroline incident. The occasion was daintily graced by Lady Jane Grey and Lady Catherine Harcourt; and among the officers, Captain Wyndham of the Coldstream Guards, later Sir Charles Wyndham, hero of the Crimean Redan. Officers of the First City Troop, State Fencibles, Washington Blues and Washington Greys also attended. The dinner given to Dom Pedro, the ill-fated emperor of Brazil, was one of the events connected with the Centennial Exhibition in 1876. It was his custom annually to assemble around him, as their commanding general, the officers of the First Division Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia in their resplendent uniforms, and on other occasions the officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps then in the city.

His dinners to the Hibernian Society were jovial functions. The list of Philadelphia guests is endless, a few are given: John Jordan, Jr., Thomas Balch and Townsend Ward, of the Historical Society; Josiah Randall, Richard Vaux, William H. Rawle, Joseph Patterson, of the Western National Bank; Hon. Craig Biddle, Hon. John Welsh, William H. Drayton, John C. Bullitt, James L. Claghorn, John W. Forney, Henry C. Carey, the Cadwaladers, Morton McMichael, the Drexels, Willings, Doctors Rush, Gross, and Agnew, the two Brewsters, Henry C. Lea, Geo. W. Childs, the Wistars, Samuel Felton, the Thompsons, Frederick Fraley, the Hopkinsons, Whartons, and Welsh, Alexander Henry, Governors Bigler and Curtin, Simon Cameron, Louis A. Godey. There were also Generals Grant, Beauregard, Sherman, "Joe" Johnston, McClellan, "Prince" John Magruder, Fitz John Porter, Hancock, "Gettysburg" Pickett, Seth Williams, "Tom" Barry, Sewell, John Mercer Brooke, planner of the ram "Merrimack"—but why call the honor roll of that terrible conflict! Officers from the Ninth United States Infantry, First Artillery, from the Pacific slope, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve Brigade, Second New Jersey Brigade, Second Division Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, the Washington Grays—a shadowy host, they pass and repass—shadows all!

One more gathering at the old Patterson Mansion and I am done. For days newsboys called through the streets, "Extra! General Patterson is dying!" Now, the long, busy life had reached its ending and the master of the mansion lay dead.

The body, attired in black, with medals of the Aztec, Cincinnati and the Loyal Legion on the breast, lay in state in the west parlor next the conservatory, in a rich casket covered with black cloth, with silver handles and silver plate on the lid, bearing the name and the

dates of birth and death—January 12, 1792, and August 7, 1881.

The public were permitted to view the remains by entering the house by the west side of the broad, front steps in single file, moving through the hallway into the parlor, and passing out in like manner at the east side of the entrance. The sad procession continued to file by without interruption till it was time to close the doors for the funeral services. General Grant had arrived early; General Hancock met the Loyal Legion at the St. George at ten o'clock, and marched to the house at their head, and General W. T. Sherman appeared in full uniform, wearing the badge of the Loyal Legion.

The services began at a quarter to eleven with prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Miller, and the Thirty-ninth Psalm and part of Corinthians XV read by Rev. Dr. Blackwood. Rev. Dr. De Witt then spoke of the patriotic, social and religious life of the deceased, giving a brief sketch of his youth and subsequent career; he had been brought up as a Calvinist, but in his charities he made no distinctions.

At fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock the funeral procession started for Central Laurel Hill, where the family burying grounds of the deceased are situated. The pall-bearers were General U. S. Grant, General W. T. Sherman, General Winfield Scott Hancock, General Fitz John Porter, Joseph Patterson, Judge Craig Biddle, Hon. John Welsh and William H. Drayton. The four civilians walked in front, Generals Hancock and Porter and Generals Grant and Sherman following.

Among those who were present beside those above mentioned were General Gershom Mott, General Schofield, General Charles P. Herring, General Hoffman, General H. G. Sickel, General Blake, General Tower, General G. R. Snowden, former Governor Hartranft,

Colonel George Meade, Colonel R. M. Brinton, Colonel H. E. Goodman, Major W. E. Goodman, Colonel Isaiah Price, Major E. W. Coffin, Colonel Peter Ellmaker, Chief Engineer McElmell, Thomas A. Darrah, president of the Veteran Association of the War of 1812; Quarter-master-general D. H. Rucker, Captain Edward H. Nevin, Jr., John C. Bullitt, Esq., Messrs. J. L. Claghorn, J. B. Lippincott, George Blight, Colonel John W. Forney, Joel J. Baily, John O. James, J. Price Wetherill, Colonel Joseph F. Tobias, Colonel G. H. North, Colonel R. T. Dechert, Judge W. D. Kelley, Joseph Patterson, of the Western Bank, and Colonel James Forney, U. S. M. C.

A chronicler of the day, who knew him well, penned the following lines on learning of his death:

“A figure that made the past century live again has passed from his old familiar place. General Patterson’s stately presence, the natural courtliness of his manner, his personal dignity, all combined to make up the type of man belonging to Colonial times rather than to the present, with its scant formalities and its leveling of old and young. Yet he was also a man of this century, active and keen, and thoroughly alive to the spirit of the hour; a gentleman of the old school, and yet a business man of to-day. He filled a large place in the social world of the city, conspicuously filled it; he had the social talent, cheerful always, even on the rare occasions when disease laid a finger on him; disputations enough to give the Irish dash to his controversy, but putting in his arguments in strong Johnsonian style. For, born Celt that he was, and a good public speaker, the quality of his oratory was not that of his fluent race; it was good, pithy rugged sense, as rugged and sturdy as though the Saxon had been his foregather, and the Saxon he by no means either loved or would have preferred to be.

“His magnificent constitution was an inheritance to be proud of; it was a pleasure to look at him, with his columnar figure, his virile grace. He was built, in mind and body, for action and to last. Younger men wore out and dropped around him, his contemporaries in age, his intimates of the old days, long since passed out of sight, and still the old General, hearty and social, lived on to set the younger world the pattern of a physical and mental tenure and a rare vigor to the last. It was in his domestic and home circle that one characteristic was eminent—and the uniform homage he paid to all women was only the outward expression of his beautiful devotion to one who passed away years ago.

“Two pictures of the fine old figure linger pleasantly in the memory. A year ago in June, General Patterson was, for the last time, a member of the Board of Visitors at West Point. For many years he had not seen the place, and as he sat in the library during the examinations, and each cadet in turn was ordered to ‘face General Patterson, sir,’ all this rapidity and detail, and familiarity with mathematical and past warfare seemed a wonderful thing to him. On the platform for the graduating ceremonies were grouped Generals Sherman and Schofield, General Miles, the Indian fighter; General Wilson, the cavalry man, whose command captured Jeff Davis, and this veteran of the ‘Last war and of three wars.’ It was almost a military encyclopedia. General Patterson looked as if made of granite; but he felt himself, then, so feeble, that the few words, which as the veteran General there, he was expected to say, he had written down and handed to another speaker. But in rising to explain this, and to ask the indulgence of his young hearers, he dropped forty years at a bound, and dashed, for these budding lieutenants, into a brilliant and graphic description of the Mexican campaign. It was so far a voice from the past, and from a memory that went back to the de-

fenses of Philadelphia, in 1812, that General Sherman, following his speech, seemed like a boy beside him.

“Another, and the last—in May weather of this year two riders in the Park passed by a carriage drawn up beside one of the blossoming ravines. It was General Patterson’s carriage, but the General was not in it. He was down the little slope picking ‘Quaker Ladies’ on the sunny hillside. This at eighty-nine, when most men are dulled and indifferent to the beauties of the outward world, especially to such humble little flowers as these were. It was a touch of the boy, in him, filling his hands with the delicate little blossoms. Across the long vista of business and battles, and all the details of life and society and events that his eyes had seen, he was still keen to enjoy and ardent to pursue this delicate conquest of nature’s spring beauties.

“General Patterson was the senior of a list of octogenarian Philadelphians bound together by ties of manly affection, to whom the place of honor was accorded on all social and public occasions where they were participants. Prominent among these were William D. Lewis, Henry C. Carey and Joseph R. Chandler; they have all gone before him. He almost died in harness, clear in mind, and cheery in disposition to the last, ready for the eternal future—to use his own expressive language—with his ‘knapsack packed.’ ”

## STORY OF THE SHIP "GOOD FRIENDS."

[The ship "Good Friends," owned by Stephen Girard, the great merchant and philanthropist of Philadelphia, was built by Morris Goff, a well-known ship builder of Kensington, and launched in April of 1793. She was eighty-three feet in length, carried twenty guns and a crew of fifty men. The story of the "Good Friends" has been compiled from the original letters in the collection of the late Major William H. Lambert.]

*Cruise 1793.*—Capt. Francis Ellison. Supercargo, John Girard. Sailed from Philadelphia in May for Bordeaux where she was detained by the French Embargo (see suit against the French Government), and returned to Philadelphia in August 1794.

*1794.*—Capt. Henry Skinner left Philadelphia in October and sailed from Norfolk, Va., in December, with a cargo of wheat and tobacco for Bordeaux. Left Bordeaux in July, 1795, with a cargo of brandy.

*1795.*—*August 18th* Captain Skinner sailed for Virginia. He was caught in a cyclone off Hampton Roads (three of the crew were drowned) and put into Norfolk for repairs. Mr. Roberjot was sent to Norfolk to claim that Captain Skinner had forfeited the insurance by going to Norfolk. When the ship was ready to sail Captain Skinner was summarily dismissed and replaced by Capt. John Smith. The yellow fever was raging in Norfolk and Smith had much difficulty in getting a crew. They sailed from Norfolk September 18th, for Hamburg. After a stormy voyage they reached Cuxhaven November 2d, where they were kept double time in quarantine.

Between 1796 and 1802 she made several voyages from Philadelphia to Hamburg and carried funds and cargoes to be used in paying the debt of the United

States to the Netherlands as provided in the contract between the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States (Albert Gallatin) and Stephen Girard.

1802.—Captain Hawley (who died at sea and was succeeded by the mate Robert Thompson); Supercargo, Daniel Adgate. Between 1802 and 1808 she made several voyages to the Isle of France. She returned to Philadelphia in February 1808, was sent to Charleston, S. C., in company with the "Voltaire," "Liberty," and "Helvetius"; all returning to Philadelphia with cargoes of cotton, rice and logwood. In May the "Montesquieu" arrived from Bengal with a cargo of indigo and dry goods, and these five great ships were kept by the embargo lying in the Delaware for nearly a year.

1809.—From the instructions to Daniel Adgate, Supercargo of the ship "Helvetius:" "My principal object in sending out the ship 'Helvetius' is to employ that vessel and to dispose of the cotton, rice, etc., on board with advantage.

"My ship 'Good Friends,' Capt. Robert Thompson, will sail in company with the 'Helvetius,' bound for the same port, with your brother William Adgate as Supercargo."

In May the ship "Good Friends" was captured by the Danes (*See letter of May 18, 1809*) and the cargo of cotton and indigo sequestrated at Riga.

1811.—Mr. Girard sent Mr. Charles N. Bancker as a special agent to England to invest some of the money deposited in the English banks in the purchase of a carefully selected cargo of British goods. The "Good Friends" arrived in Dover, England, in October, 1811, and sailed from London on December 24th, chartered for Amelia Island, Rio Janeiro and Philadelphia, with a cargo of great value. Owing to the war between France and England she left Gravesend under the protection of the British convoy, and after a delay at Tor-

bay reached Amelia Island on February 10, 1812. This island, in the St. Mary's River, belonged to Spain as part of Florida, and a fleet of United States gunboats were stationed there to protect the revenue service.

At this time the river was full of English vessels with cargoes of British goods, confidently expecting that the Non-importation Law would be repealed and that their cargoes would be admitted to any port in the United States. The Spanish Custom House officials demanded a duty on the cargo of any vessel which had been for . . . days in the harbor and were urging a claim against the "Good Friends" when a revolution took place under the command of General Matthews, a secret agent of the United States. The "Patriots" took possession of the island and on the following day surrendered to the United States. The vessels immediately cleared as coasters from one port of the country to another. The "Good Friends" sailed for Philadelphia, leaving the agents Hibberson & Yonge claiming a commission on the Spanish duty which had never been paid.

At New Castle, Del., the vessel was seized under the Non-importation Law by the Custom House officials and two suits instituted against the owner, one as forfeiture for the value of the ship and cargo, the other as penalty for triple the value of the cargo; the two suits being estimated as amounting to at least \$900,000. After a delay of some weeks the court ordered the property to be delivered to Mr. Girard, under a bond for the value of the appraisement.

The cargo was taken to Philadelphia and sold at auction by Montmollin & Moses. The prices obtained may be imagined from a letter dated September 23d in which the writer, H. Simpson, of Philadelphia, offered to buy the thirty packages of British goods remaining on hand at 233 $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. advance.

1813.—As soon as the Delaware was free from ice,

in January, the "Good Friends" sailed for Europe via Charleston, S. C.

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*Extracts from a letter of Wm. Adgate, Supercargo of the ship "Good Friends," dated London, May 10, 1813.*

"We left Charleston March 5, 1813, in company with 10 or 12 sail, four of which were destined for the same port with us. On the same day we sighted a British frigate too far away for a chase. On the 10th were chased by a ship but escaped her and again on the 15th.

"On April 2d, in latitude 45° 30' N. longitude 5 W., the man at the mast head discovered two sails in chase. In a squall which followed we lost sight of them. Captain Thompson set all sail and we hoped to escape them; but about four o'clock in the afternoon, when the fog lifted, we saw a frigate on our weather bow about a mile off. Captain Thompson set our ship before the wind with all sails set, but the frigate gained. At five she began to fire at us and by half-past five the cannister and grape were flying all around us. She was soon within musket shot and gaining on us. Escape was impossible and Captain Thompson ordered our colors to be hauled down. In a few minutes two boats from the frigate boarded the "Good Friends" and took possession of her. Captain Thompson was permitted to remain on her, but the crew and myself were sent on board the schooner 'Sea Lark.' The sea was running so high at the time I expected the boat to swamp every moment. The 'Good Friends' was ordered to Plymouth under convoy of the schooner and brig and arrived there on the 5th. I and the crew were sent on board the prison ship 'Hector,' where we spent a night without even a bed to lie on. The next day I was sent to Mill Prison and kept two days, after

which they sent me on my parole to Ashburton. Thus situated it was impossible for me to do anything, even to correspond with your friends in London, as all letters must go through the Transport Board to be examined \* \* \* An order came from the Transport Board for me to come to London, where I arrived on the 6th, inst., and am still considered a prisoner of war. \* \* \*

"Captain Thompson and Mr. Gifford are in Ashburton on parole; I have a letter from Captain Thompson through the Transport office, with a request from your apprentice Wepele (?) that he would advance a small sum as he is destitute of clothes and soap to wash them—lice and vermin plenty. The allowance on board the prison ship is one-half pound black bread and one-half pound meat, bone included, per day. He says should Mr. Girard not reimburse the money his father will do it.

"I have informed Captain Thompson that I have no authority from you to advance money to anyone. He says his instructions are they shall want for nothing and he conceives it his duty to assist them to all real necessities of life; but it is not in his power. \* \* \*

"The prospect for voyages to the continent seems at present to be almost without hope. Since January, not one in eight have arrived. Of those that left Charleston with us, and for some time before, I have not heard that more than one arrived. Superior sailing will not do; so many cruisers are in the bay, indeed, I would rather attempt the Channel. \* \* \*

"The ships 'Darby' and 'Thomas Penrose,' which left Canton in company with the 'Montesquieu,' have been captured.

"I endeavored to ransom the 'Good Friends,' but could not effect it; so many interests were concerned, and after my arrival I was kept in close custody so that I could do nothing."

*Joseph Curwen, London, June 17, 1813, to  
Stephen Girard.*

“On the 13th I reached London and have since then been occupied in looking after your affairs.

“The ‘Good Friends’ claimed my attention. In consequence of my letters from Lisbon to Mr. Baring and to Mr. Adgate, who luckily was in London, a person in Liverpool has been desired to inquire about the value the present owners set on her. Messrs. Baring had received his answer, which was that they had refused 2000 and asked 2500, but that he supposed she might be got for less. Here was one of those unforeseen situations, which it seems my lot to meet with, presented itself. In a conversation with you about the value of that ship, in case of an unfortunate capture, you estimated her at 11 or 1200; but that price was named under the impression that she would have to be laid up during the war in this country, exposed to some risk by again becoming your property. Mr. Adgate informed me he thought she might, in case of being purchased, be made a cartel to return to the United States. I immediately waited on Mr. Beesley, the agent for prisoners. He agreed to make her a cartel if I should buy her, and further, in that case, consented to have Thompson released in order to command her. He did not positively agree to take Gifford out of his turn (for the oldest prisoners are sent home first, taking them regularly in turn), but I have little doubt of getting both him and your apprentices. Then the only question is how much ought to be given; the being able to send that vessel home as soon as purchased, has changed her situation so much from that on which you passed an opinion respecting her value, that I am reduced to act altogether from my own idea of what would be agreeable to you. I reasoned in this way—She is a favorite of yours, you would grieve to lose her. If a peace should take place, I should suppose her worth

9 or 10,000 dollars, and, what with you, I am sure will be a consideration by buying her I get the immediate release of Captain Thompson and most likely Mr. Gifford and your apprentices, and perhaps of her whole crew. Mr. Adgate would of course go in her, some passengers would also be obtained; with these considerations, I determined on buying her yesterday and desired Messrs. Baring to write again to their friend in Liverpool desiring him to get her on the best terms he could within the 2500. I thought it useless to limit the person in Liverpool to any intermediate price, the more particularly as I perceived from his letter that he knew what he was about. To go there myself might have spoiled everything. He sent up a copy of the inventory which Mr. Adgate says correct; they have taken nothing from her. There is one thing against the purchase; she must go to an eastern port, but perhaps that may be of little consequence. If I should succeed in getting the license I wrote to you about. In a few days I shall know whether we got her or not; nothing but her being previously disposed of can prevent her becoming yours. I have endeavored to lay the whole case before you and sincerely hope it may meet with your approbation. . . .

“Mr. Adgate is here and much distressed in consequence of his capture. I tell him he cannot be blamed. Three-fourths of the vessels bound to France have been brought here. I hope, however, he will soon be on his way home.”

---

*Joseph Curwen to Stephen Girard.*

“LONDON, June 25, 1813.

“The day before yesterday the Messrs. Baring received advice of their correspondent in Liverpool having bought the ‘Good Friends’ at £2250 subject to a discount of 2 per cent. or 6 months interest. . . .

The price, calculated at the rate of exchange at 15 per cent. discount, is equal to \$8500. Unless I see some prospect of a peace or a renewal of trade in a few days, I shall get as many passengers as I can and send her to the nearest port to New York. Newport, Rhode Island, appears to be the most eligible. If I take passengers there must be a temporary cabin between the main mast and the companion way, so that the present cabin may be appropriated entirely to the ladies.

“The passage money, if 12 or 15 can be got, will no doubt pay all expenses. The price is 50 guineas, they finding all their liquors. The crew I calculate will cost nothing. There will be enough found who will be glad to work their passage home. Thompson will be got to command her, and I shall try hard to get Gifford and your apprentices. I shall not engage any passengers until I see the President’s message, which may now be daily looked for \* \* \* If any accommodation with England should take place, she would get a handsome freight at once.”

“LONDON, July 3, 1813.

“Within this half hour I have received permission to make the ‘Good Friends’ a cartel; so that I hope within the course of a couple of weeks, or three at most, she will sail as a cartel to some unblockaded port; most likely to Newport, Rhode Island.”

---

*William Adgate, Supercargo, to Stephen Girard.*

“LONDON, July 19, 1813.

“Mr. Curwen left London for Gottenburg on the 17th. He has already informed you that he directed the ship ‘Good Friends’ to be purchased, which has been done and she will proceed from Liverpool to Newport, Rhode Island, as a cartel for non-combatants; ten

passengers at 50 guineas each have already engaged to go on her and I expect there will be a number more. Captain Thompson has not been released, although Mr. Beardsley, the agent appointed by the United States, promised he should be the one to command the ship. I have been to London on my parole for three months and am still considered a prisoner of war. I am now endeavoring to get permission to go down to Liverpool to attend to the fitting out of the ship 'Good Friends.' "

---

*Baring Bros. & Co., to Stephen Girard.*

LONDON, August 11, 1813.

"We confirm the annexed copy of our last respects of June 24, since which time considerable difficulties have arisen to retard the despatch of the 'Good Friends,' all of which will be explained by Mr. Adgate, who, we hope and expect, will be the bearer of this in that vessel. He is now at Liverpool engaged in the outfit, etc., of the ship, in which, as in all concerns, he has been indefatigable, and you may always rely on our best endeavors to promote your interest and forward your views.

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*Joseph Curwen to Stephen Girard.*

GOTTENBURG, October 10, 1813.

"You will have heard that the 'Good Friends' was not permitted to sail for America as a cartel. Mr. Adgate on his arrival can give you an account of that unfortunate transaction; I fear the Baring Bros. were not so active as they should have been. They write me they have an idea of sending her to Martinique. It may be for the best there is no knowing."

*William Adgate to Stephen Girard.*

“BOSTON, November 4, 1813.

“I have only time to inform you that I landed here this evening from on board the Swedish ship ‘Neptune,’ in 30 days from Liverpool; the ‘Good Friends’ was not permitted to sail after the cartel document and all the usual forms were gone through; the only reason assigned was the rigour with which B. subjects were treated in this country. And at the time of our departure only those who had previously obtained passports were allowed to leave Great Britain. Mr. Curwen left London for Sweden in time; \* \* \* The passengers on this ship were all coming in the ‘Good Friends.’ ”

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

LETTER OF MARY PEMBERTON TO HER HUSBAND, ISRAEL PEMBERTON, 1777.  
Bolton House 2<sup>d</sup> of the 8<sup>th</sup> m<sup>o</sup>: 1777.

My Dearest,

I did not think I should have so soon been obliged to write to thee but now think it necessary; another Brigade of a Thousand Men Just Passing by and about to Incamp near us. General Maxwell has sent back, I suppose 'twas his aid Decamp, to request a Lodging and I Imagine he intends to Dine here. I wish thou couldst get Primus's Wife or Phillis and send back Kate with some vegetables, for our neighbours have none to spare; Poor Mary had Thirty to Dine yesterday, but they happened to Pay her to her satisfaction; thy wine will stand a Poor Chance unless we had something Else to Drink. I am Sorry and much Concerned that I have so Disagreeable Subject to Entertain thee with, Especially as I am Sensible it will give thee uneasiness on my account, but hope the same gracious Protection that has hither to supported will be continued to the End.

I know not how I shall get this letter to thee without sending Martin. If by any means thou Could send some of the White Curran Wine or Cyder to Drink With Water it would be well, but I Leave it to thy Self, and am thy affectionate Wife,

Mary Pemberton.

I have just heard the Earl of Sterling is at our Neighbour Miller's, if Proper he will stay here to night.

3 O Clock. The General, his attendance has been here to Dinner—is not sure that he Shall fix his head Quarters here till he has Consulted the Earl of Sterling.

To Israel Pemberton,  
In Philadelphia.

*Of the ECLIPSES this Year, 1736.*

Six Eclipses will there be this Year, four of the Sun, and two of the Moon; they happen in the following Order.

The first will be a small Eclipse of the Sun on the first Day of *March*, about nine a clock in the Morning: It will only be seen in the most northern Parts of the World.

The Second is a great and total Eclipse of the Moon on the fifteenth Day of *March*, beginning 7 minutes past Five a Clock in the Afternoon, the middle of the Eclipse 52 minutes past Six; the End thereof 36 min. past Eight: Total Duration, three Hours and a half.

The Eclipse falls in the sixth Degree of *Libra*, and in the 12th House, which denotes Affliction to great Cattle, and Sorrow to Women. But it being so near the *Dragon's Head*, and in *Trine* to *Jupiter*, shows (according to Authors) that it will not be of any hurtful Signification.

The Third is of the Sun, *March* 31. about Three a clock in the Morning. Not visible in our Parts of the World.

The Fourth is of the Sun also on the Twenty-fifth Day of *August*, about Four a clock in the Morning, so not visible with us here.

The Fifth is a great and visible Eclipse of the Moon on *September* the 8th, beginning 7 minutes past Eight a clock in the Afternoon; the

Middle thereof two minutes past Ten a clock; the End of it 57 minutes past Eleven a clock. Continuance of total Darkness, One Hour 38 minutes. Total Duration, Three Hours 50 minutes.

This Eclipse falls in the twenty-seventh Degree of the Sign *Pisces*, and in the eleventh House near the *Dragon's Tail*; which denotes ill Success to Seafaring Men, their Hopes frustrated by means of Pirates or some other Misfortunes, but more especially to such Persons that have the 27th Degree of *Pisces* ascending at their Birth, or in some other eminent Place of their Geniture.

The Sixth & last Eclipse is of the Sun, *Sept.* 23. about noon; but both the Luminaries being so distant from the Moon's north Node, it will not be visible to us here.

MISS MARY SELDEN contributes the following curious advertisement in the *Hartford Courant* of 1799. Henry Clay had "posted" his wife and now he "informs the publick" that he has "taken her to wife again, after settling all our domestic broils in an amicable manner, so that everything as usual goes on like clock-work."

"Divorced like scissors rent in twain,  
Each mourned the rivet out,  
Now whet and rivetted again,  
They make the old shears cut."

LETTER OF HON. JOHN JOSEPH HENRY, PRESIDENT JUDGE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO JOHN DONALDSON, COMPTROLLER GENERAL, 1800.

Harrisburg Sept. 14<sup>th</sup> 1800.

D<sup>r</sup> Sir.

Until today I have not had a moments leisure to answer yours of the 2<sup>d</sup> ulto. which I received at Carlisle the 4<sup>th</sup> instant. The business of that county was of a nature to employ all my time. Coming from thence on Sunday evening I was thrown from my chair and bruised most dreadfully. Notwithstanding that circumstance the ill-health of several of the Judges and the absence of others compelled me to a constant attention to business here. From the situation of my wounds I could not pay a due regard to them while engaged in court. A swelling of my left thigh which causes excruciating pain seems from its inflamed state tending to an eruption. If I shall be fortunate enough to allay the symptoms I will be at Lancaster by the 20<sup>th</sup> inst the time my brother desired to see me.

Your mo. hum. Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Jno. Jos. Henry.

LETTER OF COL. JOHN JONES TO CAESAR RODNEY, 1780.—The following letter of Col. Jones to Caesar Rodney, of Delaware, is addressed "His Excellency Caesar Rodney Esq<sup>r</sup>, Wilmington, per Capt W<sup>m</sup> Kollock."

Sir.

Notwithstanding the mildness of our government and the levity and tenderness hitherto shown to the disaffected throughout this State and particularly to those of this County between two and three hundred of them for some time past have been ranging about the County disarming the well affected seizing the ammunition refusing to pay their taxes and in short openly avowing their intension of opposing the laws and threatening distruction to all that should oppose them.

Things thus being Circumstanced there was no time to be lost the general therefore gave immediate orders for the militia to hold themselves in rediness to march against those miscreants but previous to any movement being made no less than five different parties were sent out for the purpose of getting intelligence who were all taken prisoners

it was then Judged necessary to send out a party of horse who were fired upon six of which were wounded one horse killed and Mr. Robert young taken prisoner. No doubt now remaining of their hostile intension the general was determined to march against them with what force he had Collected and after persuing them for three days and driving them from one Swamp into another have nearly dispersed them

I am your Excellencys very Hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

John Jones

Aug<sup>t</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 1780.

His Excellency Caesar Rodney.

MATERIAL FOR LOUISIANA GENEALOGY, BY WILLIAM BEER, LIBRARIAN  
HOWARD MEMORIAL LIBRARY, New Orleans.

*List of Indices of Wills Probated in New Orleans.*

- Bertin, P. M. (Compiler.) General index of all successions opened in the parish of Orleans from the year 1805 to the year 1846. N.O.1849 8o, pp. 234. Arranged chronologically in alphabetical order of first letter only. Gives color of the testator.
- Villers, A. J. (Compiler.) General index of all successions opened in the parish of Orleans from the year 1846 to the month of August, 1880. N.O.1881. 4o, pp. 153. Strict alphabetical order giving file number of the succession. (No year given.)
- McBee, W. L. (Compiler.) General index of all successions opened in the civil district court parish of Orleans, Louisiana, from its organization August 1, 1880, to August 31, 1894. N.O.1895. 8o, pp. 93. (With recapitulation showing dates and volumes of copies.)
- McBee, Mrs. W. L. (Compiler.) General index of all successions, emancipations, interdictions and partition proceedings opened in the civil district court parish of Orleans, Louisiana, from August 31, 1894, to January 1, 1902. N.O.1902. 8o, pp. 88. (Numbers of successions only.)

*Old Louisiana Families by Charles Patton Dimitry.*

Alpuente	Times Democrat, Jan. 24, 1892.
Augustin	Times Democrat, Ap. 3 and 17, 1892.
Canonge	Times Democrat, Jan. 8, 15, 22, 1893.
Cenas	Times Democrat, Mr. 6, 1892.
De la Vergne	Times Democrat, May 8, 22, 27, 1892.
Delery	Times Democrat, Oct. 9, 16, 1892.
Doriocourt	Times Democrat, Dec. 18, 1892; Jan. 1, 1893.
Ducatel	Times Democrat, Nov. 27, Dec. 4, 1892.
Fortier	Times Democrat, Mr. 20, 27, 1892.
Jarreau	Times Democrat, Feb. 21, 1892.
Kenner	Times Democrat, Oct. 23, 1892.
Labarre	Times Democrat, Sept. 4, 11, 1892.
Le Blanc	Times Democrat, Feb. 14, 1892.
Le Breton	Times Democrat, June 19, 26, 1892.
L'Homme	Times Democrat, June 5, 12, 1892.
Montreuil	Times Democrat, July 17, 1892.
Morant	Times Democrat, Jan. 10, 1892.
Morphy	Times Democrat, Ap. 24, May 1, 1892.
Pontalba	Times Democrat, Jan. 17, 1892.
Rouquette	Times Democrat, Nov. 20, 1892.
St. Avide	Times Democrat, Feb. 7, 1892.
St. Martin	Times Democrat, Aug. 7, 14, 1892.
Sauve	Times Democrat, Jy. 10, 1892.
Trudeau	Times Democrat, Aug. 21, 28, 1892.
Villere	Times Democrat, May 15, Sept. 25, Oct. 2, 1892.

## A CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNA., MYSTERY.—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY ss; Examination of George Cover and Adam Crytzer; Whereas a report is raised on Doctor John Kimmel in the Neighbourhood where he now liveth which is as followeth, Viz, that the widow Kimmel went to the Exr<sup>s</sup> of Phillip Kimmel and bid them come to her house and se what was in the House whether it was haunted or no, that the Exr<sup>s</sup> came and stayed one night and heard nothing, that they came another night and slept in the room where the widow used to sleep, that night the House was disturbed, that George Cover rise up out of bed an caught the Gost that it had a white sheet or shirt on and a Log chain round its Middle, that a light was brought and it proved to be the Doctor John Kimmel that they were about to drive him away that night, that the Widow said leave him till morning and I will send him away cleverly.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY ss; Before me Hugh Laird one of the Justices for said County personally came the subscribers Exr<sup>s</sup> of the Estate of Phillip Kimmel deceded and on their Solemn affirmation do Say that the above raised on Doctor John Kimmel is altogether falce and ground-les.

Affirmed and subscribed before me the 5<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1787.

Hugh Laird.

Jerg Kobers  
Adam Krietze

*Deed Book L Volume I, p. 685. Carlisle, Pennsylvania.*

“HANCOCK CHAIR.”—There is on exhibition in St. Paul’s P. E. Church, Norfolk, Virginia, a chair labeled as follows: “This chair was occupied by John Hancock when he signed the Declaration of Independence. It was bought by Col. Thomas Bayley of Accomac County, Va.; at his death it became the property of his daughter Ann, who subsequently inter-married with the Reverend Benjamin W. Miller, once Rector of St. Paul’s church, Norfolk, who presented it to his Parish.”

This chair is evidently one of those used by a Delegate to the Congress at Philadelphia, but not by the President, which is of a different design. The chair occupied by John Hancock as President of Congress, and in which he sat when he affixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence, is preserved in Independence Hall.

M. R.

EXTRACTS FROM ACCOUNTS PAID BY ASSEMBLY AGAINST THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 1777—NOVEMBER 1779, from original in Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

1777.

August	4.	Peter Brown, for Smithwork on the Chain . . . .	£15.19. 6
	6.	Jos. Lownes, cartridge boxes . . . . .	19. 7. 0
	7.	Jas. Davidson, for a gun and bayonet . . . . .	5.10. 0
	18.	John Hubley, Commissary of Stores, & Ludwig Lauman, Dep. Com., Lancaster, 2 mo. pay ..	60. 0. 0
	19.	John Haley, riding express to Col. Evans . . . . .	1. 5. 0
		Col. Philip Greenwalt, for guns, rifles, cartouch boxes, blankets, potts, camp-kettles & canteens	168.18. 6
		Caleb Davis for camp kettles for Flying Camp; canteens for militia . . . . .	73.18. 5
	20.	John Crawford house rent Col. Miles battalion	23.18. 0
		Jos Lownes 525 bayonets . . . . .	196.17. 6
	22.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Robbins, blocks supplied to the galleys ..	122. 0. 0

1778.

Jany.	23.	Caleb Davis, 26 muskets . . . . .	81. 4. 9
	27.	Col. Jos Hart 9 muskets . . . . .	11.15. 0

Feb.	26.	Daniel Joy services attending to casting and proving cannon .....	585. 0. 0
March	9.	Sam <sup>l</sup> Morris Jr., purchases for Billingsport & Fort Island .....	315. 8.11
April	14.	John Weitzel for 17 days attendance in Council	6.16. 0
Sept.	7.	French Battess, riding express March 1776-March 1777 .....	42. 0. 0
	11.	Arms for Militia delivered at Woodbridge, N. J.	44.10. 0
1779.			
Feby.	23.	Daniel Rose for Teaching Drummers & Fifers 1 Battl <sup>n</sup> Berks Co Militia, Col. Haller .....	9. 0. 0
April	6.	John Gillerest for losses of guns, blankets &c by 4th Battn. Lancaster Co. ....	297.18. 0
	9.	W. Smith, medicine to Saltworks .....	10. 4. 0
		John Mease, 20 gall Rum & 2 gall. Gin for Commodore Hazelwood .....	19. 4. 0
	14.	Paul McKnight, meals for 57 men of Capt Alex. Martin's company .....	2.12.10
	16.	Joseph Williams, 5 mo. 23 days pay, Capt. Fitzsimmons Co of Militia .....	14.18. 8
	26.	Levi. Hollingsworth, wharfage floating battery Putnam .....	10.10. 0
	28.	John Barnhill, superintending removal of goods from city in 1777 .....	831.10. 0
	29.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Nevell, loading cannon on scows for Fort Mifflin & cash paid drummer & fifer .....	7.17. 9
May	12.	Matthew Hand Capt at Flying Camp .....	23. 5. 0
	20.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Mifflin Q.M.G., 265 pair Leather Breeches & 71 pairs of shoes .....	760. 2. 3
	24.	John Hall, beef supplied row galleys at Reedy Island in 1777 .....	59.13. 6
June	15.	W <sup>m</sup> McIlvaine, medicine & attendance on sick & wounded seamen, Dec. '77, Jany & Feby '78 ..	41. 7. 0
	17.	John Lisle, Assistant Commissary .....	93. 0. 0
	22.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Heimberger, for manufacturing gunpowder	480.19. 4
Sept.	9.	Lewis Farmer recruiting acct. ....	60. 0. 0
Nov.	19.	Tho <sup>s</sup> Fitzgerald, hire of wagon & 4 horses Aug 26 1777 to March 2, 1778 in Militia service, & cost of said wagon & horses taken March 2 1778, by Col. Geo. Smith .....	583.10. 0
	29.	David Kennedy, for 115 guns bo't in '76 for the use of 2 Ballt <sup>n</sup> York Co Militia, & lost at Fort Washington .....	292.16. 9

LETTER OF WILLIAM PENN TO SAMUEL PEPYS, 1670.—Original in Manuscript Division, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

I am so ffarr from flattering my selfe with the least hope of Successe because I make the Insueing request that I have no greater reason to believe the Contrary; It is my unhappynesse to be misrepresented by some, & wonderfully misunderstood by more; but no more off this. My Poore ffather was pleasd to give me a sight of an Ingenious letter he receivd from thee some time before he left it, & us; which assuring him how much thou ver't devoted on all occasions to serve his friends. (because In doeing so thou servdst thyn own) & because I am very unwilling to place but the vallue of a meer Complement upon It I beseech thee to take the Condition of L<sup>t</sup> Keen Into Consideration. his friend Is gone, unlesse he finds him outliving him self In thee; his abilitys I know not; none a better judge then thy selfe; but of his gratitude I dare avouch, & for full performance off all due observance I freely offer my selfe for his security. but what need

I trouble thee or my selfe with arguments of this Kind, when the \* hands that presents it is all sufficient, nor doe I expect any thing here can be oblidging but from the vertue It borrows off her; & least I should Spoyle all, I am resolv'd I will conclude, In beseeching thee to gratefy her, since he cant dare pretend to It, who, whatever thou beleivest, is

Thy very Affect  
Reall friend  
Wm Penn

Ld. 4<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>bre</sup> 70

\* my Cos'n The Turner.

**Boulton Gun Works.**—At the meeting of the Lehigh County Historical Society, which was held at Nazareth in September of last year, the Rev. J. A. Klick read a paper on the Boulton gun works, from which the following excerpts have been taken. The gun works building is still standing and in good preservation.

Hon. William Henry, Jr., who erected the Boulton gun works on the Bushkill creek, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, was a son of Hon. William and Ann Henry of Lancaster, where he was born March 12, 1757. In 1780 he removed to Nazareth, where, with the financial backing of his father, he erected a building for the manufacture of firearms, and in 1808 a forge at Jacobsburg in which the first bar iron manufactured in the county was made in March of 1809.

Mr. Henry in January of 1788 was commissioned a Justice of the Peace, and Associate Justice of the Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Orphan Courts of Northampton county, and after serving twenty-six years resigned. In 1792 he was one of the Presidential Electors of the State and cast his vote for Washington's second term, and three years later was appointed a Commissioner to erect the first bridge over the Delaware river at Easton. In 1797 he was commissioned to survey the public lands in Ohio, given by the United States to the Indian mission of the Moravian church, to reimburse it for losses sustained in the Revolution. He was active in his judicial capacity during the "Fries Rebellion," 1798-99. For some time he was interested with Col. Jacob Weiss and others in developing a section of the coal field in the Lehigh district, and he laid out the town of Lehighton. He was an experienced surveyor and an excellent draughtsman.

The constant testing of guns, and the bustle of workmen disturbed the people of the quiet little Moravian village, and a contract with the State for two thousand muskets, compelled Mr. Henry to seek elsewhere a more eligible site and he purchased a large tract of land on the Bushkill creek, three miles from Nazareth, where he erected the large factory building and named it the Boulton Gun Works. Here he continued the manufacture of firearms, particularly rifles, until he was succeeded by his sons John Joseph and William Henry, 3d, who continued the business until 1822, and then by John Joseph Henry alone.

William Henry, 3d, who had an expert knowledge of metallurgy and indomitable energy in 1832, turned his attention to the Lackawana Valley, to develop its rich mineral resources. In 1840 he induced his sons-in-law Selden T. and James Scranton and their kinsman Col. George W. Scranton to join him in erecting the first blast furnace on the present site of Scranton.

John Joseph Henry continued the business with his son James, and after the death of the former, James with his son Granville. In 1895 the business was abandoned. The rifles made by these firms were in much demand by the Western trade; they manufactured their own bar iron; made the triggers and cut out the gun stocks of beech, maple and walnut. John Jacob Astor, for thirty years, was a large purchaser of their manufacture.

SELECTIONS FROM PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPERS OF 1772, 1779, 1780.—  
To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of  
PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I return you my hearty Thanks for the Honour you did me the last Year, in voting me on the Return for Coroners, and as I intend to stand a Candidate for the said Office, at the ensuing Election, I beg the Favour of your Votes and Interest, which shall be gratefully acknowledged by,  
Your obliged Friend, and humble Servant,

CALEB CASH, Coroner.

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For the Entertainment of the CURIOUS.

Mr. Kinnersley proposes to exhibit his Electrical Experiments at the College, in this city, To-morrow, and next Day; and again on Monday and Tuesday next week; to begin at six o'clock in the evening. In this course, consisting of only two Lectures, many curious and interesting experiments will be exhibited, tending to show the nature and properties of lightning, and how to avoid the danger of it; among which, the following will not be deemed the least remarkable.

Flashes of lightning visible under water; iron heated red hot and even melted by lightning, whilst under, and in contact with, common cold water.

Those Gentlemen and Ladies, who intend to honour these Lectures with their company, are requested to be furnished with tickets, that no money may be taken at the door. Tickets may be had at Mr. KINNERSLEY'S house, near the college, at Half a Dollar for each Lecture. . . . He purposes to continue his lectures no longer than this week, and the next.

As Electrical Experiments can be best exhibited when the air is pretty dry; if it should not prove dry enough in any of the evenings above appointed, the exhibition must be deferred till the next dry evening after.

N. B. Mr. KINNERSLEY has room in his house to accommodate two more young boarders for the college.

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On Sunday Morning, at Six o'Clock, died here, Dr. RICHARD BOND, aged 22 Years, after a long and painful Disease, which he bore with manly Fortitude, and mild Resignation. . . . From the Greatness of his Genius, and his close Application, it was evident that he would have shone, with distinguished Lustre, in the difficult and important Profession he had undertaken. . . . He was benevolent, affable, polite, and felt, with nice Sensibility, all the gentlest Emotions of the human Heart. . . . These amiable Qualities endeared him much to every Person, with whom he was connected, but most to his Parents: In them they strengthened the Bonds of natural Affection during his Life, and multiplied each Source of Grief in the solemn Moments of his Dissolution. . . .

*O Thou! whose Dispensations all adore,  
Dry up the Tears thy Goodness taught to flow;  
By Thee was sent that Son they now deplore,  
And Thou, great Parent, know'st a Parent's Woe.*

His Remains were Yesterday interred in Christ-Church Burying-ground, attended by the most respectable Inhabitants of this City.

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Dr. THOMAS BOND, junior, purveyor of the general hospital, presents his compliments to the patriotic and humane ladies of this and

the neighbouring states, and informs them the hospitals are now much in want of lint and bandage; and having lately heard of their great bounty and friendly attention to the American soldiery, in a most generous subscription for them, requests a further continuance of their favours, by furnishing him with a quantity of old linen as soon as possible, for the use of the hospitals, to be delivered at his office in Second-street, and at the hospitals in different states. The doctor flatters himself, from the benevolent and active spirit shown on the late occasion, and the necessity and humanity of this petition, that he shall shortly be enabled to render the unfortunate wounded and lame of the American army comfortable and happy, and be amply provided for the succeeding campaign.

The printers of the different states are requested to insert the above in their news papers.

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The Committee of Assembly, for their public accounts, wants a Clerk who is a good Accountant. One well recommended and equal to the task will be handsomely rewarded.

State house, Committee-Room,  
September 3d, 1779.

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*To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of the City and County of PHILADELPHIA, GENTLEMEN,*

I return you my hearty thanks for your votes, and placing me on the return for the Sheriff's Office, of the last general election, and take this usual method at requesting the like favor at the ensuing election, which will be held in grateful remembrance by

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES CLAYPOOLE.

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*To be SOLD at Private Sale.*

That elegant HOUSE and LOT in Arch-street, late the property of Mr. Samuel Shoemaker, at present occupied by John Holker, Esq; For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

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Philadelphia, September 21, 1780.

THE DANCING SCHOOL in Carter's Alley is opened for the ensuing season, for the reception of Pupils to learn that polite and necessary art. And for the convenience of grown Gentlemen, an EVENING SCHOOL will be continued the whole season, by the Public's most humble servant,

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL.

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By His EXCELLENCY  
JOSEPH REED, ESQUIRE,

President, and the Supreme Executive Council, of the  
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the honourable the Congress of the United States of America, by their resolve of the eighteenth day of October last, did recommend in the following words, to wit.

“Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, the father of all mercies, “amidst the vicisitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings on “the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful “acknowledgements, more especially in the late remarkable inter- “position of his watchful providence, in rescuing the person of our “Commander in Chief and the Army from imminent dangers, at the

“moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandman, and causing the earth to yield its increase in plentiful harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace:

“It is therefore recommended to the several states, to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER; that all the people may assemble on that day, to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all Grace, that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts, for the future, to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethren who are any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils, and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious Ally under his special protection, and favour our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of christianity to spread over all the earth.”

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as the plain dictates of duty, to acknowledge the favour and goodness of Providence, and implore its further protection; We do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of Pennsylvania, to set apart THURSDAY the seventh day of December next, for the pious purposes expressed in the said resolve, and that they abstain from all labour on that day.

Given, by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency, Joseph Reed, esquire, president, and the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest.

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

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Philadelphia, November 24, 1780.

THE PROPRIETORS OF INDIANA,

Are requested to be punctual in their Meeting at the Indian queen tavern, in Fourth-street, Philadelphia,

On Tuesday the Fifth of December next,

At TEN o'clock in the Morning, agreeable to Adjournment,

GEORGE MORGAN.

LETTER OF HANNAH PENN TO THOMAS PENN; original in the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

London, ye 25th of 12 mo, 1715/16

Dear Child

I hope this will find you all & the dear father as well, as I left him of which I should be glad to hear, I wrote him an account of my getting up by Stephen, and also wrot an account of my Welfare to thy Sister Penn by the post which I hope Came to hand. This is intended to inform thy dear father that I am pretty well and give my dear Love to him as also to thy Sister Penn & Sister Pegge allso to Richard and Dennis, for whom I would have sent some good things to-day but that Stephen came not up yesterday, which gave the disapoyntment. But I have bought a qr of lamb which I purpose to send 2d Day by a bath Coachman if I can, or else to be sure by Stephen 3d Day. No letter is

come from you to night as yett, but I hope no news is good, but should been glad to know ye fellows name yt undertook the things for Johne & hope Adam wont lett me Loose it, I am going to write to him, and hope thou wrote thy letter time enough for him by the Post that Morning I left you. Tell thy father thy Sister Aubrey is well & so is my Sister & Cousin Poole, and Cousin John rather better, the younger folks also well & all Salute you and thy dear father in particular. Lett him know I am in hopes I may do some business, but Cousin Springett is out of town for some days.

I shall now lett you know yt two of the Lords were beheaded yesterday, viz Derintwater & Kenmure a third made his Escape the Night before as tis comonly reported in the Mayd servants or some Womans Dress. The other three are reprieved till next week. These 2 were beheaded on Tower Hill, the first made a speech the other none. I have now since the other side received thy Sisters letter and an much pleased to hear with thy fathers Easyness & to hear of all your health and will take care of Johns book & he may depend on its being returnd with or before myselfe. Give my dear Love to thy Sister Penn & Pegge & thy brothers also to John & the Servants & tell him, John, yt I desire a play day for Dennis, & whom he shall desire 2d Day to make up his other disapoyntments. I would have thee look among my letters in thy fathers Closett and send me by Stephen 2d or 4th Day any letters or answers to & from C. Gookin as also any out of the draw in my Chamber from among the other papers there. and thou may inquire between this and next week if any Redingford would come up to come w<sup>th</sup> them especially if the Cow has not Calved for till then I would not have adam Leave home.

I have not more now to say, my Nose yt has been pretty well being a little worse to Night so with most dear Love to thy father in the first place yn to thy selfe and all of you I conclude & am

Thy affec. Mother

H. Penn.

My love to the family  
if thou come bring thy  
Thin Coat for no  
Camlet is to be had  
for tother. Thy sister Aubrey gives her duty to her father and dear  
love to you all.  
I am pretty well.

LETTER FROM GEN. WILLIAM IRVINE TO HON. JAMES SEARLE, ESQ.,  
IN CONGRESS.

(In the collection of George M. Conarroe.)

Camp near Morristown,  
Jany 23, 1780.

Dear Sir

Though I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you—yet as a Deligate of the State to which I belong—beg to inform you that I have this day wrote to the President of Congress relative to my claim to rank of General Hand, and others—

I make no doubt but you and the other gentlemen of the State will use your influence to obtain me justice—

The pretended difficulty—on account of Col. Magaw's being an older officer than me is in reality nothing at all—I always commanded Gen<sup>l</sup> Hand—he once commanded Magaw—therefore the fact is that I have on every principle and Rule of the Army a right still to command him—

If Gen<sup>l</sup> Hand should be considered as belonging to Penn<sup>a</sup> then there cannot be the least dispute in the matter—but even should be not—he was unduly promoted. I think Congress must see the propriety of my

not giving way to be commanded by him—Indeed I cannot, nor will not.

If Gen<sup>l</sup> Hand should be considered by Congress as a Brig<sup>ad</sup> for Penn<sup>a</sup> and urged at the same time that the State has a compliment of Brigadiers—consequently if Magaw should be exchanged and wish to serve, it will be said there is no room for him. I would answer to this that he who ought to be Junior Officer should be the one left out, if any—I shall not trouble you farther with my opinion—as I suppose you will perhaps have already investigated the merits of the cause—I should have wrote the other gentlemen of the State, but do not know which of them are at present in town—Shall I take the liberty to beg of you, sir, to make an apology for me to them—

I expect leave of absence in the course of a week when I will go to my family at Carlisle—if you can find a leisure moment to drop me a line to that place I will esteem it a very particular favor—

I am D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W<sup>m</sup> Irvine.

P. S.—His Excellency Governor Reed can, and I am sure will with cheerfulness give every necessary information in this matter—Col: Magaw and me will have no dispute—but he informs me that should he again come into Service, he will never give up to Hand—tho I think he seems rather undetermined whether he will Serve if exchanged—indeed I do not think probable that an exchange will take place for some time.

CATHERINE MARY MEADE.—The following is inscribed on a marble mural tablet on the west wall in the Church of St. Boltolph, Aldersgate Street, Without, London:

In the Vault of this Church  
are deposited the Remains of  
Mifs CATH<sup>E</sup> MARY MEADE,  
Daughter of Geo: Meade Esq<sup>r</sup>  
of Philadelphia, North America,  
who departed this Life  
the 18<sup>th</sup> day of Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1790;  
in the 21<sup>st</sup> Year of her Age.

Transferred from Pennsylvania's friendly coast,  
A Fathers Blefsing and a Mothers boast;  
On Albions Sea-girt Shore, an early fate,  
Postponed each transport to a future state:  
Death raised a barrier to each tender scene,  
More fatal than the Waves that roll between.

The registers of the Church contain this entry:  
Burials in January 1790 \*\*\*

20   Catherine Mary Mead	Vault   Aged
	21

London, 1914.

Theodore Glentworth, 3<sup>rd</sup>

OLD PINE CREEK GRAVE YARD, located near Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, and known originally as "Davidson's Burying Ground," the gift of Dr. James Davidson, a surgeon of the Revolutionary War, contains the graves of the following soldiers who served in the army during that struggle.

*Major James Campbell*, b. 1730, d. 1817.

*Dr. James Davidson*, died January 16, 1825, aged 75 years.

*William Custard*, b. 1758, d. 1830.

*John Quigley*, died April 3, 1850, aged 86 years, 6 mo., 15 days.

In memory of *Robert Hamilton*, who died June 9, 1849, in his 82d year.

In memory of *John Jackson*, who d. July 27, 1823, in the 92d year of his age.

In memory of *Patrick Hayes*, d. April 16, 1813, aged 72 years.

Sacred to the memory of *Thomas Nichols*, who departed this life on the 3rd. Feb. 1830, in the 95 year of his age.

*Richard Martin*, b. 1760, d. 1836.

*Thomas Martin*, b. 1757, d. 1829.

*Col. Hugh White*, b. 1737, d. 1822.

Here lies the body of *John Pfouts*, d. June 13, 1813, aged 73 years.

RECORDS FROM BIBLE OF LIEUTENANT ARTHUR E. MURPHY. Bible printed at Oxford, 1737, by John Baskett.

The Property of Arthur E. Murphy by his affectionate aunt Mrs Mary Wheaton June 3d. 1843.

Son of Arthur Murphy and Ruhamah Estell.

Grandson of Arthur Murphy and Caroline.

Great-grandson of Arthur Murphy.

Great-great-grandson of Arthur and Hannah Murphy.

Lieutenant Arthur E. Murphy, acting Adjutant of Rush's Lancers. Killed at Cold Harbor.

Arthur E. Murphy and parents and rest of family (Murphy) buried at Ronaldson's, 9<sup>th</sup> and Bainbridge. Last buried Elizabeth J. sister of Lieutenant Arthur E. Murphy.

John Murphy Son of Arthur & Hannah Murphy was Born June y<sup>o</sup> 17<sup>th</sup> Anno Domini 1726.

James Murphy Son of Arthur & Hannah Murphy was Born February y<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> Anno Domini 1728.

Joseph Murphy Son of Arthur & Hannah Murphy was Born February y<sup>o</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> Anno Domini 1731/2.

Michael Murphy the son of James & Priscilla Murphy his Wife was Born March y<sup>o</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1737.

Arthur Murphy Departed this life July y<sup>o</sup> 25. 1757

Mary Murphy Departed this life August 22<sup>d</sup> 1764.

### Queries.

MOSER;—KLEIN;—BRINKER;—HENRY FAMILY CONNECTIONS.

MOSER:—John Moser, son of Christian Moser, married Mary Catharine Klein, daughter of John Klein. John and Mary Catharine (Klein) Moser had the following children (who were all baptized by the Rev. Jacob Van Buskerck at the "Lehigh Church," near Alburdis, Pa.):—Elizabeth, b. Aug. 10, 1778. *Louisa*, b. Sept. 18, 1779, d. Nov. 18, 1865, married Capt. *Abraham Brinker*. John J., b. Sept. 10, 1780. Michael, baptized Aug. 4, 1782. Mary, b. June 18, 1786.

BRINKER:—Capt. Abraham Brinker, a native of Northampton Co., Pa., moved to Westmoreland Co., and in 1804 to Butler, where he built "The Mansion House." In 1809 he sold it to Jacob Mechling, and bought a tract of land on Bonny Brook, in what is now Summit township, and erected there a grist and carding mill, together with a distillery. He was captain of a company under Col. John Purviance, at Erie, in the war of 1812.

Capt. Abraham Brinker married Louisa Moser (see above), and had the following children:—Jacob, b. Jan. 1, 1796, d. July 4, 1853, married Oct. 23, 1827, Sarah Graham. Catharine, b. 1797, m. William McCandless. Polly, b. 1799, d. Feb. 19, 1842, m. *Adam Henry*. Susan, b. 1801, d. ——— m. *Peter Henry, Jr.* John, b. Oct. 28, 1803, d. Nov. 20, 1884, m. April 20, 1824, *Betsy Henry*. Eliza, b. 1808, d. Aug. 9, 1887, m.

1837, Chas. Prosser. Louisa, b. 1811, d. Feb. 5, 1855, m. James McGlaughlin. Sarah, b. Oct. 9, 1812, d. Mar. 13, 1881, m. June 30, 1835, Jacob Ziegler. Henry, b. Apr. 15, 1815, d. 1845, m. 1837, Jane Gallagher. Margaret, b. July 4, 1817, d. 1822. Amy M., b. Sept. 27, 1820, d. Feb. 7, 1857, m. Aug. 4, 1840, William Richey.

HENRY:—*Peter Henry*, son of Frederick Henry, a native of Germany, was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., in 1764. According to family tradition, when Peter was 14 years old, their home, six miles from Greensburg, was attacked by a band of marauding Indians, and his mother and the two youngest children were killed. Peter and two younger children were taken prisoners by the savages, but they had proceeded only a short distance when the youngest child began to cry and was immediately tomahawked. The Indians carried Peter and his sister to the point since known as Brady's Bend, where they went into camp. The redoubtable Capt. Brady, at the head of a party of scouts, had followed the savages, attacked them in the night while they slept, and only one of the band escaped. Brady took the children to Fort Pitt and subsequently delivered them safe to their father. In 1798 Peter bought a tract of 320 acres in what is now Summit township, Butler Co., and built a cabin in the midst of the forest. He brought his family to his new home in 1800, and resided there until his death in 1852, aged 88 years; his wife, Margaret Horne, died in 1832.

*Peter Henry*, son of Frederick Henry, born 1764, died 1852, married Margaret Horne, who died in 1832. They had the following children:—*Elizabeth*, b. Sept. 28, 1808, d. Apr. 1, 1883, m. Apr. 20, 1824, *John Brinker*. Mary m. Henry Coyle. Peter m. Susan Brinker (see above). Adam m. Polly Brinker (see above). John, Joseph, Frederick, William.

*John Brinker*, son of Capt. Abraham and Louisa (Moser) Brinker, who married *Betsy Henry*, daughter of Peter and Margaret (Horne) Henry, had the following children:—Margaret, b. Feb. 2, 1826, d. Sept. 1, 1874. Louisa, b. Dec. 5, 1828, d. July 10, 1896, married Sept. 3, 1848, Andrew Jackson Haws. Henry, b. 1830; Mary, b. 1831; Rebecca, b. 1833; Stephen, b. Oct. 31, 1836, (living); Columbus, b. Jan. 1, 1839, d. July 10, 1910; Joseph, b. Mar. 13, 1841, d. Dec. 5, 1910; Simon, b. Dec. 21, 1845; Carson B., b. June 21, 1849 (living); William, b. 1847; Amy, b. 1851.

Any information concerning Christian Moser, John Klein, the parents of Capt. Abraham Brinker, Frederick Henry, and Margaret Horne, wife of Peter Henry, is requested by Herbert Morris, 6400 Overbrook Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

CATHARINE HUFF (or Hoff) was born about 1779. Her parents were from Holland and one of her nephews was Rear Admiral Henry Kuhn Hoff of Lancaster, Pa. About 1799 she married William McKain (also spelled McCain, McKane and McKean). They lived in Chester county, Pa., until the second war with England, when they moved to Lancaster, Pa. They were at Lancaster but a short time and moved to Marietta, Pa., where they established a permanent home. Mr. McKain died away from home sometime after 1822 and most of the children went West, several of them to Pittsburgh. They had 11 or more children. It is possible that their son John may have come between James and Joseph and died young, and that the first son who was born in 1800 and died when James was just old enough to remember it, may have had some other name, making 12 children in all.

John McKain, born about 1800 in Chester county, Pa., and died about 1808.

James McKain, born 24 April, 1801, hatter of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Joseph McKain.

Jane McKain.

Christy Ann McKain, married Ben Mackley.

Samuel McKain.

Hannah McKain.

William McKain.

Abraham McKain.

John Jacob McKain, born 28 Feb., 1822, hatter of Pittsburgh.

Mary McKain, twin of John Jacob, married Joseph H. Mumma, miller of Marietta, Pa.

Sometime after Mr. McKain's death, the widow, Catharine (Huff) McKain, married Mr. Jamieson (pronounced Jimson) of Marietta, who died a few years later. The widow was an active member of the Methodist church at Marietta until her death, which was after 1850.

Can anyone give the Huff or McKain ancestors or any other information.

G. S. Walker.

DE KLYN—VAN ZANDT—Barnt De Klyn, born ("in Boston," his monument says, but was it Boston?) Oct. 31, 1745, married (license, N. Y. Province, April 9, 1768) to Mary Van Zandt, born ("in New York," monument says) Jan. 29, 1749. Barnt was "Merchant of Philadelphia" for a while. Who were the parents of Barnt and Mary? Is there any unpublished De Klyn data?

The name De Klyn (spelled variously Deklyn, De Klyne, Deklyne, De Klyyn, Dekline, Dekly (once), Deklin, De Cline, Decline, Declin, Deckline and Decklyn) appears at various times since 1773 in the City and County of Philadelphia. Can anyone tell me about this family?

Richard Webber.

30 Hamilton Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

GRAVENROD OR GRAVENREAT.—"Samuel Beedle, attorney for Catherine Gravenrod, having taken possession and livery for all Bohemia Manor, or part thereof in the name of the whole, for Catherine Gravenrod, did deliver the same to Joseph Ensor, on the 27th day of February, 1767." Johnston's *History of Cecil County*, p. 182.

Catherine Gravenrod (Gravenreat) was the daughter of Andrew and Margaret Gravenreat. Margaret Gravenreat was the daughter or granddaughter of ——— Herman. Wanted, the record of her parents.

#### GRADUATES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.—

Biographical information is requested of the following graduates of the Pennsylvania State College, who are registered from Philadelphia. Information may be sent to Prof. G. G. Pond, State College P. O., Penna.:

Allison, John M.	1863-64-65	Magee, William S.	1862
Burton, George W.	1860	Marter, Frank T.	1860-61
Caufman, Eugene L.	1860	Martin, J. Montgomery	1860-61
*Crompton, B. L.	1860	*Mecke, William J.	1862-63
Cummings, W. A.	1859	Matthews, William G.	1863-64
*Dowling, William J.	1861-62	Robinson, William L.	1860
Dubs, Thomas S.	1859	*Shuster, John B.	1862-63
Enos, H. B.	1862	Spear, J. N.	1864
*Etting, Charles E.	1860	*Triebels, Edward Gordon	1859
Died in 1910.		*Watson, James	1859
*Fisher, Alfred J.	1860-61-62	*West, Henry Clay	1859
*Gillespie, Charles H.	1862-63	Webb, J. B.	1863
Griffith, J. H.	1860	Wilcox, Joseph B.	1864-65-66
Herr, Frank H. H.	1862	Wilcox, William D.	1864
Jeffries, James	1860	Wood, John F.	1863-64
*McClintock, John	1861-62	*Yarrow, E. P.	1862-63

\* The starred names are deceased.

## MEDICAL GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

Biographical information is asked or the source whence it can be had, of the following medical graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, for the Alumni Catalogue now preparing. Information may be sent to Ewing Jordan, M.D., 1510 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penna.:

CLASS OF 1836.			
Atkinson, Joseph N.	Va.	Martin, William	Va.
Bailey, William M.	S. C.	Miller, Samuel	Va.
Baker, George Richard	Del.	Morehead, Bushrod Wash-	
Banks, George G.	Va.	ington	Ky.
Barclay, John O'Conner	Pa.	Nichols, George Henry	Me.
Bean, Addison	Ga.	Norfleet, William Blount	Tenn.
Bedford, Charles R.	Ala.	Parrish, Robert G.	Va.
Boulware, William P.	Va.	Pena, Auxencio Maria	Venezuela
Boyer, Valentine A.	Ill.	Pettit, John	Pa.
Boykin, Anthony Godwin	Va.	Philips, Ethelred	Fla.
Brown, John H.	Va.	Pitts, James M.	S. C.
Browne, Raleigh T., Jr.,	Va.	Pope, Cullen J.	Ga.
Burton, Selden M.	Va.	Powell, Albert	Va.
Butler, John Braeken	Va.	Rankin, Archibald	Pa.
Cary, Samuel B.	Va.	Reid, William S.	Tenn.
Cauthorn, Richard S.	Va.	Robinson, Robert Emmet	Va.
Chase, Heber	N. H.	Rowand, John Randolph	Pa.
Couch, Charles Fox	Va.	Scruggs, Vincent V.	Va.
Craighead, Joseph Erwin	Tenn.	Simpson, Josiah	N. J.
Dandridge, Charles Foun-		Swann, George Francis	Va.
taine	Va.	Tappan, Benjamin, Jr.	Ohio
Dashiell, Luther Fairfax	Ky.	Taul, Jesse C.	Ky.
Davis, Joseph Austin	La.	Terrell, Edward B.	Ga.
Dorn, Densley	S. C.	Terrell, Solomn R.	Miss.
Dubs, Samuel Richard	Pa.	Thweatt, John James	Va.
Everett, Charles D.	Va.	Walker, Joseph	Bermuda
Foster, Archibald T.	Va.	Wallace, Robert M.	Md.
Frisby, Asa	Miss.	Ward, William W.	N. C.
Gholson, Robert A.	Va.	Wilson, John T.	Va.
Gilliams, Lewis S.	Pa.	Wolf, Bennet A.	Pa.
Gorham, Daniel B.	La.	Wood, Richard	Va.
Hamersly, Sylvanus S.	Pa.	Wootten, Hardy V.	Ga.
Harris, Bennett	Ga.	Wormeley, Carter W.	Va.
Hatch, Benjamin L.	Miss.	Young, William	Ireland
Hooke, William Butler	Miss.		
Hope, William	Pa.	CLASS OF 1837.	
Hulme, D. Franklin	England	Abbott, Samuel M.	N. Y.
Jeffreys, Jacob H.	N. C.	Albertson, Edmund	Ind.
Johnson, Daniel Earl	N. C.	Allen, Stephen D.	N. Y.
Jump, Isaac	Del.	Allison, Joseph Johnson	Pa.
Kilgore, William	La.	Anderson, John C.	S. C.
Kurtz, Jacob H.	Pa.	Anderson, Joseph M.	Tenn.
Kyle, Harvey	Va.	Bagley, Robert S.	Va.
Lafferty, William L.	Pa.	Bailey, John H.	Va.
Lawrence, Enoch C.	Ga.	Baldwin, William F.	Ala.
Lindoe, Robert F.	England	Bass, Isham E.	Va.
Lindsey, Caleb	Ala.	Manding, Peter John	Del.
Ludwig, Charles A.	Pa.	Bicknell, Rufus	Conn.
McCaull, James	Va.	Blunt, Benjamin B.	Va.
Mackey, Alexander L.	D. C.	Brady, Thomas	Pa.
Manning, George Felix	Ala.	Brinker, George M.	Va.
		Brochus, Benjamin M.	D. C.

Brown, Granville L.	Va.	Lanier, Camillus V.	Va.
Brown, Thomas H.	N. C.	Leavitt, Martin G.	Va.
Bryan, Daniel L.	S. C.	Lilly, Samuel	N. J.
Buffington, Lee W.	Pa.	Locke, John	Va.
Burnley, William R.	Va.	Lockwood, Henry Clay	Conn.
Casey, William Bryan	N. Y.	Ludlam, Jacob W.	N. J.
Chew, Philemon	Miss.	McDearmon, John R.	Va.
Chisholm, James G.	Ala.	McMillan, Robert	S. C.
Clinton, Thomas G.	Va.	McNeill, John C.	Ala.
Connell, Alfred B.	Ala.	Macoughtry, William O.	Va.
Crowe, Robert Fulton, Nova Scotia		Marable, Benjamin	Tenn.
Cunnington, William P. England		Marshall, Robert T.	Va.
Daniel, John		Miller, Gurdon J.	Ga.
Henry Moncure	Va.	Millner, Hannibal Napoleon	Va.
Davis, Armistead, B. C.	Ky.	Morgan, George Jackson	La.
Dickeson, Thomas P.	N. J.	Mounger, William H.	Ala.
Dillon, Alexander S.	Va.	Muller, Gerhard	S. C.
Draper, Abijah Weld	Mass.	Peckham, Elijah G.	N. Y.
Dunbar, Joseph	Miss.	Perkins, John Quincy	N. C.
Edgar, Samuel D.	Tenn.	Peters, George B.	Tenn.
Edwards, Albert S.	Va.	Pollard, George William	Va.
Edwards, William H.	Tenn.	Reynolds, James	Ala.
Fondey, John	N. Y.	Ricaud, Lawrence M.	Md.
Frink, Lorenzo	N. C.	Ritchie, Robert R.	Va.
Funsten, Oliver R.	Va.	Rochelle, James H.	S. C.
Gilliam, Joseph S.	Va.	Ryan, Bernard	La.
Glass, James S.	Miss.	Saltmarsh, Seth	Pa.
Graff, Frederick	Pa.	Satterfield, James L.	N. C.
Grant, Edward Ingleton	N. J.	Saunders, Henry	Ga.
Griffin, John Strother	Ky.	Shelby, John L.	Ga.
Haile, Thomas Lee	La.	Smith, Charles Dickinson	N. Y.
Hamm, Strothers J.	Va.	Smith, James B.	Ga.
Hanks, John Albert	N. C.	Smith, William B.	Va.
Hardison, Handy	N. C.	Stewart, Ferdinand	
Harrison, William J.	Va.	Campbell	Va.
Hastie, J. Hamilton	Ala.	Swaby, Thomas H.	Pa.
Hazeltine, Moses Greenleaf	N. H.	Tenney, Isaac P.	D. C.
Hendrick, John B.	Ga.	Thomason, Joshua A.	Ala.
Hester, Abner	Tenn.	Thornton, George	
Hill, Herbert W.	Miss.	Washington	Va.
Holt, Michael William	N. C.	Thornton, Rootes Bankhead	Va.
Hoskins, James H.	N. C.	Thornton, William H.	Ga.
Howard, Henry	Md.	Thorp, Joseph B.	Ga.
Hunter, William	Va.	Trudeau, James	La.
Ivey, Stokes P.	Ga.	Tucker, David Hunter	Va.
Jacoby, Edward	Pa.	Tufts, Johnson B.	Ga.
Johnston, Walter E.	S. C.	Vaughan, Egbert G.	Va.
Jones, James R.	Ala.	Wagener, Jacob B.	Pa.
Jones, Jerome Bonaparte	N. C.	Wilson, Goodridge	
Kennedy, Alfred Worsley	Ky.	Alexander	Va.
Knight, Isaac D.	Pa.	Wright, Edward L.	Va.
Knox, Franklin	Mass.	Young, Benjamin Franklin	Tenn.

**Book Notices.**

PENNSYLVANIA—THE KEYSTONE. A SHORT HISTORY. By Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker. Philadelphia, 1914. 12mo, 316 pp., with 133 illustrations. Published by the Christopher Sower Co. Price \$1.00.

The purpose of this work is to place within easy reach of the public an outline history of Pennsylvania, from the first settlement to the present time, and it is fortunate that it has been written by that most loyal of Pennsylvanians, former Governor Pennypacker. His work is marked as much by sound historical knowledge of the great achievements of the State as by his power of their clear and logical presentation, the result of many years of original research. He makes clear the causes which led to the settlement of Pennsylvania; explains the high-minded purposes of her founder; traces the movements of the Dutch, Swedes, English, Welsh, Germans, French-Huguenots and Scotch-Irish who settled on her soil, and shows what they accomplished religiously, educationally, politically, industrially, in agriculture, commerce, science, art, in war by land and sea, in finance, in manufactures, and in literature; and also shows how often they blazed a path for the nation to follow, how they saved the nation in time of trial, extended it in time of peace, and fortified it at all times. Governor Pennypacker corrects some influences of sectional education that are ignorantly unintentional or openly hostile and harmful to Pennsylvania and a misconception of American history. Among others he calls attention to the fact that the Bostonians adopted word for word the earlier Philadelphia resolutions against the tax on tea; that Washington's public career was mainly passed in Pennsylvania, that the greatest battlefields from the time of the Revolution to the Civil War were within her borders, that General Meade saved the Union at Gettysburg, and that Robert Morris, Stephen Girard, Edward W. Clark and Jay Cooke financed all the nation's important wars. The first medical school, the first law school, the first hospital, the first subscription library, the first turnpike, the first art academy in America, were Pennsylvania institutions, and that Bartram, Leidy and Cope were among the world's greatest scientists.

Governor Pennypacker has infused into his work a spirit that inspires enthusiasm, and there is no citizen of Pennsylvania who would not be the wiser for reading his history, for it will stimulate pride and a deeper interest in the part the State has had in the making of the Nation.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW. Vol. I, No. 1, June, 1914. Prof. Clarence W. Alvord, Managing Editor.

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association, in addition to annually publishing a volume of Proceedings, has undertaken the publication of the Review, a quarterly under the editorial supervision of Prof. Clarence W. Alvord and a board of eight editors. Table of Contents: The United States and Mexico, 1835-1837, by Dr. Eugene C. Barker, of the University of Texas; Review of McMaster's History of the People of the United States, by Dr. Carl R. Fish, University of Wisconsin; Historical Activities in the old Northwest and Eastern Canada, 1913-1914, by Dr. Solon J. Buck, University of Illinois; Louisiana as a Factor in American Diplomacy, 1795-1800, by Dr. J. A. James, Northwestern University. Subscription, \$3.00 per year, should be sent to Clarence S. Paine, Secretary-Treasurer, Lincoln, Nebraska.

GEORGE III AND CHARLES FOX. By the Right Honorable Sir George O. Trevelyan. The Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. announce that the second and final volume of this work is in preparation and will shortly appear. It brings to a close the series of six volumes, of which the

first four are entitled "The American Revolution." The forthcoming volume contains a narrative of the events in England and on the continent of Europe, which had a bearing upon the struggle in America, and it tells the story of Gen. Nathaniel Greene and the war in the Carolinas, of Dr. Franklin and John Adams in Paris, and the campaign of Yorktown.

**FIRE MARKS OF AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.** By Harrold E. Gillingham. Philadelphia, 1914. 8vo, pp. 40. Illustrated.

Strange as it may seem, that of the many fire insurance companies organized in the United States, there are but seven in existence now which were organized prior to 1800; and four of these are in Philadelphia, viz.

The Philadelphia Contributionship for the Insurance of Houses by Fire (purely mutual), organized April 13, 1752. In 1781 this company resolved not to insure or reinsure houses before which trees were planted. This, however, was changed in 1810, and houses with trees before them were accepted. The company has long been familiarly known as the "Hand in Hand," from its Fire Mark of four hands united.

The Mutual Assurance Company for Insuring Houses from loss by fire within the City of Philadelphia, organized October 21, 1784, in part through the dissatisfaction among insurers from the action of the Contributionship, with regard to insuring houses with trees before them. The Fire Mark of the company is a green tree cast in lead and mounted on a wooden shield.

The North America, organized in 1792, and chartered as a stock company April 14, 1794. It is probably the oldest stock insurance company in the United States. The company has had two Fire Marks: that adopted in 1794, "a wavy star of six points," cast in lead and mounted on wood. In 1796 a new badge was approved: oval in shape, "an eagle rising from a cloud," all in gilt.

The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania of Philadelphia was chartered April 18, 1794. This company is not known to have used a Fire Mark. Mr. Gillingham has collected much interesting and valuable data on Fire Marks, which, with the illustrations, makes an attractive and handy book of reference.

**TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA.** REPORT No. 10. 1913. With maps and illustrations.

This is a survey of the Broad Top coal field by Dr. James H. Gardner, which coal field located in the counties of Bedford, Fulton and Huntingdon, is totally isolated from all other coal fields, and lying between the anthracite and bituminous basins, the character of the coal is known as semi-bituminous. The object of this report is to supply a demand by the public for more detailed and authentic information regarding its extent, its value, its development, and more especially the possibilities it offers as a future coal supply. It is not definitely known when local mining first began in the Broad Top fields. One tradition is, that certain Tories during the Revolution took up their abode in the region and were the first to make use of coal in that field. It is known however that some years prior to 1800 coal was mined in a small way locally.

**GENEALOGY OF THE VIRGINIA FAMILY OF LOMAX.** Chicago, 1913. Rand, McNally & Co. 4to, pp. 79. Illustrated. Price in cloth, \$7.00.

The genealogy of the Lomax family will interest many persons claiming a Virginia ancestry. It contains data a large part of which has been gathered from original records, and never before printed. Among the family connections are included the Lunsford, Wormerley, Micou, Roy, Corbin, Eltonhead, Tayloe, Plater, Addison, Tasker, Burford,

Wilkinson, Griffin, Gwynor, Lindsay, Payne, Presley, Thornton, Savage, Wellford, Randolph, Isham, and Gates. The illustrations comprise reproductions of family portraits and coats of arms.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY NUMBER 22. 1914. 8vo, pp. xxxvii 286. Illustrated.

The publications of this society, rich in historical material, admirably selected by the Committee on Publications from the contributions of its members, have always borne a well-merited reputation among antiquarians and others interested in American Jewish history. Among the contributions in this connection in the volume under notice are the following: Judah Morris, first instructor in Hebrew at Harvard University, by L. M. Friedman; the Chapters of Isaac the Scribe, by Samuel Oppenheim; the original Scott's Rebecca, by Dr. Joseph Jacobs; correspondence of Jews with President Martin Van Buren, by A. M. Friedenberg; America in Hebrew Literature, by Rev. Dr. M. Silber; Life Hon. Henry M. Phillips, by J. Bunford Samuel; Jews in the legal and medical profession in America prior to 1800, by L. Hühner, and Notes on American Jewish History, by Rev. D. de S. Pool. "Notes" and "Necrology" are new and important features in this volume. An excellent index is of great usefulness to the student.

THE WHIG PARTY IN THE SOUTH. By Arthur Charles Cole, Ph.D., Washington, D. C. 1913. pp. 367. Maps.

The Whig party was the successor of the old Federalist and National Republican parties, and its Southern wing constituted at all times a powerful minority of the voting strength of that section capable of being converted by unusual exertions and under favoring circumstances into at least a temporary majority. At the beginning of the thirties, the Southern Whigs were part of a large anti-Jackson opposition organization which included the State rights element and a good proportion of the planting class. In spite of a natural hostility to what came to be considered as Whig policy and Whig measures, by the election of 1844, the party had been brought into harmony with the program formulated by Clay. The slavery issue forced them to act cautiously in the face of the anti-slavery inclinations of the Northern wing. A steady conservatism made them the opponents of radical Southern movements and the advocates of compromise. But their activity in response to these motives and the growing anti-slavery radicalism in the Northern wing rendered them unfit to act as the champion of the slave power. A steady decline, accelerated by developments in the campaign of 1852, led to their downfall in the South. Attempts were made to revive the defunct party, most successfully in the form of the Know Nothing party, which were continued until the outbreak of the Civil War, when the barriers of party lines were swept aside. Of the merit and value of Dr. Cole's essay there can, we believe, be little doubt; it is sure to be used and to last.

PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, for the year 1913-1914. Vol. XIII. Edited by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, M.A. Wilkes-Barre, Penna. 1914. 8vo, pp. 242. Illustrated.

This volume is another interesting and valuable contribution to the history and archeology of the Wyoming Valley, which through the activities of the society is being judiciously developed. Following the reports of its officers is a paper by Nelson H. Darton of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, "Some features of the Quaternary Deposits in the Wyoming Valley region," illustrated with maps of the buried valley of the Susquehanna river and other illustrations, the results of some geological in-

vestigations. "Proof that Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal was first shipped from the Wyoming Valley," by William Griffith, shows by recorded statistics, that the credit given to the Lehigh region for the beginning of the coal trade, is due to the Wyoming district. "Some modern views of the Federal Constitution," by Prof. John L. Stewart, of Lehigh University, will interest all students of history. "The beginning of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania," by Oscar J. Harvey, who has succeeded the late Dr. F. C. Johnson as Historiographer of this society; and Dr. Hayden's "Echoes of the massacre of Wyoming," in which he proves that Queen Esther was present at the massacre, are valuable contributions to local history. "A study of North Appalachian Indian Pottery," by Christopher Wren, Curator of Archeology of the society, is an important development, properly illustrated, which will attract the attention of all interested in the subject. Biographical sketches of former officers Dr. F. C. Johnson and Sidney R. Miner, late Recording Secretary, are deserved memorials. A good index will aid the reader.

HOW TO TEACH AMERICAN HISTORY. A HANDBOOK FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS. By John W. Wayland, Ph.D. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1914. 8vo, pp. 339. Price \$1.10 net.

The purpose of this book is intended for use as a text-book in normal schools, teacher-training classes, and teachers' institutes, and as a hand-book for the teacher and student in school or at home. The principles discussed are believed to be true of history in general, but the application throughout has been made to American history and to the study and teaching of history in American schools. The style is simple and intelligible and technical terms have largely been avoided. The methods suggested are the outgrowth of many years experience as an educationist. The book lists and foot notes information is of practical value and the complete index appended will be found a useful feature.

ANNALS OF THE SWEDES ON THE DELAWARE. By Rev. John Curtis Clay. Third edition with an introduction by Henry S. Henschen. Chicago, 1914. pp. 170. Illustrated. Price \$1.10 by mail.

The first edition of Rev. Mr. Clay's Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware was published in 1835, and a second edition in 1858. Both editions have practically disappeared in circulation for some years. The Swedish Historical Society of America has published this new edition, with an introduction, and the constitution, by-laws, officers and members of the society. The book is neatly printed and bound.

ESSAYS POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL. By Hon. Charlemagne Tower. Philadelphia, 1914. 8vo, pp. 306. Maps.

*Contents.* "The European Attitude toward the Monroe Doctrine;" read before the American Society of International Law, at Washington, D. C., 1914. "The Treaty Obligations of the United States relating to the Panama Canal;" read before the American Philosophical Society, 1913. "Diplomacy as a Profession;" "Some Modern Developments of International Law;" read before the Law Academy, Philadelphia, 1909. "Lord Cornwallis in America." "The Relations of the United States to Arbitration for the Settlement of International Disputes." "General Howe's Campaigns in the Revolutionary War."

These essays, political and historical, are the result of a large experience enjoyed by Mr. Tower in the diplomatic service, where he had notable opportunities for forming a sound judgment on international questions, and as a thoughtful student of American history. They are valuable because their subjects are all live subjects of grave moment, and thought-provoking. The historical essays are equally interesting and prepared with the same thoroughness and skill.

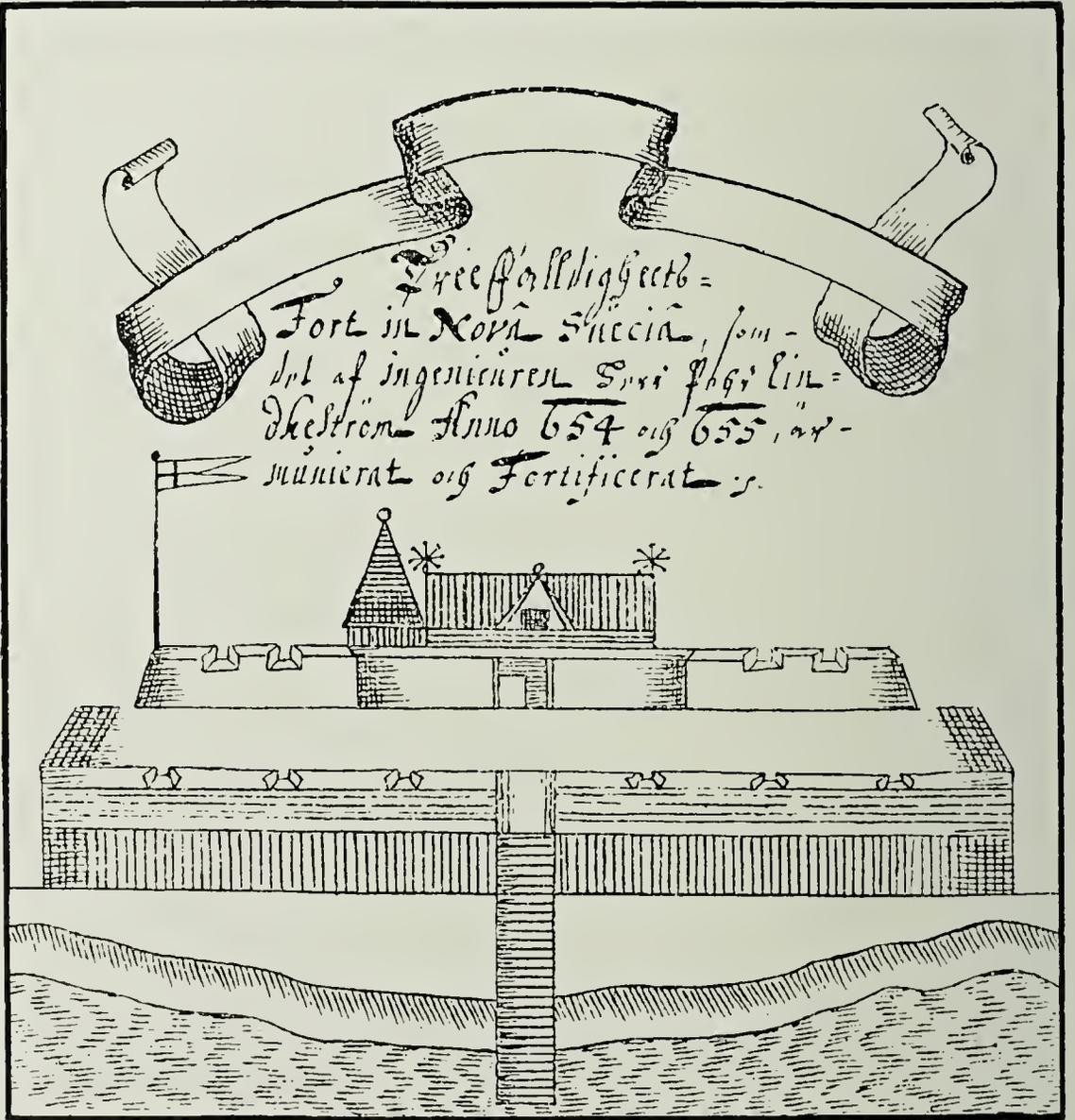
HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF CATASAUQUA, PENNSYLVANIA, WITH A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE SCHOOLS OF HANOVER TOWNSHIP IN THE OLDEN TIME. By James B. Laux and Charles R. Horn. Catasauqua, 1914. 8vo, pp. 151. Illustrated.

The authors of this work have not confined their labors to a mere survey of the development of the public schools of Catasauqua and the methods of teaching, but they deal with their subject historically. The pages devoted to Hanover township, of which for more than half a century Catasauqua was a part, are interesting and the chapters which contain the biographical sketches of the school directors and teachers are well-deserved tributes to their devoted services. The Statistical Tables, compiled with care and labor, tell the story of the common schools of the county. The work, while it will have a large local appreciation, is also a valuable contribution to the history of the common-school system of the Commonwealth.

PAPERS AND ADDRESSES. By Henry Omwake Hanesburg, 1912. 8vo, pp. 192.

These papers and addresses in morals and religion, education, politics, farming and fruit growing, with some reminiscences, have been selected from the author's large contributions to the secular and religious press, which cover a wide range of subjects. The introductory chapter gives a genealogical account of the family which left the Palatinate for Pennsylvania in 1729 and settled in Lancaster county and later in the Cumberland Valley of Franklin county, where the author was born in 1830. He was a man of varied activities, for sixteen years he taught school, and did much to improve the educational conditions of the community, for three terms served as school director, was elected County Commissioner, and devoted much time to agriculture and fruit growing. A son is the president of Ursinus College.





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JOHAN CLASSON RISING,

THE LAST DIRECTOR OF NEW SWEDEN, ON THE DELAWARE.

BY AMANDUS JOHNSON, PH.D.

*Secretary of the Swedish Colonial Society of Pennsylvania.*

Among the early colonists and adventurers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries we often find poetic talents of a high order; as for instance, John Smith, Thomas Morton, and a host of others—even the immortal Milton contemplated going to the New World. Experiences among strange peoples in new and unexplored worlds particularly appeal to the imagination and stir the spirits of literary minds, and the most restless among them, not content with second-hand information from the mouths of returning “heroes,” will go themselves to see the “living wonders.”

This was true of New France, likewise of New England, and New Netherland had its poets and writers during its short history. New Sweden was apparently an exception. The reasons are obvious to the student of history. Sweden was not ripe for great literary activity; the language was in a formative state, and wealth and leisure, the handmaids of poetry, were destined to be the heritage of a later age. Swedish talent was employed to the limit in directing the battles of

the Thirty Years' War and in solving the problems of military tactics and the issues of statecraft, leaving few opportunities for the conception of lofty poetry or the creation of artistic peace. This being true of the mother country, it follows, as a matter of course, that literary activity, in the small and lingering colony on the Delaware, would be even more uncommon. However, although New Sweden during its brief Swedish period can boast of no Berkeley, no Sandays, no Waller, nor even a Steendam, yet the colony had its Bradford, its Van der Donck and its Elliott.

Of these chroniclers and translators Johan Classon Rising holds the highest rank. He was born in 1617 in Risingé parish, where his father, the Rev. Clas Botvidi, was pastor; and from his birthplace he adopted the name. His early education, being largely religious, was received in the parsonage under the guidance of his father, later supplemented by instruction in the parish school. Thereupon young Rising entered the famous Linköping Gymnasium (College-High School, founded in 1628), whence he graduated in due time with high honors. In 1635 he entered the University of Upsala. Here he came under the influence of the historian and legal authority, Loccenius, who, above all other professors, made a profound impression on his receptive mind. Through his capabilities and studious habits he attracted the attention of the rector of the University, Magnus Gabriel de la Gardie, who became his patron and protector. Having presented his dissertation\* for his degree in 1640, and apparently defended it successfully, he seems to have gone abroad and spent some time at foreign universities, undoubtedly through the aid of De la Gardie and other benefactors.

Having returned to his native land, he was engaged

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\* *Disputatio philosophica de philosophia, etc.* It was dedicated to several benefactors, including his father.

as tutor and companion to the young Count Clas Åkesson Tott some time in 1646. In the summer of this year he travelled through the northern provinces with his charge and in the autumn and winter he superintended the studies of Count Tott and aided him in his various subjects.

In the early summer of 1647 he accompanied the Count on a journey to England and the continent. Sweden was now at the height of its power, respected and honored throughout Europe, as well as feared. Accordingly Count Tott was received with marked attention everywhere and had access to the most influential people and exclusive society. For instance, Rising relates that on a visit to Hampton Court they "kissed the hand of His Majesty." Thus vast and unusual opportunities presented themselves to the future governor of New Sweden for study and the gathering of valuable information, and he was not slow in making use of these. Endowed with an unquenchable thirst for knowledge, almost unlimited capacities for work and unusual powers of observation, he gathered a store of knowledge. From England they continued through Holland and France. The attractions of Paris caused the Count to extend his sojourn in the French capital beyond the allotted time, certainly to the profit of Rising, who availed himself of the opportunity thus offered for a study of French history and economy. Returning by way of present Belgium, Count Tott and Rising landed in Sweden in the fall of 1648.

Perhaps, unable to obtain suitable employment, he again pursued special courses at the University. But the following year it seems he was enabled, through a joint stipend from De la Gardie and the Queen, to visit Holland for the purposes of economic and commercial studies. Already on his first visit to that country he had acquired an almost venerable admiration for Holland in general, the greatest mercantile nation of the

day, and for Amsterdam in particular, the greatest trading post in the world.

To be the guiding economist of his country and the teacher of new commercial theories by which the Baltic trade would be gradually controlled by Swedish shipping and by which the nation would ascend to an undreamed of height of prosperity,—this was his ambition and was to be his life work. His studies bore rich fruit and when he returned to Sweden in the spring of 1651, he was perhaps better equipped for his chosen field of work than any other scholar in Scandinavia.

The stipend from the Queen entailed the writing of a *Dissertation about Trade* and it seems that material for the book had been collected in Holland. It was completed in Sweden, and in 1652 money was appropriated by the Crown for its publication. Several short essays on commerce and trade were written by Rising during his last stay in Holland, but were never published as far as I know.

Rising was now without employment and without any immediate means of a livelihood; but in August, 1651, he was appointed to the secretaryship of the Commercial College,\* just then established. It was a position he fully deserved, imminently suited to his training and bent of mind, and he performed his duties with ability and faithfulness, to the complete satisfaction of Erik Oxenstierna, the President of the Chamber.

At this time the directorship of the Swedish colony on the Delaware was vested in the Commercial College. All voyages to the settlement were decided by this body and all discussions about the colony were heard in this chamber. Rising was naturally greatly interested in the settlement and his knowledge of colonial affairs gave particular weight to his views, and we may assume

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\* For the most complete account of the early history of the Commercial College in Sweden in either Swedish or English, see the author's *Swedish Settlements*, I, 15ff.

that his arguments were always heard with attention by the members of the College.

Governor Printz, of New Sweden, had written repeatedly for orders to be relieved of his services or at least to receive an assistant who could handle the many and often intricate legal cases that came up from time to time. The government, dominated by the now frivolous and pleasure-loving Queen, paid no heed to his entreaties. But in 1653, when the reports of Dutch encroachments reached Stockholm, it was finally decided to send aid to the forsaken colony on the South River and the young and energetic Rising, "the best man in sight," was requested to repair to New Sweden and become assistant councillor to Governor Printz. Rising willingly accepted the post, giving various reasons for so doing, and began to prepare for his long journey.

In October, 1653, he resigned his secretaryship in the Commercial College (his signature in the minutes of the College being found for the last time on October 29). On December 9 his official appointment was signed by the Queen, and a few days later he was knighted and given a fief or estate with special prerogatives in Sweden. His salary was to be 1500D. a year; 1500D. were appropriated for his travelling expenses, and he was granted a large donation of land on the Delaware. On the journey thither, he was to command the expedition and have complete control of the ships with their crews and passengers. The expedition was to be composed of two ships, but after long delays and fruitless efforts only one ship, the *Örn*, set sail.

The vessel with Rising on board left Gothenburg harbor on February 2, 1654. To avoid English and Dutch men-of-war they attempted to sail north of Scotland, but such tremendous contrary storms were encountered that the ship was blown back to the Straits

of Dover. After long delays the *Örn* finally left the shores of Europe on March 3. Some two weeks later Rising cast anchor in the harbor of one of the Canaries, where the unspeakable sufferings of the people in the overcrowded vessel were somewhat relieved.

The *Örn* arrived before the deserted Fort Elfsborg in the evening of May 20. On the following morning a council of war was held on board, and it was decided to demand the surrender of Fort Casimir, the Dutch stronghold, which had been built by Stuyvesant in 1651, on territory claimed by the Swedish Company through priority of title from the Indians.

The Dutch commander requested delay, but Rising demanded an immediate answer, sending Gyllengren with a company of soldiers ashore. The soldiers finally made their way into the Fort, as the gates were open, and when the "Hollanders wanted to use their guns," they were told to put them down, "and thus the Swedes took possession of Fort Casimir." The Swedish flag was thereupon raised above "the Dutch citadel," the name of which was changed to Fort Trinity, "as it was captured on Trinity Sunday."

Rising later insisted that the Dutch fortress had surrendered without hostilities, and that he had followed his orders minutely, but it is difficult to see how he could maintain such views in the face of his instructions, which were as follows: "If the Dutch cannot be removed by argument and grave remonstrances, and everything, which can be done without danger and hostility, then it would be better in *terminus protestandi* to tolerate the Dutch there, than that the same fort should fall into the hands of the English as the strongest, and consequently the most dangerous, and to erect a Swedish stronghold below the Dutch fort, which would control the river and make the latter useless, since a hostile attack is not compatible with the weak power of the Swedes in that place." These instruc-

tions seem clear enough and would have been followed closely by a trained military man. Printz would have handled the situation without friction, and it is more than likely that the colony would have remained under Swedish jurisdiction several years longer than was the case, had he been in command when the *Örn* sailed up the South River. Rising knew little of the art of war; he apparently had no knowledge of the strength of the Dutch in the new world, nor of the restless energy of the old veteran Peter Stuyvesant, and he was not acquainted with the condition of the colony he was sent to aid.

When a garrison had been left in the Dutch fort and arrangements for its maintenance completed, Rising continued up the river and arrived at Christina, present Wilmington, on May 22, 1654. He was now indisposed as well as his other officers, and most of his immigrants were seriously ill; but as early as the following day, the commissions and instructions of the various officers were read before the assembled people in Christina.

These instructions and memorials (minute and detailed, in several of their provisions resembling those given to Printz eleven years before) intrusted to Rising the "direction of the political, judicial and commercial affairs of the colony," leaving the military management to other officers. "His duty should especially be to bring the country on a prosperous footing;" he should occupy and clear new land and assign plantations to the freemen; he should plant tobacco, sow grain, hemp and linseed; cultivate grapes and fruit trees and experiment with silk worms and the growing of ginger and sugar cane; he should found cities, select harbors and begin commerce, seeking to draw all the trade on the river into the hands of the Swedes; he should prospect for minerals; he should select land for the company and work it for the benefit of the same; he should establish ropewalks, saw mills, tanneries, tar-burneries and

manufactories of wooden utensils of all kinds, as well as fisheries in the rivers, streams and lakes; he should keep peace with the Indians, Dutch and English as far as possible, but he should also fortify the country with all vigor and ward off attack with the best means at hand; he should seek to increase the population of the colony and extend its settlement by inviting all valuable and industrious colonists to settle under the Swedish jurisdiction; but he should send away and remove (with caution) all who might be a disturbance or a hindrance to the prosperity of the settlement; he should draw up good ordinances, make rules for hunting and the preservation of the forest, preventing all indiscriminate cutting of trees, as well as ordinances concerning the trade, the agriculture and other pursuits; he should institute commercial relations with Africa; he should send game, bread, beer and brandy to Spain, and lumber and wood materials to the Canary Islands; he was to handle the money sent from the mother country, supervise the handling of the merchandise and see that proper and correct books were kept; he was to raise money for the purpose of the colonial government, and finally he was to appoint "persons who could judge according to the law of Sweden and its rightful custom in order that justice and righteousness may have their course in the land."

With these instructions in mind Rising began his busy life as director of the colony. New plots of ground were laid out, new houses were built and new settlements were made at various points on the river. He also appointed supervisors of agriculture and house building, and the clearing of new land, and made other provisions for the welfare of the little settlement. He sent commissions to the English on the south and north as well as to the Dutch of New Holland, and entered into commercial relations with various merchants of New England and those from New Amster-

dam and Virginia. He also established and renewed the good relations with the Indians, bought large tracts of land from them and concluded various commercial treaties. Had sufficient supplies been at his disposal, the colony would have prospered greatly under his rule, for he was a thorough organizer and indefatigable worker. A misfortune that befell the colony during his directorship was the capture by the Dutch of the Swedish ship *Haj*, which arrived at New Amsterdam in the autumn. "It was a great misfortune to us, and a loss that cannot be easily repaired," said Rising.

The capture of Fort Casimir could not be forgotten by Peter Stuyvesant, nor by the directors in Amsterdam to whom the matter was at once reported, and soon active preparations for revenge were under way, both in Holland and in the Dutch colony. The whole Swedish settlement must now be conquered and Swedish power in America destroyed forever. And for this purpose so large a force was to be employed, that there could be no question as to the success of the enterprise.

The preparations were made so secretly that neither the Swedish agents in Holland nor the officials in New Sweden had any idea of the approaching storm. The Indians, however, who were always friendly towards the Swedes, in some way obtained information about the intentions of the Dutch, and immediately made it known to Rising. The reports did not disturb him. He seemed quite confident that he would be able to ward off any danger that might come from New Amsterdam. All his men were set to work in the various forts, powder and other ammunitions were stored in the magazines and spies were dispatched to gather all possible information. But when the Dutch finally arrived it was evident that the Swedish power would soon succumb to the overwhelming force of Peter Stuyvesant, the trained soldier and forceful leader, and after about

two weeks of "warfare," Fort Christina, the last stronghold of the Swedes, surrendered to Stuyvesant on August 15, 1655. The articles of capitulation, which were extremely favorable to the Swedes, provided that Rising and all of his soldiers and settlers, who wished to return to Sweden, should be supplied with free passage by the Dutch West India Co. Accordingly, the Dutch prepared three ships for the transportation of the Swedes, and on October 23 Rising went to sea. On December 7 he landed in Plymouth, whence he went over land to London and made a report to the Swedish ambassador. From there he passed over to Holland, where he remained for some time. In Holland some of his luggage was plundered and his books, manuscripts and clothes were confiscated and sold at auction, possibly as a result of his inability to pay a draft for "300 Flanders," which fell due in March.

In the early spring of 1656 he left Amsterdam and in the summer he made his way to Elbing, in East Prussia, where he presented a memorial to Erik Oxenskierna about New Sweden and the Dutch attack. For a period he was kept busy preparing reports, memorandums and relations on the colony, how to regain the same and how to increase Swedish transatlantic commerce, and a dozen other subjects. Finally, in March, 1657, he was appointed chief inspector of the customs in the three governments of Prussia and Pomerania, with a salary of 1200 R.D. annually. In 1658 he made Elbing his headquarters, "where the Swedes were most tolerated." For nearly four years he travelled at his "own expense" in Prussia and Pomerania to establish the customs, but he claimed that only half a year's salary was ever paid to him. However, he seems to have enjoyed certain privileges and been entitled to certain fees, which made it possible for him to live without care.

In the beginning of 1660, when "Prussia was cap-

tured by the enemy," he applied to De la Gardie for a new post, and soon returned to Stockholm. Being overloaded with debts and in bad health, his first concern was to collect his salary as Director from the New Sweden Company and the sums he had advanced to soldiers and colonists on the Delaware, especially during the siege of Fort Christina.

Rising developed his usual activity. Memorials in the case were multiplied, arguments, repeated a dozen times in manifold variety, were presented and bills and accounts were duplicated with untiring industry; but nothing came of it all, and Rising was left without his money and without a means of income. In March, 1665, he was appointed assessor in the newly organized Maritime Court with a salary of 400D. a year, but the court was not put into operation and no salaries were paid.

As a consequence Rising was now in desperate circumstances. With the exception of some aid from his life-long patron De la Gardie, he was dependent upon what little he could make in this way or that, and it is not clear how he managed to live through the following years, and especially how he contrived to carry on his literary work.

He had for years collected materials for his "life monument," a comprehensive *Treatise on Trade*, and he longed for leisure to execute his gigantic task. The book (planned largely along the lines suggested by the English economist, Malynes, in his *Lex Mercatoria*) was to be divided into three parts. The first part (containing three books) and certain chapters of the second and third parts (the second part to contain two books, the third part to contain one or two (?) books) were completed, but only the first and second books of the first part have been preserved, together with a table of contents of the completed work. According to this

table the contents of the book would have had the following appearance:

*Part One.* First book of thirty-four chapters concerning merchandise, maxims for the increase of trade, business transactions, contracts, debts and bonds, markets and fairs, trade-marks, lotteries, merchants, brokers, monopolies and companies, colonies.

Second book in four parts concerning the principal trading places in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

Third book of twenty-three chapters concerning navigation, navigation laws, sailors and officers, ship-building, equipment, freight, duties and excises, etc., insurance, journeys to foreign lands, piracy ports, staple cities, the ownership of rivers and coasts, fisheries and the right to fish.

*Part Two.* First book of eighteen chapters concerning money, the right of the government to coin money, gold and silver and their relative values, the shape and size of money, master coiners, counterfeit money, how to increase money in the country, loaning and borrowing of money, usury.

Second book "concerning the reduction of all kinds of measures, standard and weights (to the standard of weights and measures) of Stockholm."

*Part Three.* First book of eleven chapters concerning drafts, their use and history, kinds of drafts and their proper form, the acceptance, payment, refusal and protesting of drafts.

When Rising discovered that it would be difficult to finish the large work (probably also to interest the government and his patron), he made an abstract from the *Treatise*, which he was able to prepare for the press through the liberality of De la Gardie. It was published at Stockholm, in 1669, under the title *Itt Uthtogh om Kiöp-Handelen aller Commerciern* (*An Extract Concerning Trade or Commerce*). Two years later he

published *Een Landbook* (*A Book Concerning Agriculture*).

A number of other treatises on Swedish and Dutch commerce and trade and how to increase the former and place it on a prosperous basis were also written by Rising, partly before, partly after his sojourn in America, but none of these were ever published.

He also wrote a number of *Descriptions of Nova Svecia* and several *Relations* from the colony concerning conditions there, and kept an interesting journal covering the period of his governorship of New Sweden. He used his pen diligently and his journals and reports are full of accurate information. He states the events plainly and clearly, without unnecessary details, and his diary extending over the greater parts of the years 1654-55, and his three reports are the most valuable documents concerning the history of New Sweden for the period they cover, giving more detailed information about the colony than any other sources preserved to us. In his acquired historical knowledge Rising is less accurate and, although he had read much of the colonial and historical literature of England and Holland, and knew the general facts of the early journeys to America, his historical essays contain many errors concerning events which took place before his arrival. His four descriptions preserved to us differ somewhat in detail, various dates being given for the same events (in some cases, however, probably due to the copyist) and we can trace many statements and errors in dates to Rising, which are found in the early writers on New Sweden. He says that Minuet came here in 1631 (repeated by Campanius Holm, Geijer and a host of other historians); he states that King Charles I surrendered his right to the Delaware to the Swedes about 1631 (other dates are also given by Rising) through Count Johan Oxenstierna. His descriptions are of much less importance for the

history and conditions of Nova Svecia than his other writings concerning the colony, and much space is given to prove the right of the Swedes to the colony, how to regain it and how to manage the colonial affair, "as well at home as out here for the benefit and prosperity of the Crown." The chapters on location, climate, forests, "wild animals and birds" show considerable powers of observation, but are of less value than Lindeström's writings on the same subjects.

Rising never discontinued his literary labors, in spite of his troubles and other work, and his ambition and burning desire to complete his great volume, *A Treatise on Trade*, never deserted him. But he labored under tremendous difficulties. He was forced to occupy the most miserable quarters and he was barely able to provide sufficient clothing for his body. Cold prevented him from doing work in winter and when summer came necessary books and other materials, even ink, were often wanted. He was ever in debt, and kind-hearted people and royal intercessions alone saved him from the prison bars. Under such conditions it is a wonder that he could accomplish what he did. The end came in April, 1672. It is a sad picture to see the former director of New Sweden, the first writer of importance on economy and commerce in Scandinavia, "ages ahead of his time in his views," die in a small, miserable garret of a tailor's hut. His books were unsold and his labors unrewarded, but a later age has been more charitable, and his works which could not be marketed during his lifetime are eagerly sought by the collector and often bring a considerable price.

NARRATIVE OR JOURNAL OF CAPT. JOHN  
FERDINAND DALZIEL SMYTH, OF THE  
QUEEN'S RANGERS.

“Dr. Smyth was a Gentleman,” writes Lieut.-Col. John Connolly, American Loyalist, in his “Narrative &c.,” PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE, Vol. XII, p. 310, “who had resided in Maryland, but his non-conformity to the temper of the times made him obnoxious to the republican party. Incapable of temporizing, he was on his way to West Florida to escape the turbulence of faction and act agreeably to his principles. Observing him to be a man of quick penetration, firm loyalty and ready to serve his Majesty at all hazards, intimately acquainted with the lower parts of Maryland, through which I intended to pass, I solicited him to accompany me likewise, designing to make him surgeon of the regiment.” Dr. Smyth’s narrative of the adventures through which he passed in Southern Maryland, his attempted escape to Western Florida via the Mississippi River; after his joining Lieutenant-Colonel Connolly, his capture and imprisonment in Philadelphia, his final escape from Baltimore, whither he had been transferred when Congress removed to that city, and rescue off the Delaware capes by the ship of war *Daphne*, and arrival in New York, March 19, 1777, are often thrilling and are given in detail.

*Narrative.*

As the Public, and especially many persons in a high station, can have but little idea of the suffering of those unhappy people who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the rebels, especially if they have ever

been active against them, I think it a duty incumbent on me to publish the following narration of facts, every tittle of which can be well attested. At the same time disclaiming every intention of rendering the condition of these deluded and mistaken men who are prisoners, any worse. It would be unworthy of the British arms to retaliate cruelty, and it is far from my disposition to wish it. Yet to show, that they complain of our treatment of their prisoners with a very bad grace, it is almost necessary to make this public.

It may not be amiss first to give a brief recital of my observations, and what has happened to me from the beginning of this most wicked rebellion against the best of kings, and the most free and mildest of governments. In the country I lived, at the first meeting of the people to consider about electing Committee, Congress &c., I opposed it all in my power; and then three-fourths of them came over to my side, on dividing; but the remaining rebellious fourth part appointed themselves Committee-men &c., and had the *effrontree* to publish that they were unanimously chosen by the people. This was the case in general, as well as there; and it was out of such as these that the first Conventions and Congress were composed. At first I conceived this revolt was a deep laid scheme, concerted partly by chance, but chiefly by design; and the event has proved that my conjectures were well-founded. After the first general Congress broke up, the people began to murmur, and the boldest, deepest, and most politic stroke of all was now formed; in short, it was that on which the basis of all their power was established. A meeting of each county on business of great importance was desired, on an appointed day. A very few only met, and they were chiefly strollers and idle persons. The former committee now rechose themselves, and eighty or ninety others, indeed every person of any influence, in each country, though absent,

and although many of them had disapproved of their measures; any five were to act. This increasing the number of the Committee-men rivetted their influence, and effectually silenced those who opposed their designs. Frequent meetings were afterwards held, wherein the former designers always carried their own schemes, and the nominal Committee-men were satisfied with the name and shadow of power, for in fact they had none of the substance. Altho' I had always openly and publicly disavowed and detested the whole of their proceedings, yet now they nominated me in their scandalous committee, appointed me to the command of two troops of light horse, and the chairman waited on me with their infamous commission, (and with four papers for me to subscribe, *viz.* one for the poor of Boston, one for a magazine, one for the payment of the Congress, and the rebel association) thinking thereby to corrupt my principles, as they did many others; and expecting that this ostentatious, though lawless power, would be too alluring as to fascinate me out of my loyalty. But I positively refused the whole, gave him for answer that I would suffer death before I would have such a stain upon me, and sent back their dirty commission, which I despised. Being then cited before them to answer for my conduct, I informed them "that they neither represented me nor my principles, that I beheld them as an arbitrary, petty, insolent, self-created tribunal, to which I paid no obedience; but that I was always ready to answer in a legal and constitutional way, to any accusation against me."

This incensed them highly. And I, out of self-defence, as well as for the support of his Majesty's government, then drew up a loyal association, and exerted my utmost influence in its favour. In two days I got 400 subscribers. We were to meet the ensuing Saturday, in order to concert some effectual measures to support constitutional government, and avert the

threatened oppression of the Congress and Committees; but in the mean time they got intimation of it, and in one night and day had every person privately seized on, and obliged to renounce his Majesty and his government even by oath; two Scotsmen who refused they tarred and feathered, and sent a party after me. I was well provided with good arms and ammunition at my house, and resolute servants, having on this account been under a necessity for some time of going constantly armed. Apprehensive of a warm reception, they returned without me.

From that time I was in continual dangers and alarms, and could not sleep in my own house in safety. Several times parties of 40 men with two rounds each of powder and ball were ordered to take me, and if I resisted to fire upon me; but one of the officers always privately gave me timely notice of it, so that I commonly escaped in my boat over Potomack. Happening there, once, before some violent rebels to say, "that instead of blaming his Excellency Lord Dunmore's conduct, I thought he had always behaved in a manner that did him infinite honour, and wished that all the rest of his Majesty's governors had performed their duty with equal spirit and resolution," a Capt. Weedon from Fredricksburg (now a rebel General) came down to the river side with his company (60 riflemen) to take me when I came over, but a lady sent her maid, who called to me when I was within 300 yards of the shore, informing me of my danger, and desiring me to return immediately. Weedon and his banditti instantly ran down to the river side, ordering me to come to the shore, or they would fire upon me. Accordingly on my refusal they fired about 100 rifle balls at me; having arms with me I returned their fire 8 or 10 times, but the distance was such, there was no danger on either side. That same day on my return I was informed that three different parties intended the next

morning to beset my house on all sides, to prevent my escaping; accordingly about sunset I saw a boat with eight or nine armed men coming over, I ran down to the river side with my fusee, and ordered them not to land, and, if they attempted it I would fire upon them; they persisting in it, I fired three times (under cover of the root of a tree blown up), which they also returned, but at last stood up the river, and landed at Cedar-point, about two miles above. I was now beset on all sides by them, but escaped in the night, by riding in Potomack, on the flats, up to the top of my saddle for ten miles up in the river, to avoid the centinels and guards they had placed at every avenue leading to my house. Next morning they were in such rage at missing me, when they thought me quite secure, that they destroyed above 100 bushels of corn, shot two of my horses in the plow, and beat all my people. It was the more distressing at this time, as I had sold 500 bushels of corn to a Bermudian, who was then receiving it, and I was forced, having no overseer that year, to leave him and my servants and negroes to do with it just as they pleased. I had a very large crop of wheat, having sowed 352 bushels, besides a very fine crop of corn and tobacco, all of which were neglected, by my being continually pursued by these ruffians, for I was fully determined not to be taken. At this time I was declared inimical, and could not bring any action, nor recover the debts for which I had judgments in court; thus, out of £2000. of debts due to me for five years past, I never received £5., and was obliged instantly to pay the money back I had received in part payment of the debts that were owing to me, as any person that pleased might bring actions against me, but I could bring no suits against any one. That morning I reached Piscattaway, (30 miles) at day break; an Irishman, Johnson, a deserter from the 14th, was training a company

of gentlemen rebels there, all in scarlet. Here I soon found myself in danger, and went over to Alexandria.

Next day a man was tarred and feathered there, and a Col. George Mason desired me to take particular notice of it, saying it nearly concerned me. In the evening, this deserter Johnson, wanted them to tar and feather me for an enemy to American liberty, (this rascal is now a Major or Colonel among the Virginia rebels). I had come up here for quietness, to remain in a manner *incog*, until the storm below should blow over, but finding myself equally in danger every where, I set out again that night for my own house, resolved not to stir from thence, but to defend myself and it to the last extremity. I passed safe through Piscataway, and Port-tobacco, at both which places they were waiting to take me as I returned. As soon as I got home, two gentlemen, my personal friends came, begging I would pretend to comply with the measures of the Congress, and join only in appearance, telling me it was madness for me alone to resist, and the consequence would be that I would be sacrificed, and my whole property destroyed. I answered, that as I had never countenanced them in the least, I would not now have the infamy upon me, on any account of joining them although in appearance only; that ever since the time I had found myself overpowered, I had made no longer any opposition to them, that I concerned not with them, and never visited them, nor their meetings; but as I did not acknowledge their authority, I was determined not to be taken by them, and would sooner die than fall into their hands; that this was my final resolution, from which I would never depart. They left me in sorrow, saying, that possibly they might never see me more. Then they went to the President, who was once my intimate friend, and informed him of my determination. He was very sensible that I would perform what I had said, and for two months

I was not so openly harassed, but they endeavoured to distress, and to surprise me unprepared. For which purpose during harvest they frequently inveigled away my negroes, in order to get a favourable opportunity of taking me when I was after them: but in this they also failed. Indeed my safety, during all this time was entirely owing to an opinion they had formed of a desperate courage and resolution in me.

I had purchased a load of corn, wheat, and flour, paid half the money, and freighted Col. Washington's brig, when he sold her to Mr. Mollison: I could not freight any other vessel before exportation was stopt, so I lost the whole. I made on my plantation between five and six thousand bushels of wheat, which cost me above £300. in gold to cut down and secure; of that I was able to get only 1000 bushels ready for market, by September, on board of two small vessels bound for Baltimore, one of them was lost in the storm, the other five hundred I was forced to sell (exportation being stopped) for 2/6 currency per bushel. While I was in Baltimore, the Committee deputed three of their members, Levi a Jew, Cohoon, and Tolly, to inspect my papers, letters, &c. it required the greatest address and care to get clear. Next day the mob tarred and feathered my servant, and killed him on the spot; I was obliged to get away privately. Having publicly declared that I was going to Misisippi in October by land, they were apprehensive, as I passed through several Indian nations, that I would prompt them to make war, and do the Congress every ill office in my power, therefore the Council of Safety ordered me not to leave the province.

I had but just returned from Baltimore, when one of my people, whom I was obliged to keep out centinel day and night about a mile from my house, came running with information that forty armed men were coming for me; I desired him to run back and tell them,

that I would not suffer them to come near the house, and if they attempted it, I would certainly fire upon them, be the consequence what it would. Their officer then sent me word that he and eight men only would come up, desiring me not to fire, as he was far from wishing to hurt me, being only in execution of his orders. I had three fusees, three pair of pistols, all loaded, plenty of cartridges on the table, and two trusty servants; I stood in the door open; and when they came within sixty yards called to them to stop, declaring if they advanced ten steps farther, I would certainly fire upon them; their officer ordered them to halt, and as I gave him leave to come up himself, he advanced alone. He was also formerly a particular friend of mine, and now used every argument and insinuation to induce me to join them, telling me it was judged improper to suffer such a public example of attachment to Britain as myself at large, either in the country or province; and that his orders were to bring me by force to the Council of Safety. Finding me fully determined to die rather than be taken, he said that my blood should not be on his head, and went away.

Soon after this, being obliged to go into St. Mary's, I fell into a snare laid for me, by showing my arms to Capt. John Eden, in whom I confided as a friend. Immediately he, and twelve others fell upon me, naked and defenceless, took me prisoner, and carried me 36 miles. As we went along, with the assistance of Mr. M'Pherson, (a Scots gentleman truly loyal, who has been cruelly handled by the rebels, and is now also in New-York) and several others, I soon found that I had more friends than enemies. This turned the tables; I recovered my horse and arms, and returned that night. On my return alone, two of them, Paul Parker and John Boarman, laid in ambush for me, thinking my pistols empty, but finding that I had got them loaded again, they rode off with precipitation. Before I was

taken I had fought against them all, until I was scarcely able to stand, and now was obliged to pass through two places where two Captains and their companies laid in wait for me, but by travelling in a very dark stormy night, in bye-ways, through several precipices, and or eight were my horse fell with me several times six feet perpendicular; with many dangerous conditions, I escaped them, and got home; but in such a miserable condition, that I had almost died, not being able to leave my bed for fourteen days. In that time a party came again to take me away, but I was so very ill they could not remove me, being covered with wounds, unable to stir, and quite delirious with a raging fever, which then was my preservation. Before I was half recovered a gentleman came to inform me, that Capt. Dent with forty men were to carry me to the Council of Safety as soon as I was able to ride, and their determination was, to shoot me if I did not immediately surrender. Next night they carried away two of my servants for drummers. Hearing of them I went fifty miles after them, found them in a muster field, and was bringing them home, when ten rebels rushed suddenly upon me, depriving me of my arms, both servants, and an English mare, and detained me prisoner until midnight, when I got from them, and with difficulty reached home. Some nights afterwards they inveigled three more of my negroes from me; pursuing them next day, I found them, and was bringing them back, when I discovered thirty rebels after me; so was obliged to abandon my negroes, to preserve my own liberty. In short, I found that if I staid longer, I must inevitably soon fall into their hands.

I had prepared everything for my departure to the Misisippi notwithstanding their edict against it, wrote, and sent all my letters privately to Britain, desiring my friends and correspondents not to write me any more either by the packet or through those revolted

colonies, lest the letters should fall into the hands of the rebels; and one night, when I heard a great force was coming determined to seize upon me, I privately crossed the Potomack, very sick and weak, with three servants, one very valuable imported English stallion, one very fine English gelding, and five full-blooded exceeding fine mares, with baggage and arms, for Mississippi. I was in so bad a state of health, as to be under the necessity of being copiously blooded, and was confined to my bed every other day, until I arrived at Blandford; when I thought it my duty to repair to the royal standard, and pay my respects and duty to his Excellency Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, then at Norfolk, about 130 or 140 miles distance from where I then was; to make an offer of my small services, and having heard his life frequently threatened as I came along, and several plans laid to murder his Lordship, I was greatly concerned for his safety and preservation.

Accordingly I sent my servants, horses, and baggage on before, towards Carolina, and set out myself for Norfolk. That very day a rebel edict was published, ordering every person travelling towards Norfolk to be stopped, and carried to Williamsburg. At Surry court-house I was seized on by a very dirty crew, who were carrying me to the rebel General Patrick Henry at Williamsburg, but plying them with punch, I stepped aside, mounted my horse, and left them in full speed, whilst eight or ten were firing after me. Twelve or fifteen miles from thence, I fell in company with a rebel Pay-master and Commissary, a Wells Cooper, and a Sol. Shepherd, whom I completely deceived, and in company with them passed through that infernal place Smithfield; otherwise I could not possibly have got down. As soon as I came to Norfolk, I waited upon his Excellency Lord Dunmore, on board the ship William; where I for the first time saw Major Connolly.

I informed his Lordship of my design, and he told me I would certainly find it impossible to get along, through the country, to Misisippi. I made no long stay on board the William, and informed no person anything at all but his Lordship himself, as I was to return to endeavour to overtake my servants, and go through the country. My silence was suspected, and my being a perfect stranger, caused two meddling worthless fellows to go on board his Lordship's ship, in the night, to inform him that I was a spy from the rebels, to which his Lordship paid no regard. In the morning I waited again on his Excellency, to take my leave, and set out from Portsmouth with a very heavy heart; indeed I was in pain for his Excellency's safety, on account of his easiness of access. That night I lodged at Suffolk, and the next day two men were sent seven miles after me, to bring me back to the Committee; presenting a pistol at them, they both made off.

With great difficulty I got out as far as Edward's tavern, on Makereen river, Brunswick county, where I overtook my servants, &c. but was suddenly surprised, and seized on by twelve rebels, in consequence of one of my servants (an Irish rascal) having informed that I had been with his Excellency Lord Dunmore. Llewelin, Hopewell, and Stanton, who commanded, treated me with the most insulting barbarity, and plundered me of my horses, baggage, arms, and above 350 pistols in gold; my two Irish servants left me, and the third, a Scotsman, staid with me, faithful to the last; and fortunately by the assistance of two Scots gentlemen, my countrymen, who called, I effected my escape, with two of my mares, a servant, and some trifles besides. These two good friends, Ronaldson and Smith, met me eighteen miles from thence, in Carolina, and furnished me with arms, &c. I set out for Norfolk again next day, my former journey and intention being now entirely frustrated. I was sick and weak, with a

very heavy and dejected heart, being in so bad a state of health, as to be obliged to be blooded, and lay by, every second day for some time.

For secresy, and to avoid pursuit, I went down the Carolina side of the line, and with the greatest difficulty and fatigue, got within fifty or sixty miles of Norfolk. Being almost quite spent with hunger and weariness, I was obliged to call at one Copland's, a Quaker, for some refreshment, I did not stop an hour, and when I had gone nine miles further my horses tired, and I remained that night and next day at the house of one J. Harris, a very old man, and a good friend of government.

Next night I was alarmed by a negro, and soon afterwards by a white man, who informed me that Copland's wise head had imagined that I was Governor Martin in disguise going to Lord Dunmore, that he had raised the alarm, and three companies of militia were in pursuit of me, and they intended to shoot me down on sight, understanding I was well armed. Finding by several others that this intelligence was true, I gave the negro two dollars to carry me into a private place in the great Dismal Swamp, where I lay hid in the day, and travelled all night.

The night following we had three rebel guards to pass; the first at Mead's mill, near Suffolk, I avoided by swimming the creek below; the second by Nansemond church, I passed without the least noise, fortunately unnoticed, though I heard the centinels challenge in half a minute after I had passed them; and the third guard at Smith's tavern, I also got past slowly in still silence; and then by pushing on briskly, arrived safe at Portsmouth that night, with a very light heart. Happy beyond expression, to be out of the power of the rebel banditti, although they had taken almost everything from me I had in the world.

Being extremely fatigued, I did not immediately

wait upon his Excellency, intending to perform that duty as soon as I was a little refreshed; but that very day Capt. Squire of the Otter, threatened to carry me a prisoner on board his ship, as a spy from the rebels, because I did not wait upon him immediately on my arrival; and at the same time a guard was sent by his Lordship to bring me and my servant before him, on an information of the same kind against me, by a certain fellow, from mere pique, because I would not suffer the ignorant wretch to browbeat, bully and insult me. The guard did not meddle with me, but they carried my servant on board before his Excellency for examination, and Lieut. Cameron waited on his Lordship with a letter from Lieut. Col. Connolly, assuring his Excellency that the information was totally false and groundless, which the examination of my servant evinced, in the fullest and most satisfactory manner.

After these groundless and most ridiculous suspicions were happily cleared up, the whole intention and design of a secret expedition to the westward, under the command of Lieut. Col. John Connolly (Commandant of the Queen's royal regiment of Rangers, in which also we, *viz.* Allan Cameron, Esq. and myself received our commissions) were disclosed to me, and I was earnestly solicited by Lieut. Col. Connolly to accompany him, which I readily and most cheerfully agreed to. Cash being rather scarce at that time, I most gladly advanced every farthing of my own private purse for the good of the service, and our design; and when Lieut. Col. Connolly, Lieut. Cameron and I departed on our unfortunate expedition, I left a servant, two English mares, and several things of value, at the request of his Lordship, which were to be kept for me by Mr. James Parker, and at Mr. Atchinson's plantation. They were all left at Pierce's at Portsmouth, and I have never been able to hear the least tittle of any of them since.

We landed in Maryland, in St. Mary's river, on the 12th November, 1775, I was guide through the country about 200 miles, and it was not without the utmost difficulty and danger that I carried them, and passed myself, quite safe and unsuspected, through all that extent of thick settled country, where I was perfectly known to every one, and without being discovered myself.

When we got over the mountains, Lieut. Col. Connolly, being within his own knowledge, undertook to conduct us, and he was unfortunately discovered by a little hatter, formerly of his acquaintance at Pittsburgh; by this means we were all taken that night. I mentioned the danger to Col. Connolly immediately after he spoke to the hatter, and begged him to change his rout, but he would not be prevailed upon, saying there was no danger. I would then have left him, and provided for my own safety, had it not been for the former ridiculous suspicions against me at Norfolk, but on that account I determined to stand or fall with him, and wait the event with patience, should captivity or even death be the consequence. Accordingly, as I dreaded, we were made prisoners that very night.

Soon after this, all my property was sold and confiscated, *viz.* 12 negroes and servants in Maryland, and 15 in Virginia, 25 fine English horses, mares and colts, 50 head of English cattle, 100 English sheep, 140 hogs, 4 hogsheads of tobacco, 4000 bushels of wheat, 1500 bushels of corn, besides all my plantation utensils, household and shop furniture, £300. value of medicines, a small schooner, and a sailing boat, &c., &c.

It was on the night of the 19th Nov. 1775, that Col. Connolly, Lieut. Cameron, and myself, were made prisoners in Frederick county, Maryland, over the blue ridge of mountains, by 36 riflemen, who rushed suddenly into our room, and with cock'd rifles presented at us in bed, obliged us to surrender. They,

without the least provocation, abused us with every opprobrious epithet language is capable of. We were then carried to a Committee in Hagar's Town, and examined separately, after being searched for papers. This Committee was ignorant, rude, and abusive, and sent us under a strong guard to Frederick Town, for farther examination.

They were continually threatening our lives, and as we went along, the guard in the rear every now and then would fire off a rifle directed very near us, as I could hear the ball pass within a few feet of us every time. At Frederick Town I was told, that I need not expect to get clear, for I was a noted Tory, and they had long wished to get me in their power. Here we were stripped and searched, and examined again separately before the Committee, and one of the most infamous wicked rebels, a Samuel Chace, a lawyer, member of the Congress, presided. By some neglect of Col. Connolly's servant, an old torn piece of paper was found in his portmanteau, which discovered part of our design, and Col. Connolly, to prevent our falling immediate sacrifices to a frantic mob, acknowledged our commissions. We were then robbed of our money, by Samuel Chace and the Committee, who left us only a guinea each, and were put under a strong guard, in a close room three stories high, the windows nailed down, and no person allowed to speak to us, and denied the use of pen, ink, and paper. Thus we were kept, in continual danger every night, until December 30th 1775, when the Congress sent for us to Philadelphia. It had been ordered, that if we should be taken on our way, we should attempt, either by escape or otherwise, to inform the garrison of Detroit of an expedition the rebels intended against them from Pittsburg, and also to bring the garrison of fort Gage on Mississippi, artillery, stores, &c. down the river, and by transports, round to join the 14th regt. at Norfolk. For this pur-

pose on the 30th December at night, 1775, I watched the moment the two centinels fell asleep on their posts at the door, and unscrewing the lock, made my escape, with letters, and every necessary order, but was obliged to leave all my cloaths. There was a deep encrusted snow, and most dreadful roads, so that my journey was beyond expression fatiguing, especially as I left my horse, and went on foot, to prevent any suspicion of my rout; as no one could imagine, that a journey over the Alegany mountains to Mississippi and Detroit, would be attempted at that season of the year, by any person alone and on foot. To pass along with more privacy, I endeavoured to go up the other side of Potomack river, but in attempting to cross on the ice, broke in, and almost got lost; it was snowing and freezing at the same time, and I had seven miles over the mountains to go, before I came to a house to warm myself. At last, when I reached it, there was no fire, and I could not stay, so I travelled in that wet and frozen condition all day, and at night lay before the fire, at the house of a poor ignorant Dutchman.

On the 1st January, 1776, I reached the mouth of Connicochege at sun-rise. It was frozen half over, I broke the ice, stripped and waded it through, up to my breast, and, hearing of a pursuit, struck off the road into the north mountain, travelled all day through fatiguing and encrusted snow, and stayed during the night (for I slept not) under a rock in the mountain.

Jan. 2d, travelled all day in the mountain, and at night scraped away the snow by the side of a tree, made a fire, and slept a little. On the 3d January directed my course towards the road again, being then behind the pursuit, and stayed all night at a miserable house by the fire, I passed by the name of Brescoe. Here I heard a thousand falshoods told about me, and was obliged to join in the abuse against myself; they all said, that we ought immediately to have been put to death when taken.

On the 4th Jan. I had three violent falls on the ice, by which I received a bad strain in one ankle, and a deep wound in my opposite foot; this rendered travelling excessively painful. However with me there was no alternative but death to stop, or life to proceed; and in this distressing manner I continued to push on, until the 12th of January, when after wading numbers of creeks and rivers, and getting over the Alegany mountains, I was retaken on the Yohiogeny, close by the Ohio, by a party of nine ruffians returning from Pittsburg in pursuit of me. They set me on a pack horse, on a wooden pack saddle, tied my arms behind me, and my legs under the horse's belly, took off the bridle, and put a great bell on the horse, and in that manner they drove the horse and me before them, over slippery ways covered with ice, and over all the dreadful precipices of the Alegany and Blue mountains, for the first day and night, and for the next three days; every night lying on the bare ground. Travelling in this violent rapid manner, as I am informed since, saved me, as a Captain and thirty men from near Pittsburg, pursued us, under oath to kill me, then they heard I was retaken, and after riding after us a day and a half, despairing to overtake us, they returned. During all this time I tasted nothing but water, and had but one meal of indifferent food, which probably in some degree contributed also to my recovery, by abating the inflammation of the wound in my foot, and the strain in my ankle, both of which were prodigiously swelled, and so violently painful, that for my life I could not walk a hundred yards, and entirely deprived me of sleep. I was then delivered up again to the Committee of Hagar's Town, who made use of every artifice of promises and threats to corrupt my principles, and when all would not avail, ordered me to be carried to the Congress to Philadelphia, in irons. A fresh guard, with a Major, a Captain, two Lieutenants, &c. then set off

with me, tied as before, and my horse tied also with two ropes, and led by two of the guard, accompanied with drum and fife, beating the rogue's march, which they seemed particularly fond of. Fifteen miles from Frederick Town, a Captain and fifty rebels came to take me from my guard, to carry me back to Frederick Town, to two hundred more, who had assembled, and were waiting there to murder me at once, in order as they said, to save the country expence. It required no small address to persuade this rabble out of their intentions, as they were sent by the rest on purpose, but at last they suffered us to proceed. They carried me through Crissop's Town, Hancock's Town, Little Town, M'Allastar's Town, York, and Lancaster; in each of the last places I was lodged in goal; and at last arrived at Philadelphia, dragged all this way, being several hundred miles, like a criminal or felon going to execution. The Congress, to express their approbation of the cruelty and zeal of those who retook me, gave each of them a commission, and fifteen pounds to bear each of their expences, and to the principal, seventy-five dollars extraordinary, and a captain's commission of riflemen, as a reward. By the Congress I was sent to the Council of Safety (properly of destruction) and by them to the common goal, where a very large pair of irons were brought for me, but a gentleman present went out and got an order against it. I was then thrown into a room in the criminal apartment, the door constantly locked, no person, even in the goal, allowed to speak to me, in a cold vaulted room, without bed, blanket, or straw, chair or table obliged to lye on the bare floor, with a log of wood under my head, in the middle of a severe winter, and sometimes three days without a drop of water or any kind of drink. In this condition I remained for three weeks, and without changing my shirt, or having my cloths off for thirty-three days; also very sick, and very lame.

To think on all I suffered, one would imagine that human nature could hardly support it; but a man can at some times undergo much more than would at other times destroy him.

Imagining that they intended in that manner to take away my life, I wrote with a pencil on a card (nothing else being allowed me) desiring they would order me to immediate execution, and not destroy me by inches. They then had me brought before them, and behaved very politely to me, making apologies for what was past, and promising better in future, but declared their astonishment at my desperate attempt, as they called it, of reaching Detroit or Illinois, alone, and on foot, at that season of the year, through a hostile country, and without money (as I had only the guinea the Committee had left me). But although they promised to render my confinement more supportable, yet I was ordered back to goal, almost in the same situation as before. I take this opportunity to acknowledge many obligations to Captain Duncan Campbell, of the Royal Emigrants, who was at that time also a close prisoner, and did me every service in his power, that my precluded situation would admit of. Capt. Campbell about this time was so ill that he was in great danger of death, having been in goal four months, and at last only to save his life, they admitted him to parole. I was then removed into his room in the front, with Mr. Kirkland; and Major General Prescott was put into the room in the criminal apartment I was taken out of, where he was kept until the dampness of the walls, and the unwholesomeness of the place, caused his wounds to break out afresh; then he was removed. After some days the goaler brought me a paper containing a dirty scandalous parole, which he said, was sent to me to sign, as they wanted to atone now for my former ill usage. One Mr. Nixon had interested himself to procure it; but as Lt.-Col. Connolly and Lieut.

Cameron were not offered their paroles also, I refused to sign it, and was then put into the room along with them. In two days after, Lt. Col. Connolly got the liberty of the goal at large and another room, but they nailed down the windows on Lieut. Cameron and me, and chained the door, so as not to admit a breath of fresh air to us, debarred the use of pen and ink, no person whatever allowed to see or speak to us, and totally precluded from the whole world, as effectually as if we had been in our graves; in this manner were we kept for six months, until our lives were despaired of, which was represented to the Congress, by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. Cadwalader, and Dr. Bond, in written memorials. That distrustful junto ordered a committee of themselves, composed of a Mr. Wilcot, and a Thomas McKean of Newcastle, to come to us, and see our situation and state of health.

Mr. Wilcot talked like a moderate man, but the violent raging rebel McKean, introduced himself by abusing, in the grossest terms, the King, Parliament, and Ministry; the whole army and navy; and particularly Lord Dunmore and General Prescott. He told us, for our comfort, that we should be retained for retaliation; that if Allen, or Proctor, or any of their leaders were executed, we should share the same fate; said we ought to think ourselves very happy, not to be in irons, as their prisoners were always kept in irons by the British. In order to preserve us for that purpose, he ordered our windows to be opened; after some time an order came from Congress permitting us to walk two hours every day, with two centinels, in a hot, nasty, suffocating yard of the goal. But this was allowed us only for a few days. All this time the goaler charged us four dollars a week each, for our diet only, though very indifferent, and twenty shillings a week for fire and candle. The Congress allowed us only two dollars weekly each, so that this infamous villian the goaler,

extorted every farthing of money from us, as far as our credit then would go. But being determined not to run in debt, I refused to pay them any more than the Congress allowed, and was obliged to subsist five weeks upon bread and water alone. The goaler's name was Tho. Dewees, as tyrannical, cruel, infamous a villain as ever existed. Some time before this Major M'Donald, and twenty-five prisoners from Carolina were brought to goal, forced to march all the way from Carolina on foot. They were confined in these close rooms for six weeks, and were then allowed the liberty of the goal only every third day. The Congress in July, put in two new goalers of the name Jewell, if possible more cruel and tyrannical than the former, and ordered the old goaler, and all the debtors and criminals to another prison; and kept only what they called prisoners of state in ours. The cruelties practised there are almost incredible, and at least equal to the Spanish inquisition prison. The goal was constantly guarded by one centinel on each side without, two in the front, two in the yard, three in the passage below, and three within the passage above, and the guard room in the prison. The restrictions on us were so severe, that we were not allowed to speak to any in different rooms. Sept. 20th, Jewell accused me of speaking to Col. Connolly, and ordered a Serjeant and nine men to carry me into a nasty guard room, then into a damp cold empty room, where I was obliged to lie on the bare floor, and that gave me a violent cholic. I was extremely ill, without any care or notice taken of me, and lay in that sick helpless condition, locked up in a room by myself, without the least assistance whatsoever. Soon after that I was seized with a dysentery, which continued on me seven weeks, and reduced me to the point of death, yet still I was locked up without any care, attendance, or notice. Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the Congress, a man eminent in Physic, but as

eminent in rebellion and still more so in deceit, after tantalizing me with hopes of a parole, exchange, and professions of very great regard and commiseration, one day informed me, that many members of the Congress said they personally knew me to be so determinedly inimical to the American States, and that I had always used such interest and influence against them, that I need not expect any kind of indulgence whatsoever, not even to save life.

Thanks to Heaven I recovered; then Lieut. Cameron, Lieut McLean, and myself, were put in a room together, selected from the rest, to experience the dire effects of their inhuman malice, and a centinel placed at our door, to prevent our speaking or being spoken to. In December, the goaler came with a guard, and plundered us again, under pretence of searching for papers, and abused us in the most injurious manner. December 10th, the Carolina prisoners were sent off to Baltimore under a guard, and on the 11th, sixty Jersey men from Shrewsbury, were sent away tied with ropes to each other, under a small guard. Our confinement was now become so insupportable, that even death would have been an agreeable deliverance. This set us on a desperate scheme of breaking through; and with incredible difficulty and labour we got through the vaulting, cut afterward with a pen-knife through a two inch plank, and got up, by the cupola, on the top of the house, intending to descend on a rope, to cross the Delaware, and push for the British army then at Burlington, only eighteen miles off. But our rope, consisting of sheets, blankets, &c. gave way with Cameron, who descended first; and he fell forty-eight feet perpendicular on the pavement. His life was miraculously saved, but his bones were broke; and he has suffered amazingly ever since. McLean and I were then stripped of our money, papers, and every individual thing we had, even my journal, and were thrown into the dungeon for con-

demned felons, without light, or bedcloaths, or even our great coats to preserve us from the intense cold; and without food or drink for twenty-four hours. Here I expected nothing but to end my days in misery, but the goodness and justice of our cause supported my spirits, and I felt nothing for myself; all my distress was for poor Cameron, as they all cried, "let him die and be damned," and wished me the same condition. In this situation they kept us until orders were given for our removal to Baltimore, as they every day expected an attack on Philadelphia. They then brought out twenty of us in all, *viz.* seven gentlemen, eight privates belonging to the twenty-third and other regiments, and five sailors: put us in irons, every two ironed together, and with a guard of fifty or sixty chosen Dutchmen, marched us on foot to Baltimore, and that night lodged us in Chester goal, without taking off our irons at all. The irons kept me from sleep every night, besides they were two small, causing me to swell prodigiously, and were very painful. Yet in this condition they marched us until ten o'clock every night, which was particularly severe on me, who had been then close confined thirteen months in a room, without any kind of exercise, so that my feet were covered with blisters. At the head of Elk, at the head of Chesapeak Bay, we were put on board of one privateer, and our baggage on board of another. There were two rebel Colonels, one Price, a hatter, and Gunby, formerly a skipper of a bay craft, that maltreated and insulted us very much. They took possession of the cabin, &c. and we were thrown indiscriminately into the hold, without any thing to lie on but pig iron and stones, and no kind of covering. The snow was falling fast upon us, and they would not suffer the hatches to be shut to keep it off. In this condition we were kept for two days and nights, every two chained together; under a guard of sixty awkward Dutchmen, besides the pri-

vateer's crew, until we arrived at Baltimore, having but one very indifferent meal of food, that too we brought with us, and through the whole journey we were obliged to bear our own expences. The skippers (or if you please to call them captains) of these privateers were most notoriously insulting and rebellious, their names Patterson and Robinson. At Baltimore we were much better used, only the two Messrs. Goodriches were selected from us and thrown into goal. We were kept under guard. The Maryland matrosses mounted guard on us for two days, then the Baltimore militia for the two days more, but they were so very friendly to us, that the Congress ordered them away, and obliged the artillery to do constant duty. There were a hundred and ten of them, and fifty-two composed our guard. They were almost all Europeans, and generally friendly, so that could I have brought them clear off, the greatest part would have come away with me. There were seven always on duty on us. Four of us escaped into an adjoining empty room, and from the window of it we descended by a small rope, which cut my hands very much, by slipping through them. I had provided a sloop, seven miles below the fort and chain, and by the assistance of a guide got on board, and by next night we were in Hooper's Streights, above a hundred miles, after being much alarmed by a little privateer that kept about us. I landed first, and soon found friends from whom we met with a most cordial protection, as they offered me two hundred men to guard us to Lewes Town, about sixty miles. But we chose to travel in the night with only two, whose names I must now conceal, as they are yet in the power of the rebels. This was the 11th January, 1777. At the mouth of Delaware we expected to find the Roebuck, but she sailed from there the 8th, and from that time no ship of war had touched at that important station, until the 12th March, except the Falcon, which landed

some prisoners, and burnt a schooner at the mouth of Indian river, on the 20th January.

Capt. Linzee of the *Falcon*, though he landed some prisoners near the place where we were, could not be prevailed on to wait, only two hours for us, although he was earnestly intreated to do so by Mr. Slater, who got on board his barge in a punt that could carry but two persons, and he was by him particularly informed that we were British prisoners, escaped from a long and most cruel confinement, and that two of the first gentleman of property and interest in the country were with us, wanting much to get on board, being driven from their homes to avoid the persecution of the rebels. This was exceedingly discouraging to all the friends to government, and one of the most truly mortifying disappointments to us we ever met with; next morning we viewed the ocean with many a longing earnest look, still flattering ourselves with hope that the ship might return, but all in vain.

I continued with the two gentlemen I have just mentioned, T. Robinson and B. Manlove Esqrs., well armed, and we all kept concealed, until another ship of war should arrive on the coast. During this time the rebel frigate *Randolph* of 36 guns, came down from Philadelphia, proudly cruised off and on the Cape for three days, then stood out to sea. Taking her for a king's ship, we had almost gone on board, but soon were undeceived by our friends, who were indefatigable in assisting us.

During our concealment an insurrection of the loyalists happened in Somerset and Worster counties, concerning some assistance afforded us in escaping. Eleven hundred loyalists had assembled; but as there was no prospect of any support, I took the greatest pains to persuade them to disperse peaceably, and at length effected it, which at that time saved them from utter ruin.

Apprehensive of being discovered, and despairing of a man of war arriving on the coast, we were forming many schemes of proceeding to New York; sometimes of crossing the bay and travelling by land, sometimes of rowing in a canoe all along the coast, and many more equally hazardous and enterprizing. At last, on the 12th March, we saw two ships of war and a sloop standing towards the Cape, and at night eleven of us set out in a pettiauger, with oars, from Rehoboth bay; we had six miles to row to get out of the inlet over the bar, and afterwards eighteen miles out at sea, to reach the place where we expected the ships would anchor. The night was very dark, stormy, and blustering, with much thunder, lightning, wind and rain; having rowed above eighteen miles, a violent squall right a head obliged us to turn back, but we could not get on shore for the breakers, which ran prodigiously high. The night was so dark we could not possibly find the channel over the bar of the inlet, without being all dashed to pieces; so we went about once more, and stood again for the cape. Having rowed backwards, and forwards to no purpose the greater part of the night, in search of a ship, a perfect storm forced us to land, and, as it happened to be close by a rebel guard, we were obliged to remain without fire, noise or motion on the open beach, in the rain and snow, which was then deep, until daybreak, when we set out again, and after rowing about for a long time in a prodigious thick fog, we heard a cock crow, and thereby found the Preston, in such a mist that the ship was not visible twenty yards. My joy was inexpressable on seeing the name Preston on her stern, being in some apprehensions of rebel frigates. I never parted with my arms until I got on board, then I sent them all back. The worthy Commodore Hotham, and all the officers on board received us in the most kind and friendly

manner, so that it almost effaced the remembrance of our disappointment from the Falcon.

We had not been half an hour on board, when the most violent hurricane from the land came on that ever I saw; it was so sudden and so violent, that before our canoe could be got on board, it tore the iron bolt from her head, drove her away, and filled her in an instant; it also drove the Preston out to sea; and every officer on board repeatedly congratulated us on our most fortunate escape; because had we not found the ship, (which was astonishing in such a fog) we must every man have inevitably perished, as she was four or five leagues from land, and we could not have got one league farther before the storm came on.

Very fortunately we immediately got a passage to New York in the Daphne, which convoyed four fine prizes safe into port on the 19th March, and shall never forget the particular obligations I am under to the worthy Capt. Chinery, and every one of the officers of the Daphne, for their truly kind, hospitable and friendly treatment, during the whole time since we were on board.

I have omitted a thousand instances of the most mortifying cruelty and insult I continually met with, during near eighteen months captivity, and have only related plain matters of fact, without the least heightening or embellishment, the truth of all which can be vouched for by numbers of the best authority and credit, as well as by

J. F. D. Smyth,  
*Captain Queen's Rangers.*

*New-York, Dec 25., 1777.*

THE FIRST COAL MINING COMPANY OF THE  
LEHIGH REGION.

The "Lehigh Coal Mine Company," the first organization for the mining of "stone coals" in the Lehigh region, was formed in February of 1792, by Col. Jacob Weiss and Judge William Henry, of Northampton county; Charles Cist and Michael Hillegas, of Philadelphia, and others. They purchased of Colonel Weiss a tract of land at Summit Hill, on which coal had been discovered, and later added considerably more acreage. Colonel Weiss was born in Philadelphia and during the Revolution was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the Commissary Department, where he served with efficiency. At the close of the war he purchased of the Moravian Church the tract of 700 acres, on part of which Fort Allen had been erected by Col. Benjamin Franklin, and in 1785 removed his family thither. In 1817 he laid out the present town of Weissport, on the eastern bank of the Lehigh, where he died in 1839. His name is intimately associated with all the early efforts to improve that section of the Lehigh Valley. Lehighon, directly opposite Weissport, was laid out in 1810 by Judge William Henry, then a resident of Nazareth. Near the town was a mineral spring, the water of which, in Colonial days, was much in demand in Philadelphia.

Coal was mined by the company, but after fruitless endeavors to market it at remunerative prices, via the Lehigh River, the stockholders became tired of paying assessments and suffered the enterprise to be idle for some years. Attempts were also made to introduce it locally by land carriage, but only with partial success, because of the ignorance and prejudice against its use.

In the account books of Judge Henry there is an entry made in 1798, of his having purchased of the company 114 bushels of "stone coals," for which he paid five shillings per bushel (about \$18 to \$20 per ton), delivered at his Gun Works, at Nazareth. One of his smiths was directed to make use of the coal, but after three or four days trial, altering the fire places frequently and using every possible means to make it burn, but all to no purpose, became impatient and in a passion threw all coal in the shop into the street. In 1808, there also appears a charge for thirty-seven bushels of "stone coals," sent to Oliver Evans, of Mars Iron Works.

To endeavor to render their property available, the company granted individual leases, but these proved unprofitable and were given up. Towards the close of the year 1813, a lease of their land for ten years was made to Messrs. Miner, Cist and Robinson, but they, finding the business unremunerative, abandoned the business. Finally the property came into the possession of the Lehigh Coal Company, later the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

The Lehigh Coal Mine Company was never chartered, but the following is a copy of the prospectus that was issued:

*Lehigh Coal Mine Company.*

JACOB WEISS, of Northampton County in the State of Pennsylvania, one of the subscribers hereto, having discovered a certain *Coal Mine* on a Tract of about Seven Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land of his, in said County, at the Distance of about one hundred Miles from the City of Philadelphia, and about ten Miles from the Lehigh below the Turn Hole, and so situated that the same Coal may be transported to the said City and other Places. And from a Trial of the said Coal made by different Smiths, it appears to be of a Quality superior to the Coal commonly imported into

this State. And the said Jacob Weiss being willing to dispose of a Part of the same in Shares, by interesting other Persons in the Benefit of the said Coal, Coal Mine and Tract of Land, on the following terms, viz.

That the whole be held in Fifty Shares, ten of which are to be retained and held by the said Jacob Weiss, and the other forty Shares by the only Subscribers hereto.

That for each of those forty Shares so subscribed for, there shall be paid to the said Jacob Weiss, his Heirs or Assigns, Two Hundred Dollars, in the following Manner—One fourth Part thereof, viz Fifty Dollars as soon as the whole forty Shares shall be subscribed for, or within seven Days thereafter; One other fourth Part or fifty Dollars on the first Day of October next; And the remaining two fourths Parts or one hundred Dollars, on the first Day of June One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three.

That the Payments shall be punctually made on or before the Days and Times so fixed for Payment; a Failure in either Payments for any Share or Shares to work a Forfeiture of the whole of the previous Payments on account of such Share or Shares to the Company, and such Share or Shares thenceforth to be disposed of to others, so that the Proportion remaining due to the said Jacob Weiss be paid.

That each Subscribers and their Successors shall be called and known by the Name of THE LEHIGH COAL MINE COMPANY.

That so soon as the whole forty Shares shall be subscribed for, the three first Subscribers of the same shall give written Notice of at least three Days, of the Time and Place, when and where the several Subscribers shall assemble, in order to organize the Company and proceed to chuse from among themselves a President, eight Managers and a Treasurer by Ballot. Each Share to be entitled to one Vote.

That the Treasurer for the Time being shall give Bond to the President and Managers for the Use of the Company, for such Sum as they from Time to Time shall deem necessary, conditions for the faithful Performance of his Trust.

That the President and other Officers shall after the

first Election aforesaid, be annually chosen by Ballot in Manner aforesaid, on the third Monday of January in every Year, of which Meeting and Election, or of any special Meeting that shall be held, Public Notice, in one or more of the Public News-papers in Philadelphia.

That the Company shall from Time to Time make such Rules, Regulations and By-Laws as shall appear to them necessary for the well ordering the Affairs of the said Company, which Rules, Regulations and By-Laws shall be regularly entered in a Journal or Book of Minutes, with their other Proceedings at their several Meetings, the whole to be always subject (as well as all their other Books and Accounts) to the Inspection of each and every Member of the Company.

That the present Subscription Paper or Instrument of Writing, be the first that shall be copied at length in the said Journal or Book of Minutes as a Ground-Work of the Company hereby formed.

That all Transfers of Shares of the said Coal-Mine and Land, with other Property thereto at the Time belonging, shall be occasionally entered in the said Book of Minutes.

That the President and Managers shall have full Power and Authority to enter upon the said Land and to employ Factors, Agents, Collier's, Boatmen, Labourers and other Workmen, and to do all other Things necessary to the carrying on the Work and Business of the Company.

That in order to have the said Coal-Mine opened and carried on to the Advantage of the Concerned as soon as possible, the President and Managers shall have full Power and Authority to levy a Contribution on each of the fifty Shares, for a sum not exceeding ten Dollars, to be paid severally to the Treasurer, within the Space of ten Days after Notice shall be delivered to the Parties by the said Treasurer of such Contribution being laid.

That the President and Managers shall have full Power to draw on the Treasurer for the said Money to be raised by Contribution, in Favour of such Workmen as they shall employ in Opening and Carrying on said Coal Mine, or in the Transportation of the Coal &c.

That before any further Contributions than the above shall be laid by the said President and Managers on the Company, the Amount thereof shall be agreed on by a Majority of Votes according to the Shares, at a Meeting, to be held in Pursuance of a regular Notification as aforesaid, at which Time the Necessity and Expediency of such Contribution shall be laid before the Company, together with the Plan or Proposals of the intended Extension of their Business and Trade.

That on Payment of the first fifty Dollars per Share on the said forty Shares, to the said Jacob Weiss, he shall deliver to the Subscribers respectively Receipts (numbered numerically) for such Payments, certifying that such Persons, their Heirs and Assigns are interested one fiftieth Part or Share in the said Coal-Mine and tract of Land, delivering one Receipt or Certificate for each Share so subscribed for, therein expressing, that the Sum then paid and received, is for one fourth Part of the Consideration Money for such Share.

That on the Fulfilment of the last Payment, to wit, on the First Day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety Three, he the said Jacob Weiss shall and will by Deed or other sufficient Assurance in the Law, convey and assure to the Subscribers, their Heirs and Assigns, their several Parts and Shares, in Fee simple, of in and to the said Coal-Mine and Seven Hundred and Seventy Acres of Land or thereabouts.

And that it is further agreed by and between the said Jacob Weiss and the other Subscribers to these Articles, that in Case the Subscribers for the said Forty Shares shall on an Inspection of the said Coal-Mine, at any Time to the First Day of October next, find that the said Coal-Mine does not promise in the Opinion of a Majority of the Managers, to endure working for at least ten Years, as Coal-Mines are usually worked; then and in that Case, the said President and Managers shall give Notice thereof to the said Jacob Weiss, at or before that Day. And the said Jacob Weiss doth hereby bind himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, that he or they shall and will then repay and return to the several Subscribers, their Heirs and Assigns (as the Case may be) the said fifty Dollars per

Share first paid him, they respectively delivering to him the Receipts or Certificates given for such Shares.

And the said Jacob Weiss doth further bind himself, his Heirs, Executors and Administrators in the Case aforesaid, that he or they shall and will repay the several Subscribers for their Disbursements made on the Coal Mine from the Contribution before mentioned, they or the Company accounting to him for the Proceeds of the Coal, which to the said First of October may have been sold by them, their Agents or Factors, under the Penalty of double the Sum by him so received.

And it is further agreed, that if after a Requisition for any Contribution, as herein before provided, any Payment thereof for any Share shall remain unpaid, for the Space of ten Days, every Share so unpaid for, shall forfeit an equal Sum out of the Payment or Payments made on Account of the Purchase Money of each Share, with Interest thereon at six per Cent, until the said Contribution or Contributions and Interest thereon shall amount to the Sum they may have paid on Account of Their Shares as aforesaid, at which Time, if Payment continue to be withheld, the Right of the Person refusing or neglecting, shall be forfeited, and such Share or Shares shall be disposed of for the most the Company can get, as aforesaid.

*Philadelphia, February 13th. 1792.*

PENNSYLVANIA MARRIAGE LICENSES,  
1742-1748.

[The following lists of Marriage Licenses, issued between 1742 and 1748, are copied from the original License Book, in which are also recorded those for "Public Houses, Indian Traders and Pedlars, Vessels Registered [Thomas Graeme, Naval Officer], and Fines." Between December of 1742 and May 1746, only the names of the male applicants are of record, but between 1746-1748, both are entered. The fee for a Marriage License was £1., and the clergymen who purchased them in quantity, "to be accounted for," are the Reverend Messrs. Backhouse, Currie, Pugh, Becket, Ross and Tranberg.]

1742-3.

*December*

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 28. Tho. Olephant | 31. Elisha Boss |
|-------------------|-----------------|

*January.*

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Enoch Armitage     | 15. Henry Bankson           |
| 7. William James      | 18. Joseph Boore            |
| 10. Charles Stow      | 19. Joseph Savage           |
| Thomas Bay            | 25. James McPherson         |
| 13. Dennis Mulholland | 26. Lawrence Anderson       |
|                       | 27. Rees Peters             |
|                       | 29. Sam <sup>l</sup> McCall |

*February*

- |                             |                   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Geoffrey Beck            | 15. Joseph Sharpe |
| 3. Tho <sup>s</sup> Murray  | Jacob Legay       |
| 4. Auth <sup>o</sup> Bright | Jonathan Miller   |
| Thomas Hunt                 | 16. Joshua Henzey |
| 10. John Maugridge          | 28. William Davis |
| 15. Isaac Jones             |                   |

*March*

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Joseph Preston    | 19. John Anderson   |
| 3. John McClure      | 26. Meredith Jones  |
| 8. John Lease        | 28. Benjamin Loxley |
| 18. John McCullough  | 29. Conrad Price    |
| 19. Patrick Magargit |                     |

*April*

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 5. John Holmes   | 9. Joseph Gardner   |
| 6. William Bell  | 9. Peter Hoffman    |
| 9. Nathan Ambler | 25. Jonathan Shaw   |
| 9. Benj. Simcock | 26. John Wilmington |
| 9. Joseph Goldy  |                     |

*May*

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 3. John Carpenter      | 23. John Peel       |
| 4. Peter George        | 24. Barnaby Mocky   |
| 6. William Holland     | 24. Thomas Philips  |
| 7. John Pulmers        | 27. William Maxwell |
| 11. William Kelley     | 27. John Guest      |
| 14. Philip Thomas      | 27. John Williams   |
| 17. William Tremble    | 27. Mary Griffin    |
| 17. Robert Walpole     | 27. Adam Lister     |
| 18. Charles Williamson | 27. William Dowell  |
| 19. James Farrel       |                     |

*June*

- |                                |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 2. John Rush                   | 11. Benj. Reeves    |
| 2. John Wells                  | 13. Sam. Dowthwaite |
| 2. John Berry                  | 13. Benj. Tomlinson |
| 8. John Wright                 | 16. Peter Deizner   |
| 10. Tho <sup>s</sup> Wilkinson | 22. John Bowler     |
| 11. Joseph Love                | 27. Phinchas Robert |
| 11. Westeura Cross             | 30. Magnus Falconer |

*July*

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. David Karnes            | 15. James Mahery             |
| 1. Francis Duncan          | 22. Thomas Swain             |
| 2. Thomas Homer            | 23. Tho <sup>s</sup> Watson  |
| 5. Sam. Knowles            | 23. Thomas Murrie            |
| 11. Henry Gibbons          | 27. W <sup>m</sup> Beaman    |
| 16. Lambert Emerson        | 29. Tho <sup>s</sup> Stretch |
| 16. W <sup>m</sup> Garwood |                              |

*August*

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 16. Benjamin Gilbert        | 20. John Jones       |
| 17. John Haven              | 24. Henry Lewes      |
| 20. Sam <sup>l</sup> Harper | 26. Joseph Barden    |
| 20. Hugh Davie              | 27. James Williamson |

*September*

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| Robert Tempest | Martin Flinn   |
| Rees Prichard  | John Marshal   |
| Hugh Hodge     | Jacob Rhoofe   |
| James Collum   | Jacob Backman  |
| Francis Taylor | Isaac Larue    |
| Henry Blackman | James Tilghman |
| Peter Cheesman |                |

*October*

- |                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Jacob Worrall             | John Wakefield   |
| Thomas Farmer             | James Tipper     |
| Peter Bankson             | George Bradley   |
| Richard Tucker            | Isaac Asheton    |
| John Lindsay              | John Torrey      |
| Thomas Sinclair           | John Ryan        |
| W <sup>m</sup> Hutchinson | John Hall        |
| W <sup>m</sup> Rowe       | Patrick McDonagh |
| James Allison             |                  |

*November*

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Blaithwaite Jones | John Ingram          |
| Henry Dewees      | Patrick Bourne       |
| John Shelby       | W <sup>m</sup> Couch |
| Robert Lowry      | Michael Grimes       |

*December*

Daniel Rees	Joshua Carpenter
W <sup>m</sup> Rill	Nathan: Chew
Henry Mitchell	Patrick Allen
W <sup>m</sup> Annis	James Quin
Tho <sup>s</sup> Bourne	George Smith
George Webster	George Marks

1743-4.

*January.*

James Scott	Lewis Evans
Charles Lyon	Tho <sup>s</sup> Hancock
John Valentine Graff	W <sup>m</sup> Hughes
Robert Price	W <sup>m</sup> Hawkins
Alexander Robinson	Walter Bryson
W <sup>m</sup> Cunningham	Joshua Bispham
Richard Ellis	

*February*

Jeremiah Wollston	Thomas Gant
Philip Stinton	John Stensen
Daniel Bourne	Robert Ball

*March*

Benj. Pine	John Fox
Anthony Whitely	Andrew McBroom
James Haliday	Hugh McMekon
Henry Gray	John Bolitho
John Allen	

*April*

Samuel Mason	John Campbell
Simon Evans	Daniel Beaton
Timothy Griffith	James Rankin
Ludowick German	Henry Williams
John Stephenson	Thomas Gilpin
Thomas Richardson	Jacob Banksen
Daniel Courdon	John Ellis

*May*

Thomas Battus	John Shearle
Andrew Bartholomew	James Doraugh
Thomas Thomson	Tho <sup>s</sup> Cuthbert
Michael Shaw	Stephen Carter
Thomas Johnson	Thomas Ashton
Joseph Price	Robert Newton
Francis Jodon	John Dungan
John Catharinger	Francis Norris
Nicholas Vanzant	31. William Carpenter
28. Robert Fleming	31. Oswald Eve
28. Jonathan Darell	31. John Fletcher
28. George Marple	
28. Henry Gayner	
28. Ulrich Allen	

*June*

5. Nicholas Cassell	20. Andrew Peterson
7. W <sup>m</sup> Baldwin	26. James Chipman
9. Thomas Bryan	John Locke
11. William Freeman	22. John Ord
12. Peter Powelson	27. Thomas Steele
20. Thomas Pennington	

*July*

4. Thomas Pierce	James Gregory
4. Peter Jones	George Harding
21. John Pemin	Jonathan Wainwright
William Merriman	Thomas Mitchell
Edward Cooper	Samuel Vanhist
Nath <sup>l</sup> Vanleer	Samuel Bramhill
Joseph Durborow	Joseph Finley

*August*

John McNeal	Owen Neal
David Lewis	James Welden
John Morgan	Thomas Sugar
John Howard	Thomas Fisher
13. John Elder	John Hyat
Jonas Osborne	

*September*

David Chambers	Daniel Harrison
Michael Cranfield	John Holl
Pyre Green	John Knowles, Jr.
John Tatnel	Michael Loup
James Dean	Jos. Tomlinson
Abel James	Samuel Cheesman
Leonard Temple	George Pottery
Joseph Conyers	John Irwin

*October*

George Metz	Samuel Price
Hugh Hill	James Smith
Christopher Ottinger, Jr.	Charles Quin
John Freeston	Gabriel Piles
Henry Elwes	Andrew Cock
W <sup>m</sup> Harris	Thomas Brown
Alex. Cruckshank	John Henry Mang

*November*

Richard Ellis	Joseph Sill
W <sup>m</sup> Londerman	Andrew Waillore
Joseph Carter	George Fudge
John Austin	Jacob Naglee
Robert Owen	Hugh Whaly
James Russel	Matthias Cline
James Larrymore	Oliver Low
Thomas Prugh	Edward Chairman

*December*

Cornelius Stout	Robert Mann
Richard Fulton	Sathial Moore
Ralph Dunn	James Price
William Parsons	Thomas Lewis
Jacob Steaghers	Robert Davis
Timothy Scarfe	John Goodin

1745.

*January.*

Francis Holton	David Wilson
James McVeagh	John Picke
John Crows	Morgan Hughes
Humphry Parker	Henry Bitting
Benjamin Barker	

*February*

George McCall	John Jewers
Daniel Benezet	Robert Neilson
Aneas Ross	John Harrison
John Brown	Andrew Thomson
John Dodson	Joseph Parker

*March*

Christopher Corbetz	John Scull
Charles Parmele	Peter Grant, Sen <sup>r</sup>
Zachray Sims	James Hartshorn
Ralph Dracord	James Read

*April*

Elias Rambo	John Asheton
Robert Dawson	Joseph Black
Edward Wivell	Eleazer Evans
Tho <sup>s</sup> Overin	Dan McCleane
Abram Collins	Warwick Coates

*May*

John Finney	Patrick Matthews
Thomas Baird	John Buckley
Joseph Totten	John Ellis
Jenkin Williams	W <sup>m</sup> Price
Michael Conolly	John McVeagh

*June*

John Field	Joseph Paine
William Young	Peter Myers
Edward Penly	Joseph Fleming
Niels Jones	John Thomas
Samuel West	George Hawkins
Thomas Palmer	George Ord
John Summers	Matthew Scott
Richard Jugs	David Ricky
Richard Kennedy	John Abraham De
Sam <sup>l</sup> Holmes	Normandy
William Lane	Hatton Wormley
Peter Ulrich	W <sup>m</sup> McCalla
James Thomson	James McSwaine
Stephen Early	

*July*

William Poor	William Moulder
Hugh Bowes	John Power
Alexander Magee	Stephen Stephens
Myrick Davis, Jr.	Richard Hall
Evan Jones	John Adam Heer
Thomas Norrington	Valentine Barney
Charles Collins	Peter Engle
John Pederow	John Phipps
David Wilson	Ezekiel Thomas
Benj. Levering	Peter Shoemaker

*September*

Richard Ellis	Peter Rose
Peter Hopman	Stephen Early
William Wetherby	Alexander Huston
John McCollum	Samuel Overthrow
Roger Cain	William Bingham
Samuel Robinson	Alex. McWatty
James Treviller	

*October*

Gaspar McCall	W <sup>m</sup> Gregory
W <sup>m</sup> Snook	Mathew Gleaves
Charles Reily	Thomas Ball
W <sup>m</sup> Wosdell	Hugh Boyd
Jno. McCormick	Jno. Staneland
Philip Shutt	Jno. Wigmore
Hugh McGlome	

*November*

W <sup>m</sup> Hayhurst	John Hopewell
David Chancellor	Baltzar Sheibert
James Wagstaffe	Patrick Rowny
John Buxon	Richard Smith
Samuel Davis	Robert Wall
Daniel Powell	William Peck
Samuel Newton	John Negeley
Andrew Cowen	Joseph Junton
Alex. Williamson	John Duncan
William Sample	

*December*

Robert Irwin	Christopher Green
Thomas Carty	William Trimble
Ebenezer Doughty	Evan Jones
John Adams	A negro man Titus

1746.

*January.*

John Edwards	George Duysbrugh
Nicholas Gilbert	Alexander Mame
Jeremiah Wood	W <sup>m</sup> Logan
John Pears	Evan Edwards
Philip Kollock	George Claypoole
Philip Adamson	

*February*

George Leadbetter	Samuel Mearns
James Wells	Peter McKenny
Joseph Johnson	Edmund Martin
Michael McNorth	Joshua Reily
Robert Down	Michael Israel

*March*

Dennis Monholland	Robert Whitehead
Nathaniel Davis	George Lewis
Richard Negle	Charles Schultz
Jacob Simon	James Litle
Thomas James	John Turner
Robert Towers	John Randle
Samuel Scotton	John Berwick
George Stucky	

*April*

James Prichard	Peter Howard
Peter Crawford	Jacob Leipencutt
Noah Wills	Mathias Keen
George Standley	Thomas Singleton

*May*

Hugh Brisben	Sebastian Felty
Nathaniel Evanson	John Martin
Benj. Harbert	Henry Stebbs
John Mathers	James Buchanan

(To be continued.)

LIFE IN A FRONTIER FORT DURING THE  
INDIAN WAR.

The following diary of Capt. Jacob Morgan, for the month of April, 1758, while in command of one of the forts in that cordon of blockhouses erected in the Indian war for the protection of the frontiers along the line of the Blue Mountains from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, gives some idea of the daily life in a frontier fort. He was born in Wales in 1716, and emigrated with his father, some time prior to 1730, to Pennsylvania, and first settled on French Creek in the Schuylkill Valley and finally in Caernarvon township, Berks county. During the French and Indian War he served as a captain in the Provincial service, and at the outbreak of the Revolution he became prominent, and June, 1776, represented Berks county in the Provincial Conference, and in July following, in the Constitutional Convention. As a justice of the County Courts he served for the years 1768, 1769, 1772, and 1774–1777. He died at Morgantown (which he laid out about 1770), November 11, 1792.

*April 1, 1758.*—Corpl. Geo. Lindmood and a party of men whom I had sent on a message to Fort Henry, returned reporting that they had been and lodged there the preceeding night, but on their way discovered nothing of the enemy.

*April 2.*—Ensign David Harry and Sergeant Smith sent to the Blockhouse garrison at or near the frontiers Easton where Lieut. Samuel Humphreys is stationed, returned in company with Sergt. Edmund Matthews.

*April 3.*—Sent Evan Price, as corporal, and a party on a scout up Bohandoe creek and among the Waste Plantations, who returned reporting nothing remarkable.

Sent Corpl Philip Keplinger with two of my late enlisted men to be sworn before a Justice of the Peace at Reading.

*April 4.*—Corporal Marks and a party of Capt. Christian Busse's men came here on a command from Fort Henry and then returned homewards.

*April 5.*—Sent Sergt. E. Matthews and a party on a scout to Thomas Everet's plantation in Allemengel.\*

*April 6.*—The said sergeant and party returned, reporting that they had lodged at Everet's, but discovered nothing of the enemy, also Corpl Philip Keplinger and his party returned from Reading.

*April 7.*—Sent my son with journal and muster roll of my company for March to the house of Col. James Burd at Lancaster.

*April 8.*—Sent Ensign Harry and a party on a scout to North Kiln, and myself took another party up Bohandoe creek and discovered nothing of the enemy. Did what was necessary in keeping guard at the fort.

*April 9.*—Ensign Harry and party returned, had lodged at house of Nicholas Long at North Kiln, where he took in writing the following account of murder done and persons taken by Indians:

On the 5th inst in Tolpehocken township, a man named —Levergood was killed; on 6th, Nicholas Kauker's wife killed and two of their children carried off; on

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\* This district, now in Lynn township, Lehigh county, settled by Germans prior to 1735, suffered much from Indian maurands. On February 14, 1756, two children of John G. Zeisloff were murdered and a third taken prisoner, and a month later, the rest of the family, while preparing to flee to a place of safety, were set upon by the savages, and he, his wife and four children killed. During the same month 42 men, women and children fled to Bethlehem.

7th, William Teedsler's wife and Martin Trechter of Bethel township killed.

On returning he ranged down along the southwest side of the Blue Mountain, below the Gap, thence up to and crossing the Schuylkill below the mouth of the Tamaqua, but discovered no signs of Indian tracks.

*April 10.*—On account of report, early this morning I sent Sergeant Matthews and 21 men, with provisions for three days, on a scout up Schuylkill to the Gap of the Second Mountain and then to follow along the mountain, north side, to Swatara Gap.

*April 11.*—Sent Sergt Robert Smith and party on a scout so far as plantation of Peter Rhodamile, in Windsor township, the rest guarding the fort. In the evening Sergeant Smith returned and reported seeing nothing of the enemy. My son returned from Lancaster. A small party from Fort Henry came here on a message.

*April 12.*—Mr. John Evans and I set off for Reading to obtain supplies for the company; took with me a party to scout below the mountain, leaving Ensign Harry in command of the fort. Sergeant Matthews and party returned. He had been up the Schuylkill to the Gap of the Second Mountain, where they crossed, and from an old Indian encampment, proceeded to the western branch of the Schuylkill and there encamped. Next morning came to Swatara Gap, where they saw Indian and horses tracks, but no Indians. From thence went up Little Swatara to its head, to one Shepler's settlement, where they stayed overnight. The next morning having run out of provisions returned to the fort, without discovering any more of the enemy.

Corporal Keplinger and party who this morning went with me below the mountain reported, that as some of the inhabitants on the frontiers of Windsor township were much exposed to the barbarities of the

enemy, I ordered Ensign Harry to send a party next morning to guard and encourage them.

*April 13.*—The ensign accordingly sent down and further reported to me, that the same day some of Capt. Nicholas Wetterhold's\* men brought to the fort, on his Majesty's service, letters to be forwarded to Fort Henry, and Sergeant Matthews and party were sent to convey the same. Exercised the men at arms, duly guarding the fort.

*April 14.*—Mr. John Evans and I returned to the fort from Reading, found all well.

*April 15.*—I took a party and ranged down Bohandoe Creek to where it empties into the Schuylkill, without seeing anything of the enemy.

Sergeant Matthews and party returned reporting that they lodged at Fort Henry where they delivered the letters.

*April 16.*—I took Sergeant Smith and a party on a scout to North Kiln; returned to the fort, not having discovered anything of the enemy.

*April 17.*—Sent Corpl Evan Price and a party to guard a wagon to one of the Waste Plantations up the Schuylkill, who returned in the evening.

*April 18.*—Sent Corporal Keplinger and a party to Windsor township to meet and escort a wagon with provisions to the fort.

*April 19.*—Sent a party to escort said wagon returning below the mountain, who reported nothing remarkable.

At the earnest request of certain substantial inhabitants of Windsor on the frontiers under the mountain, saying that it was thought Indians were skulking about or upon said mountain, I sent Corporal Keplinger and a party to discover the enemy and to guard those and other exposed families.

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\* John Nicholas Wetterhold commissioned Captain, First Pennsylvania Regiment, December 21, 1755.

*April 20.*—Sent by some of my men letters to Fort Henry. Exercised the rest of the men at arms.

*April 21.*—Sent Sergeant Smith and a party on command to Windsor township; they returned reporting nothing significant.

Also the men sent to Fort Henry returned; reported they had delivered the letters.

*April 22.*—Sergeant Matthews and a party sent on a scout up Bear Creek and to the branches of the Swatara, who returned in the afternoon and reported they had discovered nothing of the enemy. Corporal Keplinger and party who on 19th inst were ordered to Windsor frontiers returned. They had ranged on and below the mountain and among the exposed settlements, but found no certain traces of the enemy.

*April 23.*—Sent Sergeant Smith with a party to range to the plantation of Matthias Waggoner on the frontier of Berne township, where meeting Lieut.-Adjut. Jacob Kern intending to come to fort, returned accompanied by him.

*April 24-25.*—The Adjutant exercised my company under arms, and next day set off to Reading, accompanied by Sergeant Matthews and a few of my men to below the mountain.

Sent Ensign Harry and a party on a scout and command to Fort Henry; likewise Corporal Lindemood and a small party to Lieut. Samuel Humphreys at his stationed garrison near Lehey Creek.

*April 27.*—Being out of flour, I sent a party to the inhabitants below the mountains to get a supply for the company. Some returned by evening, the others stayed to get the grain ground.

*April 28.*—Ensign Harry and party returned in the evening, reported that on the night of the 26th they remained at Fort Henry and learned nothing about the enemy.

*April 29.*—Rain. Lieutenant Humphreys and George Moyer, one of my company with Corporal Lindemood and the rest of the men who went with him, returned to the fort.

*April 30.*—Lieut. Humphreys and Sergeant Smith, with some of my men below the mountain, went on business to Reading to procure necessaries for the company.

REGISTERS GRANTED AT THE PORT OF  
PHILADELPHIA IN THE QUARTER ENDING  
5<sup>th</sup> JANUARY 1775.

*In Pursuance of an Act made in the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> of King  
William the Third entitled an Act for preventing  
Frauds & Abuses in the Plantation Trade.*

*Ship Augustus* (formerly the *Caesar*), Geo. Geddis,  
Master, 150 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1772. William  
Neate, of London, Magnus Miller, and George Emlen,  
Jr., of Philadelphia, owners.

*Brig Betsy* (formerly the *Kitty*), Edward Yorke, Mas-  
ter and owner, 40 tons, built in New England, 1761.

*Brig Polly* (formerly the *Marygold*), Robert Lightbody,  
Master, 50 tons, built in Massachusetts Bay, 1768.  
Johnathan, Abijah, and Rumford Dawes, owners.

*Schooner Happy Return*, Joseph King, Master, 35 tons,  
built in New Jersey, 1763. Edward Batchelor,  
Thomas Ashton, and Thomas Bramall, owners.

*Sloop Hopewell*, Benj. Thompson, Master, 20 tons, built  
in New Jersey, 1770. Joseph Moyes, Richard  
Uniakh, and Moses Veledemer, of Nova Scotia,  
owners.

*Sloop Montego Packet* (formerly the *Dreadnaught*),  
David Loggan, Master, 16 tons, built in Cape May,  
1769, Neil Malcolm, and William Neate, of London,  
and Joseph Wharton, Jr., owners.

*Sloop Fly* (formerly the *Potomac*), John Galloway,  
Master, 35 tons, built in New England, 1768. Thomas  
Batt, owner.

*Ship Grace*, Frederick McCausland, Master, 95 tons,  
built in Connecticut, 1764. Blair McClenachan,  
owner.

*Brig Potowmack*, George Rowe, Master, 75 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1774. John Ross, owner.

*Brig Sally*, William Stevens, Master, 90 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1774. Jacob Hartman, and Mordecai Lewis, owners.

*Ship Liberty*, Nathaniel Menzo, Master, 170 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1774. James Latimer, Elias Boys, Fergus McIlwain, and Robert Bridges, owners.

*Ship Pomona*, John Green, Master, 200 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1774. Tho<sup>s</sup> Willing, Robert Morris, Tho<sup>s</sup> Penrose, and Thomas Morris, owners.

*Sloop North Carolina Packet* (formerly the *Quaker*), Joseph Rivers, Master, 15 tons, built in New York, 1763. Ricloff Alberson, owner.

*Ship Harmony*, Samuel Crawford, Master, 160 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1774. Thomas Hockley, and Samuel Smith, owners.

*Ship Richard Penn*, Isaac All, Master, 200 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1772. Matthew Mease, owner.

*Brig Charlestown Packet*, Samuel Wright, Master, 90 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1771. Uriah Woolman, of Philadelphia, Richard Lushington, John James, and James Nelson, of South Carolina, and William Sykes, owners.

*Ship Bisset*, John Vickary, Master, 120 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1769. Samuel and Reese Meredith, Geo. Clymer, and John Colburne, owners.

*Ship Harmony Hall* (formerly the *John & Sally*), Benj. Greenway, Master, 90 tons, built in North Carolina, 1772. Edw. Batchelor, of Newbern, and Tho<sup>s</sup> Assheton, owners.

*Ship Duke of York*, Robt. Torrens, Master, 90 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1765. Blair McClenachan, owner.

*Schooner Diligence* (formerly the *York*), James Wilson, Master and owner, 30 tons, built in East Florida, 1769.

*Brig Jane* (formerly the *Peggy*), Daniel Kinnicutt, Master, 60 tons, built in Connecticut, 1773. John Brown, and Samuel Penrose, owners.

*Ship Ceres*, Lambert Wickes, Master and part owner, 150 tons, built in Philadelphia in 1774. Joseph Ringgold, of Maryland, part owner.

*Sloop Nancy* (formerly the *Molly*), James Erwin, Master, 30 tons, built in Virginia, 1766. Daniel Robinson, and Henry Lisle, owners.

*Sloop Maria*, Samuel Balle, Master, 40 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1772. Samuel Smith, of London, Jacob Brew, of Africa, and Robert Ritchie, owners.

*Ship Recovery*, David McCullough, Master and part owner, 180 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1774. Peter January, of Philadelphia, and James Giles, of Newry, owners.

*Ship Black Prince*, John Barry, Master, 200 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1774. Thomas Willing, Robert Morris, Tho<sup>s</sup> Morris, John Wharton, and John Nixon, owners.

*Brig Nancy* (formerly *Princess of Orange*), William Carlisle, Master, 50 tons, built in New York, 1770. Townsend White, William Coxe, Moore Furman, and John White, owners.

*Ship Catherine*, James McNeil, Master, 160 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1774. James Leky, of Dublin, and Joseph Wilson, owners.

*Brig Dove* (formerly the *Monmouth*), Wilkinson Timmons, Master, 80 tons, built in North Carolina, 1767. Christian Marshall, Jr., Charles Marshall, Wilkinson Timmons, and Benj. Marshall, owners.

*Brig Harriott* (formerly the *Swift*), Samuel Devonshire, Master, 80 tons, built in Barbados, 1772. Henry Rider, Tho<sup>s</sup> Asheton, Edward Batchelor, and Tho<sup>s</sup> Bramall, owners.

*Sloop Free Mason*, Jacob Proby, Master, 12 tons, built in New Jersey, 1763, Jacob Proby, and John Smith, owners.

*Ship Myrhila*, James Caton, Master, 180 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1774. Benj. Gibbs, and James Caton, owners.

*Sloop Mercury*, Geo. Buchan, Master, 20 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1774. Samuel Taylor, of Jamaica, and Aneas Urquhart, owners.

*Ship Rebecca*, John Hazlewood, Master, 180 tons, built in Philadelphia, 1774. John Phillips, and William Duncan, owners.

*Schooner Pennsylvania Farmer*, James McKight, Master, 12 tons, built in Lewes, 1769. Joshua Maddox Wallace, owner.

*Brig Hetty* (formerly *Two Brothers*), Jacobus Lott, Master, 70 tons, built in Maryland, 1766. Thos. Willing, Robert Morris, and Thomas Morris, owners.

A VERSIFICATION OF THE LETTER OF THE  
COMMITTEE OF ACCOUNTS, TO THE PRESI-  
DENT OF CONGRESS, 1779.

[In the session of July 31, 1779, Congress agreed to an "Ordinance for establishing a Board of Treasury and the proper officers for managing the finances of these United States." There were certain provisions in it which called forth a memorial from a number of officers in the Department, who expressed their views concerning that part which subjects the officers of the Treasury to an annual election,—that in all other countries they are appointed during good behavior and should be here. Long practice is essential in accounts,—inexperienced people cannot conduct the business,—confusion and disarrangement will take place in our finances. This Congress cannot depend upon the wisdom of succeeding Congresses,—new members, unacquainted with the merits of those in office and desirous of providing for their friends, may make changes; the precarious tenure contemplated will dampen zeal and industry of Treasury officers; they will regard their offices as places of convenience, and will take the first opportunity to leave them; it would be wholly different if they held them during good behavior. Frequent elections have arguments to support them in other offices, not in the Treasury however. Silence on their part would have been criminal and they are confident Congress will receive their memorial with candor and liberality. This memorial was signed by William Govett, R. Smith and William Geddes, commissioners; Robert Troup, secretary, and Joseph Nourse, assistant auditor general, and presented to Congress August 6th.

The letter of the "Committee of Accounts," is not to be found in the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, but the versification of it has been preserved. The handwriting has not been identified.—ED. PENNA. MAG.]

We beg your Excellency's kindest care,  
To have the orders that enclosed are,  
(All rang'd and numbered, one, two & three  
That with the dates exactly they agree),  
Made known unto your Honorable House,  
That they may injur'd innocence espouse.  
The terms they're couch'd in you may plainly see,  
Is an Affront cast on our dignity.  
Waving all ceremony in the words beside  
In substance there's an Oblique charge imply'd

For it supposes we our time Mispent  
Which is unmerited and false, we Apprehend.

The Ordinance, Sir, perhaps you may remind  
Was dated July thirtieth, seventy-nine,  
In which it may not be amiss to note  
There is contained the paragraph we quote,  
To wit, "That the Commissioners above direct,  
"And if need be, suspend for gross neglect,  
"All Officers concern'd in the finance,  
"Till Congress judge the charges they advance."  
Of Congress, therefore, humbly we intreat,  
If in their wisdom they shall think it meet  
To call on these same men to lay their charge  
(Either on one or all of them at large),  
And prove it too, which till they do, we think  
We may with safety at their Bustle wink  
Their orders, queries, and enquiries sure  
Are ex-official, unsupported, premature,  
For in our humble notion of the clause,  
Which we have quoted just before the pause,  
No other meaning it can comprehend,  
Than what to matters of Accounts extend.  
Nor farther *there* than barely to direct  
What parts the duties of our Office may respect.  
Conscious, of faithfulness and diligence  
Had we not testimonies clear in our defence  
Applause of men who at that Board have sat  
Alternately, will justify asserting that  
Members of Congress and to business train'd,  
Committees too, our cause have oft maintain'd,  
That we according as our Oaths direct,  
Attend our duty and no point neglect—  
It wounds our feelings after all to find  
Our conduct censur'd by those men unkind.  
Sir, *Be it known*, that we from conscience act,  
And not one penny for our pains exact  
The dictates of our free born mind inspires  
Our breasts with patriot love and zealous fire,  
And when to this enthusiasm we add  
The importance of the Offices we've had  
On which the welfare of our Country All depends,  
As on a scale whose Beam one arm suspends,

We think on us thus circumstanced to lay  
 Restrictions or point out what time of day  
 We shall employ in Arduous drudgery,  
 Is mean and servile to the last degree.  
 Moreover, plainly it to us appears,  
 (For, Sir, we are not without cares and fears),  
 An arbitr'y attempt for to deprive  
 Us of the priviledge we now derive,  
 From the indulgence Congress have been pleas'd  
 To grant us, e'er we thus were plagued and teaz'd.  
 But, Sir, as 'tis a frailty of the human mind,  
 Often to wander and leave truth behind,  
 Misapprehensions and mistakes we know  
 No mortals' free from in this state below—  
 That indiscriminately all do err  
 (Ev'n you yourself) we safely may aver,  
 Yet there are none so reprehensible  
 As those who Obstinate persist in't still  
 We'll think ourselves in future freed from doubt  
 Or misconstructing what we are about.  
 If Congress tell us what they really mean  
 By this same Clause which causes so much spleen,  
 That for ourselves in future we may judge  
 Whether as Clerks of Office we will drudge,  
 Or if we don't our pristine rights regain  
 Resign our seats tho' it must give you pain.  
 Our feelings, Sir, as Gentlemen are hurt  
 No less, to see our honour trampled in the dirt,  
 And we commanded up two pair of stairs  
 There with diligence to dispatch affairs  
 That *they* may think our first attention call,  
 And we're to be no judges of that at all.  
 But bad as this may seem 'tis not the worst,  
 'Tis our misfortune to be doubly curst  
 For lo! the very best room's occupy'd  
 (And we are sure a public charge beside),  
 By one we can't tell why, but so it is  
 His very looks chagrin and change our Phiz.  
 And, tho' with sorrow, we must further add,  
 That we suspect his order to have had  
 Its origin from him because that he  
 Of late against us has conceiv'd an enmity,

For a Report we made upon his charge  
For office rent, wherein we state at large  
The strongest reasons mortal man can give—  
For which we merit honour while we live.  
We wish your honor's would be pleased to call  
For this Report and his Appeal, and all—  
(And that your time cannot be better spent  
Than in this business, sure you'll all consent)  
Why, with impunity should he despise  
And make his fun of us before our eyes?  
Nay more, endeavour us to overawe  
And make us swerve from our official law.  
Now, Sir, if further proof is wanted still  
(For every thing they've done, deny they will),  
To show that they have harboured such a thought,  
That we've not done our business as we ought,  
To which we're bound by all the solemn ties,  
That nature of our sacred oath implies,  
We beg to mention that it once was mov'd  
By a Commissioner, but not approv'd,  
That one of them with us should always sit  
And make us work whenever they thought fit.  
From Circumstances we are prone to think  
(Now can you longer at such conduct Wink!)  
It also was propos'd by one, and he  
None of the last in point of primacy  
To task us by the week, without regard  
Whether Accounts were in their nature hard  
With such a certain sett which must be done  
At all events befor the setting Sun }  
Of Saturday his daily round had run. }  
Besides the Order which is herewith sent  
Does most effectually us prevent  
From settling finally as heretofore  
Any accounts that may have come before.  
Our Board, for they in words expressly say,  
We must report on all without delay,  
And yet it may not be unworthy, Sir,  
To this same Order once more to recur  
Where inconsistently you see they bid  
We still observe the mode we always did!  
Upon the whole, we beg leave to submit  
Whether or no Congress shall think it fit

To suffer orders that directly tend  
To raise disturbances, and in the end  
Subvert all order, peace and harmony  
Which we enjoy'd 'till now most happily.  
And now, I believe we've said all we can say,—  
Three days we've been composing this essay—  
The style is pompous, elegant and high,  
Such as might grace the pen of Majesty.  
And to conclude—Oh no! there's one thing more,  
And some may think it should be said before  
That is, we wish that Congress would elect  
A Committee of three who might inspect  
Into our Conduct and report thereon,  
Which will stand fair, we'll lay you ten to one.

“THE CASE OF THE PROPRIETOR OF PENSILVANIA, &C., ABOUT THE APPOINTING A NEW DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.”

FROM THE PENN PAPERS, HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

[In reprinting “The Case of the Proprietor of Pensilvania, about the appointing a New Deputy-Governor,” it is not with the intention to enter into the history of Sir William Keith’s administration of the affairs of the Province from 1717 to 1726, but to advert to the fact, that after the death of William Penn, his Deputy Governor promoted the interests of the elder branch, although the Founder’s will indicated that he considered this branch provided for by the Irish estates, and that his interests in Pennsylvania should appertain to the children by his second marriage, one of the causes of antagonism to him, and not popularly known. Keith lived to see the younger branch rising in wealth and consequence under the administration of Governor Gordon, and the people peaceable, prosperous and contented.]

*The Case of the Heir at Law and Executrix of the Late Proprietor of Pensilvania, etc. in relation to the Removal of Sir William Keith, and the Appointing Major Patrick Gordon to succeed him as Deputy-Governor there.*

King Charles the Second was pleased by Patent, dated the 4th of March, 1680, for the Considerations therein mentioned, to grant to the late William Penn Esq., his Heirs and Assigns, all that Tract of Land in America then inhabited only by Savages, since called the Province of Pensilvania, with all Powers of Government, and full Authority to appoint Deputy-Governors for that Province, etc.

In the Year 1682, his then Royal Highness James Duke of York, afterwards King James the Second, granted to the said William Penn, his Heirs and Assigns, all that Tract of Land lying on the West Side of the Bay and River Delaware adjoining to Pensil-

vania, together with all Royalties, Franchises, Powers, etc.

In virtue of which Letters Patents and Grants aforesaid, the said Mr. Penn enjoyed all the said Lands and Powers of Government for above forty Years, and from time to time appointed his Deputies to be Governors of the said Province of Pensilvania and Counties aforesaid, who have constantly been approved of by the Kings and Queens of England.

In 1715, Sir William Keith being in America, and out of Employ, happen'd to pass thro' Pensilvania, where making his Circumstances known to some of the Gentlemen of the Council in that Province, who were Friends to the late Proprietor, upon the solemn Promises and Assurances made by the said Mr. Keith, of his Affection to the said Proprietor Penn, they recommended the said Mr. Keith to the said Proprietor, then in England.

The said Sir William no sooner arrived in England and presented himself to the said Proprietor and his Friends, but he was, without any Expense to himself, appointed Deputy-Governor of the Province of Pensilvania, and the said three Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex, on Delaware; and the said Mr. Penn lent him a Sum of Money, in order to transport himself and his Family to Pensilvania, which Sum of Money remains unpaid to this Day.

The said Sir William arrived in Pensilvania in May 1717, where he found the Government in perfect Peace and Tranquillity, and by the Assistance of the Proprietors Friends in Pensilvania, he receiv'd for his Support and Perquisites of Government that Year at least 1600£. besides a great Sum of Money then in the Treasurer's hands of that Province belonging to his Majesty, which he stands indebted for at this Day

In 1718, when the Proprietor died, the People in that Government were in perfect Tranquillity, and there was

no want of Powers to govern them; for by an Act of Assembly of that Province, made in the Tenth Year of the late Queen Anne, it is provided, “That in case the said Mr. Penn Governor in Chief shall be removed by Death or otherwise, then it shall be lawful for his Deputy or Lieutenant for the time being, to exercise all the Powers of Government as fully and amply as before, till further Order from her Majesty, her Heirs, or Successors, or the Heirs of the said Proprietary and Governor in Chief, which shall first happen.” But it is not true that Sir William procured any such Act in the Province of Pensilvania.

It is true the Heir at Law, upon the Death of His Father, sent over a Commission to Sir William, but he, without acquainting the Heir at Law, or any other of the Proprietors Family, did, on pretence of a Difference in the Family about the Government, make a private, but untrue Representation of the State of that Province and Counties to his Majesty; and thereupon a Letter from Mr. Delafay, dated 30 July 1719. (purporting, That by an Order of the then Lords Justices, the said Sir William should continue to act under his former Appointment, until his Majesty’s further Pleasure, or the Proprietor’s, should be known,) was sent to the said Sir William Keith.

As soon as Sir William received this Letter, (tho’ it gave him no new Powers, or any other Directions but what he had by the aforesaid Act of Assembly, yet) he took upon him the Title of Excellency, and affected to be thought the King’s Governor—He took upon him (contrary to the Laws and Usages of that Government, and expressly contrary and in opposition to his Commission and Instructions from the late Proprietor, under which Appointment he was directed by their Excellencies the Lords Justices, as aforesaid, to act;) to survey Lands to himself, and invited and settled a great number of Palatines, who came from the Govern-

ment of New York, upon the Proprietors Lands, without any colour of Authority. He discountenanced and displaced some of the late Proprietor's Principal Officers, and attempted to invalidate the Authority of the Commissioners of Property appointed by the Trustees, to whom the said Province and Counties are made over for securing the Payment of part of a large Debt contracted by the said late Proprietor Penn, which he expended, (besides the greatest part of his Paternal Estate) in settling and improving the said Province and Counties.

The People of Pensilvania, who have always been distinguished for a peaceable People, continued such until the Year 1723. when the said Sir William, in opposition to the true Interest of his Majesty's Subjects in that Province, and the English Merchants trading thither, encouraged and promoted a Paper Currency, and accordingly past an Act for emitting 15000£. Paper Money to be lent out upon Credit of Lands of the Borrowers—'Tis true the opposition made to this Act by the Merchants, and Men of the best Circumstances in that Government, did occasion some Uneasiness, but it was all owing to Sir William's animating the Common People against the Council, and the Merchants to a very great degree.

This Difference was no sooner blown over, but the very next Year 1724. (tho' the said Sir William had received a Letter from the Commissioners of Trade, etc, advising him against passing any Laws for the making Paper Money) the said Sir William with the Assembly, made another Law for emitting 30000£. Paper Money. And altho' some Persons of note in that Government made a remonstrance against the passing of said Law, which they presented to the Assembly; wherein they prayed, that the said Act might not be in Force, until it should be sent home, and have his Majesty's Royal Assent.

2dly, That all Debts due or payable to his Majesty, might be excepted out of the Act.

3dly, That all debts due to the Proprietor, and the English Merchants, might be likewise excepted out of the Act—The same was rejected, and that Act also pass'd.

These Acts being passed against the Opinion of almost all the Men of Substance in the Government, and especially against the Opinion of the Council—The said Sir William made use of this to create a Jealousy in the Assembly of the ill Designs the Council had upon the Constitution of that Province.

In May 1724. Mrs Penn, Executrix of the late Proprietor, who generally, by consent of the Family, acted in the Affairs of Pensilvania, being advised of the undue Practices of the said Sir William; yet having Compassion for his Family, wrote only a private Letter of Instructions to him, in which she required him, tho' the Council were by the Constitution of that Government no Part of the Legislature (yet they being Men of the best Circumstances and Abilities) to do no Act of Legislature without their Consent. And indeed Pensilvania is the only Government in the King's Dominions, where the Council is not a part of the Legislature.

The said Sir William upon Receipt of this Letter, exposed it publickly, and by Colonel Spotswood the late Governor of Virginia, when he came from America, wrote to Mrs Penn, letting her know he could not follow her Instructions, and that the Council were no more than solemn Witnesses of his Actions. But before any Answer could be sent back to Sir William, he at the next Assembly in January 1724, exposed the said Mrs. Penn's private Letter, and by Speeches influenc'd the Assembly and the Generality of the People against the Proprietors whole Family, and all their Friends; and by these Practices obtained a Remon-

strance from that Assembly to the said Mrs. Penn, wherein they say that some part of the said Instructions are an Infringement of their Liberties

The said Colonel Spotswood soon after his coming to England, (notwithstanding he pretends in his Petition, that the said Instructions were not agreeable to the Charter, and that the Execution of them would certainly raise the People's Dissatisfaction and Anger) applied himself to the Proprietor's Family, and others concern'd in the Affairs of Pensilvania, and used his Interest to have Sir William continued in the Government aforesaid; and offer'd himself to answer for Sir William's having a due regard to their Instructions, if they would please to continue him.

And as to any Account which the said Mr Penn's Representatives are liable to render to the Crown, it is evident, that no Change of a Governor can have any Influence upon that Demand; for the Representatives of Mr. Penn are in England, and are obliged to answer any Demand his Majesty shall think fit to make of them—The Kings Officers at New York have no power to make any Demand in Pensilvania: So this is an Objection of no weight. But if it had, then it is plain from Colonel Spotswood's own Word and Conduct, that this Discovery made to his Majesty by the Colonel, is owing to the Penns themselves, by appointing a new Governor for Pensilvania; for he himself threatened, that if the Penn Family (as he's pleased to call them) offered to turn out Sir William, he had something in his power, which he got at New York, which he would put in execution, much to their prejudice, or to that effect.

And so it appears, for the Colonel never presented any Petition to his Majesty, that the Penns know of, to inform his Majesty of any Right he had to any Part of Mr Penn's Possessions, until Colonel Spotswood perceived they would not be frightened or threatened

into a Compliance of keeping the said Sir William in the Government of Pensilvania at his Request.

The Earl of Sutherland about eight years ago apply'd to his Majesty for a Grant of Part of Mr Penn's possessions in America, on pretence the same were not well granted to the late Proprietor Penn. And on a Report made then by the Attorney and Sollicitor General, Lord Sutherland thought fit to let the thing drop.

But now, having received new Lights by Colonel Spotswood,\* he has renewed his Application to his Majesty for a Grant of the same Lands, and Colonel Spotswood appears publickly to support him with Proofs for that Purpose. And altho' it is alledged by the Colonel's Petition, that the Penns have no Right to the Government of the three Lower Counties, as they are called, yet Mr. Penn has enjoyed this Right for forty Years by gone. And if the Family would have continued Sir William Keith, Colonel Spotswood, it seems, would have allowed the Proprietors Appointment good

A Generous Return from a Person, who was made Governor without any Title to such a Favour except the Goodness and Compassion of the late Proprietor Penn, who generously preferred him to that Government, where he has got not less than 16000£.

As to the Petition of the Creditors of Sir William Keith, who has been Mr. Penn's Deputy-Governor of Pensilvania and the three Lower Counties for these nine Years by gone, it is indeed an Original, and deserves no other Observation, but to take notice of that Sense they seem to have of Honour and Justice, when they take upon them to represent the State of the Province of Pensilvania, and Proprietor Penn's Family; with either of which, as they have no Concern, so

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\* In another copy in the possession of the Historical Society, the following is inserted here, "whose Concern for his Majesty's Interest, is moved by Sir William's being about to be removed."

they are no Judges, as every one must know, who sees their gross Misrepresentation of both, and are acquainted with the Affairs of Pensilvania, whose Inhabitants have always enjoyed their Liberties and Properties, and a Tranquillity at least equal to any of his Majesty's Colonies in America, and that without the Direction or Assistance of any of those Petitioners.

Mr. Penn's Family have too great a Confidence in his Majesty's Justice, which all his Subjects are so sensible of, to apprehend that his Majesty can be prevailed upon to break in upon their Right to help the Petitioners to get their Debts of Sir William, who has by the meer Favour of the said Mr. Penn received no less than 16000£ while he has been Deputy-Governor of Pensilvania, which is presumed, put it at least once in his power to pay all those modest Petitioners. But whether he ever does or not, neither Mr. Penn, nor the People of Pensilvania are accountable. However if the Petitioners, who seem to have so great an Opinion of Sir William's Honour and Conduct, think that it is not owing to his want of Justice that they are not paid their Debts, they are still at their Liberty to rely upon his Honour for their Money, tho' Mr Penn's Family does not think fit to trust him any longer with the Government of their Province

But for an Answer to the Petitioners, it is undoubtedly true that the Proprietor is accountable for the Acts of his Deputy. And if so, it is humbly conceived, that imposing a Deputy upon him, or denying him the Appointment of such a Person as he can confide in, provided the Person be qualify'd as directed by the Act of the 7th and 8th of William and Mary, is in effect to take away the Right granted him by the Charter, or at least it is putting it in the power of the Deputy to do such Acts as may occasion a Forfeiture of the Charter.

The Words of the Act of Parliament by which the Proprietors of Colonies in America are obliged to have

the Royal Approbation to any Appointment of a Deputy-General, are as follows:

“And all Governors nominated and appointed by any such Persons or Proprietors, who shall be intituled to make such Nomination, shall be allowed and approved of by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, as aforesaid, and shall take the Oaths enjoined by this or any other Act, to be taken by the Governors or Commanders in Chief, in other his Majesty’s Colonies and Plantations, before their entering upon their respective Governments, under the like Penalty his Majesty’s Governors and Commanders in Chief are by the said Act liable to.”

*To the King’s most Excellent Majesty in Council,  
The Humble Representation of Springett Penn Esq;  
Grandson and Heir at Law of William Penn Esq;, Deceased, and Hannah Penn Widow, Relict and Executrix of the said William Penn, who was the late Proprietor and Governor in Chief of the Province of Pensilvania; and the three counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Suffex; on Delaware in America:*

SHEWETH,

That the said Province and Counties having been formerly granted to the said William Penn, He, with your Majesty’s Royal Assent and Approbation, in the Year 1716, appointed Mr Keith, since Sir William Keith, Deputy Governor of the same, which Government he has held Nine Years and upwards.

That the said William Penn being since deceased, and Sir William Keith having by his Conduct greatly dissatisfied the Proprietor’s Family, the said Heir at Law and Executrix, to render an Appointment the more effectual, have both joined in nominating Major Patrick Gordon to be Deputy, or Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province and Counties, whom they accordingly in all Duty and Humility do hereby present to

your Majesty, pursuant to the Act of Parliament in that Case.

And forasmuch as the said Major Gordon is well affected to your Majesty's Person and Government, and hath behaved well in a long Service of the British Crown during both the last Wars in Flanders, as may be attested,

They humbly pray your Majesty's Allowance and Approbation of him to be Deputy or Lieutenant-Governor of the said Province and Counties. And as in Duty bound shall every pray, etc.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.  
The Petition of Colonel Spotswood in behalf of Sir William Keith, Bart. Deputy-Governor of Pensilvania, and of the three lower Counties on Delaware-River:*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

1. That such have been the difficult Circumstances of the Province of Pensilvania ever since the Death of the late Proprietor William Penn Esq; that nothing less than an extraordinary Portion of Prudence could enable a Governour to conduct your Majesty's Subjects there in that Peace and Tranquillity which Sir William Keith has all along done: For,

2. That the Controversy in the Penn Family (which still remains undetermined) about the Right of Government, rendered an Authority delegated from them disputable, until Sir William procured an Act of Assembly to quiet the Minds of the People, by vesting him with a Legal Power to carry on the Government, until it should otherwise be more duly settled; And which Conduct of his was approved of at home by the then Lords Justices, who ordered Sir William to continue to act in the Administration of the said Province, until further Signification of your Majesty's Pleasure.

3. That under such Provincial Settlement, the said Province did thenceforth happily remain in a most

peacable State, until the Widow Penn, without regard to the Settlement made by the Assembly, and approved by the Lords Justices, would take upon her to act as if she were the unquestionable Proprietor, by sending her own Mandatory Letters and Instructions to Sir William Keith, and requiring his absolute Obedience thereto, on pain of his immediate Removal from that Government.

4. That some of her Orders and Instructions not being formed agreeable to the Charter and Constitution of Pensilvania, have therefore occasioned a Remonstrance from the whole Assembly, as well as Petitions from the Generality of the People there—And if the present Governor has incurred the Proprietor's Displeasure, by endeavouring to persuade Mrs. Penn to recall her Instructions; a new Governour, by offering to put them in execution, will as certainly raise the People's Dissatisfaction and Anger.

5. That thus the Tranquillity of a whole Province lying at stake, your Majesty may judge it worthy of your Royal Consideration, to know what these new Orders and Instructions are, which your Subjects in Pensilvania appear to be aggrieved at, and which the Penn Family conceive they cannot subject them to, without the Help of a new Governor.

6. That furthermore your Petitioner has good Grounds to believe (as he has already acquainted the Auditor-General of your Majesty's Plantations) that the present Application of the Family to remove Sir William Keith, is in order the better to frustrate an Enquiry which the Officers of your Majesty's Revenues at New York are now upon, for considerable Sums which they apprehend the Proprietor is at this Day accountable to the Crown for, as Quit-Rents received from the three lower Counties on Delaware.

7. And lastly, that altho' the Penn Family may have the Proprietorship of the three upper Counties on

Delaware, called Pensilvania, and may have a Right to appoint their Deputy-Governor for that Province; yet it is much questioned whether they have any manner of Right to shew for the Dominion, whatever Title they may have to the Soil of the three lower Counties on Delaware, which at this day make a distinct Government, with their own proper Assemblies: And consequently the Appointment of a Governor for this lower Province, is wholly in the Crown. And if the Proprietor's Appointment has heretofore been admitted of, yet it has always been with an express Salvo to your Majesty's Right.

Wherefore your Petitioner most humbly prays, that seeing no Charge of Male-Administration is exhibited against Sir William Keith, your Majesty would be graciously pleased to gratify the Body of the People of Pensilvania, by continuing him in the Administration of both Provinces upon the foot of the Provisional Settlement made by the Assembly, and approved by the Lords Justices, until the Controversy in the Penn Family is ended Or at least That Sir William may remain as your Majesty's own appointed Governor for the three lower Counties on Delaware, until some Right of Appointment thereto shall appear to be in the said Family; which will soon be manifested, when the Attorney and Sollicitor-General shall make their Report upon the Case now before them, with reference to the Earl of Sutherland's Petition, for a Grant of the said Counties.

And your Petitioner shall every pray, etc.

Alexander Spotswood.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty in Council,  
The Humble Petition of Micajah Perry, Robert Carey,  
John Gray, and Edward Jeffreys of London, Merchants;  
and of Mr. John Baskett, on behalf of them-*

*selves and others, Creditors of Sir William Keith Bart. Deputy-Governor of Pensilvania:*

SHEWETH,

1. That the said Sir William Keith having put himself to a very great Expence to obtain the Deputy-Governor of Pensilvania, did, upon his Appointment thereto, borrow considerable Sums of your Petitioners towards enabling him to carry over his Family, and take charge of the said Government, under Promise of repaying your Petitioners out of the Income thereof.

2. That he having been strictly tyed up by his Instructions from the late Mr. Penn the Proprietor, to be at his own risque for what the People of that Province could be prevailed with to give for the Support of Government, without putting the said Proprietor or his Family to any manner of Charge or Expence whatsoever, it was a Work of Time to ingratiate himself so far with the People, as to engage their Annual Assemblies to grant him an Allowance beyond the Expence of supporting his Family.

3. That the said Governor by his constant Demeanor in the Administration has so far gained the Affections of the People, by strictly maintaining their Rights and Properties, that they are now liberally disposed to allow him for the future a Sallary, whereby he may in few Years satisfy all his Creditors: And he has thereupon, in Justice to your Petitioners, actually made over the whole Sallary, whatsoever it happen to be, for the Payment of his Debts, reserving only the Perquisites of his Government to live upon

4. That these Hopes and the just Expectations of your Petitioners are likely to be frustrated by the Conduct of the Widow Penn, who lately took upon her, without legal Authority, to send over her Instructions to the said Governor in Matters which the People apprehend destructive of their Liberties; whereby the

Province is put into such a Flame, that their House of Representatives came last March to an unanimous Resolve, Viz. "That those Instructions were contrary to, and an Infringement of the Liberty and Privileges granted by Charter to the People of Pensilvania, and were an Invasion on their Constitution." So that if the said Governor complys with such instructions, he can't expect any Sallary from the People for Support of Government. And on the other hand, Mrs Penn required his absolute Obedience thereto, on pain of his immediate Removal from that Government.

5. That your Petitioners are informed the Right of the said Proprietorship has not been settled since the Decease of the late William Penn, but is still depending at Law, and that your Majesty has commanded the said Governor to act under your Authority, till your Pleasure should be further signify'd.

6. And for as much as your Petitioners are informed, that your Majesty's good Subjects of the said Province do humbly hope, that your Majesty will not, out of your usual Goodness and great Tenderness to the Rights and Privileges of your People, (which your Majesty has been always graciously pleas'd to preserve Sacred) suffer a Change in the Government of that Province; but that your Majesty will, out of your tender Concern for them, first examine into the Differences between the Proprietors Family and the People.

Your Petitioners do also on their own Part most humbly pray, that your Majesty will be pleased to interpose your Authority And in regard to the Hardships your Petitioners are likely to be put under, by the extraordinary Steps which have been taken by the said Widow Penn, who has attempted to oblige the said Sir William Keith to continue in the said Government under such Circumstances as would disable him from doing Justice to your Petitioners; It is humbly hoped that your Majesty will be pleased to order the said

Government to be continued under your Majesty's Royal Authority, by which it hath for several Years been happily carried on thro' the great Abilities and good Conduct of the said Sir William Keith. And that your Majesty will not approve of the Nomination of any other for the said Government, unless it shall appear, that the said Sir William Keith has been guilty of any Male-Administration in Discharge of his Trust

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, etc

John Gray

John Baskett

Micajah Perry

Edward Jeffreys

Robert Carey.

LETTER OF WILLIAM PENN TO ROBERT  
TURNER, 1693.

(From the Granville Penn Collection, of the  
Historical Society of Pennsylvania.)

Loveing Friend.

My extream great affliction for y<sup>e</sup> decease of my dear wife, makes me unfit to write much, whom y<sup>e</sup> Great God took to him selfe, from y<sup>e</sup> troubles of this exerciseing world, y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> instant: In great peace & sweetness she departed, & so her gain, but our Incomperable loss, being one of goode, wise, chaist, humble, plain, modest, industrious, constant & undaunted—but god is God, & Good & so I stop, tho afflicted not forsaken. I do beseech y<sup>e</sup> by our ancient acquaintance, by thy Gravity & age in y<sup>e</sup> truth, thy love for y<sup>t</sup> poor country, & above all, for y<sup>e</sup> truths sake, to be y<sup>e</sup> means of a better understanding among you there away both as to church & state. y<sup>e</sup> noise here of ye animositys, ye sad effects of you upon y<sup>e</sup> place, y<sup>e</sup> contempt it brings upon y<sup>e</sup> county, & y<sup>e</sup> irreperable injury it is to me & my poor children, yea upon your selves & posterity, methinks, should prevale. I can say no more, but my love to y<sup>e</sup> & thyn & son & Daughters; & entreat G. K. w<sup>th</sup> my love, by y<sup>e</sup> same motives in my name, to y<sup>e</sup> same end & purpose, & God almighty molefy & dispose all hearts to y<sup>e</sup> ancient tender blessed unity, y<sup>t</sup> his peace may be w<sup>th</sup> you, & ye enimys may not, as now they do, tryumph over you all, & y<sup>e</sup> holy profession you make. I am y<sup>e</sup> more earnest with y<sup>ee</sup>, because I am thought by severall to have too much encouraged y<sup>ee</sup>, G. K. &c: by my Letters. I am for patience, forbearance, long suffering, & all true moderation, but I abhor contention, nicetys, doubt-

full disputations, divisions &c: o y<sup>t</sup> the Spt. of God may rule & overrule our Sp<sup>ts</sup>, or all we [have?] to say, for god can never glorefy him. It is his own y<sup>t</sup> praises & serves him. I could wish my own concerns there were in a better way, but of y<sup>t</sup> no more now. I yet hope in y<sup>e</sup> Lord to see you again, & yt not long first. farewell

Thy Reall well-wishing friend

Wm. Penn.

Hodsdon. 27 12<sup>m</sup>. 93

I had thyn by clem. Plum.

& 2 or 3 more before. all since  
your revolution of Gover<sup>t</sup>.

I hope w<sup>t</sup> T. H. communicated takes, it will be for all  
your Good as well as myn. T. Burr . . . ? here  
salutes y<sup>e</sup> & thyn. vale.

Endorsed: For Robert Turner

in

Philadelphia

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

**Notes.**

DUER FAMILY BIBLE RECORDS.—In a family Bible, a thick 4to, bearing the imprint: New York. Collins, Perkins and Co., 1807, recently sold at a book auction, the following record of marriages, births and deaths were found by the writer:

*Marriages.*

John Duer and Susanna Norris were married on the nineteenth day of September, one thousand, eight hundred and eleven. 1811.

Edward Norris Duer and Eleanor A. Fite were married on the sixteenth day of November, one thousand, eight hundred and forty-one. 16<sup>th</sup> Nov., 1841.

John Duer, Jr., and Henrietta D. Adgate were married on the ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-five. Sept. 9<sup>th</sup>, 1845.

Dr. Thomas S. Herbert and Elizabeth Duer were married on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and forty-six. November 5<sup>th</sup>, 1846.

*Births.*

Edward Norris Duer, son of John and Susanna Duer, was born on the 22<sup>d</sup> day of August, 1812.

Charles Duer, 2<sup>d</sup> son of John and Susanna Duer, was born on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1814.

John Duer, 3<sup>d</sup> son of John and Susanna Duer, was born on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of March 1816.

Mary Duer, daughter of John and Susanna Duer, was born on Friday morning the 10<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1818.

Elizabeth Duer, 2<sup>d</sup> daughter of John and Susanna Duer, was born on the 7<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1819.

Mary Caroline Duer, 3<sup>d</sup> daughter of John and Susanna Duer, was born on Sunday, the 2<sup>d</sup> of September, 1821.

The infant female child, not named, was born on Sunday the 8<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1823, and died on Thursday morning, the 26<sup>th</sup> of the same month, aged eighteen days.

Andrew Adgate Duer, son of John Duer, Jr., and Henrietta D. Duer, was born on the 3<sup>d</sup> of December, 1846.

Isabel Duer, daughter of John Duer, Jr., and Henrietta D. Duer, was born on the 28<sup>th</sup> of April, 1848.

Douglass Henry Duer, son of John Duer, Jr., and Henrietta D. Duer, was born on the 11<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1851.

Edith Duer, 2<sup>d</sup> daughter of John Duer, Jr., and Henrietta D. Duer, was born on the 5<sup>th</sup> of January, 1853.

*Deaths.*

John Duer, Sr., born in Bucks County, Pa., on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of July, 1773, and removed to Baltimore in 1795, died on Christmas day, 1860, at 4 o'clock P. M., in his eighty-eighth year. Dec'r 25, 1860.

Susan Duer, wife of John Duer, died on Sunday, the 4<sup>th</sup> of July, 1824. Aged forty-one years and four days.

Charles Duer died on the 14<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1815. Aged one year and twenty-four days.

Mary Duer, daughter of John and Susanna Duer, departed this life the 29<sup>th</sup> day of Dec'r, 1820, aged two years, eight months and nineteen days.

Elizabeth Norris departed this life on the 21<sup>st</sup> Sept'r, 1852, aged seventy-one years.

Elizabeth Duer Herbert, daughter of John and Susanna Duer, died on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of Dec'r, 1854, aged thirty-five years, one month and two days.

JAMES B. LAUX.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF RIGHT REVEREND JOHN ETTWEIN, OF BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

*Bishop Ettwein to Hon. Arthur Lee.*

Sir.

I recev'd your favour of Dec'r 4<sup>th</sup> by Mr. W<sup>m</sup> Henry. A desire to gratify you with something relative to the language and customs of the N. Indians was the cause of my long silence. I have since in my leisure hours looked over some Diaries and Relations of our Missionaries among the Indians & made a short abstract of their observations and specimens of their language of which I hereby send you a copy. Your remarks about the Indian name of a Whale made me enquire whether the Delaware Nation had knowledge of that creature in olden times or whether they only knew of it by description, and I was informed that their Nation knew of a whale before white People came into this Country, that their forefathers had lived far East or N. E. wards where they saw these animals, the name *m'beeachk* signifying a Water Spout, and by the account of some Indians Whales were seen upon the Long Island or Jersey Coast, perhaps before there was so much whaling. Some Seneca Indians knew of the Greenlanders, described their dress &c calling them Seal or Sea Eaters. I suppose they meant the Esquimaux. In the Spring of 1765, 2 April, Seals or Sea Dogs were shot by the Indians high up the Susquehanna river, and so by some accident a Whale or Whales may also have happened to come so far West or South.

I am with due Esteem,  
Honored Sir,  
your willing obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,  
John Ettwein.

The Honorable Arthur Lee Esq<sup>r</sup>  
one of the commissioners for the  
Board of Treasury of the U. St.  
at New York.

*Henry Drinker to Bishop Ettwein.*

Philad. 8<sup>th</sup> Smo. 1791.

Esteemed Friend.

A Friend of mine in New York, Ann Bingham, is very desirous of placing her Daughter Ann now about 11 or 12 years old, at the Seminary for the education of Girls at Bethlehem. The Mother, who is descended from a Noble family in England, seems pressing that her Daughter should be speedily introduced under the Discipline and Economy established by the Brethren respecting the rising Generation of her own Sex, and in this matter it is much my wish, she may be gratified. Godfrey Haga I find apprehends the number of Girls placed at Bethlehem is complete, and fears there is not at present room for the introduction of the person above mention'd—However if the earnest request of her Mother can be complied with, I trust our friend Jacob

Van Vleck and thyself will strive to oblige her and me in this matter, and in that Case I wish to be inform'd of the terms and rules of the Brethren on this Occasion. To receive an answer by the next Stage or some speedy conveyance will be taken kindly thy assured

Friend,

Henry Drinker.

*Bishop Ettwein to President Ezra Stiles.*

Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir.

Your favour with some Silk Worm Eggs arrived in Bethlehem May 9 when the Worms just began to creep out. Some years ago I raised a good deal of Silk in my family, but my visit to Europe and my Wife's decease caused me to drop it. One of our Brethren in Nazareth (David Zeisberger) has continued to do something in that way, but finding his worms to degenerate he applied to Mr. Nathanael Green of Newport to provide him new Seed, which he received by your favour. He told me that his New England Worms seemed much stronger than his Nazareth brood. He tends the Worms himself, reels the Cocoons and prepares the Silk for the needle, and has promised me a specimen of it for you when he has finished for this year.

I am

June 24, 1793.

Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir

your humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

John Ettwein.

3 Aug. 1793.

Doct<sup>r</sup> Ezra Stiles

Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir.

In a former letter I informed you of the receipt of the Silkworm Eggs. We had a wet Season which is unfavorable for raising Silk Worms. But Mr. Zeisberger, at Nazareth was nevertheless pretty lucky with the N. England Seed. He sent me the enclosed silk for you as a small return for the Eggs. Mr. Gervais of N. York is so kind as to take it from me to forward to you.

I sent sometime ago by way of N. York a Packet to Mr. Benjamin Trumbull at North Haven containing answers to some questions for a General History of America. I fear he has not received it and I should be sorry it if had been lost.

Wishing you all desirable Blessing,

I remain with Love & Esteem

Your humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

John Ettwein.

*Hon. A. J. Dallas to Bishop Ettwein.*

Sir.

Permit me in the absence of the Governor, to introduce to your acquaintance Mr. Liancourt (formerly Duke de Liancourt) who is about to prosecute a tour through the interior of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Any information which you can communicate to him, and attention that you may be pleased to shew, will confer a favor on the Governor, as well as on me.

I have the honor to be with great respect Reverend Sir,

Your most obed Hble Serv,

A. J. Dallas

Phila, 15 June 1797.

The Right Rev<sup>d</sup> Bishop Ettwein  
Bethlehem.

REV. THOMAS BACON, Rector of All Saints parish, died Tuesday, May 24, 1768, at Fredericktown, Maryland. He was the author of "A Complete System of the Revenue of Ireland," published in 1737, and a few years before his death compiled a complete body of the Laws of

Maryland. His humane, benevolent disposition and amiable deportment, gained him the love and esteem of all his parishioners. He was likewise an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a kind master, and a most agreeable companion, which renders his death not only a loss to his acquaintance, but to society in general.—*Pennsylvania Chronicle, June 13, 1768.*

VALLEY FORGE. "At Whitemarsh, where there was reason to expect an engagement, there was not a sufficiency of instruments to employ all those present.

"The whole Winter there was such a want of Lancets that numbers of the regimental surgeons were without one, and that in June, 1778, when the army left Valley Forge, the sick in Camp amounted to near 3000. I was detailed to remain with them, with one junior surgon and a few regimental surgeons and mates." *Surgeon James Hutchinson.*

"EXILES IN VIRGINIA."—In the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is preserved the original order of Washington granting permission to four of the "Exiles" to return to Philadelphia from Virginia. Mrs. Elizabeth Drinker, in her journal, states under date of—

*April 29th 1778.*" Left Downingtown about 10 o'clock and proceeded on to Robert Jones, about 17 miles where we dined. Here J. Morris came to us from Washington's Headquarters to which place he went in y<sup>e</sup> morning and brought a pass for all our company, horses &c. After dinner we went on to J. Roberts being frequently stopped by Guards at different places on y<sup>e</sup> road."

"Head Quarters Valley Forge 29<sup>th</sup> April 1778.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> James Pemberton, Jno. Pemberton, Henry Drinker and Samuel Pleasants having been discharged by the Executive Council of this State have permission to return to Philad<sup>a</sup> unmolested.

By his Excellency's Comm<sup>d</sup>  
Tench Tilghman."

ORDERS OF MARCH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE FROM VALLEY FORGE, JUNE 18, 1778. By John W. Jordan.

On the re-organization of the Continental army at Valley Forge in the Spring of 1778, it was divided into five divisions;—the first, commanded by General Lee; the second, by General Mifflin; the third, by General Lafayette; the fourth, by General de Kalb; and the fifth, by General Stirling. To General Mifflin's division was assigned two brigades of the Pennsylvania Line, Wayne's and the late Conway's. On May 29, General Washington ascertained, "that the enemy mean to evacuate Philadelphia, is almost reduced to a certainty," and a week later he was convinced, that Clinton intended to march through the Jerseys to New York. At a council of war, held June 17, the Commander-in-Chief, only supported by Generals Greene, Wayne, Lafayette and Cadwalader, decided to intercept Clinton, and the following day the divisions of Lee and Mifflin marched from camp, the former with orders to cross the Delaware at Coryell's ferry and the latter at Sherrerd's ferry. General Lee being the senior Major General of the army was given the advance, but rainy weather impeded their march and the crossing was not made before the 20th, and eight days later, the battle of Monmouth was fought.

In the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania there is preserved the Orderly Book of Lieut.-Col. Adam Hubley, Jr., of the Pennsylvania Line, from which the following order of march of General Mifflin's division from Valley Forge in pursuit of General Clinton's army is copied.

## CAMP VALLEY FORGE.

*Orders of March for Genl Mifflins Division of three Brigades.*

The Division to parade at o'Clock with their Baggage on the plain opposite Gen<sup>l</sup> Waynes Quarters, their Front to their Hutts, their right Wing to the river Schuylkill, the Baggage Waggon on the left of the whole. Each Brigade to give their proportion of the following Guards for the March

24 Pioneers, com<sup>d</sup> by a Lieut & one Serg<sup>t</sup> who are to be suppl<sup>d</sup> with 6 Wood Axes, 4 Picks, 2 Saws & 12 Shovels or spades—

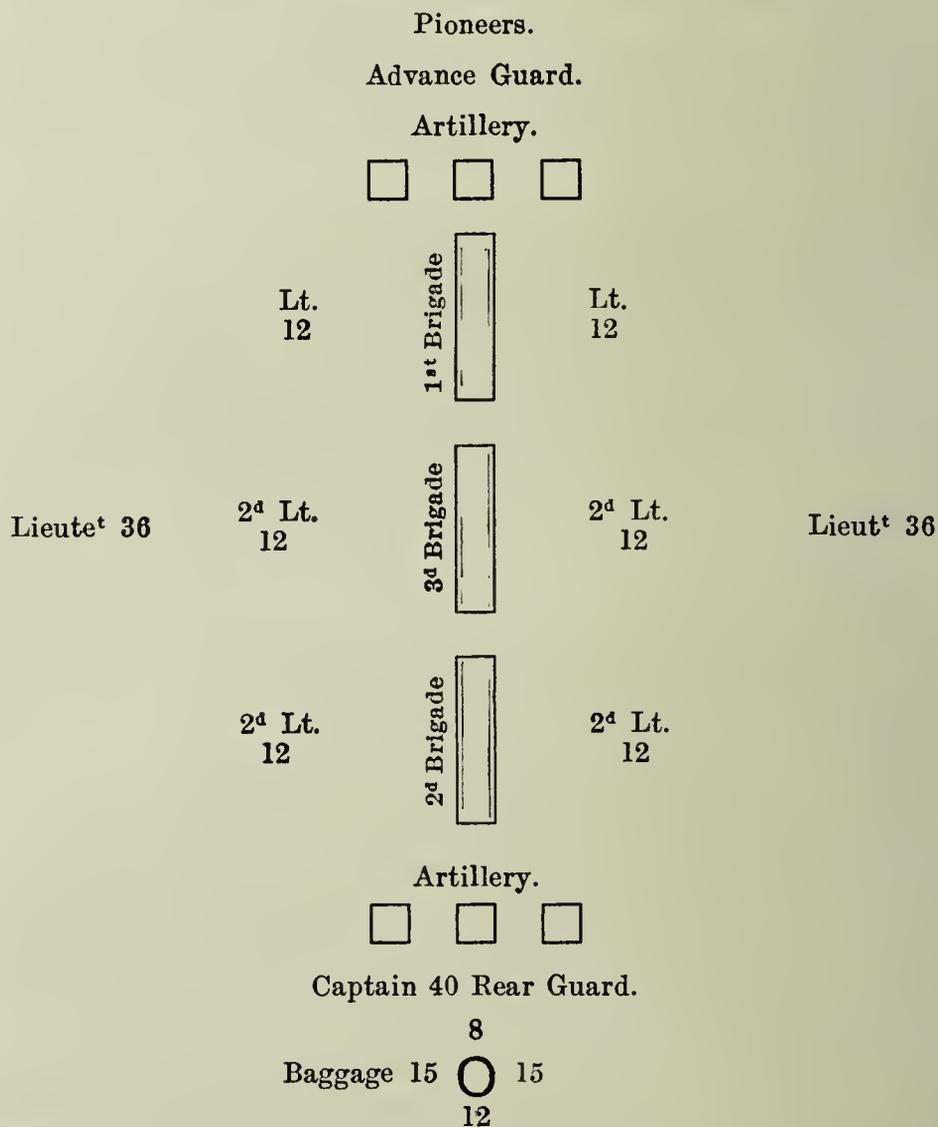
60 for advance Guards, under a Captain & 2 Subs—

40 Rear Guards, a Capt & 2 Subs—

72 Guards for the flanks 2 Lieuts & 4 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut<sup>s</sup>—

50 for the Baggage Guard, a Cap & 2 Subs.

246



As the route mark'd for the division, will not admit of an extension front, each Brigade, will be told off, by *sub-platoons of Eight*, which will make the front of the Column, to march by the right.

The Corps of Artificers to be appointed by the Qu<sup>r</sup> Master Gen<sup>l</sup>, will

always march with the Pioneers, one hour at least, before the column moves—they will have a guide, and be inform'd where to halt—

The advance Guard 100 paces in front of the Column during the march—

The rear Guard, 100 paces in the rear of the Column. The intervals between the Brigades 30 paces.

The officers who command the parties, covering the flanks of the column will move as nearly parallel to it as possible; taking care to keep it frequently in view, and to regulate their route, by the march of the column—

The most active Men to be given for this service, their packs to be carried in the Waggon—

The Baggage 50 paces in the rear of the Column, two field officers to superintend the line of march to prevent all irregularities & delays—this service to be done in rotation—

No man to leave the division on the march without leave from the Serjeant of the platoon to which he may belong. The common practice of running to the farm houses & wells, under a pretence of procuring water must be prevented—If necessity obliges a soldier to leave the line for a few minutes, the Serjeant to whose platoon he belongs, must take care that he returns to the Column—

Proper halts are fix'd for the division, which will take from the soldiers every pretence of leaving his Company in search of water—

Agrecable to the Gen<sup>l</sup> orders of the 30<sup>th</sup> of May, proper officers to be appointed from each Brigade, to take charge of such of their sick who cannot be mov'd with the division—

The rear Guard to take charge of all Prisoners.—

COST OF TILE STOVES IN 1748.—

Oct. 20, 1748.

Trustees

To Daniel Miller Dr.

To 2 Stoves with iron plates & doors .....	£7. 8. 4
“ 50 Tiles .....	“ 3 “
	<hr/>
	£7.11. 4

AN ELECTRICAL ROD.—

Rec'd August 30<sup>th</sup> 1770 of Mr. John Ross one pound fourteen Shillings for an Electrical rod.

Pr. William Rush

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£1,14,0

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PROCLAMATIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE OF FEBRUARY 27, 1782.—

GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQ.

*General and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States of America.*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there is good reason to believe, that there are many Deserters from the Continental Army, who, from a conviction of their errors, and from finding themselves deluded by false promises, would willingly return to their colors, were they not apprehensive of that punishment which is justly due to their crimes: Therefore, from motives of humanity, and in order to give all such an opportunity of returning to the service of their country, I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation, offering free Pardon to all Deserters; as well

those who may have joined the enemy as others, who shall deliver themselves up to any Continental Officer, on or before the first day of June next.

But I think it necessary at the same time to declare, that all those who neglect to embrace the terms now offered, and are hereafter apprehended, may expect the most exemplary punishment.

*Given at Headquarters, in Philadelphia, this eighth day of February, 1782.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

*By His Excellency's Command,*

TENCH TILGHMAN, A. D. C.

*[The printers in the different States are requested to publish the above.]*

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OFFICE OF FINANCE.

FEBRUARY 12, 1782.

Whereas the United States in Congress assembled, on the second day of November, 1781, did resolve, That it be recommended to the several States to lay taxes for raising their quotas of money for the United States, separate from those laid for their own particular use; and to pass acts directing the collectors to pay the same to the Commissioner of the loan-office, or such other person as should be appointed by the Superintendent of Finance, to receive the same within the State, and to authorize such receiver to recover the moneys of the Collectors for the use of the United States, in the same manner and under the same penalties as State taxes are recovered by the Treasurers of the respective States, to be subject only to the orders of Congress or the Superintendent of Finance.

And Whereas it is not only necessary that some precise mode be adopted for managing the public business in this respect, but also that the same be publicly known, so that all persons concerned therein may have due notice thereof; I have therefore established the following Rules, in that behalf, for the receivers, who have been or shall be by me appointed.

1st. They shall, according to the powers and authorities which they may respectively be invested with, urge the payment of the several quotas of money which are or may be required by the United States in Congress assembled.

2dly. They shall receive bank notes issued by the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America, in payment of taxes; and when they shall receive any other money, they shall purchase therewith the said bank notes.

3dly. They shall at the end of every week make out a cash account, containing all the receipts of money during such week, which account shall be transmitted by the next succeeding post to the Superintendent of Finance.

4thly. They shall, from time to time, transmit the bank notes in their possession, by such person and in such manner as the Superintendent of Finance shall direct, to the Treasurer of the United States, which person shall give a receipt for the same.

5thly. When such notes, so transmitted, shall arrive, a warrant shall issue therefor, in favor of the Treasurer of the United States, under the seal of the treasury, signed by the Superintendent of Finance, and duly entered in the register's office, directed to the receiver who shall have transmitted the same; and the said Treasurer, on receipt thereof, shall give a discharge for the same in the usual form, indorsed on the said warrant; which receipt being also entered in the register's office,

the said warrant shall be transmitted to the said receiver, who shall cancel the receipt originally given to him.

6thly. The said receivers shall, at the end of every month, make out an exact account of the moneys received by them respectively, during such month, specifying therein the names of the persons from whom the same shall have been received, the dates and the sums; which account they shall respectively cause to be published in one of the newspapers of the State; to the end that every citizen may know how much of the moneys collected from him, in taxes, is transmitted to the treasury of the United States for the support of the war; and also, that it may be known what moneys have been at the order of the Superintendent of Finance. It being proper and necessary, that in a free country the people should be as fully informed of the administration of their affairs as the nature of things will admit.

ROBERT MORRIS.

[All the Printers in the United States are requested to insert this in their Newspapers.]

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MR. VERSTILLE,

At Mrs. Ford's, in Arch street, determined to give the fullest satisfaction to the Public, whom he is devoted to serve, proposes to take Miniature Likenesses, for the two Months following, at the very moderate Price of Two Guineas.—If the Persons who employ him should not be satisfied with the Goodness of the Likeness, he will demand nothing for the Piece.

Feb. 15, 1782.

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All persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Keyser, jun. late of Germantown, deceased, are desired to be speedy in settling their accounts with the subscribers, in Germantown; and all persons to whom he was indebted are desired to bring in their accounts for payment.

WICHARD MILLER,  
BENJ. KEYSER, } Execut.  
JOSEPH KEYSER,

Feb. 18, 1782.

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Damaged Powder bought, or repaired reasonably; and Salt-Petre purchased, or worked into Powder, by the Subscriber, at Frankford Powder-Mill.

Feb. 12, 1782.

JOHN EVE.

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Found, on Monday, the 18th instant, buried in the Commons of Philadelphia, Two Watches, two Silver Table Spoons, and four Tea ditto. The owner, by applying to Nicholas Bernard, in Third street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets, proving property, and paying charges, may be informed where they are.

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LEBANON RACES.—Clipping from the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, June 13-20, 1768.

LEBANON RACES.

On Wednesday the twenty-second day of this month (JUNE) will be run for, over the course at Lebanon-Town, in Lancaster county, and province of Pennsylvania,

A PURSE OF FORTY DOLLARS

free for scrubs only, that never won a purse above that sum; the best of three two-mile heats, to catch riders, and not less than four horses to

start. The horses to be entered at Mr. Philip Greenwald's the Monday preceding the race, paying Ten Shillings entrance, or double at the post.

The next day, a purse of Twenty-five Dollars will be run for, agreeable to the terms above-mentioned, the winning horse excepted. The horses to be entered on the day and place aforesaid, paying a dollar entrance, or double at the post.

On the day following (being the 24th) the entrance-money will be run for (free for any scrub, except the winning horses) the best of three one-mile heats.

Any rider detected in unfair behavior, will be deemed distanced.—Effectual care will be taken to have the ground in good order; and proper judges will be appointed to determine any disputes that may arise.

ADVERTISEMENTS FROM THE *Philadelphia Gazette* OF JUNE 20, 1809.—

The Insurance Company of North America, in compliance with the wishes of many persons who have been in the habit of Insuring their property against Loss or Damage by Fire, and also with a view to encourage others to follow their laudable example, have Reduced their Premiums, to a rate, it is presumed, unexceptionably moderate. This is, therefore, to give notice to those who may choose to avail themselves of the means thus offered, to guard against the calamitous injuries too often sustained by Fire that the Company will effect Insurance on every species of property, not only in the city of Philadelphia, but in other parts of the United States.

Letters of inquiry, as well as orders for Insurance remote from this city, will be promptly attended to, if addressed to

JOHN INSKEEP, *Pres't.*

Insurance office of N. Amer., Philadelphia, May 27, 1808.

#### PANORAMA.

On Thursday the 22d June, at 10 o'clock, in Chestnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. The Panorama, or grand view of the city of Baltimore, Fells Point, the Bason, shipping, Chesapeake Bay and county adjacent.

This painting occupies about 3000 feet of canvass, was sketched and executed by the most eminent artists, and has never been exhibited except in Philadelphia. It is an accurate and picturesque representation, in elegance and effect, surpasses any painting of the kind ever executed in America—and in beauty and grandeur of style is equal to the Panoramas of the battles of Alexandria, Lodi, Scringapatam, etc., or any of the Panoramas ever exhibited in Europe.

*To the Carpenters and Builders.*

At the above time and place will be sold, the frame building containing the Panorama. It is a rotunda 60 feet in diameter—the wall or sides 23 feet high and the whole covered. The boards and the scantling are of good materials, well seasoned, in a high state of preservation and can be removed with little or no injury. Also, a number of valuable copper-plates.

Jas. M'Glathery & Co., auc.

#### TURTLE SOUP.

The public are respectfully informed that Turtle Soup will be ready from 4 until 10 P. M. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, during the season, at the Sign of Columbus, No. 110, North Second street.

B. ROBERTS.

## MARRIED.

On Saturday evening last, by Reverend Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. John Roberts, to Miss Hannah Nicholson, all of this city. (14\*)

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DIED, on Monday evening, 12th inst., Mrs. Ann Smith, wife of Mr. William T. Smith, merchant, and daughter of Philip Wager, Esq., of this city, in the 22d year of her age.

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## INFORMATION REQUESTED.

By the wife of a certain James M'Elwey, who has traded between Boston, Norfolk, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. She has followed him to this city with five small children, and this is to inform him, that she is now at Mr. Mullin's, South street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where she is to wait to see him.

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## FOR SALE—A SHIP.

Now on the stocks, and can be launched in three weeks, 70 feet keel, straight rabit, 26½ beam, 10½ lower hold and 5½ feet between decks, she is copper fastened, and likely to be a prime sailer, and will carry upwards of 3000 barrels. Apply to

JEHU EYRE,  
Kensington.

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## FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

*The ship Ocean*

Copper fastened and copper sheathed to the bends, and ready for an India or any other voyage. For terms apply to

DANIEL MAN.

*Who has for sale*

A few pipes of old high-flavored 4th proof Charante brandy.

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[A handsome water color painting of the ship *Ocean* is in the collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

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## TAKE NOTICE.

To all officers and soldiers, or their legal representatives, who served in the regiment called the Virginia Blues, commanded by the late General, then Colonel, George Washington, any one campaign, from the year 1754 to 1764; all those who served in the First battalion of Royal Americans, commanded by Col. Henry Boquet; all those who served in the Pennsylvania Provincials, First battalion, commanded by the late Maj.-Gen. John Armstrong, in the Revolutionary war, and formerly a colonel of the Pennsylvania Provincials; Second battalion commanded by Col. James Burd; Third, by the late Gen. Hugh Mercer (then colonel); Fourth, the late Turbot Francis:—and also all those who served in any of the Provincial troops of the United States—

*Notice is hereby given,*

That they are entitled to a valuable bounty of Crown Land, by virtue of the King of England's Proclamation, dated the 7th October, 1763. Their service must be proved by commission, discharge, or living witness. Application may be made to Gen. Andrew Ellicott, Esq., and Paul Zantinger, Esq., Notary Public, Lancaster; George Lewis Lestler,

Esq., York; John Capp, Esq., Harrisburg; Hugh Brunson, Esq., Georgetown, Northumberland county; John Scott, Notary Public, Shippensburg; John Holliday, Esq., Chambersburg; Chas. Bravard, Esq., Carlisle; Jacob Rudesti, Esq., Associate Judge, Hanover, York county; Charles J. Smith, Bedford township and county; Robert Robb, Esq., Muncy, Lycoming county; Frederick Hubley, Esq., Lebanon, Dauphin county; Flavel Rowan, Esq., Buffalo Valley, Northumberland county; Joseph Foulk, Esq., Williamsport, Lycoming county; David Lusk, Esq., near the mouth of Bald-Eagle creek, Centre county; David Mackey, Esq., New London Cross Roads, Chester county; Henry Fleming, Esq., West Chester; Dr. George Monro, Wilmington, New Castle county; James Battle, Esq., Dover, Kent county; Nathan Potts, Esq., Norristown, Montgomery county; Anthony Hergesheimer, major and postmaster, Germantown, Philadelphia county; Benj. Nones, No. 22 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; Col. Nicholas Hirm, Lehigh township, Northampton county; Collinson Read, Esq., attorney at law and notary public, Reading, Berks county, and also, all those who have claims by purchase from the late George Croghan, Esq.—who are requested to affix the subscriber's name as agent to all papers by them received; or by letter addressed to the subscriber, living at the Big Spring, in Cumberland county, or any of the above named agents, any time before the 15th of July next. All letters for the subscriber from the Westward, are to be addressed to the care of Capt. William Rippey, Shippensburg; and all letters from the Eastward to Charles Bravard, Esq., Carlisle, or John Capp, Harrisburg. All those who have claims in the late Revolutionary war, against the United States, or individual States, may apply as above mentioned.

JAMES IRWIN.

N.B.—The subscriber will attend every day at Henry Kennedy's, White Horse tavern, Market street, Philadelphia.

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FOR SALE.

*The ship George Washington.*

Now lying at M'Mullin's wharf, almost new, having performed but one voyage to Bordeaux, Philadelphia built, copper fastened and salted on the stocks, 324 tons burden per register, will carry about 4000 bbls. of flour. Being completely fitted for a voyage, may be sent to sea immediately and without expense. For terms apply to

L. KRUMBHAAR,  
No. 144 S. Third street.

ANOTHER LANDMARK GONE.—The passing of the Waverly Hotel of Bedford, Penna., recalls incidents connected with the history of this ancient hostelry and others of the town, contributed by Miss A. M. Gilehrst, to the *Altoona Tribune* of February 20, 1915.

The passing of another of Bedford county's landmarks—the Waverly Hotel—recalls many interesting incidents of the early days, when the now-famous Lincoln highway was but an Indian trail.

The Waverly Hotel, a part of which for over a century catered to the wants of an exacting public, has passed away, but not into oblivion. Upon that site will shortly be erected a handsome and modern building by the recently organized Bedford County Trust Company.

A search of the early records of the manor and borough of Bedford has brought to light the original grant of the lot upon which recently stood the hotel and the First National Bank. A deed bearing date of September 11, 1799, says in part: "John Penn, of the County of Bucks, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, and Richard Penn, of the County of

Middlesex, Kingdom aforesaid, by their attorney, George Woods, of Bedford, conveyed to John Anderson, also of Bedford, a lot number 28 in the original plan of lots, situate on the west side of Juliana Street, Bedford, and other lots, etc., for the consideration of 305 pounds, 19 shillings and 10 pence." And on December 9, 1803, Dr. John Anderson, who was the first owner of the famous Bedford Springs, conveyed to Jacob Bonnett, for the sum of \$800, four lots on the west side of Juliana street, Bedford, including the above.

Not long afterward Jacob Bonnett erected an inn for the accommodation of the traveling public, which was famed for its excellent meals, well-kept rooms, and geniality of the hosts. Mr. Bonnett was also a justice of the peace and one of the early prothonotaries of the county.

One bitter cold night, in March, 1826, a fire broke out in the Bonnett Tavern and neighbors responded to the call for assistance. The building was only partially destroyed and was immediately rebuilt; in the recent removal of the structure it was possible to see where additions had been made to the original inn. The furniture was carried by willing hands into the public square in front of where now stands the Presbyterian church.

After forty-four years the Bonnett Inn became the property of Isaac Mengel, Sr., who conducted it until 1868, when his son, Isaac, Jr., became proprietor and changed the name to the "Mengel House," which it retained during the management of James M. Purcell; later "The Waverly" passing into the hands of L. B. Doty and the First National Bank.

Taverns were a great necessity in those early days, owing to the vast amount of travel, and they were generally well filled, many guests sleeping upon the bar-room floors. The earliest inns or taverns, of which we have record, were built about 1755 and were: the Frederick Nawgel Inn, which stood on the property now owned by Dr. A. C. Wolf, on the north side of West Pitt street; the George Funk Inn, on the adjoining lot, where the dwelling of Daniel Miller now stands; and the inn of Margaret Fraser, on the property now owned by Nicholas Lyons, on Richard street. Here, it is said, was born, in 1759, William Fraser, the first white child born within the present limits of the county. Also, the Anderson House on East Pitt street, conducted by Elijah Adams, where the Kiser dwelling now stands. Prior to these was erected the "Old Fort House" or "King's House," which was constantly occupied by British forces during the French and Indian wars and was a refuge from Indians until Fort Rayston (later named Fort Bedford) was built in 1758 by the vanguard of Forbes' army. This later became the "Rising Sun Hotel."

The Bedford House, a stone structure now owned by Mrs. Mary E. Alsip, was built in 1771 by Rev. William Smith, D.D., first provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The hand-carved mantels and Franklin stoves are still in place. Here, in 1810, Colonel Levin Powell, of Virginia, died while on a visit for his health.

On the side of the present Grand Central Hotel stood the Nagel House, where, in 1777 Dr. Joseph Doddridge, then a lad of eight stopped over night *en route* to school in Maryland from his home in Washington county. Here it was, also, that Humphrey Dillon, proprietor for many years, on Christmas Day, 1829, served his guests with strawberries and cream, the fruit having been grown on vines after the manner of house plants.

Famous men have visited our historic town, but *the event* was the visit of George Washington, in October, 1794, during the Whiskey Insurrection, when he reviewed the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops. He was accompanied by Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Knox, Secretary of War; Judge Richard Peters, of the United States District Court, and several others. The President was a guest

at the home of David Espy in the building on East Pitt street, now owned by J. A. Mowry's heirs and which has since been known as "Washington's Headquarters."

BETHLEHEM STAGE.—The subscribers take this opportunity to inform the Public that their stage between Bethlehem and Philadelphia, for the ensuing season, will set out from Bethlehem on Monday, the second day of May, for the first time, and so every Monday at five o'clock, arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday in the forenoon, and return every Thursday morning at five o'clock, from the house of Mr. George Lester, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, in Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, and arrive at Bethlehem on Friday forenoon.

Frederick Beutel,  
Adam Luckenbaeh.

N. B. The pay for each passenger is fifteen shillings, each passenger will be allowed 14 lbs. baggage, and 150 lbs. weight of goods reckoned for one passenger. Letters at 2e each, and small packages in proportion. Way passengers 4d per mile.

*Penna. Gazette, April 27, 1791.*

THE PITTSBURGH TEA PARTY.—From the following documents, in the Library of Congress, we gain some details of the "Tea Party," at Pittsburgh, Penna., in 1775.

Gentlemen:

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Joseph Symonds of Lancaster and John Campbell of Pittsburgh Merc<sup>ts</sup> have lately brought A quantity of Bohea Tea to Pittsburgh. Opened the Same Publickly and Sold in an open Contempt and defiance of the Resolves of the Continental Congress, which we always as a Committee do declare Ourselves to the World to Maintain and Support, But Considering the late dispute between the Colonies or those people calling themselves Virginians at Pittsburgh, we could do no more than Burn the Tea, and as no Corporeal Punishment was Inflicted on these Agressors, we Trust your Respectable Body will be of Opinion they are Exceeding Culpable. Gentl<sup>m</sup> We have Inclosed you three Depositions for your Satisfaction, As to your further Proceedings when Either Symonds or Campbell Returns to Lancaster we do not mean to Dietate, but we hope you will Consider our hands a little Confined by the Affors<sup>d</sup> disputes as they are yet a party. We are Informed that Gratts Merc<sup>t</sup> in Philad<sup>a</sup> as Equally Concerned with them in the Tea.

1<sup>st</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1775 at  
Hanna's Town.

Signed by Order of the County Com.  
For the County of Westmoreland.

W. Loehry, C'rman.  
Joseph Beeler.  
James Kinkead, Clk.

Westmoreland County:

Personally appeared before me the Subscriber one of his Majesties Justices of the peace for said County &c. Capt<sup>n</sup> Samuel Miller Capt<sup>n</sup> John Shields and Joshua Areher who being duly Sworn deposeth and Sayeth that they in Company with twenty others left Hanna's Town on the 24<sup>th</sup> Ags<sup>t</sup> past and went to Pittsburgh Tarried all Night, Insisted hard to have some Tea delivered up that these Deponents Understood was then in the Store of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Joseph Symonds of Lancaster and John Campbell of Pittsburgh, which Tea they had Sold to Sundry Persons a few days before as they were Informed About 9 o'Clock the 25<sup>th</sup> Ag<sup>st</sup> the Committee of Pittsburgh Called John Campbell to an Account (these Deponents present) said Campbell Confessed to his Receiving a Quantity of Tea, and Delivered the same to the Company present. (that is the part Unsold) which was 2 Cags about 10

Gallons Each 1 Box 18 or 20 Inches in length and Breadth and 10 or 12 Inches Deep and Some in a piece of Canvas which was Burned at the Liberty pole at Pittsburg. And further these Deponents Sayeth Not.

Sworn and Subscribed  
Before Me

W. Lochry.

Sept<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1775.

Samuel Miller,  
John Shields,  
Jo<sup>s</sup> Archer.

TRIBULATIONS OF PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS IN 1779.—

Phila. Aug. 24, 1779.

Mr. Francis Oberlin,  
Merchant at Bethlehem,

Dear Sir.

The blind way of trade puts me at a stand. I cannot purchase any Coffee without taking to one bill a tierce of Claret & sour, & at £6.8. per gall. Sugar I may purchase at about the limited price, & that is the only article that can be bought. I have been trying day for day, & never could get a grain of Coffee so as to sell it at the limited price these six weeks. It may be bought, but at about 25/ per lb. Then it is very dangerous to get it out of town; for the least triple you must produce your bill, & swear that you have given no more, & made no presents, neither **that you intend to make any presents** after you have a certificate or permit. Some time ago I might have sent wagons out of town, & never have been stopped, but that time is over. Should you want sugars, I will buy for you, but I think you'd better wait till this d—d Committee is broke. It cannot last long, for we must all very soon shut up stores & starve.

I remain Dr. Sir

Your humble Servt.

J. Peters Jr.

CURRENT WINE.—The number of gallons of Currant Wine made in the town of Bethlehem, Penna., between the years 1755–1761, is a matter of record.

1755, 90 galls.; 1756, 240 galls.; 1757, 300 galls.; 1758, 400 galls.; 1759, 460 galls.; 1760, 476 galls.; 1761, 624 galls.

PRICE OF FEMALE NEGRO SLAVES IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1757–1761.

1757, Aug. 15. Cash paid Samuel Green for a Mulatto woman . . £50.

1761. Cash paid Juliana Pearce for a Negro woman Mary and her child Downy ..... £50.

AN OLD FATHOM OF WAMPUM.—While Zinzendorf was in Pennsylvania, in August 2, 1742, he visited Conrad Weisser at his home in Heidelberg [now in Berks county], where he unexpectedly met the heads and deputies of the Five Nations on their return from a conference with Gov. George Thomas in Philadelphia. With these the Count ratified a covenant of friendship in behalf of the Moravians as their representative, stipulating for permission for their missionaries to pass to and from, and sojourn within the domains of the Confederation, not as strangers but as friends. The meeting was conducted with all the etiquette and magniloquence of Indian diplomacy, and finally a string of wampum was handed to the Count by the Indians, to impress him with the sincerity of their decision, and for preservation as a perpetual token of the amicable relations just established. This string of wampum was carefully preserved for use of the Moravians in their subsequent dealings with the Five Nations. On Zinzendorf's return to Europe, he handed it over to Bishop A. G. Spangenberg, who for many

years superintended the Moravian churches and missions in America, who gave the following receipt:

"This is to certify that His Reverence and Grace the Count and Lord Ludwig von Zinzendorf has entrusted to me the token of a covenant ratified between him and the Five Nations or Iroquois (which kind of token the Indians call fathom or belt of wampum), consisting of 186 beads,—given him by said Iroquois on the 3d day of August, 1742, on his return from the Indian country—this, I say, is to certify that he has entrusted it personally, and in the presence of sundry eye-witnesses, to my safe keeping and for judicious use; which I desire hereby to testify by my own name in writing, with the promise not to give it into other hands, unless otherwise ordered.

"Written in Lambs' Inn (Broad Oaks), County of Essex, England, March 10, 1743.

"Augustus G. Spangenberg,  
"Episcopus."

WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER AT LITITZ HOSPITAL, 1778.—

Attached to the certificate of Dr. Bodo Otto is the following: "The Clerk of the Orphans Court and County Treasurer will please Certify if he Rec'd pension agreeable to Acts of Sept 18th 1777 and April 1782. John Nicholsons"—

"I Do Certify that George Telson a privat Soldier in Capt Willson Comp First Pennsylvania Regt. was sent the twenty Eight Day of August 1778 from the Hospital at Lititz to the Hospital at the Yellow Spring under My Care he having a Wound in his Left Leg and By Examinant the wound I found that it would Requier a Long time before it Cold Be Heled if Ever, and he Having Friend in the Nabor Hood He Beged for a forlo which was Granted and Returned some time afterwards beged for a nother Forlo wich was Granted and in the meantime the Hospital Broke up in Sep<sup>r</sup> 1781.

"Given Under My Hand in Reading the 15<sup>th</sup> Day of October 1785.

Bodo Otto,  
Late Senior Surg. ant Phys.  
M. Department."

EXTRACTS FROM THE "MEM<sup>m</sup> BOOK COMM<sup>ee</sup> OF SAFETY 1776 COMMITTEE & COUNCIL OF SAFETY," OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

1776, *Febry 9th*. Mr. Jno. Ross begs leave to resign his office of Muster Master, being obliged to go to New Orleans on busines of importance.

*Febry 16*. Where is Mr. Rittenhouse?

*Febry 17*. Delivered an order for Dr. Bass to deliver to Dr. Rush, for what medicines he may want.

To inquire whether the Channel opposite Marcus Hook has been sufficiently sounded.

Inquire whether Mr. Zansinger is buying up all the arms he can procure and selling them out again, by which the price of firearms is greatly enhanced.

To inquire after Mr. Bidwell who proposed refining Sulphur.

Congress replaces the arms lent them by this Board.

Consider the propriety of appointing Mr. C. Biddle & Mr. Doz to assist Mr. Rittenhouse in gun-lock making.

A nurse to the Hospital of the boats wanted.

Dr. Wynkoop, who is recommended by the Surgeons, declines to serve.

Curtis Grubb to be second in command in our Navy.

To convert Reed's house on Fort Island into Barracks.

Gen. Lee to be requested to attend the Committee to view Fort Island.

To consider the appointment of a person to purchase arms in the back parts of the Province.

William Henry will contract for rifles.

Bids for Hospital on Fort Island.

A General Magazine of Stores &c., to be established at some distance from this City.

Mr. Wynkoop reports that there is no pork to be had in Bucks county, but Bacon may be got.

June 14. Dr. Rush to get six sets of Amputating instruments made.

June 18. Employment of troops or hired labourers for the works to be laid out at Billingsport.

Aug. 1. Jacob Brandt, canteen maker, lives in Vine street next door below Footman's Vendue Store.

Aug. 10. Dr. McHenry applies for amputating & trepaning instruments & needles.

Nov. 6. If the troops actually are coming, the Tories houses should be vacated for our troops—Bells removed—Records moved—Tories seized, orders to Militia to do it—State prisoners to be removed—live stock to be driven off—wagons to be immediately procured to transport our stores, press them.

Nov. 29. Mount howitzers.

Mr. Ludwig recommends a pound of flour per week per man to be allowed the Army.

1777, Jany 4. Sent forward to Gen. Cadwalader: 125 pair of stockings; 55 doz. & 10 prs Mittens, 441 pairs Shoes, & 7 Caps for Capt Morris's L. Horse.

ONE OF THE "DISAFFECTED" OF 1778.—

May it please Your Excellency.

I beg leave to inform you that a certain Derrick Fannistock has never taken, nay has absolutely refused to take the Oath of Allegiance, and by common report is deemed unfriendly to the present Measures adopted by America. His influence amongst the ignorant People in these parts, especially the Dutch, is very considerable, which renders him a more worthy object of publick notice. Moreover, I understand he has been frequently pursued by Guards sent from Lancaster at different times to apprehend him, but he always found means to make his escape. Upon finding how he was situated & fearing to be put under guard, sent to me, requesting I would take security for his appearance when called upon to answer the accusation alleged against. I thought proper to take security which I have sent enclosed.

Dr Sir

I am your Excellencys

Most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Albert Chapman

Comm<sup>at</sup> at Ephrata.

Ephrata April 1, 1778.

LETTERS OF WILLIAM PENN, WRITTEN IN PHILADELPHIA, 1683.—

My Worthy Friend

It is some time since y<sup>t</sup> I gave Thee the trouble of a Large Letter & by one of my Agents do hear y<sup>t</sup> it Came to hand upon y<sup>c</sup> coming out of y<sup>e</sup> Last ship y<sup>t</sup> arrived us I hope y<sup>e</sup> next will be y<sup>e</sup> Messenger of some accompt from y<sup>e</sup> Court about N. York A ship I hear to day is Come from Holland cleared at Dover to N: Yorke that tell y<sup>m</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>r</sup> was at Sea a week before he past y<sup>t</sup> Port yett nothing is heard of him I wish you have pleased y<sup>e</sup> People of ye Place he has no easy game to play y<sup>t</sup> Comes after S<sup>r</sup> Ed. Andros for tho he was not without objection he certainly did great things more than both his predecessors and if I

had a Place worthy of his Care I would give him tenn thousand Acres of Land & y<sup>e</sup> Comand of y<sup>e</sup> Three Countys and use him always as my Frd tho Ld Baltimore says publickly y<sup>e</sup> is both Knave and Coward and neither of them are fitt to govern but he is free with more then one man my affairs w<sup>th</sup> him is not Ended indeed begun he not only slights y<sup>e</sup> Kings Letter about my bounds but claims y<sup>e</sup> Three Lower Counties on Delaware I have sent y<sup>e</sup> Bearer my Kinsman & Deputy in y<sup>e</sup> Governm<sup>t</sup> before my Arrivall (an Ingenious Person) to complain of his behavior I doe most Earnestly begg thy fav<sup>r</sup> & Council to him & an Easy access to y<sup>e</sup> Duke for him I think I goe upon a bottom y<sup>t</sup> will Support my pretentions he has order to p<sup>r</sup>sent the with a poor token of o<sup>r</sup> Grouth for which I ought to pray excuse but Thou Knowst y<sup>e</sup> ancients vallued their offerings by y<sup>e</sup> hearts that made y<sup>m</sup> I Add no more but my Sincere respects w<sup>h</sup> pray give y<sup>e</sup> Old Collonell (my fathers friend) & permitt me to Continue in y<sup>e</sup> Character of  
 Thy very reall Friend

W. P.

Philad: 30<sup>th</sup>5<sup>mo</sup> July

1683.

Pray give my Salutes to S<sup>r</sup> Ed: Andrews I reced yo<sup>r</sup> by my Agent.

Kind ffreind

I was not willing to lett the Bearer W<sup>m</sup> Lloyd goe without a Letter directed to my Freind West for though I am a man of noe Cerimony, I Vallue my Selve a little upon Sence and Gratitude. I had a verry Civill Letter from y<sup>e</sup> which Adds to my Obligations, but having to doe w<sup>th</sup> a man neither Cruell nor Indigent, I hope he will trust tell I am able to pay; and to doe this noe Occation shall Slipp me and Indeed I had not bin soe Long Silent, If my own Expectations of Seeing Yorke had not by your Govern<sup>ts</sup> delay bin frustrated. Pray lett me have y<sup>e</sup> Continuance of thy friendship, & give me Reason to believe in by favouring my Commissioners w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Mawhawks & Sinnicar Indians about some backe Lands on y<sup>e</sup> Susquehanash River there may be many y<sup>t</sup> better tell there tayle, but none more Sincerely & affectionatly esteems y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>n</sup> thy Verry

True Friend

W. P.

Philadelphia

3<sup>d</sup> 5 M<sup>o</sup> Aug

1683.

I Consigne all my Sallutes to y<sup>e</sup> pray give y<sup>m</sup> Among my ffreinds.

COMMISSIONS AND LETTERS OF AN OFFICER OF THE REVOLUTION, FOUND  
 IN AN OLD CHEST—

[There was recently purchased at auction in this city, a substantial wooden chest, not because of its apparent age but for family use. While some of the more curious of the young folk were examining its interior, to their surprise a false bottom was discovered, and in it three commissions made out in the name of Captain William Steel, of the Lancaster county Associators, two of them signed by John Morton, and one by Benjamin Franklin, and a half dozen letters written by the captain to his wife from Port Pitt, Philadelphia, Trenton Barracks, Amboy and Long Island, and other papers, which have been added to the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Captain Steel's "Dear Betsey," was a daughter of Robert and Margaret Bailey, of Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, and sister to Francis and Jacob Bailey, well-known printers and publishers of Lancaster and Philadelphia.

Two of the letters have been selected for publication; one written in

Philadelphia, from which we learn that the Lancaster county Battalion had reached the city and was about to embark on shallops for Trenton, *en route* to the camp at Amboy, and the other, the day before the battle of Long Island.—ED. PENNA. MAG.]

Philadelphia July 30<sup>th</sup> 1776

My dear and loving Companion

I wrote to you the other day But it rejoices me to have this opportunity to write to you this evening tide or the morning tide we set sail for Trenton and from that to Amboy at headquarters the people are flocking in here like bees My brother Thompson is on his march down with his company I thought to have seem my brother Francis but I do not expect it now as I must set sail in a short time Our men is all in good spirits and willing to die with us There will be at Amboy an army of ten or twelve thousand and at New York not less than fifty thousand but I don't expect to fire tho we can speak to the [torn] shake hands My dear wife rejoice that you have your dear father and mother to live with there is many men here left their Wives in a poor situation and must go on there is no help for them Dear wife I thought you would not miss any good opportunity to write to an absent friend to let me know how you and my little son is in particular and all the rest of the family Mr Herd told me he was at fathers the day he came off to town I would not forget you so soon, but I ascribe it to your grief y<sup>t</sup> you aint in a capacity to write or else you would not have neglected me My dear let the fear of God be always before your eyes, pray to him for supporting grace and his kind protection over you that both may enjoy peace and tranquility until I see you both which will be [torn] father and mother sisters and brother and all enquiring friends The next will be from camp—this from your loving husband

W. Steel.

Long island three miles from  
New York Aug 26<sup>th</sup> 1776.

Dear Betsey,

My landlady dont take good care of my Bed I have not had one good sleep since I left you to have it regularly made the bed straw is very long I commonly give it a shake myself and down I lie, you may guess what my thoughts are But as time is fast hasting about I make myself more easy My dear Betsey, as I now am in a good state of health I hope when this comes to hand it will find you and my poor little fellow with all the rest of the family in a Better if possible. My dear, I would recomend it to you to be Earnest at the throne of grace pleading pardon and reconciliation with God who spar<sup>d</sup> us hither too and plead y<sup>t</sup> he may bring us together againe in this world or other ways determined in the world to come where we will Enjoy all the pleasures our poor souls can crave.

My dear, I received yours by Mr. Blythe which inform<sup>d</sup> me it was the fourth letter you sent me it was but the second I received, it gave me great pleasure to read it but little to what it would aford to have the pleasure to shake hands with the author.

My dear, on the 21st instant at Night the Cataracts of Heaven were opened Rains poured Lightnings glard thunders roared through the regions of the arc three officers were found dead in their tents Next morning most awful to behold the lightning melted one of their swords at the point tore his coat and much disfigured his person one other was struck dumb one other killed, in the town we were all preserved by the kind hand y<sup>t</sup> always rules over us On the twenty third we were near the regulars lines at the Flatbush where we began a very heavy frieing on both sides there was three of our men wounded one got a canon ball thro his leg where we lay there was several of our side tho

of different regiments one of which is dead with a wound thro his groin there is some of the Hessians we got and buried, the number killed unknown of the regulars Our men behaved with undoubted courage which gave me great pleasure they made the regulars retreat from their first post tho in the mouth of their canon till they Burned several houses and barns and wheat stacks all under Captain Watson came off and receiv<sup>d</sup> no damage.

I hope in my next to give you more particular account as the troops are coming in fast we must expect a general attack which perhaps may end this campaign.

My dear what to say about shirts I dont know as what I have here is spoiled already perhaps what I have may serve out my time you need not send any without you have done it already

My dear Betsey I must conclude praying God to protect you and our dear little son farewell my dear farewell till the next which will be the 9th letter I have sent you this from your

Loving hu<sup>a</sup>  
William Steel.

To Miss Aby Miss Rachel & Miss Jenny my kind sisters I hope you will take special care not to get married to any cowardly fellow till I return with some of my Brave fellows which will be before you spoil with old age there are some of them who would wish to see you very much I flatter them to behave like men and you will be the redier to receive them I would write to you all separate but as paper is scarce you will excuse me and you can hear every particular from my dear wife's letter

P. S. Mrs Steel I hope you will remember me to my old parents in general and excuse my not writing to them as its commonly hurys me to write to you let my old mother Steel know I am still her loving son till death whilst W<sup>m</sup> Steel you will let them have the particulars of this and y<sup>t</sup> Joney is well and Jacob desires to be remembered to you all and all enquirers Capt Watson desires to be remembered to you.

SOME INCIDENTAL EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1772, OF THE PROVINCE  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To Benjamin Franklin, Esq., Agent for the Province in London, his salary for the present year .....	£500. 0. 0
“ William Allen, Esq., Chief Justice of the Province ....	200. 0. 0
“ John Lawrence, Esq., Judge of Supreme Court .....	150. 0. 0
“ Thomas Willing, Esq., do do .....	150. 0. 0
“ Andrew Allen, Esq., Attorney General .....	75. 0. 0
“ Joseph Fox, Esq., services on Committee of Accounts ..	11. 0. 0
“ Samuel Shoemaker, Esq., do do ..	1.10. 0
“ Samuel Rhoads, Esq., do do ..	10. 0. 0
“ Michael Hillegas, Esq., do do ..	11. 0. 0
“ Abel James, Esq., do do ..	10. 0. 0
“ Isaac Pearson do do ..	9.10. 0
“ Mr. Charles Moore, Clerk of the Assembly, and for transcribing and engrossing Laws, Votes of Assembly, Messages, &c. .... }	255. 0. 6
“ Joseph Shippin, Esq., salary as Clerk of Council .....	30. 0. 0
“ do for Warrants, Certificate, Proclamation & Stationary for Governor & Council .... }	15.18.10½
“ Joseph Fox, Esq., salary as Barrack Master .....	60. 0. 0
“ W <sup>m</sup> Bowsman do Lancaster. ....	20. 0. 0
“ Mr. Abel Evans “ Assistant Clerk .....	15. 0. 0
“ Benj. Lightfoot, viewing the waters of Susquehanna & Schuylkill .....	28. 7. 5
“ John Sellers, viewing the waters of Susquehanna & Schuylkill .....	20.12.10

To Charles Rhoads, viewing the waters of Susquehanna & Schuylkill .....	£18. 8. 4
“ David Rittenhouse, making instruments for use of above	15.15. 0
“ do & Sam <sup>l</sup> Rhonds, attendance 6 days with Committec .....	3. 0. 0
“ Edward Duffield, for care State House clock .....	23. 3. 0
“ Hall & Sellers, printing Laws .....	233.10. 6
“ Henry Miller, printing Votes .....	69.14. 0
“ Robt. Erwin, hauling dirt into State House yard .....	7. 4. 4
“ Lawrence Shiney, do do .....	0.17. 4
“ Robt. Erwin, 20 cords Hickory Wood for Assembly ....	30. 0. 0
“ Andrew McNair, Doorkeeper to House, 80 days 4/pr d. .	16. 0. 0
“ do disbursements for Indians .....	18. 7. 4
“ do cleaning State House .....	8. 0. 9
“ W <sup>m</sup> Shed, Sergeant at Arms .....	10. 0. 0
“ do Doorkeeper to the Council .....	4.15. 0
“ Michael Coon, Sawing Wood at State House .....	3. 0. 0
“ William Parr, Recording sundry Laws .....	25. 5. 6
“ Henry William Stiegel, a Gratuity for his Flint Glass } manufacture .....	150. 0. 0
“ Overseers of the Poor, for support of French Neutrals..	100. 0. 0

CUTTINGS FROM THE *Gazette of the United States*, of Friday evening, September 12, 1800.

## ROBBERY.

## 300 DOLLARS REWARD.

Last Saturday night my shop in Water street was opened by a false key, and sundry articles of jewelry, to the amount of ten or twelve hundred dollars, were carried off. Among them were,

Two marrow spoons marked “Worrock;” likenesses of Mr. James Robertson and wife, of Petersburg; one do. of a Mr. King; one do. of Mr. John Trimble, late of this town, the back set with a large blue glass and a smaller in the centre, under which was a plait of hair laid straight, with J. T. in a cypher worked in pearl. Together with a number of fancy pieces, painted by Sully, which cannot now be re-collected; 5 boatswain’s calls stamped “Warrock.”

AND

## THE FOLLOWING WATCHES:

- 1 Gold watch, maker’s name Provau, Paris.
- 1 Silver do. Thomas Green, Liverpool, 7703.
- 1 do. do. George Bifield, London, 13,500.
- 1 Gold do. French, no name.
- 1 do. do. John Ryland, London, 2331.
- 1 Silver do. French, no name.
- 1 do. do. John Bull, London, 744.
- 1 Gold do. Rodart, Paris.
- 1 Silver do. Joseph Kember Shaw.
- 1 do. do. J. Darlington, London.
- 1 do. do. No. 9861.
- 1 Gilt do. G. M. Metcalf, London, 4196.
- 1 Silver do. George Haswood, London, 2906.
- 1 do. do. J. Smith, London, 212.
- 1 Double case gilt watch, R. Osburn, Richmond, 8764.

100 dollars will be given for the restoration of the jewelry, or 200 dollars if the thief or thieves are also secured.

Mr. Benjamin Morris, the owner of the watches which were taken at the same time, will also give 100 dollars for them.

July 29.

Arrived the ship *Chesapeake*, Tombs, 38 days from London.

Passengers in the *Chesapeake*: John M. Forbes, merchant of this city; Col. John A. Graham, of Rutland, Vermont; Mrs. Graham and son, and Miss Johnston.

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THE GRAND QUESTION STATED.

At the present solemn and momentous epoch, the only question to be asked by every American, laying his hand on his heart is, "shall I continue in allegiance to

GOD—AND A RELIGIOUS PRESIDENT;

Or impiously declare for

JEFFERSON—AND NO GOD!!!

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THE FRENCHMAN

Who refused to give up a stolen pointer dog when demanded of him on Wednesday morning last about seven o'clock, by the servant of the owner, at the corner of Arch and Sixth streets, is desired to send him to the office of this *Gazette*, or diligent search will be made after him, and he will be prosecuted as the thief. The dog is white, excepting a yellow spot on his back, one yellow ear, and two or three yellow spots on his forehead—the other ear is speckled. He is very poor and hip shot. A handsome reward will be given for the dog, and five dollars on conviction of the thief. The Frenchman is a tall thin man, of a complexion very dark, and dressed in black clothes (excepting a striped blue and white gingham coatee). He was seen with the dog in company with a short fat man, in Race near Seventh street, on Sunday afternoon last.

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HIGH STREET.

THE HOUSE

Lately occupied by the Chevalier D'Yrujo, Spanish Ambassador, will be let out to an approved person or family, on easy conditions. It is large, commodious and elegant, with coach-house and stables comfortable.

Enquire at No. 100 Spruce street.

SAMUEL MAGAW,  
Arch street, No. 94.

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TO BE SOLD

AT PUBLIC SALE

On Fifth Day the 9th of October, on the premises, The

MARY-ANN FORGE

AND PLANTATION.

Situate part in Brandywine township, and part in Uchland about 30 miles from Philadelphia, and one and a half miles from the Turnpike road, and Downing's town; containing about 330 acres, with allowance of 6 acres per 100; two thirds of the land is good woodland, some excellent meadow made, and much more can be made of the first quality; the forge is turned by the main branch of Brandywine Creek, a forcible stream, the forge has three fires and two hammers all in good repair. The dam being found and well backed, and apparently able to resist any fresh (not supernatural). Likewise there is another lively stream and current of water, that empties into the said dam, that might be very convenient for a grist mill, or other kind of water works, might be with facility erected; there is a good two-story stone dwelling-

house for the accommodation of the proprietor of the works, with an excellent spring and good house over it; contiguous to the door; also convenient stone stabling, with an entry through the middle sufficient to accommodate three teams, besides hackney horses; contiguous to the forge stands a good stone office, and a number of convenient houses for the workmen is erected, amply adequate for the said works. If not then sold it will be rented for a term of years. Terms and conditions made known by applying to

WILLIAM EVANS, in Willistown,  
or JOHN MARSHALL, in Thornbury Township.

N. B. The Sale to commence at 1 o'clock on said day.

Aug. 5

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#### 125 GERMAN REDEMPTIONERS.

Among which are farmers, gardeners, sadlers, instrument makers, gold and silver smiths, linen weavers, joiners, potters, masons, taylors, tanners, shoemakers, printers, hatters, bakers, painters, soap boilers, bell founders, etc., etc., whose times are to be disposed of.

Apply on board the Hamburg ship *Anna*, capt. John Jurgens, laying in the Stream abreast of Vine street, or to

JACOB SPERRY & CO.

#### LETTER TO RICHARD HOCKLEY FROM RICHARD PETERS, 1753.—

Sir.

Andrew Montour is come down to know if the Governor has any Commands to Onondago where he is going at the Instance of the Government of Virginia. He has been arrested for fifty Pounds and indeed I would have suffered him to have gone to Jayl for he is an expensive man having a Wife who takes up Goods at any rate and to any value, but as he is going to Onondago in a publick Character, and is lately chosen a Member of the Onondago Council for the Ohio Indians it may be dangerous to the Publick to suffer him to be imprisoned. I have therefore taken measures with John Harris to give his Promisory Note for the Debt payable in three months and in the mean time to get what he can from Andrew and I have given him an indemnity.

Andrew has not money to bear his Expences so please to pay him Six Pounds and let this be your Voucher for that sum as well as a Certificate of the reasons why I have indemnified Mr. Harris which I hope the Proprietaries will not take amiss nor suffer me to pay it or any part of it in case I should be called upon. I am

Sir

Your humble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Richard Peters.

Feby 6<sup>th</sup> 1753.

Andrew reced the money at Mr Levers & I reced it from Mr. Hockley  
1<sup>st</sup> March 1753.

Richard Peters.

£6-0-0

#### LETTER OF WILLIAM ALLEN TO GOV. R. H. MORRIS, 1775.—

Sir.

Mr. Hamilton and two of the Committee left the Town this Morning in their way to the Minissinks to which place they intend first to go to settle some order among the people who are in the Greatest Confusion, Since which the inclosed is come to hand from Mr. Parsons, who in lively Colours describes the Distress of the Inhabitants. A strange and most unaccountable panick has seized our Inhabitants which has been much increased by some Villains setting Barns &

Haystacks on fire within twenty & thirty miles of the Town, the light of which in the Night spreads a Terror among the people supposing that the Indians are coming down among them. I cannot think but it must be the Act of some profligate Wretches with a View to make the people quit their habitations & give them an opportunity of plundering.

Upon the whole there is the utmost Confusion, the people are very outrageous, particularly the Dutch, who it is feared will hardly be kept within any Bounds. I am desired therefore to request your Honour that you would as soon as your Affairs will possibly permit you be pleased to return for they apprehend without your presence some very great Disorders are like to happen. The Indians after burning Broadheads barn and barracks retired from thence and have scattered themselves into small skulking parties & have been seen in many parts of the Country. I beg leave to assure your Honour that I am

Your most  
obedient  
Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
William Allen

Philadelp. Dec<sup>r</sup> 18. 1755

LETTER OF TIMOTHY YONGE TO EDMUND PHYSICK 1755.—

S<sup>r</sup>

Yours of the 1<sup>st</sup> May last, should most certainly have been answered sooner, had I not been obliged (almost as soon as I received it) to set out for Chester. But at the same time desired Couzin White to remember me to you, which I believe he did. I Heartily thank you for your Tender Wishes for my Poor Wifes recovery, whom I never Expect to have in that state of Health that you or I Could wish her to be in. She desires to be remembred to you, And as you was willing, to Know her Age, she is now in her Thirtieth Year, My Self in my Forty fifth, and I believe my Sister in her Forty Seventh, and am sorry to tell you that she adds to my Trouble, by being quite the Contrary from what she might have been, and Ought to be, Sam<sup>l</sup> Bierman has not lived with your Uncle, these many years, and in my Opinion is likewise a Very bad manager, I should not have mentioned this unwelcome part, But that you desired to hear about them. And were it not for my Couzin White I should not have one Relation here that I Could have the least Comfort in. I Pray God to keep you in Health and the same good Disposition, which must certainly add to your own Happiness and the Comfort of your sincere Friends, of which undoubtedly your Uncle and Aunt are first, and I can Answer for the Satisfaction it gives.

Your Affectionate Kinsman  
and Hum<sup>bl</sup>e Servant

London 5<sup>th</sup> Feb: 1755

Tim<sup>o</sup> Yonge.  
5<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup>y 1755

To

Mr. Edmund Physick

LETTER OF FERD. JOHN PARIS TO THOMAS PENN, 1756.—

Dear Sir.

I return you the [Springett Penn] Articles, in which I have made some Alteratons, & would have made more, if I had been certain that you had not already, agreed on these Terms. The Covenants, on the Clerks part, are comon & ordinary; I have named you, as the paye of the Apprentice Fee; But the Covenants, on the Ma<sup>rs</sup> part, are a little too close; *Physic*, Masters seldom agree to furnish & pay for, but *washing*, he sho<sup>d</sup> agree to allow. Dos not M<sup>r</sup> parham do business as a Sollicitor also? If he do's, Then, at the Caret (in the 2<sup>d</sup> Sheet, y<sup>e</sup> last Line but one) sho<sup>d</sup> be added, [& of a Sollicitor, & Keeper of Courts, or Steward].

The 12<sup>d</sup> a day, when the young Gentleman is in London, is too low, He cannot, with the greatest frugality, live for it; And as he will, at such times, be particularly advantagious to his Ma<sup>r</sup>, The allowance ought to be more, unless you agreed thereto; But if he will allow no more, he sho<sup>d</sup> not keep him long in Town (upon yo<sup>r</sup> nephews own Charges, in great part). I don't see, that ordinary Business can occasion his coming more than a fortnight at a time, in the two issueable Terms; so that he sho<sup>d</sup> not be kept in Town more than 30 days, in any one year.

But there are two things wch I don't find mentioned viz. who is to pay the Kings Duty, without paym<sup>t</sup> whereof his Arctes will be of no use to him.

And secondly, suppose Master, or Clerck, happen to Dye, soon, Is no money to be return'd, in that Case? To be sure, in case of the Ma<sup>r</sup>'s Death soon, some money ought to be return'd, For his Ma<sup>r</sup> dos not Covenant to find him Another Master, And so, there ought to be, if the Clerck dyes soon; but there is no particular exact Rule, in these Cases, these mres depending on such Terms as are agreed upon, between the Ma<sup>r</sup> & Clerck, before hand.

I wish I may have made myself to be understood, & am,

Dear Sir,

Your most faithful & obed<sup>t</sup> hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Ferd. John Paris.

Church Row 11 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1756.

AN OPINION ON THE FARMER'S LETTERS.—The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of April 6, 1769, contains the following extracts from a letter of a gentleman in London, on Dickinson's Farmer's Letters:—

“Mr. Dickinson's Farmer's Letters, have carried his Name and Reputation all over the British Dominions; I was a few Days ago in a large Company of Patriots and Advocates of Liberty, where I heard a thousand fine encomiums passed upon them. It is a general Remark here, that all the State Papers, such as Addresses, Petitions, &c. which come from America, are wrote in a Stile not to be equalled in any Part of the British Dominions. There is a plain Reason for it; Men will always write well upon Subjects they feel thoroughly.”

LETTER OF MAJOR J. H. T. CORNISH-BOWDEN, OF THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENT.—

In the October number of the PENNA. MAG., vol. xxxviii, pp. 504-6, we printed extracts from an interesting letter of Major J. H. T. Cornish-Bowden, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry Regiment, requesting data to verify a tradition relative to the addition of a red feather to the regimental badge, after the affair at Paoli. In reply the Editor PENNA. MAG. stated, that in his opinion, no correspondence could have taken place between Gen. Grey and Wayne's men owing to the divergiment movements of both divisions immediately after the action, but it was probable, that the American prisoners verbably threatened their captors to retaliate with the bayonet on the next occasion, and this they did two weeks later at Germantown, where both divisions again faced each other. The serious wounding of Major Cornish-Bowden, in France, some months ago, interrupted our correspondence but since his removal to England, the following letter has been received:

Leighton Lodge,  
8th March 1915.

Dear Dr. Jordan.

Your letter of February 1st. has found me at last, but not until after having been out to France and back! I am sorry to say that, after six months, I am still in bed and without any immediate prospects of being able to get back to have a second innings against the world enemy.

Your copy of Lieut.-Colonel Hubley's letter of the year 1777 is most interesting and valuable. I am only sorry that, until the war is over and I can once more have access to my books and papers, I am prevented from either getting on with my work on regimental history or of verifying my statements. I hope you see how hard it is to throw overboard a belief of such respectable antiquity as that attached to our Red Feathers. From the chronology that you give it seems highly improbable that communications could have passed between the combatants. This I freely grant. On the other hand, I am sure that you will agree with me, that in matters historical tradition is of great value. My contention indeed goes somewhat beyond tradition, though it certainly falls short of authentic history.

In the first half of the last century, an official at the War Office, was commissioned to write the history of certain regiments. Among others, he compiled that of the 46th Foot, now the 2d Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. He seems evidently to have had access to official papers and so far as he goes he is generally supposed to be accurate. He gives the story of the Red Feathers practically as I related it to you. But he wrote fully eighty years after the event, so he cannot have had it from eye witnesses. His work is to a great extent composed of extracts from dispatches, of official letters, reports, etc. One or two of the letters refer to the incidents in an indirect manner. Usually some inspecting General found fault with the unauthorized tuft of red as worn by the regiment and a letter would be received, to the effect that in consideration of the romantic nature of the event related the authorities were pleased to allow the distinction to be continued. Unfortunately the petition setting forth the "romantic" circumstances has never been kept.

One thing is certain and that is that the 46th Regiment have worn a distinctive red mark in their head gear ever since memory can reach. Until Light Companies were abolished (after the Crimean War) it was borne by the officers and men of that company only. I have found a letter authorizing it to be borne by the whole unit in consideration of its interesting origin—details again not stated—on the occasion of the then reorganization. In one form and another the badge has been sanctified by a vast amount of blood. Cannot you see how impossible it is for us to knock it down and trample upon it because it refuses to fit into a cold historical niche?

Yours sincerely,  
J. H. T. Cornish-Bowden.

"AGES OF WILLIAM MILLS CHILDREN."—Extract from Proceedings of March Court, 1708, of Prince George's county, Maryland, at Upper Marlborough, the county seat:

William Mills, was born ye 11th day of October, 1695,  
Tabitha Mills, was born ye 26th day of October 1697,  
Verlinda Mills, was born ye 7th day of January 1699.

J. B. L.

LETTER OF EZRA L'HOMMEDIEU TO JOHN TAYLOR, 1781.—

Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1781.

Dear Sir.

We were favored with your letter by Doctor Young, who leaves town this morning (and will be the bearer hereof) having accomplished his business to his mind, after considerable Delay, which could not well be avoided. I am sorry that it is not in my Power to give you any particular information of the Situation of Cornwallis' Army in Virginia, as we have received no official accounts on the subject.

A letter was received by the President last evening from General Washington dated the 15th at Williamsburg, the day after his arrival, giving no particulars of the military operations in that quarter; except

that the English Squadron under Admiral Graves were drove off by Count De Grasse and that he had returned with Count De Barras into the Bay with two captured Frigates, the Iris and Richmond. The Count De Grasse says in his letter that he handled them roughly. By the Accounts from New York it may be depended upon that the British lost the Terrible, a seventy four & that the London, a ship of equal Tons is rendered unfit for service, and much Damage done to others. I forgot to mention that the Count observes that the Damages he sustained by the Action were not great.

This Action and the joining of the two French Fleets will prevent any superiority on the part of the British for the Relief of Cornwallis, the consequence of which will be, that there is every reason to expect he must sooner or later (altho he should make an obstinate Resistance) surrender to the Arms of America.

It was evidently the intent of the Commander in Chief at New York, first, to beat the French Fleet, and then to reinforce Cornwallis with the Troops he had ready embarked. He was disappointed. the Admiral returned much disabled. The Troops disimbarked, and are now mostly on Staten Island. What measures he will take next is uncertain; some suppose 'tis likely he will endeavor to burn and destroy in New Jersey, and even to make a stroke at this City. There are 3000 Melitia of this State in Arms near the Town for the Defence of New Jersey & this State. Some late advantages have been gained by Parties from Genl. Greene's Army over the Enemy in South Carolina: Civil Government is again established in that State and in the State of Georgia.

For further news I must refer you to the inclosed papers. The Treasury Board with the Chambers of Accounts and the other Boards, for settling the Public Accounts, have now ceased, and the new arrangement according to the Plan of Mr. Morris, the Superintendent of Finance, is adopted. A Controller, a Treasurer and a Register are appointed. A number of Auditors will be appointed as soon as the business will require it, with the necessary clerks. I expect to be at Poughkeepsie within three weeks from this time, where probably I may continue ten or twelve days, in which time I shall be glad to hear from you if find it convenient to write.

With respectful Compliments to Mrs. Taylor, and the young Miss.

I am Your very Huml Servt.

John Taylor, Esquire.

Ezra L'Hommedieu.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ESTATE OF CAPT. STEPHEN CHAMBERS OF LANCASTER, PENNA.—

I do hereby acknowledge that I have recd of Jasper Yeates & Robert Coleman Executors of Stephen Chambers Esq<sup>r</sup> dec'd the following Articles appraised in the Inventory at the Prices therein Set.

	£.	s.	d.
One Book Press .....	1.	2.	6
One Desk & Paper Case .....	0.	12.	6
One pair Silver Spurs .....	1.	10.	0
One Leathern Paper Case .....	0.	2.	0
2 Pewter Ink Stands .....	1.	2.	6
Straw for Litters (part taken by Sebastian Graff) ....	0.	2.	0
Desk in Dauphin County not appraised in Inventory ..	1.	10.	0
A pair of Saddle Bogs .....	0.	12.	6
A pair Gold Scales & Weights .....	0.	3.	9

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£7. 0. 3

Jno. Jos. Henry.

Received Nov<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> 1789 from Robert Coleman one of the Executors of Stephen Chambers Esquire decd by the Hands of John Joseph Henry

the Sum of five pound, thirteen Shillings and one penny being one third of the Fee given to Council and the one third of the Expenses of a Supper to the Jury in the cause McClure's Lee v. Montgomery.

Jno. Montgomery.

AN HISTORIC FLAG.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has recently secured through the efforts of State Librarian Thomas L. Montgomery, a valuable and interesting relic of the Revolution, the flag of the Westmoreland County Battalion of Associators, made in the year 1775. It is made of red silk, in the centre embroidered in gold thread, is a coiled rattlesnake with head and tail raised, the head pointing to the Union Jack in the upper corner. Underneath the snake is the legend, "Don't Tread on Me," and above the letters I. B. W. C. P., the initials of the organization. The flag is in an excellent state of preservation.

CAPT. JOHN PAUL JONES AT BETHLEHEM, PENNA., 1783.—Among the distinguished visitors to Bethlehem, Penna., in the summer of 1783, was Judge Edmund Pendleton, of Virginia, who spent several weeks there for the benefit of his health. In July, the Swedish Baron von Hermelin, on a tour of scientific investigation, was taken ill six miles from the town, and carried there for medical treatment, where he remained until August 7th. From July 22d to August 29th, Capt. Paul Jones spent most of the time at the Sun Inn. He was accompanied by Samuel Wharton, of Philadelphia. On the evening of August 17th, the landlord of the Crown Inn, on the south bank of the Lehigh, hurried over to the town and reported the suspicious movements and unruly acts of two strange men who had followed to his inn a traveler who carried a sum of money which, under fear of these men, he had given into the landlord's care. Meanwhile they had attacked the traveler, deprived him of his letters and papers, inflicted bodily injury upon him and threatened to kill him, when he escaped in the darkness. The assailants then commenced to intimidate the other persons at the inn, and took possession of the place. There being no magistrate in Bethlehem, Captain Jones took matters into his hands and made arrangements to hold and guard the ruffians until an officer could be summoned. The next day a neighboring justice was sent for, the affair was investigated, the assaulted traveler appeared, and the prisoners were bound over to court.

LIST OF GOODS FOR PRESENTS TO INDIANS AT ONONDAGO.—In May of 1750, when Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhoff visited the Six Nations at Onondago, he took with him the following goods as presents to the Council. They are invoiced at £49.10.4.

5 pr. silver arm rings, 2 neck chains with medals, 20 shirt buckles, 14 pr. silver stem buttons, 20 finger rings, with several sorts of stones; 6 pr. rings, with several sorts of stones, 4 pr. plain earrings, 4 pr. stones for hair, 20 lbs. roll tobacco, 2 pr. strouds stockings, 2 strouds blankets, 3½ yds. linen for shirt, 3 striped blankets, 3 lbs. coffee, 2 lbs. tea, 8 lbs. sugar, 3 lbs. chocolate, 3 tin cups, pepper and ginger, needles, 130 fishhooks and 3 lines, 24 gun flints, 1 brass kettle, 8 lbs. shot, 3 lbs. powder, 2½ lbs. lead, 31 pipe shanks, wampum, 30 lbs. white biscuit, 30 lbs. brown biscuit, soap in cakes.

TRADES REPRESENTED IN BETHLEHEM, 1756.—In the return made to the constable of Bethlehem township, December 9, 1756, the following trades are represented: Carpenters, 6; Silversmith, 1; Hatter, 1; Glovers, 2; Weavers, 7; Nailsmiths, 2; Coopers, 2; Tailors, 6; Stocking-weavers, 3; Clothmakers, 3; Masons, 4; Butcher, 1; Dyer, 1; Smiths, 3; Joiners, 2; Tanners, 4; Gunstockmaker, 1; Shoemakers, 11; Saddlers, 3; Bakers, 3; Fullers, 2; Wheelwrights, 2; Potters, 2; Pewterer, 1; Turner, 1; Bookbinder, 1; Tinsmith, 1; Millers, 2; Leather-breeches maker, 1;

Leather dresser, 1; Whitesmith, 1; Brickmaker, 1; Millwright, 1; and the following: Physician and Surgeons, 2; Surveyor, 1; Storekeepers, 2; Farmers, 13; Herdsman, 1; Shepherds, 2; Laborers, 10; Gardner, 1; Carters, 6; Nurses, 2.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH EARLY IRON MASTERS.—As early as 1747, the growing town of Bethlehem, Penna., obtained its iron from the forges and furnaces in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, at Durham, Oxford, Greenwich and Union works. The following letters cover the decade 1750–1760:—

Durham, April 12 1750

Mr. Brownfield,  
Dear Sir.

The bearer is one of the Company's servants whose arm was bruised by the overset of a cart, beg the favour to recommend him to your doctor, whose charges, with the ferryage, 2 qts of oats for our creature, and a pint or quart of beer for the man, shall be paid to you, the first time I come to Bethlehem, which wont be long. The furnace will be in blast in June next, we then can cast for you what 56, 28, 14 and 7 lbs weight you shall want. Please send the doctor's bill and other charges to Sir

Your most humble servant  
For Messrs W<sup>m</sup> Logan & Co.,  
W. Bodecker.

Durham, 23 April 1752.

Friend Jasper Payne,

There was no agreement made between John Brownfield and me about the price of iron, and I only told him that I could not sell it under £28. per ton, but if W<sup>m</sup> Logan, who I expect up in a short time, would lower the price, he should know of it. I now expect W<sup>m</sup> Logan up in a few days, and shall acquaint them with his mind in a short time.

I bespoke with John Brownfield a set of wagon wheels which I expected was done. I desire thee would be so good as to let them be done as soon as possible, because I am in great want of them. The smith has chosen 89 bars of iron, weight one ton.

I am in behalf of W. Logan  
Thy real friend  
Henry Mitchell.

N. B. The hind wagon wheels should be 6 feet high and the other in proportion.

Union Ironworks Dec. 19, 1754.

Mr. Nicholas H. Eberhardt,  
Dear Sir.

I rec'd your favor with the balance of the old acct. it being £30.16.9½ as mentioned in your letter. Have sent you the rod iron with a bill and the price of it by Mr. Romelt, shall immediately send the tallow, the remaining part of the iron and the bill of parcels of them to the Hickory tavern, and shall in compliance with your request, send to the tavern from time to time as you have occasion for.

Being confident of the goodness of our new iron have sent you five hundred of it to make a trial, assuring you at the same time you shall have whatever quantity of it you want, 20 shillings per ton less, than you can possibly get it for any where else.

Next year and every year after, you may depend upon having 70 hides at least, and whatever quantity of tallow we can possibly spare.

Sir,  
Your most humble servant  
John Hackett.

Union Ironworks 20 Dec. 1754.

Mr. Nicholas H. Eberhardt

Dear Sir.

The bearer informs me that you are willing to supply us with shoes as follows—women's shoes at 5 shlgs per pair and men's shoes at 7 shillings, and if there should happen to be any boys shoes among them you must fix your price accordingly. Its true I can have them of others 6d a pair cheaper, but I have reason to think that your shoes are 6d a pair better—if these terms are agreeable to you, I would recommend to you to get a hundred pair made, and send them as soon as it suits your convenience.

I am with great respect,

Your very humble servant

John Hackett.

William Allen &amp; Co., Jany. 9 1756.

Sent to Union slitting mill, five hundred weight of sheet iron, quantity five bundles, and half a hundred of broad hoop iron, to be left at the Hickory tavern for the Moravian Brethren in Bethlehem.

Pat. Carroll.

Durham, Aug. 26, 1757.

Mr C. F. Oerter,

Let Mr. James Shewell have a woman's saddle and anything he may have occasion for in the shop, which place to the account of Durham Co.

Your humble servant,

W<sup>m</sup> Harrison, bookkeeper,

&amp; 6 lbs best Muscovado sugar.

Durham, 6 May 1757

Mr. Oerter,

Please send by Peter Christian the 4 blind halters I wrote for some time agoe and likewise a skin fit for sewing leather, and if the saddler has any good snaffle bridles, please to send one, all which charge to acct. of Durham Co.

I am sir

Your humble servant

Geo. Taylor.

If you have any plow lines, please send two.

Durham, Oct. 8, 1757

Mr. C. F. Oerter,

Dear Sir.

Mr. Taylor desires you to send per bearer

1 side good harness leather,

5 good horse collars, if any made, if not to make them

6 lb. good Muscavado sugar

 $\frac{1}{2}$  pound tea

Also send him a line or two if your tanner will have any hides this year and what price he will give—we shall have near sixty.

Your humble servant

W<sup>m</sup> Harrison.

Greenwich Forge, Sept 12, 1761

Mr C. F. Oerter,

Sir.

I have the pleasure to inform you that we have made a blast at Oxford furnace by which means you may depend upon your order being completed.

I am sir, for Jacob Starr &amp; Co

Your humble servant

P. Jones.

Greenwich Forge, Nov. 26, 1761.

Mr. C. F Oerter

Sir.

Please to give the order to Mr. Starr's negro to go to the saddler for a bridle for Mr. Starr—have sent Miss Patty's bridle to have another rein put to it of leather.

I am sir, for Mr. Starr,  
Your humble servant,

P. Jones.

N. B. Please send per bearer 3 tanned calfskins for aprons.

SCHOOL BILLS OF SPRINGETT PENN, 1749–50, selected from the Penn Papers, Manuscript Division, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

*Springett Penn to Gilbert Thompson,* } D<sup>r</sup>  
for money disburs<sup>d</sup>. as Follow's

	£
To the Shoemaker 10/6 Tailer for mend <sup>s</sup> cloths &c 3/6 .....	0:14:—
fire money in the school 1/ postage 8 <sup>d</sup> Stockings 5/9 .....	0: 7: 5
Some buttons & Trimming for his woollen cloths .....	0: 2: 6
A Latingramar 1/4 Hool's Terminations 1/1 .....	0: 2: 5
A Spelling book 1/ Bayleys Exercise book 1/1 .....	0: 2: 1
A Corderius Colloquies 1/2 Watts Poems 8 <sup>d</sup> garters 6 <sup>d</sup> .....	0: 2: 4
A box lock and key for the School .....	0: 1: 6
A Slate 1/ knife & fork 8 <sup>d</sup> Two Combs 1/2 .....	0: 2:10
Paper Quills ink & other Stationery ware .....	0: 5:11

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2: 1: 0

4<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>br</sup> 1749 Six months Board & Schooling .....

Sankey the 30<sup>th</sup>: 7<sup>br</sup> 1749.

Esteemed Friend,

Thomas Penn.,

I have drawn out the acc<sup>t</sup> of money disburs<sup>d</sup> for Springetts' Six  
£ s d

Months, amounting to 2:1:0 as above. As to his Board and Schooling  
I left it blank leaving it to thy self to determine. My Fr<sup>d</sup> Devereux

£

Bowly in Lomb<sup>d</sup> Street gives me w<sup>th</sup> his Nephew now w<sup>th</sup> me 16. p Ann<sup>o</sup>

£

for Board & Schooling, tho' I have but w<sup>th</sup> others 14.

Some of the boys Especially from London, bring along w<sup>th</sup> Them a Spoon Sheets Napkins &c but not all, it being intirely Left to their Parents & Friends choice, & sometimes they send something in Lieu thereof, all which is submitted to their own option. When it may Suit thee please to send me a bill, or give directions for my drawing upon thee. I hope thy Nephew will make a good Scholar, his Faculties are Strong, tho' not so Sprightly as some others, he is not what we call an offhand boy, but has a good second or afterthought, and reasons well, I take a good deal of pleasure to discourse him now and then; He sends his duty & Service to thee & his Fr<sup>ds</sup> Thy old Servant had intend<sup>d</sup> about three weeks ago to have come to London, but Being Somew<sup>t</sup> Indispos<sup>d</sup> he durst not undertake it on foot, He desir'd his humble Service might be given to thee, and that thou would please to get a deed prepared in ord<sup>r</sup> to empow<sup>r</sup> thee to receive his money that is in Some of the Stocks, and send it down for him to Execute, that he

£ s

may put it out on Land Security at 4:10 pcent in this Country w<sup>ch</sup> I believe he may get. My kind Respects attend thee who am thy Loving Fr<sup>d</sup>

Gilb<sup>t</sup> Thompson.

Sankey the 8<sup>th</sup>: 7<sup>br</sup> 1750.

Esteemed Friend }  
 Thomas Penn. }

I have herewith sent Thy Nephew<sup>s</sup> 6 months accounts, for which have drawn upon thee payable to Samuel Fothergill. Springett is very well, & comes on finely in his learning, which I hope will prove to his advantage, & thy Satisfaction; he so lately wrote thee what books he read in the latin Tongue that it would be needless now to mention them, but this I may add that he seems to understand well, & relish the books he doth read.

I am with kind Respects thy Loving and obliged Fr<sup>d</sup>

Gilbert Thompson.

Thomas Penn Esq<sup>r</sup> for his Nephew S. Penn To Gilbert Thompson D<sup>r</sup>

	£
1750—For 6 months board & Schooling .....	8: 0: 0
A new Sute of cloths containing coat, waste coat } & two p <sup>r</sup> of breeches, & making them .....	2:11: 6
Shoes 10/6 Stockings 5/8 Lent Pocket money 4/6 .....	1: 0: 8
an hat box 9 <sup>d</sup> . a Tullies offices 1/9 garters 4 <sup>d</sup> .....	0: 2:10
ovid De Tristibus 8 <sup>d</sup> No Cross No Crown 2/6 .....	0: 3: 2
Garters 4 <sup>d</sup> buckle & buttons 1/ penknife 8 <sup>d</sup> .....	0: 2: 0
Familiar forms 9 <sup>d</sup> Farnaby <sup>s</sup> Rheto: 6 <sup>d</sup> .....	0: 1: 3
Gloves 1/ postage 1/4 Latin Grammar 1/4 .....	0: 3: 8
Pap <sup>r</sup> quills ink writing books &c .....	0: 3:11

£12: 9: 0

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER AT PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 23 [?]  
 —Penn Papers.—

“This Proprietary Province seems at present to be a perfect Contrast to the neighbouring Governments under the Crown. There, is all Peace and Tranquility; Here the utmost Anarchy and Confusion. Nor is there any prospect of Harmony being restored to this unhappy Country, unless a Change of Government should ensue. If the Crown therefore inclines to have that province under its immediate Government, there never can be a more proper opportunity for the purpose.”

GEN. DUPORTAIL TO WASHINGTON, Valley Forge, April 13, 1778.—The following is a translation made by Col. John Laurens for Gen. Washington, of Gen. Duportail’s opinion on fortifying a hill at Valley Forge.

“Having been better informed of His Excellencys Intentions, I returned to the Hill, and examined if we could make any inclosed work, which would enable us to maintain the ground with a very small Force—but I found no proper Spot. As the Summit of this Hill has both length and breadth, in whatever spot we place the work, it would only see on one or two sides, the ground by which the enemy may approach they would mount therefore on the other sides under cover and attack the Work, which then would be in the circumstances of any single detached work, unprotected by the Line and consequently incapable of defence unless we make it exceedingly strong, which would require more labour than I imagine we can at present bestow—

“If the plan is to have other Troops besides those in the Redout to defend the mountain—I ask where they are to be placed—are they to be kept on the Summit, without bordering the declivities accessible by the Enemy?—the Enemy in that case will find no difficulty in mounting and when they have gained the height they will be on a level with your Troops, who except those shut up in the work, being in no wise favored

by the ground,—will make no Resistance, and must abandon the Redout to its own Force—

“Are the Declivities to be guarded by Troops, to hinder the Enemy from mounting?—that is exactly the Plan I am pursuing, and I only ask the necessary number of men for that purpose—thus, far from contracting our position by the means of an inclosed work on the Summit of the Hill, on the contrary more Troops would be required—since besides those employed in defending the declivity, a certain number would be wanted for the inclosed work—

“I do not see therefore according to the form of the mountain, that it can be occupied in any other manner than that which we have adopted, or with fewer Troops—

“At least the only improvement we can make, is to strengthen our Profiles, and increase the obstacles of Brush, Palisades &ca—”

### Queries.

DR. WILLIAM ARCHIBALD MCCREA.—Dr. McCrea's date and place of birth are not matters of record apparently, but he married June 5, 1784, at the Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, Margaret Elinor Norwood, by whom he had three children: Frances B., who married John Hankinson, of New Jersey; Edith Ruston, who married Col. Peter P. Schuyler, of Albany (my great-grandmother), and Margaret, who married John Campbell, a major in the War of 1812.

Dr. McCrea's mother was thrice married, first to David Chambers, an Elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, second to — McCrea, the father of the doctor and third to — Ruston. I am very anxious to learn the name of his father, and full particulars about his life. I believe that he was related to either the family of James McCrea of Philadelphia, or of Rev. James McCrea, the Presbyterian pastor of Lamington, N. J., whose daughter Jane was killed by the Indians at Fort Edward, N. Y. Dr. William Archibald McCrea was divorced by his wife at Philadelphia, March 25, 1802, and died at Fort James, Ga. His widow married Gen. Thomas Humphrey Cushing, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution, and by him had one daughter, Ann Rebecca, who became the wife of John A. Barclay of Philadelphia. He was one of the executors of the Girard Estate, and I believe has descendants in the city of Philadelphia now.

Any information regarding Dr. McCrea or his family will be received with great interest.

J. M. S.

BOONE-WEBB. Wanted information regarding the descendants of Mary Boone, who married John Webb, of Berks co., Pa., about 1720. She was a sister of Squire Boone, father of Daniel, hence aunt of this noted pioneer.

Her children recorded at Exeter Mtg. are: George, Sarah, Benjamin, Joseph, Samuel, Moses, Mary and John.

*Hezekiah Boone*, of Roaring creek, married as second wife an Elizabeth Boone, of Exeter, April 13, 1804. It is further stated that her mother was one Jane Hughes, and her father Samuel, b. August 11, 1745, son of Benjamin Boone, b. 1706. Samuel Boone named had a wife Eleanor Hughes, who condoned her marriage at Exeter Mtg., 1774. She had not a daughter, Elizabeth. Was Eleanor second wife of said Samuel, or was a contemporary Samuel father of Elizabeth Boone? Will some one give her birth date, also explain identity of her father, and grandfather Boone, with dates, records, etc., in proof?

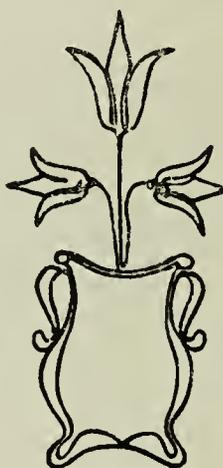
Benjamin Boone, b. 1706, married Ann Farmer at Abington Mtg., left a widow, Susannah, 1762.

Information sought touching his wives and marriages, his Bible record, explanation which wife was mother of his five children baptized at Morlotton Church, 1753, what became of the daughter, Mary, b. 1739, and the "eldest" son John, given 5s in his father's will?

PIDGEON—DAY.—In *Poulson's Daily Advertizer* of Tuesday, April 30, 1822, an article by "R." on Christ Church Burying Ground, and the inscriptions on the tombstones, mention is made of the tomb of a Captain Pidgeon being ornamented with the arms of the deceased. In the records of Christ Church the burial of a Richard Pidgeon is recorded as of August 13, 1753. In his will, dated January 16, 1748/9, he describes himself "of Philadelphia, mariner." An examination of Clark's Inscriptions of Christ Church Burial Ground, fails to make any record of the inscription of any such person. Can anyone identify this Captain Pidgeon? In the same article mention is made of "The oldest [tombstone] I saw was thus inscribed: 'In memory of Eliz. Day who Died Ma<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1720 Ag<sup>d</sup> 28 ye<sup>ars</sup>'" This also, is not in Clark's book.  
S. H. W.

NAME OF PAPER MAKER REQUESTED.

Can anyone give me the name of the paper maker from the following watermark, which is reproduced to aid in identification?



H K

The paper was manufactured about the year 1777, presumably in Pennsylvania, and may be examined in the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

ED. PENNA. MAG.

MEDICAL GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:—Biographical information is asked, or the source whence it can be had, of the following medical graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, for the Alumni Catalogue now preparing. Information may be sent to Ewing Jordan, M.D., 1510 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penna.

CLASS OF 1838.			
Armistead, Thomas		Bond, Stephen	Nova Scotia
Dandridge	Va.	Braxton, William P.	Va.
Bethel, John P.	Pa.	Buck, John R.	Tenn.
Boatwright, John Henry	S. C.	Calhoun, Aquila T.	Ga.
Bockee, Jacob	N. Y.	Carter, Francis B.	Ala.
Boisseau, George F.	Va.	Champlin, Stephen	Conn.
		Chew, William Locke	Miss.
		Clement, Robert A.	Va.

Connel, Alva	Ga.	Noland, George G.	Miss.
Cooke, Armistead T. M.	Va.	Palmer, Etheldred J.	Ga.
Cross, William Ciprianus	N. C.	Payne, George B.	Va.
Davis, Stephen	Ala.	Peck, Oliver J.	N. Y.
De Young, Philip	Pa.	Pennington, John J. P.	Va.
Diddep, James L.	Va.	Pleasants, James A.	Va.
Dimon, David	Conn.	Potter, Thomas Mawney	R. I.
Dodson, Charles Russell	N. C.	Rambo, Samuel	S. C.
Dodson, William E.	Va.	Randolph, Arthur M.	Fla.
Dollarhide, Benjamin E.	Ala.	Ray, John Toddington	Del.
Early, John F.	Va.	Reid, John H.	Ala.
Egé, Charles N.	Pa.	Rives, William	Tenn.
Evans, Augustus C.	N. C.	Robertson, John	Del.
Faulkner, Horace D.	Va.	Scott, Thomas L.	Va.
Foreman, Isaac	S. C.	Shollington, William E. J.	N. C.
Franklin, Bedney L.	Ga.	Simmons, D. Dawley	N. C.
Glaskin, Thomas	Va.	Smith, Isaac	N. Y.
Glass, William H.	N. C.	Smith, John Howard	Pa.
Graham, Richard J.	Va.	Stanton, Darwin Erasmus	Ohio
Granier, Elias D.	Va.	Stith, Leonidas Y.	Ala.
Green, Sherwood	Tenn.	Stone, Richard W.	Ga.
Green, William A.	N. Y.	Strobbart, Jacob W.	S. C.
Halson, George J.	Va.	Studdiford, Henry	
Hamilton, David Blount	Ga.	Vanderver	N. J.
Hamilton, Walter J. A.	Ga.	Sullivan, Isaac	N. C.
Hanson, John A.	Ga.	Taylor, John Winthrop	Pa.
Harding, William H.	Va.	Thornley, John	Va.
Harpur, John	R. I.	Tulloss, Samuel S.	Tenn.
Hendree, George R.	Va.	Turner, William A.	N. C.
Herring, William	Va.	Turner, William M.	Tenn.
Hicks, William Raven	N. C.	Van Arsdale, Henry	N. J.
Hiner, John	Md.	Vason, Jesse M.	Ga.
Horne, Charles N.	Ga.	Waddill, Charles D.	Miss.
Jones, Walter F.	Va.	Warren, Thomas Davis	Va.
Jordan, Reuben G.	Ala.	Waters, Franklin	Md.
Lansdale, Philip	Md.	Watkins, Lucien Mayo	Va.
Lewis, Charles S.	Va.	Webb, William T.	Ala.
McClure, Robert M.	Ind.	Weir, David Park	Va.
McElhenny, Washington	Va.	Williams, Solomon P.	N. C.
Madison, Thomas Cooper	Va.	Williams, Thomas Jasper	Va.
Moore, William H.	Ala.	Willson, William Greenbury	
Motley, James L.	Va.	Goldsborough	Md.
Motley, Joseph F.	Va.	Wilson, Delany L.	S. C.
Newell, Azariali D.	N. J.	Winfree, David C.	Va.
Newton, Thomas, Jr.	Va.		

**Book Notices.**

**THE LIFE AND TIMES OF COL. JOHN SIEGFRIED.** By Rev. John Baer Stoult. Northampton, Penna., 1914. 8vo, pp. 66. Illustrated.

This attractive book is the outcome of the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the memorial erected to the memory of Col. John Siegfried and the soldiers of old Northampton county, who served under him at the second battle of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, Whitemarsh, Red Bank and Monmouth. We can congratulate those to whose labors we owe the publication of this valuable addition to the history of the valley of the Lehigh and its sturdy settlers, who championed the cause of the Colonies. In the critical month of December 1776, Washington wrote to Colonel Siegfried and entreated him to call out the militia of Northampton county and hasten to his assistance on the banks of the Delaware, to which he promptly responded with his battalion three days later, and throughout the campaign for the defense of the Delaware the following year, the patriotic yeomanry of Northampton were attached to the division of Gen. John Armstrong. When not in the field with his battalion Colonel Siegfried was collecting supplies for the army, and after the war he filled several offices of honor and trust. Careful research is evident throughout the work and the narrative presented with good taste. The illustrations are numerous and some of them appear for the first time.

**BLACK FOREST SOUVENIRS COLLECTED IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.** By Henry W. Shoemaker, Reading, Penna., 1914. Pp. 404. Illustrated.

*Contents:* John Decker's Elk; Why the Senecas would not eat Trout; Young Woman's Creek; Conquering Fate; In the Rafters; The Winter of Wolves; The Three Rivers; A Story of Regina; The Death Shout; The Healing Spring; A Hunter's Daughter; The moment the Lights were lit; Hugh Mitcheltree; George Shower's Panther; The Trumper; Little Red Ridinghood; The Cursed Woods; The Screaming Scull.

These tales gathered from old pioneers and hunters of the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Potter, Clinton, Mifflin, McKean, Tioga and Lycoming, glow with the spirit of romance and mystery, of pioneer life and adventure, of the woods, camp and cabin, and are sympathetically portrayed by the author, whose facile pen has rendered his account charmingly readable.

**GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF THEOBOLD FOUSE (FAUSS), INCLUDING MANY OTHER CONNECTED FAMILIES.** By Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, M.S., M.D., and John Garner Fouse. Baltimore, 1914. 4to, pp. 289. Illustrated. Price \$5.00.

This work gives an historical account as well as a genealogical record of the descendants of Theobald Fouse, who came from Bavaria to America over a century and a quarter ago, and contains more than mere names and dates. The interesting history and character sketches of members of the family have been prepared with the greatest regard for accuracy and the vast amount of data will be read with interest. The volume is an acceptable contribution to the constantly increasing number of genealogies of families of German descent, and in typography and paper, all that could be desired.

**PUBLICATIONS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.** Vol. IV, No. 4. Pottsville, Pa., 1914. 8vo, pp. 305-462. Illustrated.

This number completes the fourth volume of the publications of this Society. In addition to the list of officers and their annual reports, there are many contributions based upon a strict study of historical documents by trustworthy workers in local historical fields, which

may be drawn upon as required, for their real value. Attention is directed to the following: History of Schuylkill Canal; Tales of the Blue Mountains; Milestones and Tollgates on Centre Turnpike; the Derr Family; Legends and traditions of Schuylkill County; Early Days of Pottsville; Reminiscences of Schuylkill Haven. The Society is in a flourishing condition and doing good local work.

STUDIES IN SOUTHERN HISTORY AND POLITICS. New York. Columbia University Press, 1914. 8vo, pp. 394.

*Contents:* I. Deportation and Colonization: An Attempted Solution of the Race problem, by Prof. Walter L. Fleming. II. The Literary movement for Secession, by Prof. Ulrich B. Phillips; III. The Frontier and Secession, by Prof. Charles W. Ramsdell; IV. The French Consuls in the Confederate States, by Prof. M. L. Ronham, Jr.; V. The Judicial Interpretation of the Confederate Constitution, by Prof. Sidney D. Brummer; VI. Southern legislation in respect to Freedmen, 1865-1866, by Prof. J. G. de R. Hamilton; VII. Carpet-baggers in the United States Senate, by Prof. C. M. Thompson; VIII. Grant's Southern Policy, by Prof. E. C. Woolley; IX. The Federal Enforcement Act, by Prof. W. W. Davis; X. Negro Suffrage in the South, by Prof. W. Roy Smith; XI. Some phases of Educational history in the South since 1865, by Prof. W. K. Boyd; XII. The new South, economic and social, by Prof. Holland Thompson; XIII. The political philosophy of John C. Calhoun, by Prof. C. E. Merriam; XIV. Southern political theories, by Prof. D. G. Thomas; XV. Southern politics since the Civil War, by Prof. James W. Garner.

A year ago a group of former students of Dr. William A. Dunning, professor of history and political philosophy, in Columbia University, who has done so much to stimulate interest among investigators in later American history, conceived the idea of a testimonial of their regard for him as a teacher, and of their admiration of him as a man and scholar, by writing a series of essays and issue them in the form in which they now appear. An index has been appended.

THE COLONIAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, CHARTER, CONSTITUTION, BY LAWS, OFFICERS, COMMITTEES, MEMBERS, ETC. Philadelphia, 1914. 8vo, pp. 174.

This Society formed for the purpose of celebrating anniversaries of events connected with the settlement of Pennsylvania prior to 1700, of collecting, preserving and publishing records and documents relating to the early history of that Colony, and to perpetuate the memory of the early settlers of the American Colonies, has issued a new Year Book. March 15th, the anniversary of the granting of the Charter to William Penn, and November 8, the anniversary of Penn's landing in Pennsylvania are specially celebrated. Among the fourteen publications of the Society are the following: *The American Weekly Mercury*, Vols. 1-4, 1719-1723, republished in fac-simile; *Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, 1676-1681*; *Record of the Courts of Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1681-1697*; *History of the Province of Pennsylvania*, by Samuel Smith. The membership claims are printed in pedigree form and an index of ancestors under whom claims are made has been appended. The work is a credit to the Publication Committee.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, 1913-1914. Philadelphia, 1914. 8vo, pp. 81.

The attractive and valuable annual report of this Society has for upwards of a quarter century, by its publications, the erection of memorials, and the celebration of prominent events connected with our struggle for independence, been instrumental in reviving a more active patriotic spirit in the State. In addition to the list of officers, it contains the

annual report of the Board of Managers to the 1112 members of the Society; necrological sketches of the twenty-nine members who died during the year; the annual sermon preached by Rt. Rev. P. M. Rhineland, D.D., LL.D., and an historical address, "When Washington was President," by Prof. John Bach McMaster. The Society will soon erect in this city, a monument to the memory of Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne.

A HISTORY OF THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE, 1819-1841, by Thomas Maitland Marshall, Ph.D. (University of California Publications in History, Volume II.) January, 1915. Pp. xiii, 263. Price, in paper covers, \$1.75; cloth, \$2.00.

In this volume has been undertaken for the first time the presentation of a history of the negotiations of the boundary of the Louisiana Purchase, viewed in its entirety. The narrative of the boundary negotiations, with Spain, Mexico, and the Republic of Texas successively, lays emphasis particularly on the period after 1819, and is assisted by the inclusion in the text of many maps illustrating the various boundary proposals and also the several suggestions of a "neutral ground." There is also a larger guide map, and a reduced reproduction of the significant portion of the hitherto unpublished map of the Pichardo Boundary Commission of 1811. A very full bibliography and index will aid the reader.

CATALOGUE OF LIBRARY OF BREV.-COL. JOHN PAGE NICHOLSON, U. S. VOLS., A.M., LIT. D., RELATING TO THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861-1866. Philadelphia 1914. 8vo, pp. 1022. 300 copies privately printed.

No more important or valuable contribution to the literature of the War of the Rebellion has been published, than the catalogue of the library of Colonel Nicholson, comprising books, manuscripts, pamphlets and excerpts, which are serviceably and handsomely bound. The absence of Lincolniana and books relating to the Navy, is due to the fact, that Maj. W. H. Lambert was gathering his incomparable library, and Asst.-Eng'r Frederick Schober, U. S. N., his collection of this branch of the service. Colonel Nicholson commenced the formation of his great library in 1865, and his success in collecting so comprehensive a library of Rebellion matter is due to his tireless energy and the sympathetic aid of his soldier friends. It would be deplorable to contemplate the possibility of this remarkable collection not being kept intact, and made accessible to present and future historians, who are yet to write the history of our great struggle for the maintenance of the Union.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Vol. VI, No. 1. March 1915. 8vo, pp. 105.

This active Society, organized twenty-three years ago, has on its shelves, 302 manuscript volumes of transcripts of church and meeting registers, wills, and other official records affording genealogical information. The reputation of the collection is widely known and is largely consulted, but by doubling the present membership the usefulness of the Society could be increased. The contents of the present publication are the following: The First Provincial Council of Pennsylvania and its Members, by J. Granville Leach; Bible Records; Odiorne Family, by Mrs. William Howell; Urie Family, by Miss Mary E. Wood; Reinhold Family, by Prof. E. S. Reinhard; Tombstone Inscriptions; Bethel Graveyard; Mount Lebanon Graveyard, Allegheny Co.; and Union Graveyard; St. Clair Graveyard, Westmoreland Co., Penna., by Mary E. Wood; Abstracts of Westmoreland Co. Wills (continued); Minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends (continued); Memoirs of Henry Pemberton, Jr., and William M. Mervine, and the Twenty-third Annual Report of the Board of Directors.

FIRST REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA. 1915. 8vo, pp. 41.

Two years ago the Assembly of Pennsylvania created this Commission and charged it with the duty of marking by proper monuments, tablets or markers, places or buildings where historical events have transpired, as well as the preservation or restoration of ancient or historic public buildings, military works or monuments, connected with the history of Pennsylvania. From their first report, we find that the work of the Commission has been to a large extent merely preliminary and educational; that its policy is to encourage and stimulate a spirit of public inquiry and local effort; that it has made partial examinations of the sites and events that have been marked through local efforts or jointly by the Commonwealth, and they have also prepared their first list of sites suggested to be marked. The Commission will recommend that the first legislative grant be made for the erection of a monumental memorial at the scene of Bouquet's battle at Busby Run, in 1763, to mark the conquest of the Indian on Pennsylvania soil. The personnel of the Commission guarantees that the important part played by Pennsylvania in the development of the American nation will be given just credit.

JAPAN TO AMERICA. A SYMPOSIUM OF PAPERS BY POLITICAL LEADERS AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS OF JAPAN ON CONDITIONS IN JAPAN AND ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES. Edited by Naoichi Masaoka, with an introduction by Lindsay Russell. New York, 1915. Pp. 235.

This volume issued under the auspices of the Japan Society of America, organized in New York ten years ago, to promote friendly relations between the United States and Japan, is a symposium of papers which give first-hand information as to the ideals and policies of Japanese leaders, and also on the all-important matter of Japan's attitude towards the United States. It has been prepared under the editorial supervision of Prof. Naoichi, by statesmen and other representative leaders of thought in Japan. These essays make clear the conviction of the writers, that the best and lasting interests of Japan lie in the preservation of the historic friendship with the United States. A companion volume, *America's Message to Japan*, is in preparation.

THE LIFE AND WORKS OF JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY. By Frank W. Bayley. Boston, 1915. 8vo, pp. 285.

Following a memoir of Copley is a list of his paintings founded on the work of the late Augustus Thorndike Perkins, and also the researches of the compiler. The descriptions of the paintings, with interesting historical data, new and trustworthy, will be a help to people who ask for an authoritative guide. A full index is appended, and typographically the book is attractive.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FEDERATION OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES, Tenth Annual Meeting, Harrisburg, January 21, 1915. 8vo, pp. 85.

From the annual report of the Federation of Historical Societies, we learn that forty-one societies are members, and that during this year will be published a bibliography of Lancaster county. The reports of the President and the tables prepared by the Secretary, which gives the titles of publications and papers read before the societies of the Federation, will be found of value and interest.

THE SNYDER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BULLETIN, VOL. I, No. 5.—

This issue of the *Bulletin* contains in addition to the list of officers and proceedings of the Society, many interesting and valuable contributions to local history. The life and character of Governor Simon

Snyder, the War Governor of Pennsylvania, 1812-15, by George W. Wagenseller, has been compiled with care, and follows his civil and political life in the many positions of honor and trust which he filled.

CATALOGUE OF THE PORTRAITS AND OTHER WORKS OF ART IN INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, 1915. Compiled by Wilfred Jordan, pp. 188. Illustrated.

This attractive catalogue of the portraits and works of art on exhibition in the State House, Philadelphia, has been prepared by Mr. Jordan with the view to its usefulness for present and future reference. The nucleus of the collection of historical portraits came from Peale's Museum, which at one time occupied the upper floor of the building. In addition to the Charles W. Peale's portraits, there are excellent examples of West, Stuart, Pine, Sully, Ramsay, and the James Sharpless collection of over forty pastel portraits. Of the "Signers" all but eight are represented, of these no authentic portraits are known. The catalogue is alphabetically arranged by subject and the number printed corresponds with that on the frame of the picture. The biographical notes are helpful.

HISTORY OF LAND TITLES IN THE VICINITY OF QUAKERTOWN, NEW JERSEY. By Mary C. Vail. Flemington, N. J., 1915. 8vo, pp. 15.

A valuable compilation to local history, prepared by the late Mrs. Vail, who intended to read it before the Hunterdon County Historical Society, but her untimely death prevented further research on the subject and it is printed as she left it. Hiram E. Deats, the Secretary and Librarian of the Society, is preparing for publication in the *Hunterdon County Democrat*, the marriage records of the county, 1795-1876, arranged in alphabetical order under the names of both husband and wife, and also a number of genealogical articles relating to prominent families.

YEAR BOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, 1915. By Barr Ferree, Director of the Society. New York, 1915. Pp. 272.

Organized in New York, in 1899, this Society, with a membership of 1500, is the only one that stands directly for the idea that Pennsylvanians, banded together for Pennsylvania, are better Pennsylvanians than those who stand apart. The Year Book, compiled by Director Ferree, will keep alive the memory of Pennsylvania, and his *Pennsylvania Kalendar and Anniversaris*, with notices of books written by Pennsylvanians and relating to their Commonwealth, are prominent incentives. Upwards of eighty illustrations add to the interest and value of the book.





GRÆME PARK

FROM PAINTING IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE  
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE  
OF  
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

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VOL. XXXIX.

1915.

No. 3.

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SOME MATERIAL FOR A BIOGRAPHY OF MRS.  
ELIZABETH FERGUSSON, *née* GRÆME.

BY SIMON GRATZ.

Of the few women who attracted public attention during the Revolutionary war, Mrs. Elizabeth Fergusson is one of the best known. Her family position, literary tastes and personal charms ensured her a leading place in the social circle; but the chances are that she would be no better remembered to-day than others of her sex who had like attractions and accomplishments, save for the unfortunate notoriety which attached to her from the fact that she was the bearer of the letter written by Rev. Jacob Duché to General Washington, in October 1777, urging him to take the lead in bringing about an adjustment of the dispute with Great Britain, which should lead to a reconciliation with a return to the old allegiance. It is highly probable that, if she did not do this in ignorance of the contents of the letter, she had no thought of doing any injury to the Patriot cause—a cause to which most, if not all, of her closest friends were devoted.

Her husband, Henry Hugh Fergusson, was in Philadelphia at this time; and a letter from him to her,

given among the papers that follow in this notice, seems to warrant the belief that it was his influence, either exclusively or in large part, that induced her to be the bearer of the letter in question. He was not, at this time, in the British service in any capacity whatever; and, according to his wife's statement in her Petition [hereinafter given] to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, he was "totally unconnected with the British army as to service or appointment until the month of November following (1777), when he was induced to accept the post of Commissary of Prisoners."

For many years afterwards, and until she received a practical exculpation at the hands of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, she was an unhappy sufferer from the consequences of a thoughtless act.

In the year 1779 she appealed to the Council of Pennsylvania not to allow the sale of her property—a little estate left her in fee simple by her father—in consequence of her husband's right by marriage; but the appeal was denied and the estate confiscated. Redoubling her efforts to save her small patrimony, a host of influential friends came to her assistance; and in 1781 the Assembly of Pennsylvania exempted her from the provisions of the Act passed at the session of 1780, directing the immediate sale of all confiscated estates. As she says in her Petition praying for such exemption: "The depriving her of the farm is at once to destroy the sole support of one who will not be found to have deserved ill at their [the Assembly's] hands, if the best wishes, the most uniform declarations, and the constant train of little services which her sphere of action has enabled her to perform are of any avail in evincing it." And the Act itself makes the following personal reference to her: "The said Elizabeth appears to have acted a friendly part to the cause of the United States and to be in such a peculiar

situation as to deserve the protection and indulgence of this Commonwealth.”

Her staunchest supporters, in her efforts to save her property from sale as the confiscated estate of her husband, were such leading patriots as James Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Robert Morris, John Dickinson, Thomas FitzSimons, Elias Boudinot, and many others of distinction.

The chief interest in the letters given in connection with this brief foreword pertains to those relating to her love affair with William Franklin, afterwards Colonial Governor of New Jersey. His letters, taken in connection with those written to her by her father and mother show that, after a strong attachment had existed between them for several years, their engagement was suddenly broken, for reasons not disclosed. The cause of this break can only be conjectured from the correspondence that is given. Her father, Dr. Thomas Græme, writing to her on January 1, 1763, tells her that in time she will “be thankful to that good Providence that would not admit so much truth and innocence to be allayed [allied] to so deep deceit and light vanity;” and that, when reason brings her back to its test, she “will soon discover the insidious paths of a Deceiver in every step taken since that person left this place.”

Her mother, writing to her on December 3, 1762, says her father thanked God she had escaped him (Franklin). The plain inference is that Franklin, separated from her by his visit to England, had been thrown into attractive female society in London, and that under this influence his affection for Miss Græme had grown cold, another fair one stepping into the place she had filled. On September 4, 1762, a few days after he had received the appointment of Governor of New Jersey, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Downes, at St. George’s Church, Hanover Square, London.

Very different was the effect upon Miss Græme of the breaking of the ties that had bound her to Franklin. It brought her great distress of mind; distress which, during a struggle of several years, she seems to have been unable to overcome. At length she yielded to persuasions to seek a complete change of scene and surroundings as a cure for her despondencies.

Rev. Richard Peters, the rector of Christ Church, and a personal friend of hers and her family, invited her to accompany him on a lengthy visit to England. She accepted the invitation, and appears to have had a pleasant sojourn in London in 1764 and 1765, and to have returned to America in the latter part of 1765, much improved in health and spirits.

The accompanying papers give no hint of the circumstances of her marriage to Mr. Fergusson. It occurred at Old Swede's Church April 21, 1772.

Her separation from her husband, after he had been attainted and proscribed in 1778, was final; and thenceforth, until her death in 1801, she led a quiet life at Græme Park, devoting herself to offices of charity and to perfecting her translation of Fénelon's "Télémaque" into heroic verse.<sup>1</sup>

*William Franklin to Elizabeth Græme.*

Saturday Morn<sup>s</sup> ½ after 9

Thou dear Tormentor!

Your most agreeable vexatious little Billet occasioned me more Pleasure and Uneasiness than I chuse to oblige you with the Pain of Hearing at present—Well, but about these plagy Parsons! One, yesterday, you say? Yes;—but pray how many to Day? Nay, How many to-morrow? Confound 'em all, I'd like to have said. Sure I am, that I shall no longer remain a Sceptic to the opinion of many wise Men "that the Clergy have in all Ages done more Mischief than Service in the World." There's only *one Thing* in their Power that can ever

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<sup>1</sup> Her MS. translation of the Book 22, 112 pp. is preserved among the Gratz Manuscripts, Manuscript Division, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



ELIZABETH FERGUSSON

FROM COPY OF MINIATURE IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF PENNSYLVANIA



induce me to change this Sentiment, or make me Amends for their past Conduct. Guess what that *one Thing* is. Didn't I fortell that I should not see you again till Monday; and, accordingly, so you, or my ill Stars, have contriv'd it. Be assur'd that, unless you find some Means to prove me a *false Prophet*, I will—What will I? Why I will, that I will—wish you had a *W I L L of your own*; and then I am sure it will not be in the Power of either D—ls or Parsons to keep us asunder—

I am much concern'd that your dear Mamma's Indisposition continues. That her Recovery may be speedy, and her Days of long and happy Duration, is the sincere Prayer of, dear Betsey,

Your affectionate

Will. Franklin

Feb. 26, 1757

P.S. I send some Worm-seed for Mrs. Young's Baby. Couldn't you contrive to give some to the Parsons? Who knows but it might *worm* them out of the House?

*William Franklin to Elizabeth Græme.*

New-York April 25, 1757.

Is this possible! Can such dire Revenge dwell in so fair a Breast? Two Posts, and three Gentlemen, from Philad<sup>a</sup> and not a single Iota from my Betsy! all this too for accidentally missing *one* Opportunity of Writing!—But I won't complain. I won't mention a Syllable of my Uneasiness. Should she know what I suffer it would only serve as an additional Motive for persevering in her late extraordinary Conduct; and afford her a greater Pleasure than she is intitled to receive from my Hands at present.

Thanks to my Stars the Post is just agoing, and now stands at my Elbow impatiently waiting for this Letter. I might otherwise, perhaps, have fill'd the whole Sheet with earnest Intreaties that you would once more oblige me with the Pleasure of hearing from you. But as That in all Probability would have been a sufficient Inducement for your not writing at all, remember I do not say I desire you to send one Scrape of a Pen to

Your too fond

Franklin

To Miss Graeme

*William Franklin to Elizabeth Græme.*

N. York, May 2, 1757.

My dear Betsy.

Immediately upon the Receipt of the Silken Chain you were so kind as to send me, away flew the Steel one I before had in possession. Who is the Encroacher now Betsy? Not contented with having bound my Soul to you by indissolveable Ties, must every Moveable about me also wear your Fetters? But harkee, Madam; Be pleased to remember that

since you have thus seiz'd and secur'd the only *Watch* I ever kept, you ought, in Justice, not to look upon me as accountable for any future Movements.

Instead of an evil Genius, as you Mention, guiding my Pen to distress you, I can never sit down to write to my Betsy, but some evil Genius or other is at my Elbow to prevent me. I was just agoing to tell you how rejoic'd I was to hear of your Recovery, when in comes the Bermudas Colonel, talking, dancing and singing from one End of the Room to the other, and swears he will not stir till I dress and go out with him. This I find there is no avoiding; but I am determin'd to slip him presently, and search for Mrs. Abercrombie, who I am told is just arriv'd here with her Husband. I shall then have the Pleasure of talking of my Betsy, which is the only Thing at this Distance that can compensate for the Interruption which has happen'd to

Your affectionate

W<sup>m</sup> Franklin.

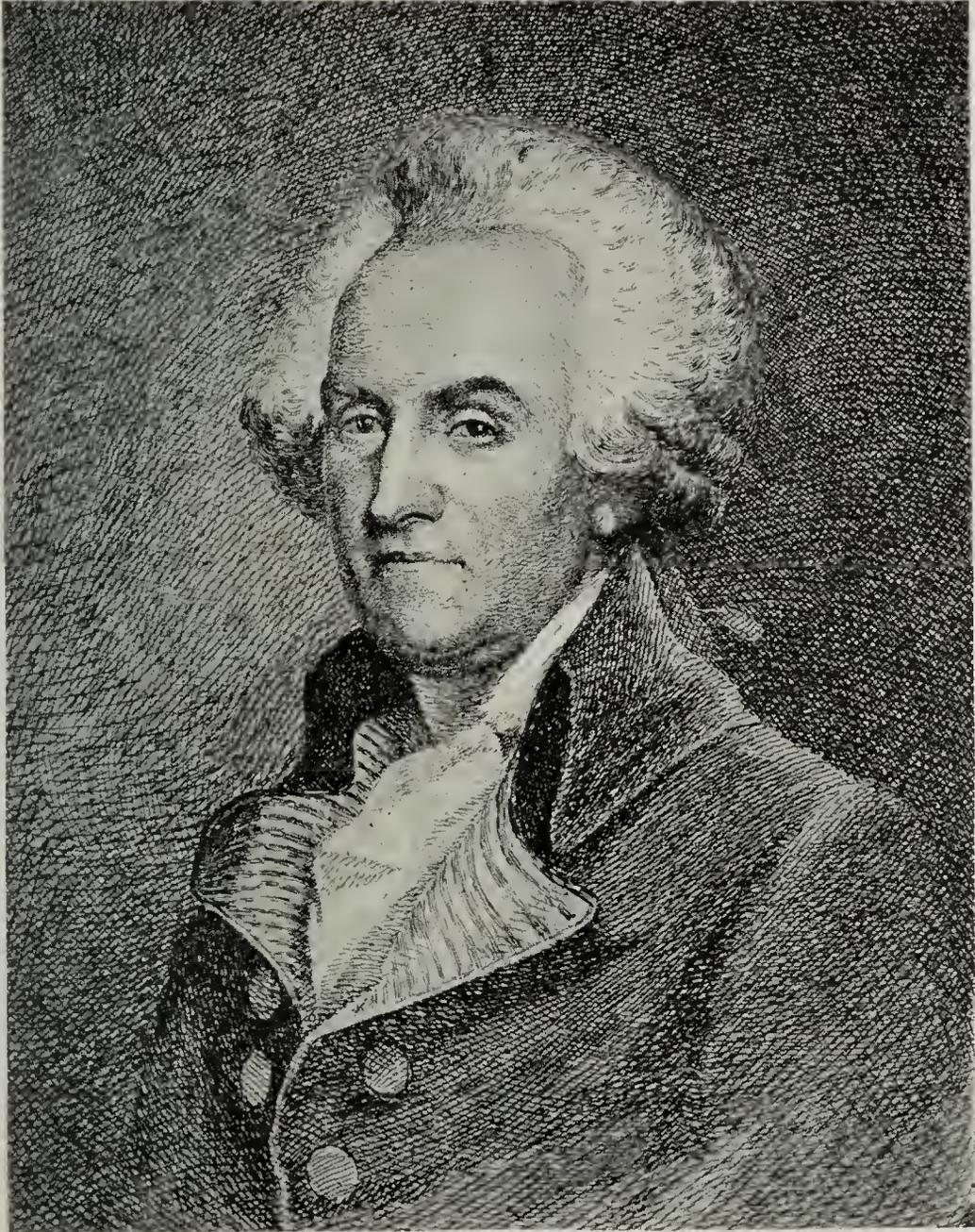
For Miss Græme.

*William Franklin to Elizabeth Græme.*

New York, May 16, 1757

My dear Betsy—

You know by this Time the Reason of your not hearing from me by one of last Weeks Posts. Our Stay here was so tedious that my Father determin'd upon a little Excursion in the Jerseys. Our Party consisted of some Gentlemen and Ladies of this Place, and my Mother and Sister, who had come to Woodbridge in Expectation of spending a few Days with my Father before his Departure. Our Ride was to Newark, Passayak Falls, and to Col. Schuyler's Copper Mines. The Face of the Country, its many Improvements, the Variety of romantic Prospects which almost everywhere abound afforded me far greater Pleasure than any Thing I had ever seen before. Indeed I had not the least Idea that Views so agreeably enchanting were to be met with in America. I shall not attempt a Description of them. 'Tis not in my power to do them Justice. Besides, I propose to myself an infinite deal of Satisfaction in accompanying you thither on my Return from England. I a Thousand Times wish'd you present, and fancied to myself the Raptures you would be in, and the Observations you would make on beholding Scenes so delightful—Indeed, Betsy, you need be under no apprehensions that I shall ever lose my Relish for Things of this Nature. 'Tis true my Engagements in the Busy World do at present take up a great Share of my Attention, but the Happiness which flows from Retirement and a Country Life is the main Scope of all my Wishes. If you would consider what a Number of People I must necessarily correspond with while I continue engag'd in Publick Business, you could not but excuse my Letters being Sometimes rather of the shortest. If a double Portion of writing has fallen to your Share, be pleased to remember you have also more than a double Portion of Leisure. As it



WILLIAM FRANKLIN

COPY OF ETCHING BY ALBERT ROSENTHAL



is, however, I have wrote at least 4 letters to you for one that I have wrote to any other Person, and I have not omitted writing to you but by one Post since my Departure. Be assur'd, my dear Betsy, that I want not the strongest Impulse to write to you by every Opportunity; and I hope you will do me the Justice to believe that altho' an Omission may sometimes happen, it is not owing to any Change in my Regard.

I can scarce forgive your not coming with the Miss Willings. If you could conceive what I feel by being detain'd so long within two days Journey of you, without the Power of paying you one Visit, least the Pacquet should be order'd to sail, I think out of mere Compassion you would not have miss'd seeing N. York when so convenient opportunity offer'd. I have just heard that two of the Pacquets are likely to sail this Week. We shall go in the last. My best Respects to our good Mamma. I shall write to her before I go, if possible. I am, dearest Betsy,

Your affectionate

W. Franklin

P.S. Please to let me know, if you can, the occasion of the Letter to Dr. Chandler being made publick. I have wrote in such Haste that I don't know a word I've said.

*William Franklin to Elizabeth Græme.*

London Oct<sup>r</sup> 24, 1758

Madam—

I am just return'd from a Tour thro' great Part of the Country of England, in which I have unexpectedly been absent several months. I found at my Lodgings, among other Letters, one from Miss Graeme of May the 7<sup>th</sup> in Answer to mine of the 9<sup>th</sup> of December, which I believe has been lying there many Weeks, owing to my having left Orders that none should be forwarded to me, as it was very uncertain where I should be from time to time, and they might possibly miscarry.

From frequent observations on the Uncertainty of Human Affairs, I thought I had acquir'd a Habit of not being surpriz'd at any Thing, however unexpected. But the Perusal of that Letter soon convinc'd me that all my boasted Fortitude was purely imaginary. I flew to the well known superscription with an Eagerness scarcely equal'd [great as it is] by That of a fond Mother flying to the Relief of her distress'd Infant. But how shall I paint my Situation, how describe my Disappointment, when, instead of a Continuance of kind affectionate Declarations, I found it fill'd with harsh and cruel Reflections!—Reflections, which, I believe, her most partial Friends cannot say that such a letter as mine could occasion or deserve.

Some Reproof for my seeming Neglect of writing I acknowledge I merited. It would have even afforded me a kind of Pleasure to have been a little roughly handled on that Point. I should have look'd upon it as a corroborating Circumstance of her Regard. I call it a *seeming*

*Neglect*, for in Reality it was no other. I was ever a bad Correspondent: England has made me much more so; and I believe has generally the same Effect upon young Strangers. Scarce a Letter have I receiv'd from America but what contains Complaints against me on that Head. To none other than Miss G. have I wrote when Business of some sort or other did not necessarily oblige me. One of my Friends has considered this Conduct of mine in its proper Light. After telling me "Some took it amiss that I had only wrote a few Lines to them, when they had wrote so many very long Letters to me," he says, "I know London is a very bad Place to write in, it being so hard to spare Time from the innumerable Pleasures and Allurements that surround one; therefore I can excuse you more readily perhaps than those who were never there. And altho' Nobody receives a Line from you with greater Joy than myself, yet I had rather forego that Satisfaction than you should lose a Friend or any interesting Intelligence from Pennsylvania." These are Sentiments dictated by Friendship only. Love, one would think, might at least have shown as much Indulgence. But how great the Reverse! In my Letter [to which hers is an Answer] I very amply set forth my Situation with regard to writing, apologiz'd for not having wrote oftener, and beg'd some Allowance might be made for my future Conduct in that respect. Yet, notwithstanding she must be fully sensible from the whole Tenor of that Letter, that my Affection was in no wise Abated, she makes it, or would seem to make it, a sufficient Foundation for concluding my Love for her was changed; and for accusing me of "want of Generosity in not having frankly told her that my own Levity of Temper, or my Father's Schemes, or my Attachment to a Party, prevented my persevering in the tender Passion that I had professed." Had this really been the Case, she should have had no Cause for such an Accusation. But she must, she cannot but know the contrary. This Charge therefore can only be introduc'd to justify that entire Change of Sentiments in herself, which appears throughout all her Letter. If the Regard she once acknowledg'd for me was not wholly obliterated, could she have told me that "she is not of that *humble* nay abject Temper which she must be, could she look upon *me* as the Person that was to share her Pains and Pleasures during her future Life?" Could she to me have call'd the Man, whom she knew to be next her in my heart, "a collection of Party Malice"? Or could she, after determining me to be "*in every Point*" a strong Party Man, tell me "that neither the *Judgment* or *Morals* of a Person can be pure when he is that in the "full Extent of the Word"? No, she could not. It is impossible for Love to harbour such Thoughts, or dictate such Expressions. There can be no Remains of Affection where they appear. But, good G—d! where was the Necessity of this harsh Treatment? If "Time [as she says] had shewn her it would be *Folly*, nay *Madness*, to think of running all Risques with me," would not her plainly and candidly telling me so have been alone sufficient? We were not engag'd to each other at all events. On the contrary we mutually promis'd that in case of any Change of Sentiment, or that either should think the Obstacles to our

propos'd Happiness insurmountable, to give immediate Notice of such Change or Opinion. Its true, as Mrs. G. was so condescending as to say she would consent to her Daughter's waiting for one Twelve month to see if Matters could be settled agreeable to our Inclinations, I look'd upon myself as engag'd to her during that Time; and no Consideration on Earth should have induc'd me to think of marrying another—Nor do I believe that, as long as she remain'd single, and I had Reason to think her Affection for me continu'd, aught but dire Necessity would have suffer'd me to entertain the least Thought of giving myself to any other Woman—

I find, however, Nothing in myself of the Disposition of the fabled Dog in the Manger. To see her happy with another would give me more Pleasure than not to see her happy. I have not therefore, even to my most intimate Acquaintance, even mentioned that there was any Thing particular between us, lest by being known it might in some Measure have prevented her having Offers to her Advantage. And I was determin'd that as soon as I saw there was little or no Likelihood of our coming together, I would acquaint her with it immediately, lest she might be prevented from accepting of those Offers.

It has been my constant Wish and Endeavour ever since my Arrival to have our public Differences conciliated. I look'd upon them as the Bane of my future Happiness as well as that of my Country. Even the Paper I printed in the Citizen, which seems to have given her so much Displeasure, was partly wrote with that View. I was in Hopes when the Proprietors found that the little dirty Aspersion they were continually publishing were once fully answered and expos'd, and they could not avail themselves any farther of such low contemptible Arts, they would be the more readily inclin'd to listen to Proposals for a friendly Adjustment of the Matters in Dispute. And till of late I really flattered myself that our Difficulties were not so great but that they might be got over. Now, indeed, I cannot say there is the least Prospect they ever will. The Proprietors Behaviour in the Affair of Moore & Smith, wherein they publicly abetted that Attack upon the Privileges of the Assembly, and their conduct since that Time, having I find made my Father lay aside all Thoughts of an amicable Accommodation. Of this disagreeable Situation of Affairs I should by this Vessel have inform'd Miss G. agreeable to my promise, and have endeavour'd to persuade her to forget the Man who in all Probability could never have it in his Power to be so happy as to contribute to her Happiness. That, however, it seems is now unnecessary; and I, only I, have to learn Forgetfulness.

No one can more readily excuse this change in Miss G. than myself. That same *Time* she speaks of is to be sure a wonderful Worker of such Alterations. My Apprehensions of this made me, before I left America, wish and press to put it out of his Power to have that Effect on either of us. I knew if we were once united we should never indulge a Thought of any beside. Being separate we were liable to have some *Ignis Fatnus* or other lead our Affections astray. From my opinion of the Parity

of our Tempers and Dispositions I believ'd it impossible that I could be happier with another, and I was not willing to run the Risque of being less happy. 'Twas therefore that I would have guarded against all Accidents by being privately marry'd. This, however, was objected to as improper, and I was told that it was best to defer every Thing of that Kind till I return'd from England, when perhaps Affairs might be so settled as not to need such a Procedure. I acquiesc'd, but withal could not help mentioning my Fears of what might happen. It was then said that I need be under no Apprehensions, that her Regard for me could by either Time or Absence be set aside or diminish'd. I at length began to please myself with the Thoughts that this might be the case. As I knew her superior to most of her Sex in many other Respects, I imagin'd she might be in this likewise.

It is, perhaps, natural for Persons at her Time of Life to be more susceptible of the tender Passion of Love than those of more advanc'd years; and that very Susceptibility may prevent those soft Impressions having any long Duration. What are caus'd by one object, it may be, are then easily to be effac'd by another. I, perhaps, altho' but a few years older, may have reach'd that Stage which, tho' not quite so liable to receive those Impressions, may yet retain them longer when once receiv'd. How this may be I won't undertake to determine. But I am at a Loss otherwise to account for so great an Alteration in her and none in myself. For not only Time and Absence, but an infinite Variety of new Objects, have fallen to my Share without producing this Effect.

But tho' the Slightness of the Foundation I built upon is now fully discover'd, I am far from blaming her on that Account. If I take any Thing amiss, it is the Manner, not the cause, of my Dismissal. Methinks I was intitled to a civil one at least. Invective can surely add no Dignity to her Character. As *humble* and *abject* as she would now look upon herself, should she take me for her Partner in Life, there was a Time I believe when you knew she thought otherwise. As much *Malice* as she may think my Friend possesses, I know him to have more Delicacy of Sentiment than to speak so disrespectfully to me of any one for whom he had Reason to think I had a particuar personal Esteem. As greatly "*vitiated*" as she may deem my *Judgment* and *Morals*, I had never so much reason to call the Goodness of the latter in question, as I now have to call That of the former. I before judg'd it impossible that she, of all women, could have descended to — Even now [so bad may be my Judgment] I cannot help thinking, notwithstanding I have been honour'd here with an Intimacy with several Ladies of distinguish'd Rank and Merit, that she excells them all in many amiable Qualities. But perhaps I am wrong in finding Fault with her Behaviour in this Respect. Might she not [as, of all situations, *Loving where one is not beloved* is the most grievous] out of mere Humanity put on an Appearance so very different from her natural Sweetness of Disposition; thinking that when I found what principally attracted me had fled its usual Habitation, my Love would not long remain behind?

If this was her Motive, Gratitude alone gives her a Right to my most cordial Thanks. She could not indeed have fall'n upon a more effectual Method of bringing me to the same State of Indifference with herself.

Sometimes I imagine that she may have been prompted by her Friends to treat me in this Manner. But when I consider the repeated Acts of Civility I have received from them all, particularly from that best of Women Mrs. G. I cannot suffer such a Thought to continue. Be it as it will, there were certainly *Prudential Considerations* enough to be offered in Excuse for her not persevering in the Passion she profess'd, without her deviating so far from her accustom'd Politeness. So great is my Vanity, I cannot think it would have lessen'd her too much to have permitted me the Satisfaction of looking upon her as a Friend, when she could no longer look upon me in a Light more tender.

The contemptuous Reception she gave a small Present I sent her, particularly the Muff and Tippet, which, tho' worn by People of the first Fashion in England, she sneeringly treats as a "*gawdy Gewgaw*," must be owing, I suppose, either to her being anxious to take all opportunities of shewing I held not the least Remains in her Esteem, or that she thinks it somewhat presumptuous in me to make her any Present at all. As to the latter, I could not think I acted amiss as I had, before I left N. York, receiv'd a Present from her of a Silken Watch-String of her own Weaving. In the Light, therefore, of common Exchange of Civilities, she was intitled to Something from me in Return. But I must confess I had a tenderer Motive for sending her a Muff. As she was often pleas'd to liken me to Tom Jones, and express herself much delighted with the Story of Sophia's Muff mentioned in that Novel, I could not help flattering myself that This might, in the same Manner, tend to raise or keep alive some Soft Emotions in my Favour. But now, alas, I see there is no intrinsic Merit in a Muff. It can have no avail where a Sophia's Breast is wanting. . . .<sup>2</sup>

*Margaret Abercrombie to Ann Græme.*<sup>3</sup>

Dearest Madam

This morning I received a very long Epistle from Mr Franklin and as the whole purport of it is reletive to Dear Miss Greeme wrote with a Desige to be Communicated I would have waited on you with it But my Presant Situation of affairs you are already acquainted Dear madam wont admit off my being from home Therefore must beg youll Excuse

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<sup>2</sup>The remainder of the letter is missing. The man whom he speaks of as being "next her in my heart," was, according to a memorandum (on the letter), in Miss Græme's handwriting, Joseph Galloway.

<sup>3</sup>*Margaret Abercrombie* was wife of Capt. James Abercrombie; she married 2d Charles Stedman, whose first wife was Anne, a sister of Mrs. Fergusson.

*Ann (Diggs) Græme*, wife of Dr. Thomas Græme, parents of Mrs. Fergusson.

268 *Mrs. Elizabeth Fergusson, née Graeme.*

my Defficiancey in that point of Respect which I am Sensible is Due to you & desire if agreeable to See you here as the Contents will remain in Secret til I have your Orders & Opinion on the Sentiments. After apoligizing for giving you this trouble allow me the honour off Assuring you Dearest Madam that I am with all imaginable Esteem & Respect Your most Sincere

friend & Obed<sup>t</sup> Hble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Marg<sup>t</sup> Abercrombie

April y<sup>e</sup> 4. 1759.

[In handwriting of Mrs. Elizabeth Fergusson.]

Recv<sup>d</sup> the day 2 yrs I parted with Mr Franklin.

E. Fr.

*Eliza Stedman to Elizabeth Graeme.*

Graeme Park August 21<sup>st</sup> 1761.

My Dear Miss Betsy

You Should take care not to raise my vanity too much as it may be very troublesome to you and often take up your time to Little purpose but I am very much obliged to Miss Graeme for Encourrising me Still to write on and will only beg her with pations to take the Consequences. I was extremely Sorry when I heard M<sup>r</sup> Willing was so ill as to prevent there coming up he would be a great Loss indeed to that Fammily and poor Miss Nancey I know not what would become of her but I hope he will git better and that Soon for all there Sakes.

My Aunt desiers me to Let you know that She does not intend to go to Bethlaham this Year as my Aunt Sandy Stedman cant go I hope I need not Say how glad we Shall be to See you here and as Soon as agreeable to your Self, to Say more would imply a doubt of your Word all thoe My Aunt can hardly be perswad you intend it. the Weather has been very warm here notwithstanding I have been obliged to Sit down every night to the card table it has been Some comfort to me that the doctor is a coming up as he will be a releafe to me but dont imagine thats the only reason I should be glad to See him for. I hope M<sup>rs</sup> Graeme continues to mend in health My Respectfull Compliments attends her. Please to remember me kindly to the Children and this concludes me your obliged

humble Servent and Sincere  
Friend  
Eliza Stedman.

*Eliza Stedman to Elizabeth Graeme.*

Graeme Park, August 7<sup>th</sup> 1762

My Dear Miss Graeme

I am just returned from waiting on M<sup>rs</sup> Campbell part of Her way home after a most agreeable weak wich wanted nothing to render it Compleatly happy but the addistion of Your Company wich has been often wish'd for but there are Seldom pleasurs with an alloy and its



ANN GRÆME



best to conclude with Mr. Pope that what ever is—is right I was extremely Pleased Yesterday to hear by Mr. Hopkinson You whare so much better but am under some apprehentious Least these fine Evenings Should tempt You to ramble in the Garden too much for the delicacy of Your Constitution but I will not Preach on so disagreeable a Subject as Self denial and more especially as I cannot Set an Example. I find you have heard from M<sup>r</sup> Fenwick I pity him from my heart the Shock must have been very great on finding his Mother dead He appeared to be very Affectionate and proposed much pleasure in Seeing his Mother and to be so disopointed was very hard that it may be Long before You meet with anything of the like nature is the ardent wish of  
Your

Eliza Stedman.

Mrs. Graeme desiers if you can Spare your Maid to Let her come up to Graeme Park when M<sup>r</sup> Young comes to town She can have Your horse to ride as I suppose it will not be wanted after His return the Sattel is in the Chaise house and the bridel and the rest o [torn] is in the wash house in a Chest.

*Mrs. Ann Graeme to Elizabeth Graeme.*

My Dear Child

Since You went I have employ'd my self in the reading Your long Letter, in which You have pictured Your Scituation in a most Lively, just, and proper manner. God knows my Poor heart, and Conscience, can sorely witness to the truth of every word, I showed itt to your Papa, who read itt with Tears runnig down his Cheeks in streams. he than'd God you escap'd him. for had be come here single, he might have been influenced by his Character, his Father, his Conscience, to desire You and that ardently too, and he (Your Papa) would have consented in compliance to Your desire. but said he was sure a Man who could treat You as he had done would render You very miserable in a short time. he admired at, but did not disapprove, of Your Resolution in writing and delivering it by Your self. he would not doubt but the same fortitude which has bore you out so well through this whole affair will in a little time show every thing in its proper light and consequently so compose Your Mind to think as he does. But ended my Dear it is not your own strength which has brought you so far through this teadious, and perplexing affair. if you think it is, you do not know your self, for who gave you that Ingenious and discerning spirit, which I have so often upon my knees, with Tears of joy, returned thanks to the Divine Author for, no, no my Dear we should run into all manner of Vice and Folly, were we left to our selves, for we have seeds in us that will grow up to bad, unless asisted by Grace, added to our own desires, and endeavors, to root them out, and it has been a sensible support to me thro'ut this whole affair that You were conducted throuh it with such Prudence and Temper; because I always looked on it as a visible mark of the Divine Protection of You,

and I am very sure it will be always continued if you submit your will to his, who is Your supream Lord and Governor, My Dear this is not common place; or religious Cant, but my fixed Opinion, after a long consideration, and many Instances, both towards my self and others, I confessed I was extremely surprized and shocked when my Child told me she did not beleive a directing hand towards Individuals in there trifling events, how such a thought could take place in a mind so well acquainted with the Scripture and beleives them as they are so very full and clear to the contrary, I wonder at. I shall quote but two, one out of the Old and the other out of the New Testament, because I might as well attempt to transcribe the whole Bible as to enumerate texts to this purpose, but if there were none but these; they are so clear and full that they alone are sufficient to beat down all contradiction King David in the 55 Psalm ve<sup>s</sup> 23, O, cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall nourish thee, and shall not suffer the righteous to fall for ever. ended most part of that Psalm, as well as many others is extremely applicable to Your case.

the other is, that most tender and Affectionate invitation of our Lords to those who beleive he Died for them, and rest on his Merrits. Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy Laden and I will give rest. take my Yoke upon you. for my Yoke is easy and my burden is light, light ended because it lightens every other burden, by pressing down those passions which adds weight to every burden.

but on recolection I know when the mind is under any great pressure we think our selves out of any bodies notice, and much more below that of the Supream being.

but this is only owing to our narrow conceptions, who cannot comprehend how he regards the whole of his works at one veiw, and that his mercy extends to all his works, as M<sup>r</sup> Addison sets forth most clearly in the paper I gave you to read; and as I know he is very justly a favorite Author, I have Transcribed another Papar of his for Your consideration.

You say I look grave and am uneasy, but my Dear Bettzy can I be other-wise when I see Your heart torn to peices by so many different emotions. if I am so happy as to see You regain Your Natural Serenity, you will find I shall be very chearful, for I am very sure I can meet with nothing that will effect me like what I feel for You, but it is not the cause but the efect I greive for.

I was Yesterday to Visit at the House, the Gentleman was not at home above half an hour before I came away, and the Lady too Polite to thro out any thing. no not the least hint which should lead me into any part of the Affair; in the most distant manner. Which I was extremely glad of; because I firmly resolved not to be at all led into without an extreem necessty She asked when You would be in Town. I told I did not know because, as you had been a great while going, M<sup>r</sup> Campel, who is very fond of you; I supposed will detain you as long as She could, which was all that passed in regard to you, we appear'd to have a very easy afternoon. and after desiring a tune on the Harmonica;

we parted with great ease, and Politeness on all sides, so you see he is at full liberty to act towards you as he thinks fitt. but how did I feel while he was playing and I by his Chair, to know You had been there in such perturbation of mind as you must have had on that occasion.

I had come just so far in this, when I was called to M<sup>r</sup> Duchee, who came in ye Sep<sup>r</sup> Packet; was put a shore on stratton Island; and arived at his own house the second day of ye fair, according to his Wife's expectation; he is very well, desires his best regards to You, he was but six days in London, every one of which, some part or other he and M<sup>r</sup> Woodham spent together, he says he beleives it was to be at Liberty to talk of his Friends here; for that was the whole Topick of their Conversation. M<sup>r</sup> W—m had a most disagreeable passage, as to ship, Company, and weather, but very good health. and so he left him, but very dull longing to return, he gave his Letters to M<sup>r</sup> D—ee, which being a very large Pacquet he was Obliged to put them in his Chest, it not being yet come, I suppose You will not have them this Boat, M<sup>r</sup> Young is very angry at it; because Friend goes on sunday.

You know You have the Tender Affections and good wishe of all here, and we join in Comp<sup>ts</sup> to Your good Landlady and Family. I have sent the Sweetmeats &c. You are my Dear never one moment out of my thoughts, I pray incessantly for composure of Your Mind, (which I know can-not be, till You have attain'd an entire submission to the Divine Will.) which I hope you will soon feell to the great joy of her who can know no Peace, while You want itt; being in the utmost extent of the words My Dearest Child

Tenderly, and Affectionatly Your

Decem<sup>br</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1762.

A. Græme

What can the Man fear, who takes care in all his Actions to please a Being that is Omipotent? A Being who is able to crush all his Adversaries? A Being that can divert any Misfortun from befalling him, or turn any such Misfortune to his Advantage The Person who lives with this constant and habitual regard to the great Superintendent of the World, is indeed sure that no real Evil can come into his Lot. Blessings may appear under the Shape of Pains, Losses, and Dissappointments. but let him have Patience. and he will see them in their proper Figures, Dangers may threaten him, but he may rest satisfied that they will either not reach him, or that if they do, they will be the Instruments of Good to him. In short, he may look upon all Crosses and Accidents, Sufferings and Afflictions, as Means which are made use of to bring him to Happiness. This is even the worst of that Man's Condition whose Mind is possessed with habitual Fear I am speaking of. But it very often happens, that those which are Evils in our own Eyes, appear also as such to him who has Human Nature under his Carc, in which Case they are Certainly averted from the Person who has made himself, by this Virtue, an Object of Divine Favor, Histories are full of Instances of this Nature, where Men of Virtue have had extraordinary escapes out of such Dangers as have inclosed them, and which have seemed inevitable. Guar<sup>da</sup> Vol 2 11<sup>o</sup>. 1.1.7.

Pray. Read this, and Apply it for none can have a better Title to than you who have made this Your Study, and Practise from Your Infancy. A. G.

[Note in handwriting of Mrs. Fergusson.]

“Letter Relative to my Breaking with M<sup>r</sup> W. Franklin, 1762.”

*Dr. Thomas Græme to Elizabeth Græme.*

Bettsey my Dear

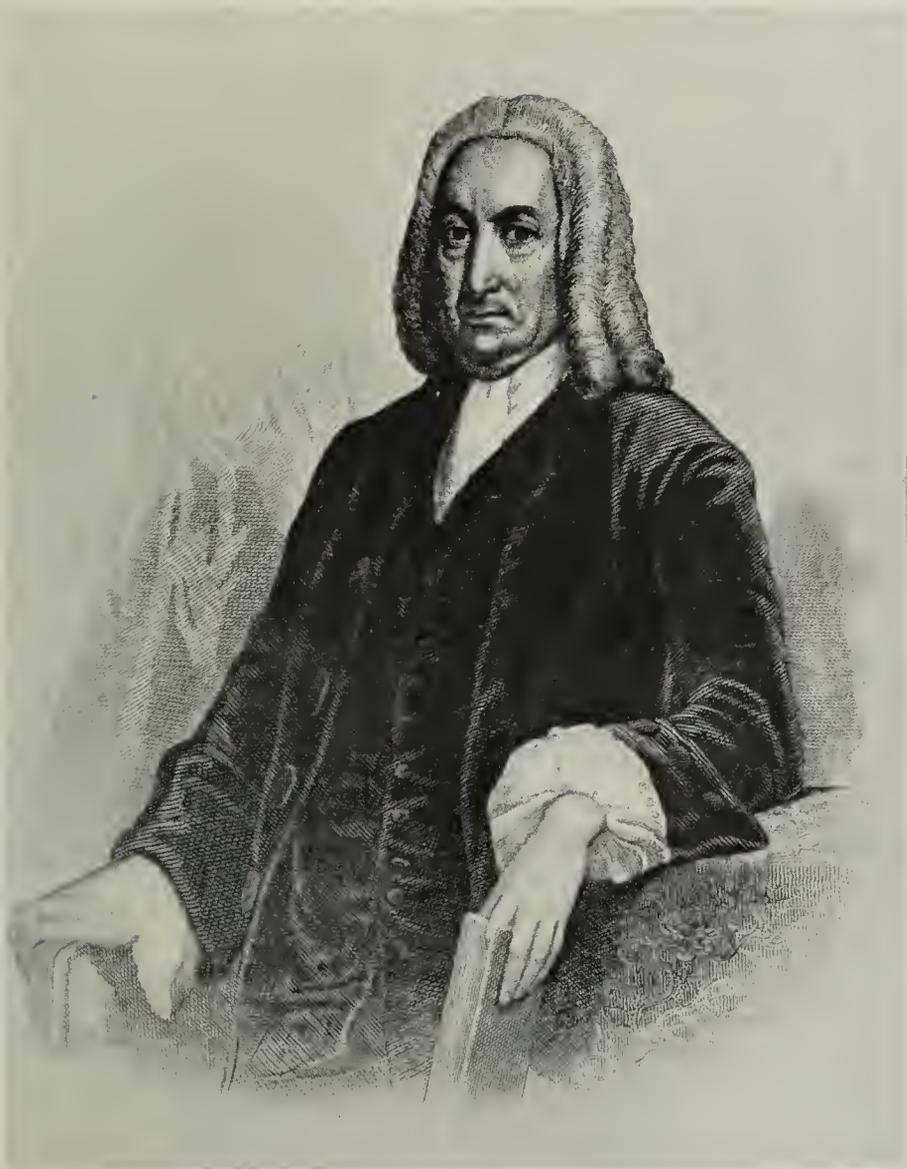
I perceive by a Paragraph in your Mamas Letter that during this Recess from us and the Town you expected to have heard from your Papa. Tis true I think your expectations were not unreasonably grownded. You have had exchanges of Correspondance with your Mama and other friends which in some measure supplyd my Remisness. This is the most I can say for not so immediately correspondng with a Child so Dear to me and who is allways in my thoughts. But to tell you the truth, I could not well write to you without hinting to you the extreme anxiety I was under considering the present situation of your mind. This very thing may be urged as an argument against me, and it may be so, yet there is a certain unwillingness or a delicacy that opposes its self to ones inclinations contrary to what ought to be done, and what one by this reason ought to overcome. This my Dear Bettsey is my precise case.

Im not my Dear Child a Stranger to those letters sent you from Town nor to your dutifull Kind and discreet answers, particularly one sent you from an extraordinary Quarter, which I think breaths all the integrity that should accompany sincerity and truth, and with all a Complysance and I may say a Veneration for you which can not be well ffeignd. This conduct in so able a Master in the knowledge of human Nature could not fail of soothing and softening you under your disappointed Innocence, yet Im far from concluding it would accomplish a Cure. That must be left to time, the power your reason has over all your thoughts and inclinations, joined with the Sympathy your friends partake with you. But above all when reason brings you back to its Test, youl soon discover the Insidious paths of a Deceiver in every Step taken since that person left this place, and make no doubt but will in time be thankfull to that good Providence that would not admit so much truth and Innocence to be allayd to so deep deceit and light vanity.

My dear Bettsey your Mama I and your friends here cant make up to you for everything, yet we with a mind so justly formd as yours may do a good deal. Therefor we hope you'l return to us with cheerfullness, where youl be received in the Bosom of those who will open it to you with an affection unfeignd and a tenderness not to be expressed, by him who thinks himself so happy in being the ffather of so good and Dutifull a Child,

Tho: Græme

As by the whole tenor of your letters you expressd your Satisfaction and -appiness in Mrs. Campbells & Mr. Campbell's Company ever since



DR. THOMAS GRÆME



*Mrs. Elizabeth Fergusson, née Græme.* 273

you have been under their Roof, my Wife and I can not but on our parts be highly sensible of the obligation. So with my best respects and kind Compliments to both, let them know how much we esteem their favours, with a happy New year to us all.

Philad<sup>a</sup> Janry 1, 1763.

(Outside address of letter)

To

Miss Elizabeth Græme

att Burlington

*James Young to Elizabeth Græme.*

Dear Miss

With a very particular pleasure I read your letter as it informs me you continue to increase your health, whither it was the fresh air of Græme Park or the satisfaction of seeing my friends there that has contributed to mine I shall not determine but I have not been so well of a long time as at present; I have not thought of the Psalm I was to put into Dutch Rhime since I saw you & I doubt if I ever shall in that respect unless to promote mirth amongst such good company as are with you, Frank was very Sociable during our ride not a word of musick nor Sternold & Hopkins, the profuse prospect of Plenty throughout the Country & the fine Weather kept up our Spirits after leaving the agreeable retreat of G. P. we thought not of Phil<sup>d</sup> till we found ourselves in Second Street, Entangled amongst Waggon, Dreys, Market Folks & Dust.

My Love to my Dear Children & tell Anny I send a Fan & her Umbrella which I desire she will make use of, I bought it for that purpose, the Sun is equally powerful in Country or City, I shall endeavor to pay you a Visit while your Papa is with you to see all his Family together in his Own house to whom please make my Respectful Compliments. Tell your Mamma I shall endeavor to buy Poussets Negro for her to day tho' he may exceed your Papa's limited price as I have a very extraordinary Character of him—the inclos'd came by the Pacq<sup>t</sup>. I beleive Pease will be proclaimed on Monday, if there be any Illuminations I shall do my best, heartily wishing you good Health I remain

Your very aff<sup>t</sup> Brother

& most Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

Phil<sup>d</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> July 1763.

Ja<sup>s</sup> Young<sup>d</sup>

*Rev. Richard Peters to Elizabeth Græme.*

Liverpool, 20 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1764.

Dear Miss

This day brought me here after staying four days at Mrs. Bartletts forty miles short of this Town. The first Questions put to me was a kind Enquiry after your health, which I hope continues as good as

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<sup>d</sup>James Young married Mrs. Fergusson's sister, Mary Græme.

when I left you. My Journey was very agreeable till towards the close of it, when I was visited with a violent pain in my Back owing to over great Exercise. This pain continues and has brought on some of the Symptoms of my old disorder. Rest & my happy situation will restore all things—but my favorite Post Chaize is become so disagreeable that I shall hereafter take to my horse and never trespass by overdoing, but take my exercises with moderation and in the forenoon.

Your Bedding will be on Wednesday the 28th Instant at the Ax in Aldemantury it is directed to you at Mr. Neates Merch<sup>t</sup> in London, if it is not delivered in time somebody should be ordered to call for it. Polly wrote a Letter to you at Mr. Neaves to inform you of your Beddings being sent by the Liverpool Waggon.

Everybody here expresses an high esteem for you & desire I will mention them to you, particularly my Sister, Polly, Brother, Statham and Dicky. Peggy has a shore in their Enquirys & they are glad she has recovered a good State of health,

Pray write me how you find yourself in your new manner of Life—what sort of Victuals & how your Cookery goes on—as nothing can give me greater pleasure than to hear every one y<sup>t</sup> you can expect any Civility from gives it you in the best & most affectionate manner, it would comfort me much to be informed of your Visitors & the manner you spend those tedious Evenings, when you do not chuse to go to the Play.

When you have pleased yourself in the choice of a Silk for Mrs. Gartside in which pray be not over tasty—Will you be so good as to send me a little shred of the Silk in a Letter with any particulars y<sup>t</sup> shall occur to you, for I cannot write to Mrs. Gartside till I receive some account of this weighty business now from you. May you be favoured with a continuance of your health & happy flow of Spirits. This visit to my sister dwells so much upon my mind that I had no heart either to return the visits paid me or to make others where really I ought to have done it. Say this for me to S<sup>r</sup> John St. Clair & Lady, to Mr. Napier Dr. Knox, Dr Huet & Dr. Russel and Major Tullekins if you see him and particularly to Col. Hunter & Mrs. West. I am

Dear Miss

Your most obedient  
humble Servant

Richard Peters.

Be sure if you have Letters  
from home just mention to  
me in general how all are.

*Rev. Richard Peters to Elizabeth Græme.*

Liverpool 4 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1764

My dear Miss.

You cannot do me more harm than by not letting me know at least once a weck how you do. Did you but know what pain I have suffered at not hearing any thing from you ever since I came here, you would

not be so cruel as to do so again. The State of my health, tho it mends every day, & I have every Comfort that a kind Sister can give, will not admit of discomposure. I need say no more to one who can feel for others, and especially for those who love her with the same tenderness that her anxious Parents do.

Will not confinement hurt you? It has always appeared to me that it does. You get into thinking about Philadelphia or upon some warm scene in a well wrote Book—and forget that you are too apt to let these things enter deeper into your heart than they should do.

I have acquainted Mrs. Gartside with what is done and whom I know where she will chuse to have her new Silk sent to her whether to Wrexham or here and as soon as I have her answer you shall hear again from me.

I see you have been favoured with many kind visits from all your friends. Pray give my Services to all of those who are of my Acquaintance and let them know that I will hasten to wait on them as soon as I return to London which will be in the middle of January. My Complaints are all abated—Rhubarb does wonders. I take but 4 grains well toasted every night. It is certainly a most happy Perscription.

I hope what you are taking for the recovery of your health will have every good Effect the Doctor proposes. It is a bad time of the year for the Operation of medecine. Don't omit writing and dont hide any thing from me that is material & proper for me to know.

Pray God preserve you & give you a mind turned to Him as the great Physieian both for mind Body—both for time & Eternity—to his goodness I commit you, being

Dear Miss

Your affectionate

Friend

Richard Peters.

*Rev. Richard Peters to Elizabeth Græme.*

Liverpool 14 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1764.

Dear Betsy.

Your kind Letter lets me know that your health is in a little better State than it has been, & that you are recovering from a Relapse that was occasioned by Night Air. You cannot be too careful, there is something in the Air of London that neither with you nor me. I found an uncommon Chilliness all the while I was in London. We have more wet here and yet I find myself better every day. My Sister would be glad you would try it it will not have the same Effect upon you and gives you from the Bottom of her heart an Invitation to return here with me unless you think or shall be advised that Bath will do better.

The enclosed will set your mind at ease. They came to me this morning. They are from your Father and Mother and I suppose Mrs. Stedman. I have a kind Letter from both your Father & Mother & J. Young, who are all well, and if you chuse to return in Capt<sup>n</sup> Long Mr.

Young and your Mamma say the Vessel can be sent so as to anchor at Liverpool about the time agreed upon for our departure—but an answer must be returned to this Offer as soon as possible—so pray let me know your mind.

By mistake I broke the Seal of one of your Letters but I did not read a single word more than Dear Betsy—my hurry made me take one of your Letters for my own.

I find every thing is in distraction at Philadelphia & an obstinate prosecution of the Petition against Mr. Penn is a measure absolutely agreed upon by y<sup>e</sup> Assembly.

If you want money Mr. Barclay will let you have what Sum you please I having wrote to that house to give you what you shall want. I can say nothing to your change of Lodging—do just as you please you will first acquaint Mr. Penn with it & take his advice. He writes me so many good things of you dictated by Lady Juliana's & his own great Esteem of you that you will be vastly pleased when I shew you his Letters. Indeed I want much to give you all the Comfort I can—tho my dear Sister & all here render every thing most agreeable to me, yet I cannot but be very weary at being absent from you in so bad a State of health as you have been in since I left you. I want to shew you your father & Mother's Letters & to say a thousand things to you. Mr. Penn writes me often & in a most friendly pleasing manner. The Family remove to Town on Tuesday. My Friends have all wrote to me, except Mr. Charles & Alexander Stedman. From them I have not a Line at which I wonder and cannot say but their Silence so little expected gives me pain. I wrote more than once to them.

Dont you think too much about home? I am apprehensive such thoughts are too much indulged hurt you. This is one reason why I want to be with you. We can talk about them & that will relieve better than thinking. I am sorry they enclosed their Letters in mine. This has cost you I am afraid many an anxious thought. I see it has by what you write.

My Nephew accompanies me up to London. He is a great Comfort to me being sensible, plain, upright, affectionate. The more I see him the more I am pleased with him. As to Lodgings—I will write you & Mr. Penn about them. There is one circumstance that grieves me, which is that his business will not let him come sooner than the 27th of January & I must either stay till then or lose his Company.

My friends here will not let me have as much time as to write a letter or two that I promised Miss Frcame. I have much to say upon a Book I sent her—Spences Polymetis—and I cannot get respite enough to put my thoughts in any order.

Pray write me by the Return of y<sup>e</sup> Post how you are. Are your Intermittents come again? Are you pensive. I am never a Friend by halves, to you I shall take a pleasure to impart every good thing I have. My best service is to pray you may think of Heaven as your home & then sickness or health will be pretty near indifferent. Let God be all.

Yrs

Richard Peters.



ELIZA STEDMAN

FROM COPY OF MINIATURE IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
OF PENNSYLVANIA



*Eliza Stedman to Elizabeth Graeme.*

Philadelphia Decem<sup>br</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1764.

My Dear Miss Graeme tis with Pleasure I hear by every oppertunity of Your being in a better State of health wich I hope will Still continue to mend and I should have told you so long before this in black and white but your good Mamma and Sistor so constantly write and inform you of all that passes here that indeed there is not any thing left for me to Scribble a bout except My constant attachment to Miss Graeme and Sincere wishes for her happyness. You dont mention in your last any thing of London but cant immagin your so void of curiossity as to be three Weeks so near that great City without Steping in and at Least making a flying Visit any other I suppose would be contrary to the Laws of tast and politeness if the same prevailes in London that I find by your Poettical account of Scarborough did there wich was indeed a high Scene of dissipation and very different from the composed tranquil way your hours used to glide on when in Philadelphia I fancy at first it must be a little erksom and disagreeable hurry'd from one Scene to one other without time to think of what's past but this you'l Say is talking Like ane american that's no Idea what Living is and enjoying agreedcal in a Small compass of time well I'll Submitt to your better judgment and endeavour to follow Your example when You return till then I must go on in the Same path I have trod so Long wich upon my Word has no great veriety in it but custom has made it agreeable and on reflection I would not wish a change in any one way for I am happy more so then I deserve and to desire more would be ungreatfull for what I enjoy.

M<sup>r</sup> Woodham requested me to tell You he once more left Philadelphia with I think but little prospect of return as he Seems to be almost gone. We have Concerts this Winter as before where I generally attend and the only publick place I Shew my Self there is nothing new in the diversion way here and as to marriages they ante thought of those that are in that State of bondage think fit now and then to increase and Multiply in down right compasion as this is a young Country and wants peopling so in a counsel its been though fit as there's no new beginners to call those to there assistance whom had given over the good work such as M<sup>rs</sup> Bond the elder M<sup>rs</sup> Plumsted and many more too tedious to mention and M<sup>rs</sup> Smith taking under consideration that M<sup>r</sup> Penn was a very good Freind of her husband it was her duty as a return to add one more to his province wich she will Shortly doe if She Saw this Lord have mercy on me for I am sure She would have none. My respectfull Compliments to M<sup>r</sup> Peters and I am

My Dear

Miss Betsy

Sincerely Your

Eliza Stedman.

*Rev. Richard Peters to Elizabeth Græme.*

Liverpool 3 January 1765

Dear Betsy.

The old year did not end without the remembrance of a multitude of Occurrences which deserved & had my most thankful acknowledgements before the Throne of Grace. Think but how much we wished, but how faint was the Prospect, at the opening of the last year, of our visiting these favor'd Countries. Our health precarious—my engagements numerous & perplexed—made me sometimes wish that I had never mentioned y<sup>e</sup> thing to your anxious Parents. The Winter did not advance far before Sickness opened to me—indeed a better & a much wished for Country, but to you things looked as if you was not only to lose a near friend but all hopes of the Journey, that by being so often made the Subject of Conversation had begun to make a pleasing Impression on the Imagination, were totally given over, and as I have heard you say a train of unfavourable Images pass'd on your mind. My Recovery was so far good as to afford an expectation that our Tour might happen; but nothing looked well about it one difficulty or another always starting up. All of a sudden, your health grew better, the parting sighs were silently indulged, & tho' strong yet neither hurt the delicacy of your frame nor the greater tenderness of your affectionate Spirits. I rubb'd thro' an immense Sight of business and the Embarcation and our Arrival here took place. We have since seen a great variety of Scenes & were thank a good Providence in a better situation at the opening of y<sup>e</sup> new year than our most sanguine Expectations would permit us to hope for. Think you not that these dear remembrances and our mutual delight in so many friendly Conversations have not endeared you to me? Yes they have, and I indulge the innocent and pure hopes of this happiness increasing in that vanelly of scenes which we shall go through w<sup>th</sup> the same mutual satisfaction.

You cannot think what pleasure you gave me on telling me that you passed Christmas day alone. Oh! It is a favourable festival. God & Heaven are brought so near to us by this adorable Incarnation that I assure you I am oftner in heaven than upon the Earth. I long to impart to you some of my spiritual Entertainments, not in the Stiffness & Self Sufficiency of your Journal writing pietists but with the humility & gratitude of a mind that has been brought by the long suffering God and a long & familiar acquaintance with the holy Scriptures unto a calm & constant expectation of a happy Immortality. This world has its duties & Let them be forever sacredly observed. But Heaven we were originally made for & under a certain persuasion of this and with all that Train of internal communications which follow such a rational & connatural Faith, the present world sinks very much in its value and whilst a Son of God is in view—who first gave y<sup>e</sup> Character of Earth & then went to heaven to realize the vanity of the one & the Eternity & Solidity of the other I see I feel the Angel in myself & so does every other good person in the world. You do my Dear Betsy and with me

often indulge such a pleasing train of thoughts. Scripture feeds the glorious Prospect. Indeed I can't read them now without considering myself as a fellow Citizen of the Saints & if the household of God. Accept y<sup>e</sup> Meditations of the Season—accept my prayers for every good thing that God can give you. Accept every Endeavours of mine to give you Comfort. I joy much in your friendship, I expect much from it. I have mention'd you to Mrs. Gartside & to my Sister & this Family as you would do, as you have done yourself. Adeau.

Yours

Richard Peters.

*Juliana Ritchie to Elizabeth Græme.*

My Dear Miss Græme

My Cold Continueing prevents me from Seeing you to day I therefore take this meethod to jnquire how you do, & what Situation Peggy is in, if She is Still Sick, let me beg that you'l get a nurce for her or I am apprehencif the fatigue of attending her, in your delicat State of health, is a task you are by no means equal too, & I realy think, no motives of humanity Shou'd jnduce you to trifle with a point so assencial to your Future happiness, experiance having proved to you, the bad effects of too much excercise, more than once,

Millians of thanks for the fan, I receive it as a pledge [torn], I Shall Ever be Studious to merrit, & Earnestly wish that Some oppertunity may inable me to prove, the Cincerity of my professions.

This little, flattring, gay machain—with pleasure I review you

For it inspires a grateful Sence—& makes me think of art.

As various formes the painters hand—has here display'd with heart

Friendship in distant realms Shal draw—your image on my heart

All vain attempts to be admired—I totally decline

And to my best accomplished friend—the dying *Swains resine*.

Adieu, it wou'd be vain to atempt to tell you how much I am

Yours

Juliana Ritchie

Norfolk Street 27<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>ry</sup> 65.

*Eliza Stedman to Elizabeth Græme.*

Philadelphia March 9<sup>th</sup> 1765

My Dear Miss Bettsy

It was with Pleasure I received your favour of Novem<sup>br</sup> the 13 and am not a Little Surprised when I See the quantity of writing you have Sent how the time has been found to accomplish it in when there is so many agreable things to take up the attention of a Stranger but I know your industry is great in what ever you undertake and suppose many one hour is Stealth from the gentle God of Sleep to fill those Sheets of paper wich I have yet the pleasure to come of reading—I find by your Letters that England has great charms thoe I make no dought

you'll return to U S without regret yet I fancy London barring your tender Connexions here would have the preference before Philadelphia was there a necesety for a choice—

I take it very kind in my dear Freind to clear me to My Aunt Weston of neglect as to writing my Mother and Sistor but latterly my Letters has been sent to M<sup>r</sup> Neat as I would not trouble her with them knowing She lives much out of town but esteem it Freindly in her to take notice of my Seeming remissness in that perticuliar—

the gownd I have received and is quite answerable to my expectations think my Self indebted for the trouble you have had Please to accept my thanks for the Stomacher and bows wich are very pretty and did I want to be reminded of an absent Freind they would answer that purpose when ever I put them on but We never Meet on our Stated days but I miss you my Dear from among the Number of wich I have the Honour to be one. My Aunt has been indisposed forteen days with the gout but is now better and abroad again I hope by the assistence of Doctor Fothergill you'll git the better of all complaints and that I Shall See you blooming and fatter then I am your good Mamma is well and in Spirets but I cant say Looks as harty as the Doctor who Seems to have no one complaint wich I think uncomin at his time of Life.

It is Say'd here that Miss Bond is in a Short time to be Married to a M<sup>r</sup> Martin the truth of wich I will not venture to assert you may remember between 4 and 5 year agoe it was talk'd that he courted her and that She trusting to the Strenght of his passion took a few Female Airs wich the gentleman resented whent down to Mariland and married a very pretty Woman whom he has latly burried and I fancy She will Soon Leave him at the Same Liberty and now My Dear Miss Betsy I must conclude it is Satterday morning and I am call'd upon to dress for dinner beleive me to be with Sincerity

Your Most Affectionate Freind and Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Eliza Stedman.

March, 13<sup>th</sup>

The Ship not going as soon as I expected has given me an oppertunity to add a line or too more to the above I have perused your journal and often have I wish'd to have pertook with you, in those delightfull Scenes indeed I envy you the enjoyment of pleasures wich would have been relish'd by me with double Sattisfaction in your company but as I cant enjoy it with you there I will by the help of immaganation here and be contentedly yours

E. S.

*Juliana Ritchie to Elizabeth Græme.*

My dear Miss Greeme,

Will you be, my favorit flower for one day, & in the condecention, you'l make a party of friends very happy—the Consist of the two Mrs. Robertsons, a Miss , an old Maid of fortune, & Miss Van donendon, the Gentlemen are, Governor Brown, Mr. Rose, & Mr. Bath, Commicery

general of the troops & sent to Portiugal—if you favor us with your Company we all meet, at the Revr<sup>d</sup> Mr. Robertsons in Norfolk street, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past five o'clock, the Ticket explains the rest. I hope you have not forgot our party to Chiswick on Monday, we all meet at Mr. Robertsons in Norfolk Street at 12 o'clock, from whence we proceed in a Barge attended with Musick &c., to the Duke of Devonshires & after amuseing our selves &c, dine somewhere there, & retorne home in the evening. Shall I finde you there or shall I call on y<sup>e</sup>. Pray, can you spende the day at her house 6 m<sup>s</sup> from town, & all my own lining being gone, I am puzled what excuse to make, except you can help me out.

adieu—God bless you

Yours

J. Ritchie.<sup>6</sup>

Saturday Morning

pray excuse this horid scroal, I write in a noise sufficient to Stun me—let me hear from you I am not well, nor have not been Since I saw you, is the reason I have not done my selfe the pleasure of asking how dear Miss Greeme does.

[On card enclosed is written.]

Mrs. Ritchies Comp<sup>ts</sup> to Miss Graeme hopes she is well today.—if the day Continues favorable, hope for the pleasure of meeting her at Mr. Robertsons in Norfolk street at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 11 o'clock to go to Cheswick. St. Pauls Tuesday Morning.

*Rev. Richard Peters to Elizabeth Græme.*<sup>7</sup>

Liverpool 9<sup>th</sup> July 1765.

Dear Betsy.

I joyne with you in returning thanks to a merciful God for the good state of your health. May it long continue that your mind, already fill'd with a thousand good Observations may be at liberty to increase & multiply its rational Store. Your sprightly Imagination will draw all forth & place things in an improving & entertaining light to such as you will receive into your acquaintance. And your good Affections will give you a readiness to apply all to y<sup>e</sup> comfort of all you are by nature or choice connected with.

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<sup>6</sup> Miss Græme has written on the letter sheet as follows: "Alass the Day to be spent at Chyswich was the Day I heard of my dear Parents Death. The Lady was so good as to give up the Pleasure proposed and spend it in a Dark Room with me a favor that I never shall forget a Stranger in a Common Lodging—all out of town I know."  
London July 9, 1765.

This letter is addressed—"To Miss Greeme at Mess<sup>rs</sup> Forner & Hitchcocks, Milliners, Pall Mall."

<sup>7</sup> Addressed To Miss Græme at Hitchcock & Turners, Milliners over against St Albans Street, Pall Mall, London.

Why did not you say that the Chaise should come for you to London? Or did you think as we do, that if it came fresh to you at D<sup>r</sup> Fothergills it would carry you as expeditiously as you please to Scotland. Believe me I know not what it is to be insincere w<sup>n</sup> I say any thing to or of my Friends it is all from the heart. Not a word have I said about going to Scotland but what came truly from my real desire & intention of going w<sup>th</sup> you & enjoying the pleasures of your Relations, It would have given me a solid satisfaction to have accompanied you & I never till I came so late to London & heard of my Sisters health intended any other thing—but the tedious Length of Time that was spent at the Hot wells has thrown all into Confusion and spoil'd the whole, Mr. Penn presses much for a good space before my Embarkation—My Sister & hers cannot think, now they have me, of parting soon with me. These are both unexceptionable & undissmissible obligations. More then, I cannot do, than to wait on you w<sup>th</sup> the Post Chaize at D<sup>r</sup> Fothergills. I shall come to Mr. Bartlets w<sup>ch</sup> is in that neighborhood at Cranage the morning after you arrive you shall see me God willing & then we will talk further. The Horses will be fresh—the Coachman is very clever—the Chaize is good and James shall be made a good servant to you. I may go with you one day on the Road & set you forward.

My Sister, Mr & Mrs Gartside, Mr Bartlet & Sister, Raphy & his wife are all here, and very heartily joyn in giving you their most sincere & affectionate respects. They do not desire to have any remittance of my stay among them, that excepted you have not a wish relating to my Company & Comfortable assistance to you which is not theirs. This is no interfering—tis natural & every thing ought to be conducted agreeable to it.

Your letters are of so late a Date that you must have great pleasure in hearing from home. I write by the Packet that you are likely to get well, you will, I hope, confirm it.

You stay in Scotland a Month—that is you get there y<sup>e</sup> first of August & leave it the first of September, I most religiously adhere to my resolution & shall sail as soon as the Equinoctial Gale is over which will be some time in all probability before the 20<sup>th</sup> or 30<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>ber</sup>, I cannot bear the thoughts of going without you, Contrive every thing to comport with this time.

As to the Expense of a Chaize down to D<sup>r</sup> Fothergills, if necessary, it is nothing, to y<sup>e</sup> certainly of having your journey to Scotland from his house well performed.

I can come to you about y<sup>e</sup> 20th of August & stay with your friends & return with you to London & do all I want, I observe you set out the 18<sup>th</sup> from London, you will be at Lea Hall on Monday the 22<sup>d</sup>, on Tuesday I visit Dr. Fotherigll & so we will settle everything, that is not mentiond in this Letter, My very kind affection attends D<sup>r</sup> Fothergill & his sister, I calld on his Brother W<sup>m</sup> I came here & told him exactly

when & how the D<sup>r</sup> intended to come, I am his & D<sup>r</sup> Betsy your affectionate humble servant

Richard Peters.

Let me know your sentiments  
on this letter by a Line by  
the Post.

*Rev. Richard Peters to Elizabeth Græme.*

Stoke house 22<sup>d</sup> 7<sup>ber</sup> 1765

My dear Betsy

What is the best of women without money in the City of Westminster? That this may not be your case, I have drawn on Mess<sup>rs</sup> Barclay for Twenty five Guineas which James will receive for you, Employ him as much as you can for I leave him to go your Errands, Buy for me what you think Proper, My Sister is proud and Polly has caught a tolerable share of it from her Mamma, whatever is bought, Let it be good, W<sup>n</sup> I come, David Barclay will trust me, I will supply what more Cash you may want for yourself & me,

I acquainted Dr. Fothergill by Letter yesterday that you would stay in London on Friday purely to see him, I hope you wrote yourself.

Lady Juliana [Penn] says so much in your favour that I beg you may have nothing to do after Friday, but to come & be here w<sup>th</sup> all your Soul & Spirits & tongue [?]

Send James with the enclosed to Mr. [Nathaniel] Evans who will please you vastly with a sprightly conversation, He has wrote several pretty ingenious Pieces of Poetry w<sup>ch</sup> will entertain us on board, He will come & see you.

Pray tell James to enquire at D<sup>r</sup> Bartons in Abingdon Buildings near Palace Yard who is Secretary to y<sup>e</sup> Society for propagating the Gospel for one Mr. Moore his Deputy Secretary & to find out where he lives & tell him y<sup>t</sup> I will call on him & pay him the £6, 10, 2½ for y<sup>e</sup> Prayer Books & Bibles; or let James pay him and take his Receipt

We are like your Modish Man & Wife, very complaisant at a distance but never seen together, nor have time to speak to one another, True Amity however can bear this for awhile; Not longer than is absolutely necessary

Your affectionate & humble serv<sup>t</sup>

Richard Peters.

*Mary Redman to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

october y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1772

My Dear Madam

You will doe me the justice to beleive there is no one more affectionately interested in every event which Concerns you than myself and consequently must have felt extremely Sorry to hear your marriage made so great a part of public conversation especialy as I knew that at this particular crisses of your affairs it must give you an additional distress and I Sincerely wish it had remaind a Secret till you my Dear

Madam had chose to have it made known, and how it transpired I am yet at a loss to gues for I am very certain no one of the parties present on the occasion ever gave the moste distant hint concerning it—Your Letter came too late in the Evening to let M<sup>r</sup> Peters see it till the next morning when I showed it to him but M<sup>r</sup> Duchca had been before hand with me and had made M<sup>r</sup> Peters acquainted with your Marriage he appeared a good deal Surprized at first but said he was sorry you should give yourself one moments pain with respect to his oppinion of the affair as he was convined from a knowledg of your good sence and the general rectitude of your heart you would not on any account swerve from what you thought a duty if consistent with your Idea of happiness if there had been a possibility of avoiding it: and he sincerely wishd you all that felicity which a happy union with a person every way agreeable Can possibly afford he readily acquiesd with the reasons you gave for not haveing made him acquainted with the affair sooner and assured me he was disposed from every motive of friendship and affection to tender you all the good offices in his power; if you have not allready wrote to him I should be glad you would by the first oppertunity as he expects a letter from you—as to my own part be assurd my Dear Madam I ever thought your whole Conduct with respect to your worthy parent was amiable and dictated by duty and affection and make no doubt but your whole behaviour must have been such as gave him pleasure and contributed to render his declining years hapy & comfortable—I know persons of your Delicate & tender sensibilities are the moste severe critics on their own actions yet doe not I beseech you my Dear friend suffer the disagreeable reflection of having once acted contrary to what you held as a duty too much embitter your future prospects and since an allwise Providence saw fit to hide from your good parent what would have given him pain if known it is certainly your Duty to acquies in the unering dispensations of Heaven and humbly to trust that all things have been directed for the best and may you be enabled to look forward in a cheerful Expectation of that happy period when Providence I hope will return your Dear M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson fortunate in the Completion of every Scheme which may tend to promote your mutual felicity, and the present situation of your affairs may appear rather gloomey I need not remind you my Dear of the duty and advantage of placeing your dependance on him who has Graciously promised to be a father to the fatherles and a defender of those that trust in him and that you may experience his kind direction assistanc and blessing is the sincere prayer of My Dear Madam

Your ever affect<sup>a</sup>  
 friend & hum<sup>b</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
 M. Redman.<sup>8</sup>

The Docter has been gon to trentown these 4 days to see Sally who desiers her moste affectionate compliments and sincerely wishes you all

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<sup>8</sup> *Mary Redman, née Sober, wife of Dr. John Redman.*



MARY REDMAN

FROM PORTRAIT IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA



the felicity that a happy union can possibly afford please to give my compliments to Miss Stedman and Miss Young I hope to see you some time next week but have no prospect of meeting Sally at Greame park as M<sup>r</sup> Coxe has been gon this six weeks to amboy and Nancy went to New york with M<sup>rs</sup> Kemp where she has been thes 3 weeks.

*Mary Roberdeau to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

My dear friend

About half an hour ago coming into M<sup>r</sup> Roberdeau's sitting room, he politely begd me to sit, (as I am so seldom in it I am generally treated As A Visitant) the Chair I was about to Occupy had some loose [torn] in it, which I attempted to remove, when to My Unspeakable surprise [torn] the direction of A letter to me, in Your hand writing. I immediately broke [torn] & am this Moment confounded to think what must have been Your [torn] tion's that so much kindness & politeness from You, should meet [torn] better returns. How the letter came I have no Idea, Unless M<sup>r</sup> Roberdeau should have reciev'd it & forgot it, tho, He Assures me he does not remember any circumstance respecting it. I shall suffer A good deal of pain Untill I know from Yourself that You have forgiven this Apparent Neglect, I therefore taken this early oppertunity of writing, Notwithstanding I am As Much hurried in A Domestick way, as ever in my life, Occasioned by the sudden indisposition of My little Molly, which obliges me to leave Town Immediately & settle Myself for the remainder of the summer. You are well acquainted with the fatigue that is Occasioned by such a remove. My Own Unfitness to travel even so far As Græme Park was the only reason I did not see You As proposed with My friend M<sup>r</sup> Piercy, who is now gone to N York, & Miss Kays to M<sup>r</sup> Reshea place near Bristoll called New-Windsor, where I believe She will be detain'd some weeks, contrary to her expectat [torn] when she left Me. But as there is A Number of Young people the [torn] I imagine she will not be displeased with staying a longer time th [torn] She proposed. I Am Now so well, I am determin'd As soon As M [torn] little girl is also well, to take A tour to Princeton, from whence I shall Visit dear friends At G Park. Coll. Roberdeau is so exceedingly engrossed by publick business, that I tell for the [torn] time I really begin to look Upon Myself As an incumbrance [torn] small weight, & therefore I had better remove at A little distance. I am really in hopes he will not Miss me. I am with [torn] love to dear Betsey & respects to M<sup>r</sup> Ferguson

My dear friends

Obliged humble Servant

Mary Roberdeau<sup>o</sup>

Philad<sup>a</sup> July 6<sup>h</sup> 75.

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<sup>o</sup> *Mary (Bostwick) Roberdeau*, first wife of Gen. Daniel Roberdeau.

*Ann Searle to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

I think Myself much obliged to My Dear M<sup>rs</sup> Fergusson for her kind Letter of congratulation on my return to America—& be assur'd I think my self very happy on my return to a country of so much virtue & spirit which in the End as our cause is good, will work our Salvation—The taking of S<sup>t</sup> Johns is a great acquisition, our wicked Ministry had plum'd themselves much upon Canada I trust this will be a means of accomodateing matters to our Satisfaction sooner than we expected—M<sup>r</sup> Searle did not Enjoy his health in England his being so great an Enthusiast in the cause of his country hurt him, but since he has breathed his native air he has become a new Man I feel for you sincerely on the absence of your Husband but as it 'tis but for a few months your good Friend Miss Stidman will I make no doubt administer all the comfort in her power untill his return—on my arrivel I found my sister confind to her bed with a disorder in her bowels & has not yet been able to leave her chamber her confinement & all my Friends who have been so kind to visit me has taken up every moment of my time, at present I have Stolen from some them a few minutttes to assure you D<sup>r</sup> Mad<sup>m</sup> that I

Am with great Sincerty your Much oblig'd  
Friend & Hum<sup>ble</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>  
Ann Searle<sup>10</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> Searle desires his respectfull Compliments to you & Miss Stedman has my love.

Miss Peggy Willing is to be made happy this night M<sup>r</sup> Hair was our fellow passenger who I think very clever.

Nov 16<sup>th</sup> 75.

[Mrs. Fergusson has written the following on the letter:—"Letter of Compliment."]

*Hannah Griffitts to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philadelphia December 4<sup>th</sup> 1775.

Dear M<sup>rs</sup> Fergusson

Will you permitt me to revisit in Idea your happy fireside and thank you for your kind politeness to me while at Græme Park I assure you I shall rank the Days I past with you amongst the Happiest of my Life and I shall think of My friend's Marriage with double pleasure as it afforded me an oppertunity of forming an acquaintance with her amiable Aunt It would give me the Highest Satisfaction could I flatter myself the Liberty I have taken in Writing would be agreable but as you must feel a Desire of hearing how we got Home and Anne is too

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<sup>10</sup> Ann [Smith] Searle, first wife of James Searle, the patriotic importer of Philadelphia, who died in the summer of 1781, while her husband was in Europe.

much taken up with Company to give you any information I have taken it upon myself.

Miss Rhea & your Humble Servant continued in the Chariot without the Bride as she seemed to think us of no kind of Consequence when put in Competition with her Friend but a degree of Bashfulness induced her to take her seat with us before she got into Town The Weather prevented our waiting on her to Church and I never was better reconciled to a disappointment as I am an enemy to all unnecessary parade on these Occasions I should if possible wish to steal from even my own observation and of all Situations that of being set up as it were for an object on which every eye rests must be most disagreeable to a woman of Delicacy and as I was certain Anne would attract observation & of consequence feel a Number of disagreeable sensations I did not chuse to witness it.

I have been quite picqued at D<sup>r</sup> Rush's negligence he has never been near us & I am determin'd never to officiate as Bridesmaid where an engaged Gentleman is Groom's man they become so inattentive to the rest of the Sex that we lose our consequence and that no woman ever was reconciled to but we console ourselves with thinking that its probable some one else may be treated with as much negligence upon our accounts in a similar Situation.

I have sent you the Books & if they afford you any Entertainment It will make me Happy I was fearful of sending them lest You should Condemn my Taste in reading and as I really know no person in whose Esteem It would afford me greater pleasure to Stand high than yours it would be a Sensible Mortification there is part of the Last leaf of Sethona torn of but as there is but a few lines more & those of no Consequence I would not deprive you of the Pleasure of reading the Play if it gives you as much as it did me you will not regret the time the other Books are merely entertaining but I leave them to speak for themselves & will only add that I am with the most grateful Remembrance of your Politeness and unfeigned good wishes your affectionate friend

H. Griffitts.

My Mamma joins me in thanking you & desires best Love to you mine awaits Miss Stedman.

*Dr. John Redman to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Dear Madam.

Before Mr. Ferguson went he call'd on me to pay the Interest of his bond and my acc<sup>t</sup>. As to the latter I inform'd him I was already satisfyed, and therefore he had nothing to pay on that score, But I do not remember if I explain'd so fully to him then as I choose to do now to you, by saying that the satisfaction I had in rendering any services to the daughter of our good old Friends was a much more agreeable compensation to me than any pecuniary reward could afford. As to the interest I told him that as there was half a years rent due

from the place before I bought it, when I received the whole year which was then in suit, and I expected soon to get, I should apply the half of it in payment of the interest of his bond to Mr. Emblen, the principall of which is £100 which I accordingly did as soon as I rec'd it, so that there is not now quite half a years interest due. Whenever you choose to send y<sup>e</sup> money, I shall see it discharged & Cancelld & send it up to you. But if you have it ready & cannot get a proper hand to send it by, If you only send me word by next market day as your desire, I will immediately discharge it to stop the y<sup>e</sup> interest, and wait till you can get a safe person to send it by, which you need make no objection to as supposing it any disadvantage to me, seeing I have so much by me more than I have immediate occasion for, and have no thoughts of putting it out not knowing how soon we may have need of all we can get possession of, and therefore being a little time out of it till you can send it will make no difference to me. Wish best respects & Compliments to you & Miss Stedman, I am Dear Madam Y<sup>r</sup> affectionate

Hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

John Redman.<sup>11</sup>

Philad<sup>a</sup> June 6, 1776.

*Mary Redman to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Thursday Evening

My Dear Madam.

tho it is long since I have had the pleasure of seeing you yet I frequently with solicitude enquired after you during your Illness and was extremly happy to hear you were quite recoverd and I am certain if the Doct<sup>r</sup> had the least idea of your wishing to see him at that time he would gladly have waited on you; I have been so much Indisposed this month past with Rheumatism and Cholic but am now better Sally and the dear little boys are gon to Trenton which I shall make the place of my retreat in Case of Danger I am now packing up a few necessaries to send off that I may not be quite destitute should I unhapily be obliged to fly, but allas in such an event how much must the Scene be changed from peace plenty and security to be oblig'd to leave them all and perhaps never know the home felt Joy again of a peaceful home, but I will not indulge the sad reflection but look forward to the pleasing hope of som times enjoying the hapiness of seeing my good old friends amongst the first of whome I shall ever place my Dear M<sup>rs</sup> Fergusone; Nancy joins me in affectionate Comp<sup>ts</sup> to yourself and Miss Betsy Stedman we both hope to have the pleasure of waiting on you very soon may you be blest with peace & hapiness is the Sincere wish of your ever affectionate

M. Redman.

[June 1776.]

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<sup>11</sup> *John Redman*, prominent physieian and first president of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia.

*Mary Redman to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

My Dear Mrs. Ferguson

tho I cannot flatter my self that my letter will afford you the smallest entertainment I could not omit writing a few lines to thank you for the very agreeable way in which I past those days I had the pleasure of spending with you at the park and I can say with sincerity every mile that increased my distance from you gave me regret as it tended to seperate me from one of those few friends who are capable of giving me the Idea of true refinement blended with that Integrity of heat which allone can constitute the Valuable friend and I cannot but look uppon it as a peculiar Infelicity that you who are so every way calculated to give and taste those pleasures arising from friendship should by an unavoidable concurence of circumstances be so far seperated from that Kind of Society which I am certain would contribute greatly to your hapiness, I could wish to attone for the dullness of my letter by giving you some news but can here none but of the political kind which is that with much debating and altercation our Convention and all their laws are set aside after spending 3 or four Months and as many Thousands in deviseing them and we are now at liberty to Contrive a new Code but I fear in the struggle for priviliges our liberties will be lost, it would have given me great pleasure to Execute my dear M<sup>rs</sup> Fergusons Commissions but it is not in my power to get any Crimson Harrateen in either Shop or Store som paper I have seen at eight Shillings a piece but not quite like yours for instead of the flower in the pillar which is in yours this has a large bird if you chuse it with this difference please to let me know and I will get it, the Gentleman who is going to England will Embarge next Sunday the Doc<sup>r</sup> presents you his kindest Compliments want of time prevents his writing but he bids me tell you that he knows Menedaunts Drops to be an excellent medicine and wishes you to be exact in taking them according to the directions given with them I have the pleasure to acquaint you that the Doctor thinks Miss Stedmans eye is getting much better Nancy desires her most affectionate Compliments and thanks for the very kind and agreeable entertainment you gave her and says you have the art of rendering your self agreeable both to the old and young Adieu my Dear madam may you soon enjoy the pleasure of good M<sup>r</sup> Fergusons Company and with him every other happiness is the sincere wish of

your affectionate friend

& Humble Servant

M. Redman.<sup>12</sup>

Our Compliments to Mr. Young since writing this I have heard that General Hows leg was shot off in the last Scirmish and his knee so much shatered that his life is dispaired of

[1777.]

Friday Evening.

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<sup>12</sup> This letter is addressed "To Mrs. Ferguson at Græme Park."

290      *Mrs. Elizabeth Fergusson, née Græme.*

*Henry Hugh Fergusson to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Phild<sup>a</sup> 12 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1777

My dearest Betsy

The inclosed note unattended with any letter from me would be fully sufficient I am persuaded to make you take a much longer journey than is at present necessary to serve so esteemed a friend—It is therefore altogether needless to urge your return immediately to the rising sun where I will wait for you this evening—

I received Mr. Duchés note not more than two hours after you left me, and have been struggling with difficulties ever since to procure a person to go out and permission for him to pass the lines. This I have just now accomplished, and will not therefore add a word more for fear of delaying you a second longer than the distance requires from being here.

The bearer is a poor lad from the Billet, who has been confin'd here a week or ten days and to whom I have got the liberty of going home.

Love and affection to Miss Stedman and Mrs. Smith—

Yours eternally

H. Fergusson.

To Mrs. Fergusson  
at Græme Park

*Extracts from Letter of Washington to Congress.*

Head Quarters at Peter Wentz's Oct. 16, 1777.<sup>13</sup>

"I yesterday, thro the hands of Mrs. Ferguson of Graham Park, received a letter of a very curious and extraordinary nature from Mr. Duché, which I have thought proper to transmit to Congress. To this ridiculous—illiberal performance I made a short reply, by desiring the bearer of it, if she should hereafter by any accident meet with Mr. Duché, to tell him, I should have returned it unopened, if I had had any idea of the contents; observing at the same time, that I highly disapproved the intercourse she seemed to have been carrying on, and expected it would be discontinued. Notwithstanding the Authors assertion, I cannot but suspect, that the measure did not originate with him, and that he was induced to it by the hope of establishing his interest & peace more effectually with the Enemy."

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<sup>13</sup> The house of Peter Wentz, still standing on the road from Centre Point to Heebnersville, in Worcester township, now Montgomery county, Penna., a substantial two-story stone building, erected in 1758. Writing to the President of Congress, October 16, 1777, Washington states: "We moved this morning from the encampment at which we had been for six or seven days past [Wampole's near Kulpsville], and are just arrived at the grounds we occupied before the action of the 4th" [Germantown]. The army remained at Wentz's until October 21st.

*Mary Roberdeau to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

My dear friend

Neither in Visits nor letters between intimate friends do I ever wait for or expect Punctual payment without every proper allowance. I am sincerely sorry you have had so good an excuse for silence. believe me, (I hope I have not lost credit wholly with you) That I should not have omitted writing so long, but that I had really nothing that could Possibly entertain you one moment, Tho I should have recieved no answer to half a Dozen of my letters. I have indeed often long'd to see You & Your faithfull friend, & would most gladly have visited you when I heard of your Illness on preference to any other time. because I might then have had it in my Power to render you some service, as an asistant to your *better Nurse*. Miss Cliftons I understand did me the Justice of vindicating my almost lost Charector with you with respect to Promises by throwing the blame where it *Justly lies*.

M<sup>r</sup> Roberdeau the last time I mentioned the Jaunt, beg'd Call another subject & think no more of it that he could not Part with me. That Publick tryals were as much as he could bear with at Present. I have therefore given up any thoughts of what I can assure you would give me great Pleasure. The great reason for my writing at this time is to save you from greater alarms than their is ocasion for. You have liv'd long enough in the Country to know that one third of the intelligence you have there is to be depended on. The truth as by express this morning is that two Men of War are on their way up the River, but as yet no farther the Reedy Island. The committee have sent the row Gally's to attack them wherever they shall find them. It is an important undertaking. If they are defeated one of our mo [torn] important mean of defence. But all my dependence is in the God of the Armies of Isreal. He will certainly do whatsoever is right. Much love to dear Betsey

I am dear Madam  
Your affectionate friend  
M. Roberdeau.

Tuesday evening.  
[1777.]

*Elias Boudinot to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Valley Forge, March 24, 1778.

My dear Madam.

Your favour by Major West came to hand this morning, and as he has promised me to call at my Quarters to morrow morning, I hope to have the pleasure of conveying this by him on his return. I hope you do not even suspect me of passing you on any occasion, without at least asking how you do? When I returned from Jersey, I was informed that the Enemy was in your Neighbourhood, having just taken off a drove of our Cattle; wherefore I was obliged to pass several miles above Corryell's ferry and came down on the rear of our Camp. I intended

to have honored myself by taking shelter for one night more under your hospitable Roof; and in consequence was the bearer of two Letters for you from Morven,<sup>14</sup> which were not to be delivered but by myself. In this however, you have heard of my misfortune, in being deprived of that Pleasure.

I am happy in enclosing you £106.4.0 in full for the Certificate of 2360 Pounds of Beef at 90/ p. ct., which I hope will get safe to your hands.

Your great attention to our unfortunate Countrymen and fellow citizens demands the Thanks of every friend of humanity. As I am one of the Commissioners to sit at German Town next Wednesday, I think it would be best to collect the Linnen, and send it to me there; or rather I will endeavour to send for it to your House, where I hope to steal an Evening during our negotiation.

I have been confined to my Room with a slight Indisposition, but through the goodness of God am again able to go out. I do assure you a Camp in such a Wilderness is a horrid place to be sick in. It made me feel the loss of my humble Cot and dear family with double force. I pant eagerly after that domestic felicity of which I have allways been so large a partaker, and expect to take my leave of the Army in a few weeks, but whether I shall obtain my desires of sinking into my wished for obscurity, in the silent enjoyment of those invaluable Pleasures incompatible with publick Life, I know not; but rather hope for it, than think it will be affected.

My kindest Love and best wishes attend you with Miss Stedman, who I hope has not forgot her old Friend who I can assure her often thinks of her.

I am my D<sup>r</sup> Madam, with great respect and Esteem  
 Your most Affect<sup>o</sup> and  
 very Hble Serv<sup>t</sup>  
 Elias Boudinot.

Mrs. Ferguson.

*Andrew Robeson to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philad<sup>a</sup> July 8<sup>th</sup> 1778.

Madam

Severe Heats and unexpected Business, at Potts Town, so long delayed my Return, that I could not indulge the pleasure I promised myself in a Visit to Graeme Park.

Col: Boudinot, whom you mention, came with me down to the City. From him I learned of your having reached Home, and that he had seen and perused the Memorial. He hinted the Mistakes mentioned in your Letter. The first as to the Date is material. The last is scarcely worth Attention, as the other Facts stated in the Course of the Narrative, shew most clearly that M<sup>r</sup> Ferguson was not an *Ihabitant* of

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<sup>14</sup> *Morven*, country seat of Richard Stockton.

America at any time after the Declaration of Independence, but as a Subject of Britain. I shall however, as soon as possible, see the Secretary and have both Errors rectified.

Gen<sup>l</sup> Roberdeau, I am told by M<sup>r</sup> Stedman, has already interfered in the Business, and informs that Matters are now, thro his Means, so circumstanced as that no further immediate Steps will be taken. I wish Time wou'd have permitted my seeing him previous to the Departure of this; but since that will not be, I can only assure you of *his* having an early Visit, and *you* the best and most speedy Information of the Result of it. If nothing important is yet done, in Concert with him & Colonel Boudinot, who is sincerely disposed to afford his Assistance. I flatter myself every Thing practicable will be accomplished.

M<sup>rs</sup> Bond tells me some persons have advised an Assignment or Conveyance to be executed to them for the whole or a part of your Estate. I can see no possible Good likely to arise from such a Step; and if the Advice is not to be charged to want of Knowledge. I should suspect something more amiss. My best Counsel (and it is disinterested) is that you go not into such a Measure uncautiously.

I feel the Honor done me by the friendly & flattering Invitation to Græme Park, & shall never be wanting in Inclination to accept it. Time, and the important Concern of others, interested to my Care and Attention, at present, continue Obstacles to that pleasure, and allow me only to assure that my best Services await your Commands, and that I am with the truest Esteem.

Your most obd<sup>t</sup>  
very hb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>  
Andrew Robeson<sup>15</sup>

*Andrew Robeson to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philad<sup>a</sup> July 12<sup>th</sup> 1778

Madam

Since I had the honor of writing you the last Week I visited M<sup>r</sup> Roberdeau and had some Conversation with him relative to your Case and the Measures he had taken therein.

I find his plan is to petition the Chief Justice to allow a proper portion of the Estate for your maintenance after the Day assigned for Mr. Ferguson's Surrender is past and *he* is (by not surrendering) attainted—is adjudged guilty of the Crime of Treason.

'Tis true the Chief Justice [McKean] has power to make an Allowance and is not limited as to the Amount but at best this shou'd be the last resource. I mention these Things least the Intelligence (of the General's Interposition) in my Letter should have lulled you into a

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<sup>15</sup> *Andrew Robeson*, attorney at law, admitted to practice before the Philadelphia courts about 1773, d. May 28, 1781, aged 29 years.

Supposed Security and prevent your taking other and more proper Measures for the preservation of your Interest.

Mr. Matlack has been waited on and Alterations made agreeably to your Desire. I have not seen Col. Boudinot since We arrived together here—Nor yet know the Result of a Conference Mr. Roberdeau was to have had with him. Whenever I learn depend on the first Information.

Tomorrow I go for Allen Town on Business which will engage me near a Week. The moment of my Return will be devoted to your Service Happy and fully compensated if I can accomplish your Wishes or alleviate in the slightest Degree the Sufferings of one for whom I feel the highest Respect & Esteem.

Your obed<sup>t</sup> humbl Serv<sup>t</sup>

A. Robeson.

*Decree.*

*Elizabeth Fergusson vs. Hugh Fergusson's Estate.*

*A List of sundry Articles of Furniture &c requested by Mrs. Elizabeth Fergusson to be left with her for her Accommodation until the Honb<sup>ts</sup> the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania do ascertain the Claim upon her Husband's Estate & take further Order therein.*

*Furniture of a Parlor.*

Six old Windsor Chairs with their Cushions—  
 one small dining Table—  
 one large do.  
 one small old Mahogany Table with the Set of enamelled Tea China usuall standing on it.  
 one small marble Slab Side board, one glass Bowl  
 one old Card Table  
 one newer do.  
 one round Breakfast Table  
 three looking Glasses which usually hang in the Parlour with twelve small medal Plaister of Paris the heads of the Poets—  
 twelve Pictures of Birds, 3 of them broken by Accident at the Time of Inventorying  
 one very small book Case  
 four old green worsted Window Curtains for the 4 Windows in the Parlour.  
 one pair of Parlour brass And Irons Shovel & Tongs.  
 two old Maps two Decanters 2 Tumblers & 11 Wine Glasses  
 an eight day Clock a Harpsichord with its Stand & the Carpet usually on the floor

*Furniture of a Bed Chamber.*

one bed, one bedstead with Curtains, one Down Covering with a Cotton Tick, four Blankets, two pair of Sheets, one Quilt & a white Counter-pain, two pillows with Cases & a Bolster

one bed, one bedstead, without Curtains, four Blankets, two pair of sheets one Quilt & Counterpain, a bolster & two pillows with cases for the Servant Maid—  
two small Pine Tables with the old dressing Glass standing on one of them  
two small looking Glasses with Gilt Frames  
six Chairs with the old Arm Chair  
two small Pictures about 6 Inches by 3, 1 Death's Head do. 5 by 6—  
one Crocodile in Needle Work by Mrs. Graeme—  
two blue worsted Window Curtains.  
one Desk, one small Cabinet, one Wash hand Stand, one writing do—  
one Warming Pan  
one Japan Candlestick—  
one Pair of And Irons Shovel & Tongs  
one old Trunk—  
one fringe Loom & Stand—

*Kitchen Furniture.*

one fish Kettle—	one Spinning Wheel—
one Copper Plate Warmer—	one Reel—
one preserving Pan—	one Long Wheel—
one Stew Pan—	two Iron Pots—
one frying Pan—	one small Kettle—
one grid Iron	two Pot Racks—
one brass Kettle	two Washing Tubs—
one jack—	one Pail—
one cullender	one Pewter Bason
one Pewter Dish, one Turine for Soup with Dish, Queens Ware—	
one pair of Iron And Irons Shovels and Tongs—	
one Clever, two Kitchen Tables—	
one Dough Trough, three dozen Candle Moulds & one large glass Lanthorn.	

The books consist of four hundred Volumes many of which are not bound & of those which are 130 are the property of different Gentlemen whose Names are in them

Memo the three Stands were inventoried under the Appellation of Tables but are only 16 Inches square—The Plate Warmer also was inventoried under the Appellation of an Oven

fifteen Bushels of Buckwheat—  
fifteen Bushels of Indian Corn—  
one & a half Bush. of Salt—  
fifty Bushels of Wheat—  
twelve Bushels of Rye—  
forty Bushels of Oats—  
five Tons Hay—  
All the Flax valued at £4.10.0—

*Pennsylvania ss.*

The Justices of the Supreme Court have taken the foregoing Application into Consideration and thereupon decree that the several Articles contained therein remain in the Possession of Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson unsold 'till the said Justices shall take further Order therein, the said Mrs Elizabeth Ferguson having given Security to the State for the producing said Articles when & where the Justices afs<sup>d</sup> shall award Given under our Hands at Philadelphia the 8th Day of October 1778.

Tho<sup>s</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Kean,  
Will: A. Atlee,  
John Evans.

And now to wit 17<sup>th</sup> June 1780 Present the Chief Justice and Justice Bryan the before recited Articles are decreed to the said Elizabeth Ferguson absolutely and as her own Property for her Maintenance She applying to the Agents of forfeited Estates for the County of Philadelphia to have a just and true Appraizment made of the said several Articles and such Valuation being returned into the Office of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court with all possible Expedition.

From the Records p.  
Edw: Burd Prot. Sup Cour.

Philadelphia County October 15<sup>th</sup> 1778

Mrs. Elisebeth Fergesan

Bought at the Vendue

to 1 easy Chair .....	1.11.0
to 1 Saraes 1 Candlestick &c. ....	3. 0.0
to 1 Bedsteadt .....	6. 0.0
to 1 drawer .....	4.10.0
to 1 Bedsteadt .....	4. 5.0
to 1 of do .....	5. 0.0
to 1 of do .....	1.12.0
to 4 Flower Cashes .....	1.10.0
to 4 Rush Bottom Chairs .....	4. 0.0
to 2 Red Sows and Pigs .....	9. 0.0
to 2 white of do .....	10. 0.0
to 1 pr. of small scales and weights .....	2. 1.0
to 1 Table Cloath .....	0. 9.6
to 1 marvel mortar .....	0.10.0

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£55. 8.6

This is to Certify that M<sup>rs</sup> Elisabeth Fergesan has Bought the above Enumerated Artickles at the publick Sale of Hugh Fergesan Estate Confiscated

Received the above Contents in full  
George Smith agent.

*Sarah Barton to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Nov. 18th. 1778

My Dear Mrs. Fergusson.

I make no doubt, from the friendship that has ever subsisted between us, that it will give you pleasure to hear of my safe arrival at New York; Especially when I assure you that I met with no difficulty or interruptions on my Journey in any respect whatever. But what most induces me to write, is to let you know that I have had the pleasure of Mr. Fergusson's Company to spend an afternoon and evening with me at different times; I do not flatter my friend when I tell her that he is extremely esteem'd & valued by every one that know him—Indeed his prudent conduct & retir'd manner of life Entitles him to your highest regard & affection; However unfortunate he may be in thus being separated from you.—We already appear as old acquaintances, our conversation generally tends one way. He is greatly distress'd on your account & what to advise him or you in so delicate a case is more than I am able; But whatever course you steer, may Heaven guide you! is the sincere prayer of your friend. Doct<sup>r</sup> Bard's family Join Mr. Barton & myself in Comp<sup>ts</sup> to Miss Stedman & yourself & believe me to be with unfeigned regard

your affect friend

S. Barton

*Joseph Reed to Mrs. Stockton.*

Philad. June 14, 1779

Madam.

I was lately favoured with a very kind & polite Letter from you delivered me by *D.* I recollect with Pleasure the scenes to which you so obligingly allude, scenes which no Change of Time or Circumstances can ever obliterate; and shall think myself happy in every Opportunity to manifest a grateful sense of the favorable Sentiments you express towards me. As to the Lady who is the Subject of our Concern I hope she & you will do me the Justice to believe I sincerely pity & sympathise with her in the Misfortune which have clouded her Prospects & embittered her Life & notwithstanding my Conduct has not been in all Respects understood my Wishes & Intentions ever were to soften her Calamities to the most of my Power. If all cannot be done, which the kindness of private Friendship may expect I trust it will be imputed to the Restraints of publick Character which sometimes clash with private Feelings.

It is a favourable Circumstance for Mrs. Ferguson that the Powers which can contribute most to her Relief are lodged in the Hands of Gentlemen of Tenderness & Consideration who have in all Cases hitherto shewn the most favourable Attention to Distress like hers, & it cannot be doubted they will shew a proper Liberality of Sentiment when her Case comes judicially before them.

Upon this as well as all other Occasions allow me to subscribe myself,  
Madam,

Your most Obed &  
very Hble Serv  
Jos. Reed.<sup>16</sup>

*Rev. William White to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Dear Madam.

I sit dōwn to give you y<sup>e</sup> substance of a conversation between y<sup>e</sup> chief Justice & me on y<sup>e</sup> subject of your letter to him. With regard to your Fee simple in y<sup>e</sup> Estate, he said there could be no doubt & having never heard it questioned he returned y<sup>e</sup> papers accompanying your letter, w<sup>ch</sup> I now enclose. He agreed with you y<sup>t</sup> before y<sup>e</sup> Estate is sold this circumstance ought to be clearly advertised, said y<sup>t</sup> an order for that purpose ought to be given by y<sup>e</sup> supreme court & all y<sup>e</sup> Judges will not meet before Sep<sup>r</sup> next. threw out what I understood to be an intimation of his intending to stop y<sup>e</sup> sale till that time, saying he supposed it would not take place sooner & y<sup>t</sup> he would speak about it; he advises you to send to y<sup>e</sup> court when, [torn] "A claim" in a legal form (w<sup>c</sup> he said any Gent<sup>a</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Bar could draw for you) setting forth your being vested with a Fee simple in y<sup>e</sup> Estate by your Fathers will, your marriage with Mr Ferguson &c. . . . I told him I presumed your Application to him as a matter of right need not prevent your application to another Quarter for favor—he said by no means & y<sup>t</sup> you would have an opportunity as y<sup>e</sup> Assembly will meet one of y<sup>e</sup> last days in Aug<sup>st</sup> he seemed unacquainted with y<sup>e</sup> foundation of y<sup>e</sup> difference in [torn] where y<sup>e</sup> right of redressing you lay whether in y<sup>t</sup> Body or in y<sup>e</sup> Executive council; but observed y<sup>t</sup> in a new-settled Government such differences will necessarily arise & agreed with me in opinion y<sup>t</sup> if you had mistaken or sh<sup>d</sup> hereafter mistake as to y<sup>e</sup> Body to whom you ought to apply, none can be offended at it, because every one must be convinced y<sup>t</sup> your object is not to recede on y<sup>e</sup> merits of such a Question. In y<sup>e</sup> course of our conversation y<sup>e</sup> chief Justice took notice y<sup>t</sup> by your letter you appeared not to know, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> possessor of an Estate, not having a fee simple therein, has no right to commit waste; I answered y<sup>t</sup> undoubtedly he had not, but y<sup>t</sup> there might be a difficulty in procuring compensation if he sh<sup>d</sup> take y<sup>t</sup> liberty; he replied y<sup>t</sup> if such a person sh<sup>d</sup> be committing waste, y<sup>e</sup> supreme court on proof being made of y<sup>e</sup> fact, were bound to issue an Injunction to him to forbear & on his persisting therein have y<sup>e</sup> power of fining & imprisoning. . . . He spoke of y<sup>e</sup> allowance to be made out of y<sup>e</sup> proceeds of y<sup>e</sup> Estates of persons attainted & said y<sup>e</sup> supreme Court had adopted y<sup>e</sup> rule pre-

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<sup>16</sup> Mrs. Fergusson has endorsed on back of this letter: "To Mrs. Stockton in Reply to a letter she wrote Mr. Reed about Mrs. Fergusson's Estate being forfeited—that part which Mr. Fergusson [torn] by an Intermarriage with her."

scribed by law in y<sup>e</sup> case of those who die intestate—w<sup>e</sup> allows to y<sup>e</sup> Widow one third & in case of no children, one half; but said y<sup>t</sup> from this rule they deviated in certain circumstances & mentioned y<sup>e</sup> Education & rank in life of y<sup>e</sup> party concerned as causes y<sup>t</sup> had induced y<sup>e</sup> Court to allow more than what w<sup>d</sup> square with y<sup>e</sup> said plan. . . . I thought it proper to relate this part of y<sup>e</sup> conversation tho I sincerely hope you [torn] be interestd in it; but if it should come to that, I hope you will not consider me as obtruding my advice on you when [torn] y<sup>t</sup> were it my case, I would not lose y<sup>e</sup> fruits of my Father's [torn] for want of asking for them.

M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Kean on reading y<sup>t</sup> part of your letter relating to your grain &c said y<sup>t</sup> he could give no particular answer, not recollecting y<sup>e</sup> substance of y<sup>e</sup> order of y<sup>e</sup> Court in your favor—but had [torn] doubt y<sup>t</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Court on it's appearing y<sup>t</sup> you did not receive y<sup>e</sup> benefit intended, would rectify y<sup>e</sup> mistake.

I have given you y<sup>e</sup> Substance of this conversation as faithfully as my memory will permit & am, dear Madam

Your very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

W<sup>m</sup> White<sup>17</sup>

Philad<sup>a</sup> July 20<sup>th</sup> 1779.

P.S. I find from M<sup>r</sup> Stedman y<sup>t</sup> you have been informed y<sup>e</sup> Vestry are going to let your Seat in y<sup>e</sup> Church; be assured y<sup>t</sup> there has been no foundation for such a report in y<sup>e</sup> case of yourself or any other person.

*Elias Boudinot to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Baskenridge Dec<sup>r</sup> 28<sup>th</sup> 1779

My dear Madam—

This first convenient Opportunity that has offered since our arrival at this little Cott, I embrace with Pleasure, to inform you of the pleasant Jaunt we enjoyed on our return, with the happy sight of our friends here the very Evening before the change of weather. My little Susan<sup>18</sup> often talks with great Glee of Græme Park; and her hospitable reception there affords a fruitfull Source for many an evening Conversation.

In performance of my Promise, have carefully searched all my Books on the Subject of Whitening Wax, and enclose the result of my Enquiries. If it answers no other End, it may prove a little amusement to you on a Summers-day in Manufacturing what you may consume in your own family, as the Process is not laborious.

The Army are encamped just in our Neighborhood; indeed the right wing is on my Land, and is troublesome enough, but as it is undoubtedly for the publick Good, we suffer in Silence, without a Complaint.

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<sup>17</sup> Rector of Christ P. E. Church.

<sup>18</sup> Later wife of William Bradford, Attorney General of U. S. under Washington.

I have lately heard from my Brother and Mr. Smith's family who are all recovered from their late Indisposition and I hope will regain a good degree of Health.

No News stirring but the Sailing of two large fleets from New York within a few Days. Gen. Clinton & Lord Cornwallis are both said to be on Board. Their destination is kept a profound Secret. By the London Papers it also appears that the English army in the East Indies is totally cut off. This you have undoubtedly heard from the publick Papers, as well as the burning of the Ships in the Harbour of Hull on the Humber, by a Continental Frigate and a little fleet of armed Vessels, in retaliation for the Conflagration in New England. No Houses or private Property on Shore were suffered to be injured in the least. The whole Island of Great Brittain was greatly alarmed and much Confusion ensued, as the Combined fleets were still in the Channel.

I am in great Expectation of a Peace in the Spring, which I most devoutly & ardently pray for. I am greatly encouraged by finding the same Sentiments prevailing at Head Quarters.

I have been reading your Telemachus, with more Pleasure & Instruction than you can imagine. I could say many Things on that Subject, but for the present forbear.

I beg you to accept of the most affectionate Congratulations of the Season, in which I most cordially include your good Miss Stedman. May you both enjoy the substantial felicity of real Contentment and the superior Pleasures of uninterrupted Friendship through this dreary winter, and be happily prepared for that serene Peace & Tranquility which I trust in a kind & overruling Providence will crown another year.

I hope you have seen young Mr. Stockton, which is more than we have done, as he thought it best to pass through by the way of Elizabeth, and left us far to the Northward.

Let us hear from you by the first convenient opportunity, if it is but a Line to know you are yet in Being.

Am my D<sup>r</sup> Madam

your Most aff. & very Hbl. Serv.

Elias Boudinot.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson.

*Rev. James Abercrombie to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philad<sup>a</sup> June 13, 1780

Nothing my dear Mad<sup>m</sup> but a continual state of uncertainty and suspense with regard to your affairs, would have prevented your seeing or hearing from me before this time; for untill there was a prospect of something being absolutely determined with regard to you. I thought it would be only teasing, troublesome and unsatisfactory, to communicate the various and often opposite sentiments of your friends; but as every mode of application has now been tried, the interest of all your

friends exerted to the utmost, every argument suggested in which there was the smallest probability of success, and every measure been adopted which might possibly prove beneficial—and all to no purpose; but rendered entirely abortive by the firm inflexibility and resolute adherence of the Council to their late Resolve; I think it will not be difficult from collecting the different circumstances and answers which have been given *now* to form a conjecture what their mode of conduct will be with regard to you; and that you may be the better able to judge yourself, I shall here endeavor to recollect the various Opinions, Answers and Circumstances, which have occurred since I had the pleasure of seeing you:—

And first—Immediately on my arrival in Philad<sup>a</sup> which was at six oClock I delivered all the letters agreeable to your directions—On Sunday Morning Mr B, the gentleman who promised to communicate the Sentiments of the Council with regard to you, waited upon me, with his and their opinion in writing of which the following is a copy—“With regard to Mrs. Fergusson it appears to me that “Evil is determined.” The late Resolve of the Assembly respecting that Lady is considered by the Council as of no weight or validity. It cannot be a Law; because agreeably to the Constitution it has not the enactment stile of a Law, viz: Be it enacted &c, and being under no obligation, they are not disposed to shew that lady any particular favour, because she has already received many favours; and she has risen in her requests, and has been troublesome and importunate, both in her own name and by her friends, and she not only corresponds with, but has also constantly remitted to her husband such sums at different times, as she may have saved by the levity of the government; that nothing but a Certificate from some Physician of her state of health so ill as to be unfit for removing, will prevent their extending to her the force and operation of their late Resolve; that their authority for this will be founded on a former act of the Assembly suspending the Habeas Corpus act; and putting it in the power of the Council to send away suspected persons.

From the above grounds and Circumstances it is my opinion that it will rather operate against the Lady to trouble the Council in her own name or by others with any Petition, at least untill the government shall proceed to put their resolve with regard to her into execution; untill which time she will seem to know nothing about it, to suppose that the resolve of the Assembly had operated to reverse the attainder and Confiscation of her Estate. It will then be left between the Legislative and Executive branches of the government, And tho' the Council will not consider the Resolve as a law, yet I do not think they will be disposed wholly to neglect it, the only thing they can do, is to order her under guard to be conveyed to the enemy, and this will outrage the feelings of humanity, and the feelings of respect for the assembly in such a manner, that it will not be easy to put it in execution. Besides, as the authority for *Martial Law* lately declared is a *Resolve* of the assembly, it will not suit the council altogether to despise the authority of such *Resolves*, nevertheless I would recommend

it to the lady, to be ready both in mind and in Circumstances to depart if it shall be finally requisite."

After a little general Conversation, he read, and then delivered to me the above written opinions, with the strongest injunctions to profound secrecy, as the contrary would be attended with very ill consequences to himself; and said, that in a firm reliance on your and my honour he had ventured to communicate them; in compliance with his request and my promise therefore Madam I judged it improper to acquaint Mess<sup>rs</sup> White, Meade, Smith, or any other of your friends with the Circumstance and make no doubt you will coincide with me, particularly as the Communication of it could not be attended with any beneficial Consequences, the affair has, and will remain with me *a profound secret*.

I should now Mad<sup>m</sup> agreeably to my intention when I first sat down to write, enter upon the several opinions of your particular friends (who tho' differing in some points universally agree in this, that you should without doubt *remain on the farm at all events*,) but being unexpectedly interrupted during the time I had set apart for addressing you, I must beg leave to defer them untill some other opportunity.

In the mean time, I remain, Mad<sup>m</sup>

Yours &c  
J. Abercrombie<sup>19</sup>

Best Compts to Miss Stedman,

The Chief Justice has interested himself *wramly* in your favour; he has applied to the President but entirely without effect & was told that the Council having entered into the resolve from a mature consideration and ample discussion of the subject rendered and discrimination absolutely impossible; however, Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Kean has given the strongest assurance that everything which depends upon them shall be terminated in your favour, & has promised that in the course of next week he will call the court, and not only give up entirely the furniture of the two rooms and Kitchen, but will also make an allowance for the deficiency of the Wheat—Notwithstanding Mad<sup>m</sup> things appear publickly so unfavourable with regard to the President & Council I can *assure* you from a *private* channel which I am not at liberty to mention in a letter that they have no serious intention of sending you off & mean to wink at your remaining on the farm after the ten days are expired, but as they are desirous of getting rid of the most obnoxious in that time, they would not give to you or any other individual in the same predicament a *public* assurance of exemption—but this is *entré nous*—

My Mother is in real distress for your Situation, & Mr. S. has lost the power of speech on that subject, & can only raise his hands & eyes to heaven—Mr. Meade would have wrote to you had not business prevented. There is to be a grand Town meeting tomorrow to send off *suspicious Persons*—This I think is the Adamant age of the world, was

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<sup>19</sup> *Rev. James Abercrombie*, son of Capt. James Abercrombie, who was lost at sea in 1760.

I to preach a Sermon on any public occasion at present my Text would be from the Revelations—The *Devil* is come amongst you having great wrath, because he knoweth he hath but a short time.

Adieu

J. A.

*Dr. William Smith to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Dear Madam

To a heart still bleeding with its own recent wounds, the new scene of distress that seems now to be opening upon you, is a most painful & overwhelming circumstance. I had heard nothing of the late measures of Council till I saw them in the papers, & truly shock'd I was, on your account particularly.

I intended to have done myself the melancholy pleasure of a visit to Græme Park immediately on this business, but could not make it convenient. M<sup>r</sup> Abcrombie's going will answer every purpose, as he will be able to give you the views of your friends here & every necessary information.

Your letter to M<sup>r</sup> Reed I delivered, & will briefly relate the manner in which I was receiv'd, & the Substance of what passed.

Upon your letter being presented, & being inform'd it came from you, he expressed himself rather in a hasty manner, intimating that you & your friends had been too importunate with respect to your affairs in general. I replied instantly (being a little touch'd with this introduction to the business) that however disagreeable & stale (y<sup>e</sup> word used by him) applications made in your favour might appear to gentlemen in power; it was not the less interesting to you to have a just & favourable attention paid to them. He then proceeded to the perusal of your letter, making some strictures upon certain parts of it, not very essential to y<sup>e</sup> main business. After having read it, he said, he did not know what, or whether any thing could be done for you: that the Council after the fullest discussion of the subject, & at a full board, had enter'd unanimously into the measure, & he did not for his part know, how they could discriminate. That he lamented your Situation, & was there only a single case of the kind, it would be an easy matter to determine it. He would, however, lay your letter before Council; but could give you no encouragement, unless the resolve itself should be rescinded, which there was no probability off. He then enter'd generally into the reasons which induced the Council to pass such a resolution; which indeed are very satisfactory with respect to those who actually carry on a correspondence of a political nature with their Husbands, in the present critical Situation of our public affairs. But that the resolve should extend to innocent people, who carry on no such correspondence, & are willing to disclose every letter that has passed & repassed, is highly unjust & cruel. Whatever offence I may have given, I did not fail to distinguish between the one case & the other to M<sup>r</sup> R—d, & in every thing that concern'd your welfare to speak with becoming freedom, tho I hope with respect.

What may be the result of this & other applications of your good friends here who have been assiduous, I do not pretend to determine. I must acknowledge, with a heart sincerely affected with your complicated distresses, that from every appearance of declaration of those who have the direct management of the affair, no indulgence is to be expected. It pains me, my Dear Madam, beyond description, to convey you such unwellcome tidings, & to believe that what you dread will be realised. As an Antidote to the seeming determination of the Council, I have made it my business to consult several Gentlemen of solid judgement on your case—who, tho they are not concerned either in framing or putting into execution these mandates, are nevertheless fully acquainted with the state of public matters, & know what are or ought to be the views & determinations of y<sup>e</sup> Council in y<sup>e</sup> case referred to.

These Gentlemen have told me, that they could not conceive that Council really meant to send you away. That the resolution was probably only meant to extend to some of the more obnoxious characters, but that as many such might be included as possible; you or your friends should not look for any condescension or even an appearance or relaxing at first, lest it might frustrate the whole design.

This however is only the opinion of Individuals, deliver'd to me in confidence, as such you will receive it, & give it such weight as you think it merits. I confess, it coincided with my own judgement form'd on y<sup>e</sup> occasion, after mature deliberation. Upon the whole I still think, as I did at first, that you had better remain quiet where you are at all events. In y<sup>e</sup> mean time no exertions of mine, however small my influence, shall be wanting, nor, I'll answer for it, of many of your other friends, who may have more, to do for you what can possibly be done. God grant that you may soon see a happy turn to your affairs.

I promise myself a ride to Græme Park as soon as business will permit—& am

Dear Madam, y<sup>r</sup> Sincere fr<sup>d</sup> & H Serv<sup>t</sup>  
W. Smith<sup>20</sup>

Philad<sup>a</sup> June 13<sup>th</sup> 1780.

*Rev. James Abercrombie to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

D<sup>r</sup> Mad<sup>m</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> Meade and I would have had the pleasure of seeing you on Sunday last, had not that gentleman been seized with a Fever about an hour before the time appointed for our departure; he is better today, tho' still confined to his Chamber; and as it may be the latter end of this week or beginning of next, before he can pay his intended visit, I take

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<sup>20</sup> Dr. William Smith, a graduate of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania, whose wife, Ann Young, a niece of Mrs. Fergusson, died two months prior to the date of this letter. In 1791 Dr. Smith became the owner of Græme Park.

this earliest opportunity to acquaint you with the business which occasions it.

Mr M<sup>c</sup>Kean the Chief Justice Saturday last call'd the Court and received the approbation of the Judges to the giving up *absolutely* and *entirely* the furniture of the two Rooms and Kitchen for which Gen. Roberdeau was bound, and which are now entirely at your own disposal. The order of the Court signed by the Clerk was given by him on Saturday evening to Mr. Meade. Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Kean would willingly have had an allowance made for the deficiency in the Wheat, but as Wheat at present is not to be procured, and money searee, the Court were of opinion that as all the furniture was given up to you, the Wheat might be dispensed with.

Mrs. Coxe setts off for N. York in a fortnight—Mrs. White & family, Mrs. Delaney & Mrs. Jauncey are gone. From what I can learn, no public notice will be taken of your remaining on the farm. Brigadier General Stirling, commander of the Highland Regiment, in a late skirmish in the Jerseys, received a wound in his leg, which occasioned its amputation above the knee. I have purchased two quire of the best  
s d  
common folio paper at 3/3 p<sup>r</sup> quire; and shall send it by the first opportunity—Comp<sup>ts</sup> to Miss Stedman—It is now past eleven o'Clock, and every body in the house asleep but

Your humble Servant  
J. Abererombie

Philad<sup>a</sup> June 20<sup>th</sup> '80.

A Certain *great personage*, says, Nothing ever wounded his Sensibility so keenly, as the Consideration of the distress in which Mrs. Fergusson is involved—FUDGE!—

*Original Copy of Mrs. Elizabeth Fergusson's Petition  
to the Assembly.*<sup>21</sup>

TO THE HONORABLE THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FREEMEN OF THE  
COMMON WEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY MET

*The Petition of Elizabeth Fergusson of Graeme Park in the County of  
Philadelphia most respectfully represents*

That having seen an Act passed at the last Session of Your honorable House directing the immediate Sale of all confiscated Estates for the

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<sup>21</sup> At the end of the petition Mrs. Fergusson has written: "Mrs. Fergusson's Petition that was presented [torn] Assembly March 1 1781.

"This Petition was drawn by a Worthy Friend of Mine Andrew Robinson [Robeson], now in his Grave, July 9 1781."

On the back of the Petition the following:

"Names of Gentlemen who Exerted Their Influence in behalf of

purpose of paying off the Arrearages of the Army being informed and believing that it is but too likely deeply to affect your Petitioner by depriving her of her only Support She is induced as briefly as the Nature of her Case will permit to state it's leading Circumstances to your Honors.

Mr Henry Hugh Fergusson her Husband left America in September 1775 for the purpose of settling some Family concerns in Britain. And in the Month of March 1777 took his Passage from Britain to Jamaica thence passed to New York as the best method in his Power, and with a full Determination, of returning to Graeme Park aforesaid. The particular Situation of Things at New York obliged him to take the Opportunity of a passage with the Fleet which went into Chesapeake And with the British Army from necessity he came as far as the Swedes' Ford whence he wrote by a private Hand his Intentions of returning immediately to the Farm aforesaid but applying for permission to pass from the City was given to understand that it would not be granted him. At the same time he was informed that the Manner of his coming into Pennsylvania was such that his adventuring to his residence would be attended with great Hazzard. In the City therefore but totally unconnected with the British Army as to Service or Appointment he continued untill the Month of November following when he was induced to accept the post of Commissary of Prisoners and your Petitioner has no doubt on Inquiry it will be found he executed the Trust with such Kindness and Tenderness as will entitle

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Elizabeth Fergusson when her Estate was Confiscated, and whose good offices she Remembers with Gratitude.

George Mede and	Mr. Brachenige
Elias Boudinot, my two	Mr. Abercrombie
best Friends	Reverend Mr White to Mr
Dr. Rush	Mulingberg, Speaker of the
Mr. FitzSimons	House of Assembly
Mr Shewell, my Neighbor	Mr Robert Morris
Reverend Mr. Irvine Neighbor	Henry Hill
Mr. Wyncoop	Mr. Campbell
Mr Watts in the Assembly	Judge M <sup>c</sup> Cean [M <sup>c</sup> Kean]
Dr. Bond and Son	Mr Lewis
Mr. Roberdeau	Francis Hopkinson
Mr Powell	Thomas Mifflin
Robert Lollard	Mr Bayard Robinson
Mr Willing	Thomas Franklin
Jon. Dickinson	Judge Bryant [Bryan]
Reverend Mr Hardwick	D <sup>r</sup> William Smith,
Dr. Phile	Reverend D <sup>r</sup> Smith,
Mr Clymer	Thomas Smith,
Dan. Clymer	Brother to the Reverend D <sup>r</sup> Smith
	Mr Wilson, [Lawyer.]

him to a Degree of Credit with every humane Mind. Further than this he has at no Time to the Knowledge of your Petitioner aided the Enemy in the slightest Degree [torn] to her [torn] Britain and that [torn] situation.

During these Transactions the Name of M<sup>rs</sup> Fergusson was by the honorable Council inserted in a Proclamation and he in the result attainted. After which all the Estate of your petitioner was seized by Agents appointed for that purpose and the present part thereof save only a small portion (lent to her for keeping of House) absolutely sold.

Under these Circumstances she applied first to the honorable Council who afforded her no kind of Relief. She then applied by Petitions to former Houses of Assembly who seemed disposed to shew an indulgent Countenance to her Cause and on the last Petition a Committee being appointed to inquire into her Case and reporting favorably a Resolve passed *recommending* to Council to Grant the prayer of her Petition. This however is considered by them as not in the least obligatory and she has since remained in a State of the greatest Uncertainty and Distress subject to the Terms which an Agent may dictate and at present is subject to the payment of a Rent as well as the publick Taxes.

perhaps may it please your Honors all the Difficulties which attended her and which would but weary particularly to recapitulate, had been borne in silent resignation had not the recited Act of Assembly alarmed her and as that necessarily obliges her to trouble this honorable: House she has taken the Liberty of stating that part of the Case relative to M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson's Conduct, & prays leave to pursue it so far as more immediately concerns herself.

The Estate of Graeme Parke was devised to your Petitioner in Fee Simple by her late honored Father Doctor Thomas Graeme—and having never been made over by any Conveyance to M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson nor having had any Child by him—The Claim of the State can exist no longer than during their Joint Lives, admitting the Proclamation its' fullest Force against him tho' she is informed by Gent<sup>n</sup> of Eminence in the Law that not being a Citizen of America at the Time of the Declaration of Independence he could not be a proper Object of A Proclamation this Point however she does not mean to press to your Honors being led to it almost imperceptibly from the Nature of the subject. A Variety of Causes have contributed to bring the Estate into great Want of Repairs in almost every part & scarce any person chusing to lease it on account of the uncertainty of their Tenure of course the [torn] and the Taxes proportionable to the [two lines torn]

to [torn] and embarrass your Petitioner. She has been necessiated to take up Sums of Money on Loan and finds herself notwithstanding the utmost Frugality and Care involved in Difficulties which daily multiply And these attend her (& which serve much to embitter them) upon a valuable Tract of Land A patrimonial possession ample if in her own Controul for her Support and which in the strictest Truth & with the utmost Confidence she can say *She* at least has done nothing to

forfeit on the Contrary every thing in *her Power* to deserve from the Hands of her much loved Country.

She begs leave therefore to state to your Honors that on a full Consideration & Inquiry had of her Case it will appear that the publick Sale of M<sup>rs</sup> F's Interest in this Estate under all its Circumstances cannot be expected to command a Sum of Money at all important to the publick. On the other Hand the depriving her of y<sup>e</sup> Farm is at once to destroy the sole Support of One who (must she repeat it) will not be found to have deserved Evil at their Hands, if the best Wishes the most uniform Declarations and the constant Train of little Services which her Sphere of Action has enabled her to perform are of any avail in evincing it.

May she hope therefore that this honorable House taking as they always do Wisdom for their Guide and Justice and Humanity for their Motives will be pleased in such Manner as to them shall seem expedient to relieve her from the Operation of the recited Act of Assembly and by a new Act or as to them may seem more proper benevolently relinquish the publick Claims of her Estate and enable her to make such Disposition of it as may be necessary for her future Support. She flatters herself their own Feelings will never reproach them for the Act And Neither Heaven nor Man "grieve at the Mercy."

Elizabeth Fergusson

Græme-park February the 20 1781.

*Dr. William Smith to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Dear Madam

Your fav<sup>r</sup>; inclosing letters to M<sup>r</sup> [Sharpe] Delany & M<sup>r</sup> [George] Gray I had the pleasure of duly receiving. These Gentlemen upon my Delivering them your letters, & entering upon the subject of your petition, expressed themselves favorably to your wishes, as have also many other Members of the House, with whom I have convers'd upon the Subject. The prevailing idea of most of those I have spoke to seems to be, that tho' the State have an undoubted claim upon the estate, yet, from the trifling pittance it would yield the State, & the unhappy situation you would be reduced to, was that claim to be rigidly enforced, Government ought to relinquish their right. Your Petition has been once read in the House, & will have another reading & discussion in its turn with other business. It contains every thing necessary. The present is a critical & important period to you. You must be in a most painful state of anxious suspence, from which I hope you will soon be agreeably relieved. There is I think every reason to hope & expect this from the present complexion of affairs, if the members are sincere in their declarations. A short time will determine the matter. Be assured, your friends are not inactive, & have the most sanguine hopes.

I have spoke to the Executors once & again about the money due from the State to M<sup>r</sup> Young's estate. They have done & I believe will do all in their power to get it. There were difficulties formerly in settling the matter, but much more so now, that the public finances are in so

distracted a situation. In short was the Account plain in itself, you will not wonder that the money is not obtain'd, when you are told, that the Treasury has for a long time been & continues to be in so exhausted a state, as not to be able to answer the most pressing demands upon it, for the immediate & most essential operations of the Army &c.

Mrs Clymer continues very ill, & I believe will not hold it long. Her Brother the Gen<sup>l</sup> daily visits her. They seem very affectionate.

Yesterday commenced a new Ora in American Politicks by the final ratification of the Articles of Confederation, which were signed by all the Members of Congress from every state in the Union. There were rejoicings of various kinds thro' the Day & at night an exhibition of Fire-works, Several houses & ships illuminated &c &c.

My bones are yet sore with the pressing & pounding received the other night at the College, where I was fool enough, with thousands of others, to go & see a play performed, called Gustavus Vasa. It was as much like a Bull-beat as a play. Noise, Shouting & ill Manners of every kind & denomination, was all the entertainment. There must be an amazing turn for dissipation at present in this city, by the vast crowds that resort to such places. I really think it would afford Government a great revenue, if they were to open the Theatre, & employ a Company of Comedians on public account at once. You would say perhaps, it is not quite so congenial to the Spirit of a rising & virtuous Republic; yet I am persuaded if the experiment was made, much of our stern republican virtue would forsake us. It is thought, this will be a very vigorous Campaign, especially to the Southward. Cornwallis has made rapid movements into the interior part of the Country. No body knows his object, as he seems to avoid fighting. He is certainly playing a very hazardous game, & if unsuccessful, will loose his former laurels & perhaps be shot by y<sup>e</sup> Sentence of a Court Martial for his rashness, in penetrating into y<sup>e</sup> Country far from his Shipping with a force inadequate to his purpose.

Compliments to Miss Stedman

I am, y<sup>r</sup> Fr<sup>d</sup> & H Serv<sup>t</sup>  
W. Smith

Philad<sup>a</sup> March 2<sup>d</sup> 1781.

*Henry Hill to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philad<sup>a</sup> April 11, 1781

Madam

I have been honor'd with two of your letters in Feby and March and only deferr'd my acknowledgments 'till your businees under the notice of the Assembly should be compleated. That being now done I hope gives more satisfaction than by your last letter seemed to be expected.

You will be enabled to judge fully of the title you are now vested with by perusing the enclosed papers, if you think it necessary to take that trouble.

The House discovered so favorable a disposition towards you at the

last reading of the bill that I proposed to Mr. R. Morris the inserting the clause introduced in the first draft and left out of the bill presented by the Committee, for reasons specified on the back of Mr. Wilson's letter enclosed; but Mr. Morris suppos'd that wou'd bring forth an opposition to the whole, and declar'd both he and Mr. Wilson were now satisfied the bill as it stands would answer all purposes.

Thus Madam I have endeavor'd, tho' no lawyer, to set your rights in a proper view, and I take for granted the words in the bill "during her Natural life" are void of efficacy—a mere sound—and in their consequence can only raise doubts with ignorant or timid purchasers.

It was declared by several Members in Assembly at passing the bill that you should be enabled to dispose of the lands at pleasure, and it was the true design of the Bill.

I have the pleasure to be with sincere regards

Madam

your Most obed<sup>t</sup> and  
humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

Henry Hill<sup>22</sup>

P.S. Should you experience any Material defect in the present bill, another attempt can be made next Session of Assembly in Sept<sup>r</sup> to get it rectified.

*Dr. John Redman to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philad<sup>a</sup> feb<sup>r</sup> 26, 1782.

The night before I was born.

My Dear M<sup>rs</sup> Ferguson.

After the most mature deliberation I am capable of, respecting the purport of your letter, the sale of your lands; I can hardly satisfy myself that I am qualified to give my advice determinatly in y<sup>e</sup> matter; I shall therefore only mention it as my opinion that you ought by no means to part with y<sup>e</sup> Mansion house, and that you ought to keep two hundred aeres with it, or as near that quantity as you possibly can, for this plain reason among many others, that if hereafter you should choose or find it necessary to part with it, it will sell much better with that than with any lesser quantity of land. I am the more satisfied that my opinion is in some degree well grounded that my dear good old wife concurs in it, nor should I go far beyond the truth if I say she first suggested it; and I know her judgement and opinion is generally agreable to you, at least you'l receive it as the dietates of our affection and real wishes for your good.

I am sorry to inform you that she has been for some days confin'd with a Cold and Rhumatism very painfull in both hands and feet and one shoulder, which she bore with her usual patience and resignation, and

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<sup>22</sup> *Henry Hill*, a prominent merchant, whose importations of Madeira Wine was well known to Philadelphians. At this date he was a member of Assembly.

rather more than one could expect, under the absence of her dear child and the little prospect we have of seeing her soon. This circumstance, as well as the consideration of your affair, led my mind [undesignedly at first] to contemplate on what S<sup>t</sup> Paul says in his 1 Epistle to y<sup>e</sup> Corinthians, 7<sup>th</sup> Ch. from the 29<sup>th</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> 33<sup>d</sup> verses: which from the effects I felt it had on myself, I'll presume to recommend them to y<sup>r</sup> perusal and attention, though I can scarcely suppose they have escaped your espeeial notice till this time.

I thank God for his goodness. I can now inform you with pleasure that my dear wife is better, though still confined to her bed most of the day. She and Nancy join in the most cordial respects to you, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Stedman, with Dear Madam your affectionate friend and Servant

John Redman.

P.S. I thought before this time to have wrote to you on the subject of your East india Mythology, etc., and the only apology I can make is y<sup>e</sup> following, viz: That Time flies rapidly, various duties urge vehemently, and the day of human life [as dated by David and daily experience] is far spent with me, and the night of *death* comes on apace, which opens a boundless prospect before us; and that grim old *gentleman* gave me a smart shock lately on my better side, to put me in mind that every portion of Time is a winged messenger that carrys a good or evill report to the higher court of records, and therefore it behoves us to catch each moment as it flies, and if possible transmit with them bills of exchange of such validity as may be answered, not with depreciating currency, but with gold tryed in the fire, which may enrich us here, and serve not only for present expenses but future Exigencies in another and far better country to which we are hastening. Nevertheless if God gives life and time I hope to find a more real convenient season than Felix did, to perform it with y<sup>e</sup> sincerity of a friend and Candor of a Christian.

Tuesday evening. feb. 15<sup>th</sup> O.S.

26. N.S.

*Elias Boudinot to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philadelphia March 5<sup>th</sup> 1782

My dear Madam.

It was not among the smallest Pleasures received by a Letter from Græme Park, that my good Mrs. Ferguson was satisfied with the reasons assigned for my disappointing her at so critical a period. It gave me real uneasiness to find that you failed in the intended Sale, not because I think the Consequences will prove very disagreeable, but because I know you had set your heart on it, and I do not wish to have the smallest addition to the Afflictions of the Afflicted.

I cannot possibly approve of any Sale that will separate the long House from the Mansion House, unless it should be during the Time necessary for the Purchaser's building a proper farm House. I have

spoke to Mr. Meade, and we mean to insert the substance of your Advertisement in the Books of the Several Land-brokers in this City. Many People who are Speculating apply to these offices, who never look at a News Paper. If this wont do, another attempt about the first of Aprill to sell at Vendue perhaps may answer the Purpose—tho' as I shall then be in Jersey it would suit me best about the Twenty fourth of March. This is supposing a Sale to be necessary. But would it not be a better Scheme to get some friend to undertake the leasing out the farm, with proper Covenants and restrictions, for a number of years, subject to all Taxes. I think this would fix your Income to a certainty and secure your Capital during Life. If you wanted a principle sum for to discharge arrears, this certainly may be raised by collateral methods, which would not injure the Capital or render your future Subsistence uncertain or subject to diminution. But as I determine to see you if possible before many weeks, I shall defer the Subject.

The enclosure of Mr. Young's Letter gave me great Pleasure, as it was at once a further Evidence of the friendship & confidence of my amiable friend. I greatly pity this young Gentleman and heartily wish he had followed the solid advice of his valuable Aunt, who certainly judged very rightly of his affairs, but I still hope his apparent good sense will yet enable him to surmount all his difficulties & strike out into some important Scene of Life. To avoid the Stage would be an evidence of his Judgment & Prudence, as it can promise him no good unless his abilities were uncommonly great, and even then the substantial reward is inadequate to the risque of every other good.

My dear Miss Stedman is very obliging to be grateful for a remembrance that yields so great a Pleasure in the Exercise. I was really elated during the reading of several Lines of your Letter, but alas! the Mountain brought forth a Mouse without a Metaphor.

Mrs. Jackson made me promise to make her acknowledgments for your politeness in remembering her slight civility to you when in Brunswick.

I must beg an Exeuse for this scrawl, as I write with two or three Ladies chatting in the Room.

Mrs. Boudinot & Susan wish most earnestly to be considered as attached to the friendly Circle at the Park, and present their best wishes for every real happiness to attend them.

I am my dear Madam with the greatest respect & Sincerity.

Yours most Affect<sup>l</sup>y

Elias Boudinot.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson  
at Græme Park

*Hannah Boudinot to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Elizabeth Town Jan<sup>ry</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1784.

Your letter, dear madam, of the 11<sup>th</sup> of October, did not reach me till near the end of December. I am sure long before this, you must

pronounce me rude and ungrateful. Your attention to your friends, is so unparelled, that the contrary, must appear odious in your eyes; and I am pain'd that you should so long remain unacquainted with the reason, of that seeming neglect and inattention to you.

The flower pots, which adorn the breast Work of my Parlour, declare to me every day your Taste, Industry, and Goodness, which I find you will not suffer to be confin'd to the Parlour, but have extended them even to the chamber. I thank you dear Madam, for the fringe, which I have not yet received. I wont tell you that I am sorry that you took the trouble, because you say it amused you; but I feel myself under too great obligations to be express'd on paper.

permit me dear Madam to wish you a happy new year; may this, with every other of your life, be crown'd with those blessings that Heaven has in store, for the good and Virtuous: we have the promise of a faithful God, that they shall be rewarded in this, and the life to come.

we are again settled in our own habitation, after an exilement of seven years. and, shall be very happy to see you and Miss Stedman here; can't you make it convenient to pay us a Visit in the spring? it will do *you* good, and give *us* pleasure. My dear susans health is rather better, she request me to mention her to you and Miss Steadman, with sentiments of the warm affection, esteem, and gratitude.

My best wishes to Miss Stedman and believe me, d<sup>r</sup> Madam, with the greatest

Esteem  
Your sincere  
Friend  
H. Boudinot<sup>23</sup>

M<sup>rs</sup> Ferguson.

*Elias Boudinot to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philadelphia July 19<sup>th</sup> 1784

My dear Madam—

How shall I apologize or what shall I say to my dear Mrs. Ferguson, in order to excuse my not calling on her on my way Home. I confess I am Mortified & disappointed. After the receipt of your kind & affectionate Letter by Dr. Bard, I left Home with a determined resolution of spending a Day at Græme Park—but alas! how vain are human resolutions. The special Business I came upon is unexpectedly deferred for several weeks, and a considerable company have attached themselves to me, which obliges me to return by the way of Burlington to finish some Business there, which has totally deranged my whole Plan. The only Consolation left me is that I am very speedily to return to this City, when I do engage myself to spend a Day, if not two or three with you at your agreeable retreat. Mine & your disappointment is

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<sup>23</sup> Hannah Boudinot, wife of Elias Boudinot, and sister of Richard Stockton, the Signer.

something compensated, by being informed that Mrs. Redman & family are to pay you a Visit to-morrow, and to have too much Company at once is almost as bad as to have none at all. Mrs. Roberdeau also means to visit you in a few days—and he is really as Life from the Dead.

I have been long contriving ways and means to accomplish your desires with regard to the Sale of your Lands. I wrote you fully on this Head about 4 months ago, and was surprized not to see any Advertisement in the Papers for the sale of it. I find by your last Letter that mine has never got to Hand, altho' I directed expressly to be left with Dr. Phyle. Mrs. Boudinot also wrote you during the winter, which I hope got safe to hand. When I see you next, we will perfect some Plan for the Sale of the Land. I have been looking round to endeavour to find some Persons who would spare a few hundred Pounds for some years, that you might take up the money on it to answer your present Exigencies, but have not met with any success. I shall continue the research till I see you.

We are happily & comfortably restored to our old Habitation where our domestic felicity would be greatly increased by the Presence of our excellent Friends Mrs. Ferguson & Miss Stedman. Could you not spend one week with us this fall. We are like to part with our only Susan. We shall be alone. We shall rejoice in the Company of worthy Friends. It will be conferring a favour. It will be an honorable notice of us country-folks, or if you please Villagers. Our Doors shall be wide open & our Hearts still wider. You must not refuse. You love your friends and I know you love to increase their Happiness.

Mrs. Boudinot begs the most affectionate remembrances. She is overwhelmed with the necessary Provision for her Daughter, whose Health, blessed be God, is exceedingly restored.

We are going to give her away in September next—this at least is the present purpose.

Our Kind Love to Miss Stedman, whose Health & welfare we greatly rejoice in.

I have the Honor to be, my dear Madam, with very great Sincerity & Esteem

yours most Affect<sup>ly</sup>  
Elias Boudinot.

Mrs. Ferguson.

*George Meade to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philadelphia March 19<sup>th</sup> 1791

My dear Madam

Herewith you have Inclosed two letters for you, which I opened to prevent an unnecessary repetition on my Part. Mr. Budinot has been so full that I have only to repeat that you should not loose a moment in returning the bearer my Servant, I would have him return ab<sup>t</sup> half way so as to be in Town 8 or 9 o'clock on Monday morn'g as we must then give a final answer to Mr. Ball. if D<sup>r</sup> Smith can fulfill what he

offers it would be the best offer. how far he may be able to do so, I cannot pretend to say. You must be decisive in your answer [torn] clear letter cannot be effected. I went to Mr. Ball on other business & brought the Place on the Carpet. I then went to Mr. M<sup>c</sup>Tenachan, who assured me his friend would not give any such Price.

Mrs Meade & all my Family join me in our best office to Miss Stedman & you & God direct you for the best—says my dear Madam

Your affe frd & devoted hble Sr.

Geo. Meade.<sup>24</sup>

Get from Miss Stedman a direction to her fr<sup>d</sup> in Norway. I took it down with a Pencil & it has got rub'd out in my Pocket.

Mrs. Eliz. Fergusson.

*Dr. William Smith to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philad<sup>a</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1791

Dear Madam

Your favor by an accidental conveyance I receiv'd a few days after its date. Thô I had heard, before the receipt of your letter, of the Jamaica Man's intention of visiting G. Park, I am not the less obliged for your early information on that head. M<sup>r</sup> Mead pointed the gentleman out to me at the Coffee House on the Saturday evening, telling me that he had given him a letter to you & that he was to set off next morning. There is something curious in the whole transaction. The gentleman arrives, waits upon M<sup>r</sup> Boudinot, who informs him the place is sold, & to whom, & y<sup>e</sup> terms: adding that he believd I was Sick of my bargain, & would sell it upon very reasonable terms, for y<sup>e</sup> Same perhaps that it cost.

What could be M<sup>r</sup> Boudinots views or reasons in Suggesting such an idea, I know not. Certainly it did not originate in the least hint of the kind from me. Nor could he have any well grounded suspicion that there would be any difficulty on my part with respect to a compliance w<sup>h</sup> the terms of the Contract. I think there has hitherto been no deficiency on that Score. He must either have thought me a Simpleton, or that I was unable to pay for the place; for what could induce me

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<sup>24</sup> *George Meade*, a prominent merchant of the city. Mrs. Fergusson has written the following "Memorandum" on this letter: "Should Mr. Fergusson and I ever live together or Should he ever See these Letters, let him See if he chuses to read them, that I did not rashly sell my Farm, Mr. Bendar is the very man who advises it most, And he in a Former letter which is here though the Sitting of Congress would raise the price of Land now tho Mr. Fergusson has no legal Right in Græme Park yet I would Submit my Conduct to Him in an affair of this Importance as much as tho he had never forfeited these Rights had Land got lower I must gone on this Parish for a Support.

E. Fergusson."

to purchase & sell again without any advantage, immediately, before I had even paid for it myself.

Another Singular circumstance is, that the gentleman should so far take this unfounded information for reality, as to neglect a personal application & proceed to visit the place, & endeavour to obtain information from others, which he could readily have had from the proper person at one word.

As the gentleman was not introduced to me, & neglected to speak to me himself; I had no notion of running after him: & therefore to cut the matter Short, I informed a M<sup>r</sup> Pratt with whom I knew he had some acquaintance & connection, & requested him to inform the gentleman, that I had not the least intention to sell the place, & that nothing but a very handsome profit indeed would possibly tempt me; at the same time mentioning my price; a Sum that would, I thought, frighten him at once from the purchase, or in case he did purchase, would have very amply compensated me. I further desired M<sup>r</sup> Pratt to inform his friend, that any application that was intended, must be made in a few days, as I was on the point of Leasing y<sup>e</sup> place for a term of years, which was to be concluded in 3 or 4 days; after which it would not be in my power to sell, but under y<sup>e</sup> lease.

Since this I have heard nothing further on y<sup>e</sup> business, from which I conclude the gentleman has dropt all thoughts of the thing: and I am as well pleased that he has. Without waiting or enquiring for an answer, I have proceeded to let the place on a lease to a couple of good industrious germans, kinsmen of M<sup>e</sup> Gilbert my Landlord, & hope in a few years to have the place in compleat order: thō it must be a work of time.

With Comp<sup>ts</sup> to Miss Stedman

I am, ever yours

W. Smith.

P.S. The following is I believe an accurate Statement of our Interest Account from June 1<sup>st</sup> to Nov<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> viz:

Interest on £2500 from June 1 <sup>st</sup> to Nov <sup>r</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> .....	£62..10		
From which deduct Interest on £215..7..10 paid M <sup>r</sup> Bring-			
ham on y <sup>r</sup> Acc <sup>t</sup> June 17 <sup>th</sup> to Nov <sup>r</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup> .....	4..16..11		
			57..13.. 1
Remitted you by Strayhorn .....	£37..10		
P <sup>d</sup> Y <sup>rs</sup> Int <sup>t</sup> on M <sup>rs</sup> Stedman's Bond .....	7..16		
Garden Seeds .....	.12		
Medicines & Ticket in Lottery .....	2.. 4..8	48.. 2.. 8	
		9..10.. 5	
Ballance due & no remitted .....			9..10.. 5

You will please to send me a receipt in full for Interest up to Nov<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> 1791—from which time there will remain due the Sum of \$2284..12..2.

Inclosed are a few lines to Stranghorn by way of notice of my having let the place to another Person, which you'l be kind enough to send to him.

*Sarah Barton to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

The Sincere pleasure your letter afforded me My Dear, and only Surviving friend of my Youth, is not to be Express'd; I have Omitted no opportunity of inquiring after you, & have frequently seen your letters to my Niece Sally Bond, with affectionate remembrances of me; But your Immediate address, has brought to my mind a retrospect of past scenes, & a review of the many Diversities of fortune we have both Experienced, which naturally Excited pleasing, & painful, reflections. But as they are past & done away, & I trust we have Each of us acted the part assign'd us by Providence, with integrity, & in the best manner we were able, I hope we shall, the remainder of our lives, Experience that peace, & Tranquility of mind, so Essential to happiness. I am delighted to hear you tell my Niece, that you find your present Situation happier than you Expected; That you would be resign'd I had no doubt of. I am truly Sensible of the Blessing I enjoy, in being placed in the Midst of my Dearest Connections.

Could I look forward to anything beyond the present time, & would please Myself with the Idea of seeing you next fall, & of takeing lodgings in your Neighbourhood for a few weeks, that I might once more enjoy the happiness of your Company, & that of my Dear Miss Stedman before I quit this Transitory Life; But my Brothers health is so precarious, that I am not Certain whether I shall dare to leave him, Even on a visit to my Daughter M<sup>rs</sup> White, who is Settled in Bridge Ton Cumberland, where I had proposed to Spend the Summer; His Complaint is a constant Dizziness in his head, & sometimes so Severe, as to make it unsafe for him to walk Cross a room; He has been better this some weeks past, which gives us hopes that the Spring may relieve, if not entirely cure him, Especially if we can prevail upon him to make an Excursion in the Country, & even then it may be necessary for me to accompany him, as M<sup>rs</sup> Gillespie cannot be Spared from her family. I have the happiness to assure you of my perfect recovery, only that I am more liable to take cold than formerly, which I make no doubt is Owing to my long confinement, & the great care I have been oblig'd to take of myself Since. My Brother never knew a person recover as I have done from so Severe an Illness, a Strong proof of my excellent constitution, which I hope I ever have, & always Shall be grateful for. My Brother & M<sup>rs</sup> Gillespie Join me affectionate

Compliments to you & Miss Stedman, & believe me my Dear friend with every Sentiment of love & Esteem

Yours

S. Barton<sup>25</sup>

New York feb<sup>r</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1794.

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<sup>25</sup> Mrs. Fergusson has added the following: "M<sup>rs</sup> Barton's maiden name was Sally Denormandie she is widow to the Reverend M<sup>r</sup> Barton of the Episcopal Church at Lancaster who went of with the British and died at new york. If My Dear M<sup>r</sup> Powel will just Show these letters to M<sup>r</sup> Duchee as the Second Letter mentions the family."

*M. Stedman to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

My Dear Madam

Your kind favor of the 15 of Septemb<sup>r</sup> I had not the pleasure of perusing till five days after the date of it, but why or what Occasioned the detention is unknown to me, But this I can assure you of, That Nothing but the Consciousness of how very small import my Scribbling was to you, that prevented an immediate answer, most sensibly feeling the force of your so kindly interesting your selfe, respecting the Health of my Dear grand Daughter Peggy; And am happy to inform you she is now pritty well & attends her writing School of afternoons tho she still continues very pale & thin. Our determination of taking her into the Country, from a Combination of difficulties and other Occurrences intervening, week after week was post paid, till the Weather became so Cool & she getting better the design was given up tho in Opposition to our full intention & my warmest Wishes. I hope it will please a gracious Providence there will be no cause to regret it.

Believe me My Dear Mrs Fergusson a Sigh of Sympathy has not been wanting on the recent Occasion of Mr. Youngs Dissolution, well knowing the tender affection you, from his Infantile State have on all Occasions testified with a Maternal Assiduity. Alas, to us poor Mortals who see through a Glass darkly, his lot in life appears to have been a painfull one. But the inexhaustable Stores of Mercy felicity & goodness can never be diminished, & he is now it may be, in possession of Joyes that will never fade or be liable to change, a source from whence only true Comfort and Consolation under all our trials & troubles here, and be devised.

You enquire My Dear Madam if I have read Pains Age of Reason, my answer is in the negative because from the Accounts of those who have, it is a most detestable Composition and Diametrically Opposite to Holy writ, which will I trust ever through time, be my Polar Star, guide, Comfort and sure hope. For tho Heaven & Earth pass away his Word can never fail. But have you My Dear Mrs. Fergusson since the French Revolution dipt into the History of the Clergy, by the Abbe Baronet, a refugee in Britain, if you have not, the most tragical Scenes are yet to be unfolded to your view, & are such, as sure I am they will Harrow your very Soul & Curdle the Crimson fluid in your viens.

We have had frequent Alarms with respect to that fatal Malady the Yellow fever and some have died of it. But thank Heaven the Weather has been so cool for the season that our fears are disapated. But fall and Nervous fevers have proved uncommonly Mortal this Year. Mrs. Abercrombie has lost her youngest Brother with the latter, a Young Gentleman of about 20 or 21 years of Age, and perhaps one of the handsomest Young man in the City, of whom she was tenderly fond.

Betsy Stedman never writes me a line, nor do I hear any thing about her, but what you are so kind as to mention in Yours, a Conduct so Singularly Abstracted & Strange I am at the greatest loss imaginable to account for. I would write to her (tho I am not fond of extorting

*Mrs. Elizabeth Fergusson, née Græme.* 319

favours from my friends) if I could Suppose it was her Wishes—while doubt remains I must beg you my Good Madam to be my substitute with regard to love & affection as well as conveying through your more agreeable Medium my kind regards & Compliments to Mrs. Todd with an assurance that at any time I shall be very glad to see her in Town.

The enclosed was brought to our House on Wednesday last, but from, or by whom I know not, no London Ships arrived yet. Peggy begs a tender of her best and most respectable regards, and with real affection I am Dear Madam

Yours

M. Stedman.

Philadelphia Octob<sup>r</sup> the 10. 1794.

*Elias Boudinot to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Rosehill Nov. 15, 1794

My dear Madam—

We are again just got settled in our Winter Quarters, and among the first of my Correspondencies I am to acknowledge the receipt of your kind Letter, rec<sup>d</sup> just before I left home tho' of an old date.

I have had greater difficulties with regard to your Telemachus than I had expected, arising from several causes, among others the extravagant sum required last Spring by the Printers here, to be advanced in the first outset, made me write to our Country Printers, whose proposals in answer differed so greatly as to lead me to the determination of engaging them in the service. I accordingly left this last June with the expectation of having the printing done in Jersey: but on my entering into particulars with them, I found too late that the Items they meant to charge in addition brought it to the same final Sum. In short, I found none of them would undertake it, without an advance of One Thousand Dollars, and would not partake in any manner of the Risque of Sale. This Fall has increased the demand of every Tradesman from the depreciation of Money and the extreme Scarcity of Hands, so that I am reduced to the necessity of postponing it for the present. This mania for extravagance cannot last long. It must soon come to an end. It will certainly work its own Cure, when I hope Things will gain their natural Channel, and we may go on with rational hopes of accomplishing an End.

I long to see you, but it seems fated that I shall not have that pleasure soon. Mrs. Boudinot is with me and tho' not stout, is as well as usual—still threatened with her side, but not yet dangerously. She joins me in expressions of the most affectionate regard.

Mrs. Bradford has taken her Winter Quarters in the City, but is tolerably well.

Do let me hear from you, if it is but a Line to know how you do &c. &c. I suppose you see the News Papers and know what is going forward on the great Theatre of Europe. The Governements there all in Flames. The French with an Enthusiasm that portends more than human Effects,

overrunning all Dutch and Brabant Flanders, liek the Goths and Vandals once did the Roman Empire. There is no Calculating on Events—human sagacity is at an End. The Power of Rome with her Apostolic Head is at an End. A regiment of british Cavalry have formed the Life Guard of his Holiness. Thus the last Times approach, and the kingdoms into which the Empire was divided begin to hate the whore or Hierarchy that they themselves aided in erecting. What will be the issue God only knows, and He alone will finally direct.

I am my dear Madam  
your very Aff.  
Elias Boudinot

Addressed:

Mrs. Elizabeth Ferguson  
at the  
Billet

*Ann Maria Clifton to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philadelphia  
June 27<sup>th</sup> 1795

Dear Madam

I have set down to make an apology for a neglect that is allmost unpardonable, in not sending you M<sup>r</sup> Charles Stedmans letter at the time you requested it. When I wrote, not haveing yours imediately before me, it intirely slipt my memory, nor did it ever occur to my recollection till M<sup>r</sup> Meade shew'd me your Letter to him, receiv'd a few days since. I blush to think how very remiss I have been, and indeed in not writing to you for so long a time, but I hope the candor of my confession will procure me your forgiveness. with this I shall send the Letter and hope it will not be too late for your writeing, as the William Penn is the only London Vessel that has sail'd as yet, there is one that leavs this place the begining of the next week, but I do not know the name of the Ship. M<sup>r</sup> Meade will, it is most probably give you better information than I can.

With respect to M<sup>r</sup> Stedmans being the Author of the History you mention I am not certain, I have heard it ascribed to his Father, but I fancy he had not so much industry and the peculiar circumstances of the Son confin'd by Ill health, to a retired situation in the country, on a small pension, makes it very probable that he would turn his mind to a subject on which he was himself well inform'd, and on which he could procure the best information, both from his intimacy with the American refugees as well as his connection with the oppisition in the British Government. but before I close this letter I will endeavour to learn from a gentleman who' I imagine is able to answer the question wether he is or not.

I hope you have found the Locket you wrote to me about in the winter, and that you are perfectly satisfied that it never was put in the paper that you left for me, indeed the thing was impossible or I should have

noticed it, as the paper with the *other* was put into my hands by my Sister the moment I return'd home. I shall allways feel concern'd whenever I think of it if you do not find it, as I am sure you must regret the loss. I am very certain it never came to me but I wish it had as it would then have been quite safe.

Do you not my dear Madam intend ever to see your Friends in town again, are they all to be deserted for the want of friendship of one family. surely you pay them too [torn] compliment to sacrifice to them [torn] and all the rest of your Friends Pleasure. I fear you will have a call on your Friendship to participate and console the afflictions of one of your best Friends M<sup>rs</sup> Meade her Son Richard is in a very declineing way his constitution is certainly gone, and there is no doubt he is in a confirm'd consumption tho the Family do not seem to think so, M<sup>rs</sup> Mead is very unhappy but still flatters herself he will get the better of his complaint, but I am too fatally acquainted with that disorder to be mistaken. They leave town next week for their Place which as it is a very high situation may restore him for a little time but he will never pass another winter I fear. I have just left myself room to tell you that my sister is in better Health this spring than usual, that I am extreemly well and hope the wet Season has not been a disadvantage to you, pray present my compliments to Miss Stedman and M<sup>rs</sup> Todd and assure yourself of my greatest regard and respect

Anna Maria Clifton<sup>26</sup>

My compliments to M<sup>rs</sup> Smith & Miss Anna when you see them.

I am informed M<sup>r</sup> S—— is the Author of the American History you Mention.

Addressed:

Mrs. Fergusson  
at the Billet

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<sup>26</sup> A daughter of John and Eleanor Clifton, b. Nov. 1740, d. April 1811. By her will she created a trust fund, to teach boys to sing as a choir in the orchestra of Christ church.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THOMAS  
FRANKLIN PLEASANTS, 1814.

[Thomas Franklin Pleasants, a son of Israel and Ann Paschall (Franklin) Pleasants, was born in Philadelphia, September 21, 1790. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1805, was graduated with the class of 1808, and subsequently read law with his uncle Hon. Walter Franklin, of Lancaster, was admitted to practice before the courts of Lancaster county, January 25, and Philadelphia, February 19, 1814. He opened a law office at No. 35 Walnut Street, and under date of March 10th, he records, "undertook my first cause, for Harley & Parke." He became actively interested in the local military being organized for the defence of the city and in August, 1814, Governor Simon Snyder commissioned him captain of the Third Company Washington Guards, and in September following accompanied his regiment to Camp Dupont. In March of 1815 he formed a mercantile connection in New Orleans, where he continued to reside to his death from Yellow Fever, August 26, 1817. A portrait by Bass Otis, painted in 1816, while on a visit to his family in Philadelphia, is now in the possession of an nephew.]

*April 4, 1814.*—Rose at 6 o'clock, went to the State House yard commanded the W. Gds. [Washington Guards]—after breakfast went to my office—read in course of the day Bac Abr Tit merch<sup>s</sup> (C) on Partnership—also Selwyn N. Tit Partners, and finished the title of Executors in the same work. In the evening at home, looked over Purdon's Abr. on the same subject.

*April 5.*—Went to office at 9—read through the day. Broke in upon my studies by calling on Dillingham for near an hour, and was visited by C. J. Coxe and Bob. Smith. Jos. Jones promised to let me make out a number of deeds for him.

*April 6.*—Made a resolution to rise every morning at an early hour and study. Commonplaced 'till 11, when Shober and Montgomery called on me. Went out with Dillingham, called on Mr. J. Jones who was

out. Returned to office, soon after walked out with Montgomery to deliver notices.

*April 7.*—Made arrangements for the parade this afternoon. The following is the mode of study I have prescribed for myself, which I am resolved to pursue as nearly as I can:

Two hours before breakfast, to read State Laws;

Six hours in the rest of the day, to Law;

One hour to composition;

One hour to other reading.

If the hours appropriated to Law be otherwise employed, an equal portion of time taken from other pursuits must be devoted to it unless some special reason should prevent.

After dinner prepared for a parade of the W. G<sup>ds</sup>—met in State House yard, dismissed about six. In the evening went to the Lodge.

*April 9.*—Paid a visit to Mrs. Hollingsworth and called at Mr. Clapier's counting-house. In the afternoon Ed. Ing. [Edward Ingersoll] made me a visit—invited me to go to Chester on Tuesday—promised to let me prosecute in some case: agreed to go.

*April 10.*—(*Sunday.*) Dined and spent the day at John McCrea's.

*April 12.*—Rose half past six—called on Dillingham to set off for Chester. Started before the stage and walked 3 miles—Ben. Tilghman in our company—arrive about 10 at Chester. After breakfast admitted to the Court—in the afternoon D. was appointed to defend a criminal but declined. Several opportunities occurred in which I might have come forward, but following D's example foolishly declined. Determined to attend next Court and to engage in every case that I can.

*April 13.*—After breakfast returned to Philadelphia, where arrived about 12. Could not find my office key before 2 o'clock.

*April 14.*—Dillingham sat in my office about 1/2 hour—Shober about the same space of time. In the evening visited No 51.

*April 15.*—Called on Mrs. Hopkins—read about 30 pages of Selwyn on Titles and Covenants, during the day.

*April 16.*—Prepared Hailey's case to come on Monday evening before arbitrators. Mr. Jones called on me, being out I retr'd the call; he gave me a deed to draw for him. In the afternoon busy looking over the law points in Hailey's case. Walking with R. S. Coxe, evening called on Traquair.

*April 17.*—In the morning went to Meeting, heard an excellent discourse from Jesse Kersey on faith. Spent the evening with Joe Gratz.

*April 18.*—Went to Prothonotary of Supreme and District Courts to see if any Judgments on John Cook C & Abel Holmes, and to Register, to see if any Mortgages on a lot to be conveyed to J. Jones. Made a rough Draft of a Deed. In the evening, at an arbitration.

*April 19.*—After breakfast engaged in drafting a letter to Jno. Staples. Called on J. Jones, could not find him—he will call on me tomorrow. In the afternoon, wrote a letter to Nancy—Bill Fisher and Mary at our house in the evening.

*April 20.*—Got from Prothonotary of Common Pleas and Supreme Courts certificates of Judgments for Jos. Jones—and one for search after Mortgages from Register of Deeds. Met J. Jones in the street, will find out Cook & Holmes' wishes, if they have any, and call on me tomorrow. Looked over some books to see if interest is chargeable on an open account. Called about 4 on Joe Cohen.

*April 21.*—Rose at 1/4 past 5 by my watch—the morning cold and damp—the servants not up, no fires made—went to bed again—rose about 7 by my watch,

found it was nearly an hour too slow. In the evening went to the Lodge.

*April 22.*—Got 1/4 cord of wood—went to dinner at 3—Robt Johnson at our house—about 5 went with him to Mary's, and after closing office returned and spent the evening there.

*April 23.*—At 9 went to Prothonotarys to see if J. Sergeant had confessed judgments in Park's case. Conceived a project of writing a history of the war—wrote the whole morning on the inadiquesy of Militia. In the afternoon rode out the Ridge Road, on my return joined by W. Chancellor. Drank tea at home—went to office, wrote on military subject till 9.

*April 24.*—After breakfast went to Meeting, then walked to the Schuylkill with Jos. Norris—dined at home. Rob<sup>t</sup> Johnson, Mr. Little, R. Fisher, Jno. M<sup>c</sup>Crea, and Fisher Leaming at our house in the afternoon. About 5 went with John M<sup>c</sup>Crea to see uncle James, drank tea with Grandmother. Went to Geo. Fox's in the evening.

*April 25.*—At 9 went to Prothonotary—at 1/2 past to Court—at 10 Jno. Baker called at office & staid 'till 12 oclock. Called on Mr. Sergeant twice, not in. Wrote till 1/2 past 9 on the subject of Militia—found Jno. Pemberton at our house.

*April 26.*—On my way to Jno. Sergeants met Joe Cohen—heard that a trial for piracy was to come on. At 10 went to Court, saw Sergeant there, will either pay the amount of Park's bill or give judgment in two or three days. Spent till 2 o'clock at Court, one of Jurymen being sick Court adjourned till tomorrow. Heard this morning an able speech from Dallas. On my return home walked a few squares with Joe Gratz, who sets off tomorrow for Northumberland.

*April 27.*—Quarter before 10 went to Circuit Court, staid there with an interval at dinner time 'till 1/2 past 7, when jury retired. Called then on Dillingham,

walked with him to office and shut up; returned to Court—prisoners acquitted. Walked with Clem. Buckley, James Biddle, Joe Cohen 'till ten.

*April 29.*—Called on Dillingham to consult him about deed, he was out, saw Ned Ingersoll, he could not give me much information. Went with James Biddle to Reading Room, where I met Chas. S. Coxe, talked to him about deed, went with him to his office, showed me several deeds but none of the same kind—he thought mine was quite right. Walked with him to Schuylkill, talked about Walsh, R. S. Coxe &c.

*April 30.*—Went in rain to J. Jones, gave him deed, searches, bill &c., paid me for them; told me he expected to be able to give me a great deal of conveyancing business. Dined with John M<sup>c</sup>Crea, spent the evening with a small party at Mary's.

*May 1.*—Roused from bed about 6 by mother to acquaint me that Isaac had got up in the night and broke open Patterson's house during the alarm of fire—that Father and old Patterson were talking about the matter. On Father's return he brought a different account of this matter. Isaac and a parcel of negroes were to have gone a Maying and stopped for Patterson's maid. At 10 called for P. Emlen and with her went to Meeting—dined at one at uncle Jos.; after dinner with the girls and Phebe, drank tea at Mary's.

*May 2.*—Went to Nice's tavern with John Montgomery to subscribe for him to the Commercial Bank, afterwards to the Schuylkill Bank, which with much crowding I effected. Could not at the Mechanics. Went to office, young Barclay came there—went to Court to see Sergeant, offered to confess judgment in Parke's case—drew up an agreement—he then refused on the score of interest charged—agreed to call arbitrators together. John Montgomery dined with me, we then went to State House yard at 3, marched with Fencibles and Prevost's corps to Bush Hill. Spent evening with Bill Fisher.

*May 3.*—Sergeant agreed the arbitrators should meet next Thursday evening—called to notify Callender and Lamot. Carson examined the subjects of interest in an open account. Jno. M<sup>c</sup>Crea gave me \$40. to subscribe to Commercial and Schuylkill Banks. He put my name afterward at Commercial bank, at Schuylkill Bank too great a crowd. After tea called on Jno. Hallowell but he was engaged, then went to spend the evening with Phebe Emlen.

*May 4.*—Saw M<sup>c</sup>Crea, returned him the \$40., being unable, owing to the crowd, to subscribe for him to the Schuylkill Bank. Attended a meeting of the Corps, and after adjourned, walked with Capt. Raguet to Post Office.

*May 5.*—After dinner found H. F. in my office examining some papers, it was extraordinary, tho' treated him politely.

*May 6.*—P. Emlen dined at our house. Wrote on the subject of Militia. Went home at 7, P. E. and Deborah there. In conversation on singular marriages after mentioning Brackenridge &c. I observed I had lately heard (indirectly from her P. E.) of a very singular match—Billingtons and Gibbs—both women—"not from me I guess" she replied, and all the girls seemed much confused, while I feel very silly. After the Emlens had gone home, took a walk with Ben. Gratz.

*May 7.*—At the request of Lewis attended Lodge 121, spent two hours there. Wrote on the subject of the campaign. Agreed with Shoher on a ticket for non-com. officers for Washington Guards at August election.

*May 11.*—Drank tea at John M<sup>c</sup>Crea's, P. E. there, who invited me to accompany her and the girls to Tacony tomorrow afternoon—agreed. Went home with P. E. Today the news arrived of the success of the U. S. sloop Peacock over the British sloop.

*May 13.*—Went home to prepare for parade. The

lock of the drawer in which my epaulets &c are kept was overshot; got out of patience, swore like a trooper and behaved like a fool. Sent for blacksmith who did not come at once, had to send again, in the meantime, Mother picked the lock. Got to the State House yard at 2 o'clock; the 84th Regiment marched around the yard and was then dismissed. Rained the whole time; it was the legal muster day. After tea to the Reading Room, talked a little with Francis Coxe and Jonah Thompson. Spent the evening at Jno. Hallowells, with him his wife and Moore Wharton; we talked about country lawyers: Duncan, Watts, Sitgreaves, Hopkins, Ross; Simon Snyder, his independence in refusing to sanction the Bank Bill; Moses Levy's severity when Recorder.

*May 16.*—Burns, Shober and Traquair called. Went to the wharf and returned with Dick Dale, and at cry of fire walked down town.

*May 19.*—At home found grandmother, uncle James and Aunt Fox; went to the Lodge for half an hour, and then took grandmother home. Went to the Reading Room and began to read Porter's Russian Campaign. After I went to bed the girls called to me to examine their closet, thinking somebody was concealed there.

*May 21.*—Saw Raguet, told him I had recommended Col. Berry to make to him in writing a representation of the insult he had received from one of our Corps on parade (Greenwood); said he will take measures to have the fellow disgraced. In the afternoon J. Gratz and I played chess. Walter Franklin came from school to procure Summer clothing.

*May 22.*—Went to St. James church to hear Bishop Moore, newly elected Bishop of Virginia, and sat in Carson's pew. Called to see John Clapier and uncle Charles, but they were at dinner; met Mrs. Gardner

on the street. Dined at home and took walk with John M<sup>c</sup>Crea, stopped at John Pemberton's.

*May 25.*—After dinner played chess with J. Gratz; Jos. Norris called while we were at it. Spent the evening at home. Bill Fisher, Mary and Patty Mullin and Phebe Emlen there. About 12 cry of fire, helped the engine.

*May 27.*—At 2 went to Robt Smith's—his wife out of town—the company Mr. Baird, from Reading, Ned. Ingersoll, Lowber, J. R. C. Smith, young Potts, Bob and myself, and spent a pleasant afternoon.

*May 31.*—Shober called to hand me his resignation as Secretary of the Washington Guard; told me of Ranten's death. Raguets called to let me know that the corps would meet tomorrow at 3 to attend Ranten's funeral, and to request my attendance to preside at tomorrows meeting. Went to Bowen's, learned he had burst a blood vessel and lay at the point of death.

*June 1.*—The corps met in State House yard as citizens; at 4 proceeded to the house of Mr. Ranten, thence to the Baptist grave yard, heard a sermon from Dr. Stoughton; proceeded then to Capt. Raguets where we were dismissed. After tea passed down Arch street, saw E. M. at window. Went to Evans' where there was a meeting of the Guard and presided.

*June 2.*—About 12 went to pay E. M. a visit, met Phebe Emlen and Betsy coming out of meeting, so I went on my way. There had been a wedding, Miss Smith and Joe Roach. Took a walk round as did not wish to be seen entering the house, but on passing by met P. E. and Betsy again, so walked a square or two further and returned. Sat with her mother, E. M. got home in a few minutes, had been at wedding, she looked sweet, stayed 'till 1 o'clock.

*June 20.*—Went to M<sup>c</sup>Clures to see if I could get a conveyance to the launch. Father had procured tickets to go with the girls in the steamboat—Nancy,

Salley and John M<sup>c</sup>Crea. I finally arranged to go in a steamboat, but did not observe until after we started, that the boat had no steam engine, and we drifted up with the tide. It was a beautiful sight, so many boats on the river—a Swedish ship close by where we anchored, also a French vessel with the Bourbon flag. The frigate Guerrier was launched at 10 minutes past 4 o'clock,—it was a beautiful launch, and a pleasant breeze played over the water. I felt so impatient at the slow mode of our return, that I came ashore in a boat.

*June 29.*—Went to the State House yard, drilled the company, and then home to breakfast.

*July 4.*—Reached the State House yard before 8 o'clock; the corp paraded 84 men including 4 musicians. At one corner of the yard camp colors were placed to exclude the crowd. The captain paraded the company with the camp colors, they performed very well. About 9 o'clock joined the brigade on Sixth street. Oldenburg's company took the right; Raguet being senior Captain took command of the infantry. We marched to Arch street, thence to Second, to Pine, to Third, to Walnut, to Eighth, to Chestnut, from there to the Commons, and dismissed for fifteen minutes; visited Vauxhall Garden. Called to arms and fired two feu de joi, one whole volley and one volley by companies. The Washington Guard fired remarkably well. The corps then went down Chestnut to Third, met the Democratic procession and proceeded to the Hall. When the procession reached the theatre and our corps appeared on the stage, it was received with shouts of applause. Caldwell delivered an oration of two hours length, and it was a very fine one. Montgomery, R. Biddle, Traquair, Shober and I dined together.

*August 26.*—Henry Etting called with an *Aurora Extra*; there had been a battle at Bladensburg, the British victorious. Went to Town Meeting and se-

cured several new members. At the meeting of the Guard this afternoon, it was unanimously resolved that our services be offered to the Governor. The Fencibles marched today.

*August 27.*—Wrote my resignation as Second Lieutenant, Washington Guards, to the Governor, and made a formal tender of my services.

*August 29.*—The corps is to go by water to Chester, baggage wagons to set off at 8, to go by land.

*August 30.*—The baggage wagons did not come as promised. At 12 o'clock set off with 54 men, leaving Corporal Richards to wait for the baggage wagons. Marched past the Coffee House, cheered three times. Dined by invitation of Q. M. Hampton at Hugg's Tavern. Went on board the boat, and after arriving opposite Chester ran aground. Stayed at Pipers.

*August 31.*—Set off for Chadd's Ford, hilly country—halted at Neaffs. Watmough and Blackwood sick from eating plums and milk. Entertained hospitably by Mr. Trimble, and reached Chadd's Ford by 7 o'clock—bad house and uncivil landlady.

*September 1.*—Set off at 7 o'clock, got to camp at 11; militia arrived.

*September 3.*—Detailed for guard—captain of main guard. At night found a difficulty in keeping the men awake; ordered the corporal to take the muskets from those asleep, and drill them.

*September 4.*—Took the guard to practice firing. Wells made the best shot. A man was shot by the awkward firing of a militiaman. In the afternoon Capt. Biddle drilled battalion handsomely. Granted Henry P. Coxe leave of absence owing to sickness.

*September 5.*—Frank Rawle was detailed as guard. Oldenburg's company arrived, invited Captain and Lieutenant Wright to dine with us. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock I ordered a drill.

*September 6.*—Rained hard. Pem. and Coleman

Fisher arrived, they with Rhoads dined with us, and then went with them to village. 100 Regulars arrived, Col. Clemson assumed command, Rawle, Biddle, Montgomery and I had a pleasant chat on the relative merits of several ladies.

*September 7.*—At 8 o'clock company called out, Rawle drilled. Several applied for furloughs, denied all, told them to apply to the Colonel. Joe Burn very sick with fever and ague, granted pass to Kittera to try to get accommodations for him at a neighboring farm house. Invited to dine with Gratz and Swift—Biddle on guard. In the evening Gratz, Montgomery and I went to see Ingersoll and talked about the formation of a regiment. I objected to Raguet as Colonel, said Biddle was a better officer.

*September 8.*—Mounted the rear guard at 11 o'clock, Capt. Town officer of the day. Sam. Ruch and Gratz Etting called to see me. Capt. Mitchell and Murray's Company Union Guards came down.

*September 9.*—H. Williams, and J. Swift dined with us at 2, then the tents were struck. We agreed to relax in the austerity of our department to the privates.

*September 10.*—At 8 drilled the company. Invited Capt. Ingersoll to dine with us; Mr. Trimble came to camp with his gig filled with pears, apples, vegetables, and milk—invited him to dine with us. We had an excellent dinner for camp. It is understood that Peter A. Browne will try to be either Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel.

*September 11.*—Mr. Ely preached, but we could scarcely hear him. Went to see Jo. Burn, who is still ill; his mother came down to see him. At 4 o'clock Biddle drilled the Battalion, afterwards the companies were dismissed and attended another sermon. In the evening read the Brigade orders—I am detailed as Officer of the Day.

*September 12.*—Drilled the company till 1/2 past 6—dismissed before “Peas upon a trencher”—all the officers were reported for not turning out. At 8 after the parade was over the Brigade Major observed that some officers were practicing cuts with the sword, if it were done again they should be arrested. This remark is intended for Lieut. Swift; I did not hear before of it being contrary to regulations. Swift said he hoped he would have an opportunity of cutting in another manner. I went to Capt. Biddle’s marque for duty as Officer of the Day; Swift came in very much affected, he wanted to resign and challenge the Brigade Major; the officers opposed it; he addressed a note to him expressing his sentiments. The B. M. replied, that he had sent Adjutant Levall to him to request him to desist. The Adjutant said he had executed his orders, that Swift after that flourished his sword, that he thought the rebuke proper under the circumstances. Swift sent word that the order had never been communicated to him; the Adjutant was called and lectured. The officers were all lectured for their neglect of orders. Cash went round with me to visit the sentinels. Videttes arrived with an account of several sail near Baltimore. The militia ordered off. Montgomery and several officers reprimanded in orders for not turning out early enough this morning on guard. Orders were read for Battalion to hold itself ready for an immediate march. Cadwalader expected down soon—thought probable we will march towards Baltimore tomorrow. After tattoo, Brown captain of the main guard sent word there was a great fire in the encampment—inquiry found it proceeded from the kitchen. Rain hard and thundered. Rawle with me, we had no trench, water came in the bottom of tent, put Montgomery’s bed and mine on trunks. Went with Rawle to Main Guard, dark, walked slow, requested Brown not to turn out the guard. Corporal Wilcox

went the guard rounds with us, got very wet, and in our return took some raw Brandy. As we passed along the tents found all the members wet and uncomfortable. Went to Rawle's tent and slept with him on a big mattress.

*September 13.*—Rained hard. About 9 Cadwalader appeared, every soldier ran forward and cheered him—he passed with M<sup>c</sup>Call and Powell in graceful style. His marque was pitched in the morning. I was relieved about 1/2 past 9, went down to guard, was introduced to Powell, he acts as Brigade Major. It was stated that Rawle's troop will arrive in the course of the day, we agreed to provide a handsome dinner for Rawle's brother. I felt wet and uncomfortable and changed my dress. At 2 the troop not arriving asked Hawkins and Kittera to dine with me. Sometime after dinner the troop arrived and went to Kennett Square; I asked Capt Rawle to take tea with me, but he had to go see his troop provided. Mifflin was attacked with violent chills and had to be removed from camp. James Biddle appointed by Cadwalader his private secretary.

*September 14.*—Raining; went down to guard house, saw Ingersoll, told him I heard there was to be an election for officers. Several of my company told me that it was understood that I was to be Major. Capt. Biddle dined with me. At 2 o'clock the polls were opened. Rained in torrents, water came into my tent and carried down my small trunk. I procured an empty musket case for a bedstead.

*September 15.*—Still raining; after roll call went to bed again. Dickinson called to tell me Biddle was elected Colonel, Raguet Lieut. Colonel, Ingersoll first Major, and Vorhees, second Major. Detailed Officer of the Day. Biddle said my company would be the left and entitled to the honor of light troops and be employed in skirmishing. Gen. Cadwalader sent for me to inform me that the fence rails had been destroyed;

I must order the guard to prevent it; that the country people sold liquors and provisions outside line of sentinels; that I must drive them away before 1 o'clock, or else they must come inside and submit to camp regulations. The regulars left the encampment and some volunteers arrived. Mifflin was elected captain unanimously.

*September 17.*—A beautiful morning. At 7 struck tents, loaded the wagons, and marched with the men a mile and a half to our new ground.

*September 18.*—Owing to the bad weather Col. Biddle ordered us to omit drill. Heard of John Byrd's death—killed in battle. I was taken sick on parade.

*September 20.*—Moved our encampment, Rawle on guard and I superintended pitching the tents. The bedsteads for Montgomery and me arrived today. The militia joined us.

*September 21.*—Biddle on guard. Shober and wife presented us with a pair of ducks; invited them to dine with us. Received our commissions, dated Sept. 17.

*September 22.*—Dupont has asked me to dine with him on Saturday—accepted; Manigault dined with us. Rawle got boards to make a floor for our tent.

*September 24.*—After parade, Court of Inquiry. Went to Dupont's to dine, in company with Col. Biddle and T. Peters. Gen. Cadwalader there.

*September 25.*—Went on with Court of Inquiry and making out muster rolls. It is reported we will go to Baltimore. Rawle sent for, owing to illness of his sister.

*October 4.*—At 12 went to be drilled by Ingersoll under supervision of Col. Biddle. Went on parade and commanded the Fencibles.

*October 5.*—The Governor [Snyder] and Gen. Bloomfield expected today, but it rained so hard they deferred their visit. Frank Rawle was taken very ill towards morning, called his brother, was taken to a

farm house close by. I am to be Officer of the Day tomorrow, and after tattoo went to Col. Biddle to be instructed in the proper manner to receive the Governor.

*October 6.*—Prepared to perform my duty today. After parade instructed my company in the firing position; we were then formed in line as the Governor and Gen. Bloomfield were approaching—a salute was fired as they passed us—I then got the old guard to fall in. We were marched to the adjoining field and renewed. After our dismissal was introduced to the Governor. Frank Rawle is better, called to see him. A company from Reading arrived, only 57 men. Learn that the camp arrangements at Marcus Hook are very indifferent, when Governor went there, nobody to receive him.

(To be continued.)

THE PASSING OF THE HARMONITES.

A STORY OF A SUCCESSFUL COMMUNISTIC VENTURE.

BY REV. CLARENCE EDWARD MACARTNEY, A.M., D.D.

“A day is past, and a step nearer the end. Our time runs away, but the joy of the kingdom will be our reward!” This was the cry of the night watchman that one might have heard a century ago echoing through the streets of the little village of Harmony, among the hills of Western Pennsylvania, where the German Brothers of Perpetual Separation had built for themselves an house in the wilderness. The very name “Harmony” would lead one to suppose that the town had been founded by old men who dreamed dreams or young men who saw visions. The story of the Harmonites is the story of a dream, but a dream in the light of which men lived and died for near a hundred years.

This dream, like many others of its kind, was made in Germany. To-day Germany is the home of imperialism and criticism, the personification of military prowess and commercial energy and enterprise. But the Germany of a century ago was not so. It was a bruised reed and a smoking flax among the nations, trampled and humiliated by the restless Corsican. But the wind of faith and meditation blew gently upon the bruised reed, and like the lyre of mythology it gave forth a pleasing sound. God gave the broken nation songs in the night of its distress, and thus it came about that Germany was the fostering mother of mystics and dreamers in religion. Out of Germany had come the Quietists, the Dunkers, the Mennonites, and now the Harmonites.

Although America has not been prolific in commun-

istic or religious theories, it has been the favorite field for the practical testing of these doctrines brought forth elsewhere. It has been estimated that between 1607, the Jamestown settlement, and 1894, there have been more than two hundred communistic experiments made in the United States. Brook Farm, Zoar, Icaria, Bethel, Aurora, the Perfectionists of Oneida, the Shakers,—these are only a few among those social and religious adventures which characterized American history. Of all these communities, the most successful, the most honorable, and perhaps the longest lived, was that founded by George Rapp at Harmony, Pennsylvania. To all who looked and wished for something new in society and religion, Pennsylvania was the land of promise. Thither had come the Quakers, the Dunkers, the Mennonites. It was natural, then, that the discontented families of Wurtemberg should have chosen Pennsylvania for a place of settlement.

George Rapp was born October 28, 1757, at Iptingen, Wurtemberg. He was a farmer and vine planter, but his best thoughts were for the Kingdom of God. The formalism and positive irreligion of the state church made him dissatisfied and unhappy. He gathered a few of his friends together for the study of the Bible and for the quickening of their religious life. Like the founders of Methodism, their hope was to reform the church from within. But non-conformity and strange ways invited persecution and abuse. When the King was petitioned to suppress them, he said, "Do they pay their taxes?" Upon being told that no subjects were more regular or prompt, the King answered, "Then let them believe as they please." But the people were foolish where the King was wise, and to escape from annoyance and abuse Rapp planned to take his followers to Pennsylvania. In 1803 he visited the United States and purchased five thousand acres from Dr. Delmar Basse, a wealthy German settler.

The land lay along the Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler County, and about thirty miles from Pittsburgh. The next summer three shiploads of the Harmonites arrived at Philadelphia and Baltimore. One of these bands settled in the eastern part of the state, but the rest made their way over the mountains to their new home in the western wilderness. The first winter was a season of hardship and want; but when the harvests of wheat, rye, and hemp were garnered and the hills planted with the vine, the community was secure against want. They were thrifty, hard-working peasants and well suited to battle with the soil and the elements.

Neither communism nor celibacy, the two experiments which made the Harmonites known in all the world, had been adopted by them when they came from Germany. Their communism was a natural outgrowth of the struggle they had to build their homes and maintain themselves. One had to help the other, or all would have perished. Unavowed communism had worked with them so successfully that they resolved to make it the practice of their community. By vesting title to all property in the Society they established a practical communism, successful where so many similar devices had quickly and completely collapsed. The Society was thus organized in February, 1805, and so well satisfied were all the members that, in 1818, the books which showed the property and holdings of each family at the time of the first settlement were publicly burned.

In keeping with communal life the members adopted a simple and uniform costume. The departments of labor were organized with labor for all but drudgery for none; and with efficient management and common zeal and industry the settlement flourished beyond expectations. They had churches, tanneries, brick-yards, distilleries and vineyards.

In 1807, the members of the Society were shaken with a religious revival and under the inspiration of the hour Rapp began to teach the superior merit of sexual abstinence. In this respect the Harmonites are one with the Shakers. With common voice Rapp and his followers abjured marriage and adopted celibacy as the rule of their life. Those already married did not separate, but continued to occupy the same home, no longer man and wife, but "Brother and Sister in Christ." There was little protest against the new order and no rigorous means of enforcing the practice and separating the sexes. It was the glory of the Harmonites that they upheld this custom without complaint and without compulsion. The adoption of celibacy was ultimately the death of the community, for there could be no natural increase and the rule hindered increase by proselytising; but at the same time, the long and vigorous existence of the Society, when so many other kindred schemes had been cut down like the grass, is in part attributable to the pure life and unblemished morality of the members.

The lode-star of Rapp's religious faith was the second advent of Jesus Christ. Chiliasm has cast its spell over Christian disciples in all the ages of the Church; but in contrast with the Thessalonians, who neglected their daily work in anticipation of the coming of the Lord, the Harmonites made the coming of Christ as Saviour and Judge a reason for greater care and fidelity in the affairs of this world. Their belief in the near coming of Christ undoubtedly played some part in their adoption of celibacy. As the day was at hand when they must present their bodies unto Christ, let none defile them with carnal pleasures. Having chosen this rule of life, it was easy for them to defend the custom from Scripture. Rapp preached of the one hundred and forty four thousand of the Apocalypse who were not defiled with women. Jesus had defined

the Kingdom of Heaven as a state where they neither marry nor are given in marriage, and since that Kingdom was quickly to be ushered in, the followers of Rapp desired to be conformed to the order of that Kingdom. This was the practical basis of their celibacy. Philosophically and theologically it was based on the literal interpretation of Genesis 1 : 27 "male and female created he them." Made in the image of God, man was dual in his nature, combining the male and the female elements, and there would have been some sinless propagation of the race. But Adam, seeing the beasts in pairs, conceived a like desire, and God separated the female element from him. This was the real fall of man, when unholy passion arose. Christ was the "second Adam" and hence the regenerate life, here and hereafter, must be celibate.

How celibacy made the Harmonites famous throughout the world is shown by a verse in Byron's "Don Juan:"

"When Rapp the Harmonist embargoed marriage  
In his harmonious settlement (which flourishes  
Strangely enough as yet without miscarriage,  
Because it breeds no more mouths than it nourishes,  
Without those sad expenses which disparage  
What nature naturally most encourages),  
Why call'd he "Harmony" a state sans wedlock?  
Now here I've got the preacher at a deadlock.

Because he either meant to sneer at harmony  
Or marriage, by divorcing them thus oddly;  
But whether reverend Rapp learn'd this in Germany  
Or not, — — —  
My objection's to his title, not his ritual,  
Although I wonder how it grew habitual."

Many religious and economic schemes have gone to the other extreme and made a "fair show" of the flesh

after the manner of the Mormons and the Mohammedans, and in this country the success of the celibate Harmonites furnishes a marked contrast to the dismal failures of other communistic experiences which would destroy marriage. A study of the many communistic experiments in the United States will show how those with a religious foundation or charter have invariably had better success and longer life than those of a purely economic nature.

In 1814, finding that the Pennsylvania hills were not adapted for vine growing, and feeling their remoteness from navigation, the Harmonites sold their plantation and removed to New Harmony, on the banks of the Wabash, in Indiana. Here they were plagued with malaria. For this reason they sold New Harmony to Robert Dale Owen, the dreamer of New Lanark, for \$150,000 and settled once more in Pennsylvania, this time on the banks of the Ohio River, in Beaver County. Here they built the town of Economy, long a model of prosperity, neatness and morality. The Pittsburgh industrial district was just then in the beginning of its great development. The Harmonites gave substantial aid to the opening up of the country by railroads and canals. At Economy they manufactured the first silk made in the United States. A unique feature of their industrial enterprise was the importation of five hundred Chinese coolies to work in the cutlery mills at Beaver Falls. The Harmonites were the liberal patrons, not only of trade and agriculture, but of education and the fine arts, the grounds on which Geneva College now stands, being a donation from the Society. Everything which they touched flourished, but the practice of Celibacy made the extinction of the Society only a question of time. The numbers dwindled and dwindled, until of all those who took the vows of perpetual separation in 1807, not one was left. In 1903, a Pittsburgh syndicate purchased the Economite lands

for \$4,000,000. Such was the end of the most remarkable and most successful communistic venture that the world had ever seen.

To-day the visitor at Harmony will find still standing some of the buildings erected by these rugged, godly folk a century ago. Although they abjured tobacco, they loved strong drink. The hillsides show the Rhine-like terraces for the vine, and the cellars have vaults of solid masonry. All that they built, from church to wine cellar, was large, ample and substantial. One showery summer's day we passed through the quiet streets and read the quaint legends which they had carved in the stones over the doorways. As we looked we thought of the hearts that must have broken within these walls, when husband and wife, in the strange infatuation of religious musing, had separated one from the other and forever sealed the fountain of the heart. A by-path led us to the summit of a steep hill and then down its face until we came to a cave or grotto, the shadow of great rock in a weary land. It was the favorite seat and resting place of Father Rapp. There he would sit with the Bible open on his knees, his eyes looking off beyond the river to the peaceful and well-watered valley where he had led his people. But he looked too at the things which were not seen. "Until He Come" was the motto of his life and the subject of his dreams. There is a compelling pathos in his faithful waiting for the coming of the Bridegroom. "If I did not know," he once said, "that the dear Lord meant I should present you all to Him, I should think my last moments come."

From the vantage point of the cool retreat we could see on a neighboring hill a clump of pines which seemed to be enclosed with a wall of granite. It was the place where they had laid their dead, and it speaks more eloquently of the hope and heart-break of human life than the great piles of Egypt or the subterranean

passages of the early Christian Rome. Four walls of stone guard the sleep of those who died in the faith, not having received the promise. Through one of the walls entrance was had by a gate such as we had never seen. It was a massive monolith, a great stone rolled to the door of the sepulchre, yet so swung in the center that an infant's hand could push it aside. But within was the mystery. We looked in vain for "storied urn or animated bust," and for "their name, their years, spelt by th' unlettered Muse." In life they had "all things in common" and even in death they are not divided. There, beneath the blue heaven and in the shelter of the pines, they lie unmarked and indistinguishable in the vast democracy and pale communism of death, until the day-break and the shadows flee away.

SIX MONTHS ON THE FRONTIER OF NORTH-AMPTON COUNTY, PENNA., DURING THE INDIAN WAR, OCTOBER 1755—JUNE 1756.

Braddock's defeat in July of 1755 was not only a fatal termination of a campaign which had been expected would inflict a decisive blow upon the French and their Indian allies, but it gave the signal to the disaffected Indians to make the frontiers of the Province the scene of a predatory warfare, in which the northern bounds of old Northampton County were severely scourged. Its remoter settlements and plantations, which nestled in the small valleys north of the Blue Mountains, suffered severely in the winter of 1755-1756.

Six weeks after the first inroad of the Indians, not only was transmontane Northampton almost entirely deserted by its settlers, but even the tier of townships along the eastern slope of the mountains were left to their fate. It was in this precipitate flight that the Moravian villages and farms on the Nazareth tract were sought out by the fugitives, and it was only through extreme prudence and by incessant watchfulness of their inhabitants that they were saved from destruction.

In 1741 the Moravians bought of George Whitefield the Nazareth tract of 5000 acres, on which he designed to erect a Charity School, to be named "Ephrata." This building of stone the Moravians completed in 1743. In 1744 they laid out a farm and erected buildings to the south of "Ephrata," and in 1745, another one, two miles N. by W., and called it Gnadenthal. Adjoining this farm a third improvement was made

in 1747, comprising a grist and saw mill, stables, smith shop, brewery, and other houses, and named it Christian's Spring. The first house of entertainment was erected in 1752, on the north bounds of the tract and on the road to the Minisinks and the settlements on the upper Delaware. The name given to this lonely inn was "The Rose," to keep in memory a point in history in as far as when William Penn released to his beloved daughter "Tish" the 5000 acres of Nazareth tract, it was done on the condition of her yielding and paying therefor one Red Rose on the 24th of June yearly, if the same should be demanded.

The chroniclers of Nazareth have recorded the following incidents connected with the Indian maraud into upper Northampton County in the Winter of 1755-1756.

1755.

*October 31.*—There is a great fear come upon the people of this neighborhood, and they are at a loss whither to go for refuge from the Indians.

*November 1.*—Our good friend Franz Clewell,<sup>1</sup> near the Rose Inn, came to us and related that yesterday there had suddenly sprang up so violent a whirlwind near his house as to throw his six year old boy round and round and to tear off almost the entire roof from his house.

*November 18.*—This morning at 4 o'clock several hard shocks of an earthquake were felt, so that our house and the people in bed were swayed to and fro quite perceptibly. At the Rose Inn, all the doors flew open. The morning was clear and not a breath of air.<sup>2</sup>

*November 23.*—Received the intelligence that Post<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> A Huguenot family, but last from the Palatinate, came to Pennsylvania in 1737, and in 1746, settled two miles north of Nazareth.

<sup>2</sup> On November 1, 1755, 60,000 persons perished in the city of Lisbon, as it was being shaken by an earthquake.

<sup>3</sup> *Christian Frederiek Post*, the well known missionary to the Indians.

had escaped from the savages at Wyoming and last night had reached Dansbury [Monroe Co.]

*November 25.*—Heckewelder brought news of the calamity at Gnadenhuetten, on the Mahoning.<sup>4</sup> This evening there came upwards of sixty of our neighbors, (refugees) for lodgings.

*November 26.*—This morning there came a detachment of thirty soldiers from south of the Lehigh, to scout through our neighborhood. This unexpected advent caused some alarm.

*November 27.*—After dinner two detachments of Rangers arrived, which after having dined left. The detachment of yesterday after returning from their scout, on hearing intelligence that the savages had been seen above the mountain, broke camp at night and as soon as the Moon rose, set out. There was so much confusion, if not panic among them, that they failed to inspire confidence.

*December 1.*—Today our two schools, 78 pupils with 15 attendants and their baggage, were transported to Bethlehem in wagons. This was done to make room for the refugees.<sup>5</sup>

*December 6.*—A new alarm of Indians, and it brought back several of the families, who last week had returned to their farms.

*December 8.*—Additional families of refugees arrived, among them one Altemus. We have decided to lodge all refugees in the stone house and the two log houses near it.

*December 10.*—Two wagons were sent to fetch Indian Corn from Culver's,<sup>6</sup> above the mountain, which we wanted to secure, as the savages are beginning to

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<sup>4</sup>The surprise and massacre of eleven members of the mission family by Indians that almost proved fatal to the mission.

<sup>5</sup>The schools were reopened in May of 1756.

<sup>6</sup>*Ephraim Culver* and family, who came from Connecticut in 1753, and settled in Lower Smithfield township, present Monroe county. In 1759 he became landlord of the Rose Inn.

maraud in that vicinity. When scarcely three miles from Culver's, he and his family and some neighbors who had taken refuge in his house, met the teamsters, stating that this morning the savages attacked Brodheads. Had our wagons arrived earlier, they must have fallen into the hands of the enemy; now they were a help to the refugees, who would otherwise have been captured by the Indians in ambush. They brought them here in safety, forty odd large and small. Culver related that when he and his neighbors were about one mile from his house, he had seen several Indians in the woods. We sent word of this advent to Bethlehem, also that last night the Indians had sacked Hoeth's plantation.<sup>7</sup>

*December 13.*—Hillman's wife, a daughter of David Prestin, gave birth to a child. Some more refugees arrived today, among them a man from near Hoeth's, who carried his wife on his shoulders lightly clad and but lately confined.

*December 14.*—Troops arrived in command of Captains Solomon Jennings<sup>8</sup> and Doll,<sup>9</sup> and when informed of the burnings by the Indians at the mountain, marched their men thither.

*December 15.*—A suitable sight for a sentry box was selected in the rear of our stable and barn, to keep watch over these buildings.

*December 16.*—Jasper Payne came up from Bethlehem to aid to caring for the refugees. The soldiers

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<sup>7</sup> *Frederick Hoeth* and family immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1748, and became residents of Philadelphia. In 1750, he bought 700 acres on a branch of Pocopoco creek [Monroe Co.], and removed to his plantation in 1752. Capt. John Arndt, of the Provincial service, writes of the ill-fated family: "Frederick hoeth and his wife and one of his Dattears and another girl both underage and Two men was killed, and Three dattears of Frederick hoeth and the Smith wife and two children them were Taken Presoner."

<sup>8</sup> *Solomon Jennings*, one of the participants in the "Indian Walk" of 1737.

<sup>9</sup> *Capt. Doll* of the Provincial service.

here scouted through the woods in our neighborhood, but discovered nought.

*December 17.*—The soldiers marched to the mountains, to search for the dead bodies and bury them. Culver and some of his neighbors who accompanied them part way, found most of their houses in ruins, and the remnant of their cattle they brought back. They had met a party of Indians with horses loaded with spoils, under cover of a reserve, so that our people had to retreat, after being chased for some distance. Today we completed a catalogue of the refugees here, 315 in number.

*December 19.*—The Captain who on 17th. marched to the mountains, sent a demand for more men, but we had none to spare. Captains Jennings and Doll with their men, returned from the mountains. They buried the corpses, and could not adequately describe the devastation by the Indians up there. They left a lieutenant and 18 men to post here for a few days, and with the others left for home. Tracks of Indians were seen at the Rose Inn today.

*December 20.*—Mr. Craig<sup>10</sup> came with his company of Ulster-Scotch, to learn whether we had been attacked, as shooting had been heard in this direction. They were ordered here by the Commissioners, who were at Bethlehem. [Franklin, with Commissioners Fox and Hamilton, arrived at Bethlehem on December 18th.]

*December 21.*—A refugee woman was brought to bed of a child. Report brought here by a man from the mountains, that the Indians had agreed on this night to attack our farms and also Friedensthal, hence Lieut. Brown<sup>11</sup> and his 18 men moved to Friedensthal,<sup>12</sup> to

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<sup>10</sup> Capt. Craig, from the Ulster-Scot settlement.

<sup>11</sup> Lieut. Brown, of Capt. Solomon Jenning's company.

<sup>12</sup> The capacity of the grist mill at Christian's Spring plantation, becoming unable to meet the demands of the settlements, a tract of 324 acres on the Bushkill creek, and adjoining the Nazareth tract on the east, was purchased and a larger mill built, and named Friedensthal.

cover that place; also Capt. Laubach,<sup>13</sup> who came down today from the mountains, posted part of his 30 men here and Gnadenthal.<sup>14</sup>

*December 22.*—Capt. Laubach and company left for home,—they are all Germans from Saucon, and expected to be relieved here by another company from that place, but were disappointed. Lieut. Brown with his men returned from Friedensthal—all quiet there last night, and they left for the mountains again.

*December 23.*—The sentry box built of green logs and filled with clay (fire proof), is to be maned by four men, who are to keep lookout over the stabling, lest it be fired by the Indians.

*December 26.*—Two companies of soldiers from Easton halted here and then marched on to the mountains, to build a fort there for the defence of the country.

*December 27.*—Dr. Otto,<sup>15</sup> under escort, set out for Brodhead's to visit a negro wounded at the late attack, but he died half an hour after his arrival.

*December 30.*—At noon Joseph Powell came from Bethlehem, followed by two wagons laden with goods and clothing for the refugees, sent by some Quakers in Philadelphia, with a letter from Anthony Benezet. In the evening followed two other wagons with provisions, sent by some Germans in the Great Swamp, under convoy of 20 men. They were much moved at the distressing objects with us.

*December 31.*—The wagons and convoy returned.

<sup>13</sup> Capt. Laubach was settled on a branch of the Sancon creek below Bethlehem, prior to 1746.

<sup>14</sup> The second plantation laid out on the Nazareth tract, 1745, 2 miles N. by W. from the house "Ephrata."

<sup>15</sup> *John Matthew Otto*, born in Meiningen, Germany, 9 November, 1714. Studied medicine and surgery at Augsburg. Came to Pennsylvania in July of 1750, and for thirty-six years was physician and surgeon of the Moravian settlements. Died in 1785.

1756.

*January 1.*—Columns of rising smoke at different points along the horizon, mark the course of the savages who roamed within four miles of our settlements. We got news that the savages had devastated not only on the other side, but also on this side of the mountains,—burning and murdering. In the evening Culver returned again from up the country, a brand snatched from the fire, as the house in which he and his friends had lodged last night, they saw in flames soon after leaving this morning.

*January 2.*—This morning came a young man, just escaped from the fury of the Indians. We tore down the old log wash-house, as it could easily be fired.

*January 3.*—Two children who escaped from the Indians, came safe to their refugee parents here.

*January 4.*—This morning a house burned down in our neighborhood.

*January 5.*—John Burstler was sent with a letter from the Governor to Capt. Isaac Wayne,<sup>16</sup> at Easton, ordering him to come to Nazareth with his company of 50 men. In the evening they arrived, and are to remain for sometime to cover this section. It is feared, that if our places fall, the enemy will move to Philadelphia.

*January 6.*—Capt. Wayne and his men inspected the sentry houses.

*January 8.*—Several refugee families left today to seek new homes beyond the Lehigh, as all they had, houses and barns, are burned across the mountains.

*January 11.*—The soldiers here convoyed two wagons

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<sup>16</sup> *Capt. Isaac Wayne*, of Franklin's command, and father of Major Gen. Anthony Wayne. "You are upon your return from Depui's" [near the Water Gap], writes Gov. Morris, "to halt your company at Nazareth and there remain until further orders, taking care all the while to keep your men in good order, and to post them in such a manner as most effectually to guard and secure that place against any attack."

to the Blue Mountains, laden with supplies for the troops above.

*January 15.*—Capt. Wayne left today with his company for Gnadenhuetten, where they are to assist in building a fort.

*January 20.*—This forenoon, the corpse of our neighbor John Bauman, was buried in our graveyard. He was shot on his farm (Jany. 2) by, the Indians; his corpse found on 18th. in the woods by his father. This evening Indian spies were seen near the Rose Inn.

*January 26.*—After breakfast most of the men went into the woods to fell trees for a stockade around our barn yard.

*January 31.*—Capt. Trump<sup>17</sup> came with a detachment from the Blue Mountains, to take up a lot of bread we baked for the soldiers there.

*February 17.*—Capt. Craig and company marched past the settlement, and towards night 60 more soldiers were lodged for the night. A number of the refugees left for their homes, [two weeks later some of them were killed by the Indians.] Our stone and log houses were stockaded; the stockade 236 by 170 feet and 10 feet high.

*April 6.*—A family of refugees, which two weeks ago had returned to their home over the mountain, returned here for the third time. They were afraid to go out of the house, and on one occasion, the man almost shot a soldier instead of an Indian.

*April 13.*—The Servas family, nine in number, who had been here since December 11, last, set out for their home over the mountain.

*May 12.*—Terrific hail-storm which broke all the window pains in house on the north side.

<sup>17</sup> Capt. Levi Trump.

<sup>18</sup> Philip Servas and family, last from Philadelphia, were settled on a tract of 100 acres, near Hoeth's, about a year before the Indian maraud.

EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE YEAR 1914.

*Treasurer's Report.*

The total investments amount to \$260,918.14. The real estate owned by the Society consists of the Hall at Thirteenth and Locust streets, carried on the books at the original cost of the Patterson property (\$154,457.43), and the house and lot 3408 Spring Garden street, belonging to the Smedley Fund (\$7129.20). During the year 1914 the expenditures of the Library Fund have exceeded the income by \$1276.98. The expenditures of the Binding Fund show an excess of \$414.71 over income. All the other Funds have kept within their incomes.

The total vested funds of the Society show an increase over the same time last year of \$2750.00.

*General Fund*

Investments ..... \$7,326.42

Which includes:

Legacy of Paul Beck ..... \$100.00  
 Athenian Institute Donation ..... 350.00  
 Legacy of Peter S. Duponcean ..... 200.00  
 Legacy of Thomas Sergeant ..... 100.00  
 Legacy of George Chambers ..... 100.00  
 Legacy of Jesse George ..... 1,000.00  
 Legacy of Mrs. Eliza Gilpin ..... 5,100.00

Real Estate ..... 154,457.43

Cash ..... 617.46

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\$162,401.31



*Library Fund.*

Investments .....	\$20,464.55
Which includes:	
Donation of George W. Smith .....	\$1,000.00
Legacy of Jesse George .....	4,000.00
Donation of John William Wallace .....	1,000.00
Donation of John Jordan, Jr. ....	500.00
Legacy of William Man .....	8,000.00
Legacy of Horatio Gates Jones .....	4,505.06
Cash .....	40.45
	<hr/>
	\$20,505.00

*Binding Fund.*

Investments .....	\$7,127.11
Which includes:	
Donation of Dr. Thomas B. Wilson .....	\$700.00
Donation of John Jordan, Jr. ....	1,000.00
Donation of Penn. Manuscript Fund .....	1,000.00
Legacy of William Man .....	2,000.00
Mrs. John F. Combs .....	1,000.00
Cash .....	102.57
	<hr/>
	\$7,229.68

*Samuel L. Smedley Fund.*

Investment, Real Estate .....	\$7,129.20
Cash over invested .....	979.58
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	\$6,149.62

*Charles J. Stitle Fund.*

Investments .....	\$10,027.50
Cash over invested .....	27.50
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	\$10,000.00

*R. J. C. Walker Memorial Endowment Fund.*

Investments .....	\$50,000.00
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*Charles L. Lamberton Fund.*

Investments .....	\$2,193.05
Cash .....	181.95
	<hr/>
	\$2,375.00

*William Lanier Fund.*

Investments .....	\$2,193.05
Cash over invested .....	256.05
	\$1,937.00

*Thomas Balch Fund.*

Investments .....	\$1,000.00
Cash .....	22.43
	\$1,022.43

*William H. Jordan Fund.*

Cash .....	\$1,000.00
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*Librarian's Report.*

The accessions to the Library and Collections by gift and purchase have been:—

- 1277 Books,
- 5190 Pamphlets,
- 5086 Manuscripts,
- 416 Maps and Charts,
- 6492 Miscellaneous articles.

To the *Dreer Collection* have been added 552 manuscripts.

Through the *Lanier Bequest* for the purchase of North Carolina publications and manuscripts have been added 4 books, 4 pamphlets and 20 manuscripts.

To the *Gilpin Library* have been added 11 books and 2 pamphlets.

From *The Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania* have been received the following manuscript records:

Index to Queries and Answers printed in the *North American* from June 6, 1907–February 7, 1909.

Lee Wills on Accounts Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1650–1698.

Philadelphia Directory, 1767–1768.

Roscoe Genealogical Notes.

Glenn Manuscripts.

Records of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Vol. I, Baptisms, Marriages, Burials.

Records of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Vol. II, Minutes, 1760-1850.

Index to Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Births and Burials, 1686-1829.

Yellow Fever Deaths in Philadelphia, 1793, '97, '98.

Dorchester Parish, Great Choptank Parish, Dorchester Co., Md., and Coventry Parish, Somerset Co., Md.

Sussex County Delaware Papers, Volumes I and II.

In the *Manuscript Division* 63 volumes were arranged and bound.

17,110 manuscripts were repaired and mounted, 146 books were repaired and bound and 71 maps and 177 large documents were mounted.

For the Dreer Collection 300 letters and documents were repaired and 535 manuscripts were mounted in books.

Deserving of special mention are the following accessions:—

Manuscript of Thompson Westcott's History of Philadelphia, from the date it ceased to appear in the *Sunday Dispatch* down to the Consolidation of the City, presented by Mr. Westcott's daughter, Mrs. G. B. Young.

2 books, 1 pamphlet, 16 manuscripts, 14 original pen and ink sketches by F. O. C. Darley, and an oil portrait of Lieut. James M. Burns, presented by Charles M. Burns.

29 manuscripts, chiefly correspondence of Dr. Samuel Jackson, 1862-1863, presented by Robert Cheesborough Rathbone.

4 books, 2 pamphlets and 31 photographs, presented by Joseph Jackson.

19 books, 284 pamphlets and 27 miscellaneous articles, presented by E. Russell Jones.

2 manuscripts, Oath of Patrick Gordon as Chancellor of Pennsylvania, February, 1726/7, and a letter describing the Yellow Fever in Philadelphia, presented by Richard Waln Meirs.

A collection of Lincoln Relics, comprising 22 books, 1 pamphlet, 43 manuscripts and 39 miscellaneous articles, presented by the residuary legatees of the estate of the late Louis Vanuxem and William Potter.

12 autograph letters of John Sergeant, presented by Professor D. J. Miller.

16 manuscripts, 1689-1750, presented by C. P. Fox.

4 manuscripts, reports of the Banks of Philadelphia which advanced money to the Commonwealth for the payment of the Militia during the Rebel invasion of Pennsylvania, 1863, presented by Mrs. Harry Rogers.

2 books, 171 manuscripts, 2 charts, correspondence and genealogical data of Commodore Conner, collected by P. S. P. Conner, presented by Mrs. P. S. P. Conner.

34 volumes, the original copy of the Statutes-at-Large of Pennsylvania, from the Commissioners appointed to prepare same.

Oil painting of Kelly's Dam, Germantown, painted by Christian Schusselle and Paul Weber, presented by E. H. Butler.

22 manuscripts, comprising 2 letters of Benjamin Franklin to Hugh Roberts, 6 letters of Hugh Roberts to Benjamin Franklin, 2 deeds signed by William Penn and other documents; also 2 silver tankards belonging to Edward Roberts (1680-1741), presented by Mrs. Charles Morton Smith.

Cox-Parrish-Wharton Papers, comprising 73 books, 38 pamphlets, 8 volumes of scrap books relating to the Quakers, miscellaneous subjects and engravings, 29 volumes of account books, diaries, etc., 2214 manuscripts, including an original letter of William Penn, 528 engravings, photographs, broadsides, etc., and 23 maps, presented by Mrs. Rodman Wharton.

Silver pitcher, presented to Dr. Joseph Parrish by the City of Philadelphia, March, 1833, for his services during the Cholera Epidemic and show-case to exhibit it, presented by Samuel L. Parrish.

Church Record and Account Books of the Beaver Meadow Presbyterian Church, presented by Mrs. Mary S. McNair.

Diary of Thomas F. Pleasants, 1814–1817, 4 volumes, manuscript, presented by Mr. Henry Pleasants.

From the estate of Miss Elizabeth S. Shippen, oil portrait of Jenny Galloway Shippen, painted by Benjamin West, and oil portrait of Colonel Joseph Shippen, from the original, by Miss Mary Peale.

10 manuscripts and an oil portrait of Daniel Sutter, a prominent merchant of this city about a century ago, presented by William Henry Sutter.

23 books, 20 pamphlets, 31 maps, presented by John J. L. Houston.

A Mirror, a wedding present to Hannah Preston and Samuel Carpenter from Samuel Preston, the father of Hannah, brought from England in 1711, bequest of Susan M. Carpenter.

Muster Roll of the 96th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861–1864, presented by Charles F. Williams.

A silver fire Horn, presented to the Marion Hose Company, of Philadelphia, and by them presented to Charles F. Iseminger, bequest of Charles F. Iseminger.

Oil portrait of Dr. James J. Levick, artist L. Sturm, and 42 manuscripts, covering dates from 1668 to 1888, presented by Lewis J. Levick.

4 books, 97 pamphlets, 166 miscellaneous, presented by Hon. John B. McPherson.

A collection of Penn material, consisting of William Penn's Journals in Ireland and in Germany and Holland, miniatures of Sir William Penn and his wife and 33 letters and documents, letters of William Penn,

Hannah Penn, Sir William Penn, and others, and documents relating to affairs in Pennsylvania, purchased by the Library Fund.

Diary of Edward Garrigues and notes by Edward and Thomas Garrigues, presented by Sarah C. Penny-packer and Matilda Garrigues.

Oil portrait of Major Peter Fritz, of the National Greys, presented by Miss F. C. Fritz.

French Masonic Clock, made in Paris in 1771, presented by Mrs. Emma P. J. Braybon.

Schmaltz Family Bible, presented by the heirs of John Henry Schmaltz.

5 books, 43 maps, 1 broadside and 15 engravings, an addition to the Humphreys Collection of Manuscripts, presented by Miss Letitia A. Humphreys.

55 books, 76 pamphlets, from the Library of the late Thomas H. Montgomery, presented by Mrs. Thomas H. Montgomery.

Oil portrait of General Zachary Taylor, painted by J. Attwood, in Monterey, in 1847, presented by Hon. James Clarency.

Thompson Westcott's History of Philadelphia, extra illustrated and enlarged to 32 volumes by David McNeely Stauffer, presented by the late David McNeely Stauffer.

Play Bill of a Benefit for the Colleges of Philadelphia and New York, to be given in the Royal Theatre, Drury Lane, London, April 27 (1763), presented by Captain Arthur Grant.

18 manuscripts, presented by Ewing Jordan, M.D.

18 deeds and other manuscripts, presented by Samuel E. Stokes.

15 volumes of English Parish Registers and 3 manuscripts, presented by William Brooke Rawle.

Photograph Album, containing 61 photographs of officers and soldiers of the Civil War and others, presented by Mrs. P. H. Ashbridge.

Scrap Book, containing a sketch and correspondence of Dr. William Gamble, presented by Dr. William J. Middleton.

9 books, 1 pamphlet, presented by Thomas Willing Balch.

21 manuscripts, Muster Rolls of Company C, 118th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, presented by Levi Teal.

Balance Wheel of Fitch's Steamboat, the first on the Delaware, presented Theodore Thomas.

Hat, cape, spanner and belt of the Diligent Engine Company, belonging to John B. Camac, presented by William Masters Camac.

2 volumes containing 81 water color views of Bucks County, Penna., by A. Kollner, purchased by the Library Fund.

Other important purchases by the Library Fund are the following:—

306 surveys of wards and districts of Philadelphia; 4132 newspapers, a collection made by Richard Rush while Secretary of State, endorsed and the reasons for their preservation on many of them, in the handwriting of Richard Rush; 373 letters of Alexander H. Stephens to his Secretary, William H. Hidell; a book of manuscripts containing a letter of Benjamin Furly to William Penn, 1684; letter to the Governor, signed by Edward Shippen, Samuel Carpenter, David Lloyd and twelve others; Petition to Assembly, 1706, 24 signatures, among them David Lloyd, William Hudson, Samuel Richardson, Francis Rawle, &c.; Wedding certificate signed by William Smith; Letter of Washington to Captain Van Heer, 4 pp., 1781; letters of Lafayette, John Hancock, Henry Clay, Bushrod Washington, Albert Gallatin, Aaron Burr, George Peabody, Sir Colin Campbell, Chief Justice John Marshall, James Buchanan, and others.

Valuable donations to the Library and Collections have also been made by the following members and friends of the Society:—

Louis Ashbrook, Charles S. Bradford, Miss Emily Bell, William Vincent Byars, Mrs. John G. Bullock, Col. John S. Bishop, Hon Norris S. Barratt, Misses Cresson, Miss Josephine Carr, Charles Collins, Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Mrs. Hampton L. Carson, Charles J. Cohen, Charles G. Darrach, Albert J. Edmunds, Miss Elliott, Howard B. French, Walter C. Gold, A. G. Heaton, Mrs. Thomas R. Harper, Samuel F. Houston, Theodore M. Hart, William MacPherson Hornor, Dr. John W. Jordan, Dr. Gregory B. Keen, William W. Longstreth, Dr. Henry Leffman, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, James B. Laux, George deB. Myers, Hon. James T. Mitchell, Dr. Charles K. Mills, E. Spencer Miller, Miss E. E. Massey, Col. John P. Nicholson, Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, George Cadwalader Rodgers, Walter George Smith, Miss M. E. Sinnott, Henry W. Shoemaker, Mrs. M. C. Scattergood, Frank H. Taylor, Mrs. M. S. Taylor, Dr. C. H. Vinton, John R. Witecraft, Mrs. Ashbel Welch, Miss Juliana Wood, Mrs. William H. Westervelt.

#### *Meetings.*

January 12, 1914. Address delivered by Robert McNutt McElroy, Ph.D., Edwards Professor of American History at Princeton University, on "Andrew Jackson and the Annexation of Texas."

March 9, 1914. Address delivered by Edward P. Cheyney, LL.D., Professor of European History in the University of Pennsylvania, on "The English People in the Sixteenth Century."

May 11, 1914. Address delivered by Sydney George Fisher, Esq., LL.D., on "The Stone Age Men of the Delaware Valley."

November 9, 1914. Address delivered by Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, on "The Old Patterson Mansion, the Master and his Guests." Mrs. Florence S. Stauffer read a biographical sketch of her husband, the late David McNeely Stauffer, and then presented to the Society, Westcott's History of Philadelphia, which he had extra illustrated in thirty-two volumes.

Four receptions were held during the year.

PENNSYLVANIA MARRIAGE LICENCES,  
1742-1748.

(Continued from page 185.)

*1746.*

*June.*

Zachariah Barr—Jane Griffin  
John Thaw—Mary Rees  
John Hall—Jane Patterson  
James Boggs—Catherine Knobles  
William Wallace—Jane Thomas  
John Comoby—Susanna Bound  
Walter Brown—Hannah Bailey  
James Steele Thomson—Martha Lamplugh  
John Houton—Esther Vandegrift  
James Smith—Mary Beaser  
Sopher Perry—Elinor Joyner  
Arthur Hyger—Barbara Guyger  
Benjamin Street—Elizabeth Collins  
James Collum—Ann Wells  
James Wilson—Mary McCall  
James Cowper—Rebecca Edwards  
Jacob Supplee—Margaret Yocum

*July.*

Thomas Dodd—Sarah Belless  
Robert Williams—Ruth Simmons  
Alexander Chambers—Ann Fox  
George Custis—Sarah Makins  
Nicholas Quinn—Esther Garwood  
Hugh Cain—Sarah Klainhoof  
James Devereux—Esther James  
James Channell—Rebecca Key

John Philpot—Ann Cunningham  
William Forest—Sarah Hall  
Thomas Lake—Harriet Prescott  
Jonathan Beber—Mary Artis  
Abram Nutt—Eliz. Anderson

*August.*

Edward Magenness—Rose Fullerton  
Daniel Taylor—Laetitia Fream  
Charles Witts—Margaret Newmonim  
John Henry—Elizabeth Smith  
John Hutchins—Ann Hawkins  
Samuel Wallace—Eliz. Baird  
John Celtres—Frances Dukemanear  
Walter Porter—Sarah Hesselius  
John Turner—Mary Dagger  
John Knobs—Ann Roe

*September.*

Abram Worthington—Sydia Driver  
Robert Finny—Diana Spencer  
Peter Hyneman—Hester Meirs  
Elias Hughes—Rebecca Wright  
Elias Shryoer—Margaret Ingle  
Robert Hughes—Eve Price  
Wm. Killpatrick—Eliz. Frederick  
Dan. Dupuy—Eleanor Dylander  
Jacob Simon—Catharine Smith  
Nathan Cook—Mary Rogers  
Joseph Johnson—Rachel Trego  
Richard Mosely—Ann Kilirease  
John Rowan—Margaret Hill

*October.*

Jonathan Arnold—Eliz. McCollock  
James Beard—Eliz. Newby  
George Smith—Mary Parry

Nathan Dyke—Sarah Johnson  
Frederick Walder—Eliz. Brenneman  
John Crook—Beata Hoffman  
George Foster—Mary Philips  
James Hasleton—Mary Wilkinson  
Joseph House—Elizabeth Fitzwater  
William Clark—Buleah Coats  
John Jacob Weiss—Rebecca Coxe  
Gregory McCartey—Sarah Stoaks  
James Scott—Mary Evans

*November and December.*

John Annis—Mary Hollin  
John Gibbons—Barbara Beegle  
Andrew McNare—Mary Jennings  
Michael Sish—Elizabeth Moffit  
John Yoder, Jr.—Sarah Shankles  
Hugh Liney—Eliz. Bessat  
Peter Wells—Susanna Brock  
Jno. Armstrong—Rebecca Armstrong  
Stephen Lewis—Hannah Jones  
George Righter—Eliz. Cumres  
Abel Marple—Mary Hart  
John Chares—Jane Coffin  
Thomas Norris—Catherine Steward  
Patrick Wellie—Jane Watson  
Stephen Carpenter—Rebecca Collins  
Arthur Nitcullues—Mary Sanderman  
Anthony Nue—Mary Packer  
Henry Krier—Margaret Cody  
John Roberts—Catherine Monny  
John Harper—Margaret Richy  
William Rumsey—Catherine Dennison  
John Jones—Eliz. Wilkinson  
John Spencer—Eliz. Wilson  
George Ernest—Elice Mary Sneider  
Anthony Woodcosh—Jane Wells

Thomas Tarrant—Mary Radley  
George Heap—Mary Jacobs  
Michael Farrel—Mary Moran  
John de Nyce—Jane North  
James Steward—Hannah Godfrey  
Joseph Thomson—Ann Gilliard  
Isaac Lincon—Mary Shute  
Nicholas Craypeel—Margaret Feyhelyn  
Stephen Durham—Jane Wilson

1747.

*January.*

Thomas Parkinson—Margaret Hall  
Sam. Channel—Catherine Ottinger  
Francis Garrigues—Mary Knowles  
John Sutton—Mary Nixon  
Conrad Bower—Philipina Keylwein  
Andrew Dalbo—Catherine Van Culin  
William Shead—Martha Coats  
Valos Handln—Sarah Russel  
David Haycott—Mary Ottinger

*February.*

Alexander Graydon—Rachel Marks  
Doughty Jones—Hannah Gardner  
Robert Roberts—Margaret Lucans  
John Vaughan—Eliz. Hunt  
George Londer—Jane Cowe  
Swan Warner—Sarah Hastings  
Joseph Street—Rachel Jenkins  
Joseph Bryan—Jehosheba Wells  
Lewis Kadd—Catherine Oyler  
William Kelly—Susannah Leonard  
Thomas Oliver—Eliz. Donovan  
The Swedish Minister—Rambo

*March.*

Philip Woods—Agnes Rea  
Thomas Hoodt—Sarah Robins  
Jon. Hugh—Eleanor McClellan  
Jacob Beesens—Catherine Alberson  
Richard Dennis—Hannah Coates  
Jno. Atkins—Phoebe Philpott  
Andrew Middleton—Anabel White  
Francis Kelly—Eliz. Hoy  
William Davis—Martha Jemmison  
David Smith—Mary Martin  
Richard Brookbank—Mary Rosmiddle  
Richard Barret—Mary Evanson  
Alexander Crookshank—Cicelly Brumbre  
Henry Copp—Susannah Lamplugh  
Joseph Brown—Ann Bessy  
Abel Lodge—Hannah Wood

*April.*

Griffy Evans—Eleanor Edwards  
Theophilus William—Catherine Griffy  
Robert Heaton—Ann Cowans  
John Cowans—Rachel Nailor  
Edward Williams—Catherine Brooks  
John Hinton—Sarah Sheerwood  
Garret Van Zandt—Lea Nixon  
George Sharswood—Ann Top  
Matthew Jackson—Agnes Finley

*May.*

Alexander McBride—Ann Dixon  
Thomas Rooke—Mary Davis  
James Stevens—Mary Swain  
Patrick Carthy—Ann Meredith  
Charles Ewall—Catherine Pesoman

Andrew Torben—Susannah Cox  
Jno. Smallwood—Mary Ewres  
Jno. Crosly—Alice Mahlon  
William Kenton—Mary Groover  
Peter White—Eliz. Coole  
Henry Harp—Eliz. Higgenbottom  
John Holton—Bretty Helm  
Joshua Wolleston—Priscilla Jones  
Jno. Miller—Eliz. Messenger  
Robert Haines—Joice Steward  
William McIlvaine—Ann Emerson  
James Delap—Mary Moore

*June.*

Samuel Mennan—Mary Baldwin  
John Rowland—Ann Smith  
Jacob Good—Elizabeth Freame  
Valentine Kygher—Sarah [?]  
Isaac January—Ann Shubart  
Jacob Duche—Esther Bradley  
William Prigg—Margaret Harper  
William Bull—Martha Thompson  
James Benezet—Ann Hasell  
James White—Ann Wilcox  
Allen McClean—Jane Irwin  
Peter Stedham—Isabel Jaquett  
James Lindsay—Mary Boardman  
Abram Heulins—Susannah Polgreen  
Francis Manny—Margaret Cox  
Levy Potter—Sarah Griffitt  
Thomas Betty—Hannah Forbes  
George Vincent Daws—Ann Fling  
David Boyers—Eliz. Byers  
George Howell—Sarah Garrigues  
John Merchant—Ann Moses  
Lewellin David—Eliz. Prichard

*July.*

James Murray—Th. Bawlin  
Edward Smout—Elizabeth Price  
James Collins—Eliz. Bredin  
Jacob Lincoln—Ann Rambo  
Frederick Becker—Christ. Lozareen  
Joseph Brown—Mary Waln  
John Hunt—Mary Ann Butler  
Thomas James—Mary Syng  
John McCalla—Jane Harrison  
William Newbold—Margaret Coultas  
Stephen Anthony—Sus. Boerman  
John Fotheringham—Margaret Shoemaker

*August.*

Edward Shippen—Mary Newland  
James Milner—Eliz. Davies  
Samuel Walker—Agnes Lloyd  
Edmund Brodrick—Mary Cahoon  
Patrick Corbit—Ann Donovan  
Robert Stone—Ann Ogden  
John Anderson—Jane White  
George Boardman—Mary Weyser  
John Jenkins—Sidney Thomas  
John Price—Sarah Jenkins  
James Waldrich—Mary Ford  
John Hall—Sarah Parry

*September.*

Andrew Geary—Susannah Bateman  
Abraham Matthews—Ann Lloyd  
William Jones—Elizabeth Robinson  
William Many—Eliz. Middleton  
———— Ingram—Sarah Johnson  
Griffith Prichard—Mary Jones  
John Smallwood—Mary Hart  
Adam Lyn—Eleanor Jones

*October.*

Joseph Friend—Rebecca Eyre  
Patrick Carrighan—Margaret Douglass  
Theophilus Grew—Rebecca Richards  
John Riley—Mary Hillhouse  
Jonathan Brooks—Rebecca Hager  
Joseph Wood—Mary Scull  
Charles Shea—Elis. Cummins  
Alexander Guthrie—Mary Albright  
William Edwards—Isabel Chalmers  
William Henderson—Mary Worrall  
William Davis—Sarah Stinson  
Isaac Billew—Rachel Britton  
Thomas Primmen—Eliz. Edwards  
James Pitcairn—Mary Rowoth  
Joseph North—Lydia Price

*November.*

\*Nathaniel Graham—Susannah Dinsdale  
\*Peter Jacquet—Elizabeth Jacquet  
\*Peter Haston—Margaret Hedges  
\*David Lewis—Margaret Morris  
\*Thomas Ellet—Bridget Peters  
\*John Bord—Ann Bryant  
John Morris—Jane Goterd  
Thomas Hill—Eliz. McClellan  
Samuel Minshall—Jane Stanton  
Henry Woodward—Sarah Weeks  
Joshua Mitchels—Rebecca Davis  
Renier Lukins—Jane Perry  
Nathaniel West—Eliz. Evans  
James Kappock—Mary Emmerson  
John Jones—Mary Philips  
Samuel Byers—Eliz. Calwell

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\* These licences were returned by Pastor Peter Tranberg.

John Mackintosh—Margaret Sullivan  
Samuel Jones—Hannah Rees  
Lot Evans—J. Patterson  
Adam Burk—Margaret Allen  
Thomas Eggar—Eliz. Ellis  
William Gray—Eliz. Jones

*December.*

Thomas Sturgis—Catherine Roberts  
Thomas Baldrige—Ann Bell  
James Curry—Agnes Cunningham  
Isaac Hughes—Rebecca [?]  
Anthony McCue—Lydia Lloyd  
James Conrad—Jane Hatfield  
Witlock Paulin—Mary Smith  
John McFarland—Rachel Coburn  
Samuel Coster—Ann Thomas  
James McCollough—Rachel Spence  
Joseph Warner—Ann Greesbury  
Samuel Chapman—Martha Moore  
John Benton—Eliz. Chevalier  
Dennis Sullivan—Margaret Lodge  
Morris Gwin—Ann Roberts  
Moses Kenton—Mary Leed  
William Ghiselm—Rebecca Buchston  
Christopher Finny—Martha Dibbins  
Jno. Simpson—Mary Wilson  
John Moore—Jennet Hering  
Henry Dunn—Hannah Totten  
Charles Stedman—Ann Grame [Græme]

(To be continued.)

LETTER OF JOHN MORTON TO ANTHONY  
WAYNE, 1776.

[This remarkably interesting and valuable letter is preserved in the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

Philad<sup>a</sup> Aug 16th 1776

Dear sir—

I rece<sup>d</sup> your favor of third of July but want of Opportunity to write and my Engagements to make out the Commissions for our Militia who are all on their march to new Jersey to Oppose Lord How who is Encamp<sup>t</sup> on Staten Island with about 27000 men Including devil Dunmore Clinton and the Hessians, and my attendance in congress has taken almost all my time I hope I shall stand Excused, Our Politicks here have taken a turn that have Expected some time the people whom you know have all along held back Joyned to some Others who were the Proprietary friends Chosen by virtue of a late Law for Enlarg<sup>s</sup> the representation in the City of Philadelphia and the back Counties became at last too heavy to drag along and a Convention have taken place Consisting of 8 members out of each County and 8 in the City who are to form a New Government they have made but little progress yet having only formed a Bill of rights and 'tis said they are to have but one branch to Legislate to wit an Assembly only which I am afraid will not do if the Assembly went too slow as I Believe they did These Gentlemen will I doubt not make up the Lee way as they make ordinances and do some things which people did not Expect as it was give out at the time of Choice they were only to form a new Government Our army of Militia in new Jersey is now Aforming

under the Command of Generals Mercer Roberdeau & Ewing to face the Enemy on the Jersey side Our army at new York are rather weak but Increasing and are very well provided to receive y<sup>e</sup> Enemy may god grant them the Success to End this Cruel & Unnatural war by Totally defeating our Enemies your Family and friends were well a few days ago I Saw Captain Vanlear on his march to Jersey our Privateers take many Prizes Chiefly sugar ships Some french Merchant Ships arrive to trade with us two are here now; we look on this time as the most Critical perhaps that may happen during this war if we defeat them I think the rest of our work will be Easie if the advantage should be on their side god only Knows the Effect that it may have on our affairs I Conclude my self sir and believe me to be

Y<sup>r</sup> most

Obed<sup>t</sup> humble

Servent

John Morton

To Anthony Wayne Esq

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

MEMORIAL OF BRIG.-GEN. DU PORTAIL TO GENERAL WASHINGTON, dated Valley Forge, January 18, 1778, relates to fortifications, the formation of companies of Sappers, their duties, and the selection and training of their officers; the need of more than four engineer officers, and the appointment of the Chev<sup>r</sup> de Villefranche. The following English translation was made by Col. John Laurens of Washington's staff:

If Fortification is necessary in any Armies, it is peculiarly so in those, which like ours, from a deficiency in the practice of Manoeuvres cannot oppose any to those of the Enemy—being necessitated therefore to receive him on their own ground, they ought always to be protected by a natural or artificial Fortification, if it were only to have (under favor of the resistance of this fortification) sufficient time to ascertain the Result of the Enemys movements—where his principal force is directed—and where his greatest effort is to be made—with respect to natural fortifications all Situations do not afford it—and to rely intirely upon it, would involve prodigious constraint in the choice of Positions, and exclude many excellent ones consider'd relatively to the operations of War—it is therefore much more advantageous to have recourse to artificial Fortification which is applicable in all Situations—The very great difficulties which I experienced in the last Campaign, both in setting on foot the most simple work and having it executed with the necessary Conditions, induce me to propose to His Excellency an establishment which is absolutely indispensable, if he chooses to derive hereafter those succours from Fortification which it holds out to him—

I would desire to have three Companies of Sappers formed—they should be instructed in every thing that relates to the Construction of Field works—how to dispose of the Earth—to cut the Slopes—face with Turf or Sods—make fascines—arrange them properly—cut and fix Palisades &ca The Sappers should be distributed in the different works, and a sufficient number of fatiguemen drawn from the Line should be joined to them to work under their direction, by which means, the works would be executed with a perfection and celerity which otherwise will ever be unknown in this army—it is I believe altogether useless to enlarge upon a matter so obvious—I proceed therefore immediately to the principal Conditions on which this Corps should be formed—

1<sup>st</sup> The pay ought to be greater than that of the ordinary foot Soldier, because the Service is exceedingly hard—this is the practice in Europe, and they receive besides extraordinary pay, when they work—Choice ought to be made of vigorous Soldiers and the preference should be given to Carpenters and Masons—

2. The Non commissioned Officers ought all to read and write, and be intelligent persons of good Characters.

3. The Companies of Sappers ought to be altogether under the Command of the Head Engineer—for if the Major Generals had a right to employ them as the[y] pleased, each from a desire of fortifying his Camp in his own way, would ask for Sappers and they would all be taken from the Engineers—Besides as such partial works do not enter

into the general plan of the Position, they are for the most part useless, ill concerted, and sometimes even dangerous—

4. The Captains of Sappers will be charged with the detail of their Companies, and each of them will be accountable to the Commanding Officer of the Engineers, in order that he may always know the State of the Companies, their Strength &ca—

5. Each Company should always have its Tools with it, carried in a Waggon provided for the purpose—The Company should be answerable for all Tools lost—and in case any should be broke, the pieces are to be produced to the Officer to whom the Detail of the Company is committed—

The Camp of the Sappers to be assigned by the Commanding Officer of Engineers adjacent to the place where they are to be employ'd.

#### *Of the Officers.*

If it be important to choose the Privates in these Companies—it is much more so to choose the Officers—The Congress ought in my opinion, to think of forming Engineers in this Country to replace us when we shall be call'd home—The Companies of Sappers now proposed might serve as a School to them—they might there acquire at once the practical part of the Construction of Works and if choice be made of young men well bred, intelligent and fond of Instruction, we shall take pleasure in giving them principles upon the choice of Situations, and the method of adapting works to the ground—If His Excellency approves my Plan—I would advise the speedy execution of it—in order that the Companies may have served their Apprenticeship before the opening of the Campaign—

These Companies ought not to be composed of Recruits—but Soldiers answering the description above should be taken from the Line for the purpose—

While I am employed in representing the defects of my branch of the Army—I entreat His Excellency to observe that four Engineers are not sufficient—of the four, one is always detached and sometimes two, which is the case at present—and I am left with only one Officer—it is impossible for us to do the Service of the Army—There is at York Town a French officer who was brought by M<sup>r</sup> DuCoudray and introduced by him as an Engineer—for my part I do not give him out as such, because he was not in that character in France and has no such pretensions himself—but he studied with a view to become a Member of the Corps—he has studied Geometry, understands surveying and Drawing, and therefore might be very useful to us—

I entreat His Excellency to ask the Congress for this Gentleman—he has on his part made applications which have hitherto proved fruitless—His name is Villefranche and he brought a particular recommendation from General R. How to the President of Congress.

(Sign'd—) Chev<sup>r</sup> du Portail.

LETTER OF COL. ISRAEL SHREVE, NEW JERSEY CONTINENTAL LINE,  
TO HIS WIFE, 1778.—

Camp Valey forge March 3<sup>rd</sup> 1778.

Dear Polley—

A Week ago this Day I Returned to Camp from Jersey, and Received a Letter Dated Six weeks ago, and sent by Colo: Becker, this Letter was Rather Seveal, and full of Complaints, But upon Recollection Remember I sent one to you Dated the 20<sup>th</sup> of January By Capt. Becker, about the same time you Wrote that to me, and hope that Released you for the present But by this time you must be in Want again, which Gives me Great uneasyness, was in hopes I Could Git Leave to Come home for a few Days, but General Maxwell has Got Leave

to Go home for three weeks & is to Set off tomorrow, when the Command of the Brigade falls to me untill his Return, when I Will Come home If possible, a few Days. I Send this by M<sup>r</sup> Osmun my Quarter master, with three hundred Dollars A sum I hope will Last you a Little while, I hope to Supply you Better in future I am Likely to have forty Dollars a month aded to my present pay. I hope by this time Chuff and the Children is in Better health, and yourself, Please to Send me two more Shirts and one Stock and the Coat I Left At the Taylors, the Letter I Wrote by Capt. Becker mentioned your Comeing to Camp If you Could Convenient, I shall Quarter while maxwell is Gone At M<sup>r</sup> John Mitchels where Maxwell now Quarters A Genteel Plaece (the Day before yesterday I had the honour to Dine with General Washington and his Lady. Yesterday I Dined with Lord Sterling and his Lady.) Do I Desire pay all your Dets in Reading As soon as you Receive this, Write me a Letter by Osmun and tell me just how Are in every Way, and whether you Can Conveniently Come and See me or not for one or two Weeks, I Shall have a Good house &c. As Colo: Brearly and I Came from Jersey we were near being taken by the British Light horse, But happaly escaped,

Give my Compliments to M<sup>rs</sup> Sullivan, Miss Peggy, Miss Kitty, & all my friends at Reading.

I am your faithfull and Loving  
 Husband,  
 Israel Shreve.

*P.S.* when I was in Jersey I was at Coopers ferry heard from Mrs. Williams, who was well, I was at Woodberry Polley Wood and Mary Branson Desired to be Remembered to you, Woodberry Looks very Distressed, my Relations in General was well and mostly Desired to be Remembered to you, If Capt Balding is alive Do Let me know how he is,—I Come across Some pins and send you a pound they Cost fifty Shillings and Some thread that Come in my way

I. S.

Do Let me know when your Last orders is out for provisions and for Wood.

LIST OF NAMES OF SOME OF THE VESSELS REGISTERED AT PHILADELPHIA, 1742-1748.—Batchelor, Indian Queen, Sea Flower, Debby, Molly, Hannah, Humming Bird, Charming Molly, Virgin Queen, Dorothy, Polly, Swift, Charming Sally, Little Gipsy, Pretty Peggy, Three Sisters, Dolphin, Hope, King Tammany, Prosperity, Speedwell, Friendship, Success, Warrior's Prize, Phoebe, Antelope, Major, Dreadnought, Nancy, Two Sisters, America, Beaver, Prince William, Lark, Neptune, Trial, Greyhound, Princess Louisa, Ann, Phoenix, Diligence, Industry, Aurora Eagle, Hawk, Dove, Benjamin, Pearl, Unity, Recovery, Barbados Factor, Salamander, Mulberry, Ranger, Penrose, Delia, Breeze, Marion, Philadelphia Galley, Warren, Expedition, Fame, Lisbon Packet, Highlander, Pompey, Hester, Jekyll, Richard, Hamilton, Duke of Cumberland, Widow, Squirrel, Hampton, Louisa, Jolly, Achilles, City of Derry, William and Jane, Lord Russell, and Lynch.

DR. GEORGE GLENTWORTH, *Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser*, Monday, November 12, 1792, contains the following obituary notice:—

“On Sunday morning, the 4th instant, departed this life, in the 57th year of his age, universally beloved and lamented, Dr. George Glentworth; and on Tuesday his remains were interred in the Trinity Vault, in St. Paul's Burial-Ground, attended by the greatest concourse of respectable citizens ever assembled on a similar occasion.

“As a physician, he was eminent and useful; and, to a fine genius, joined an excellent heart: The qualities of his head held only the

second place in him: They were an ornament to his merit—but not its principal source.—All who stood in need of his assistance, were the object of his care, without any distinction:—He visited distress to relieve it, and, in relieving it, made himself always beloved. At the end of each day, he met with the reward of having done some additional good action; which gave him a pleasure, that few minds are capable of enjoying.

“As a man, he was tender, affectionate, and amiable; his manners easy and agreeable; his morals unexceptionable. He always considered it as his duty to give instruction to the ignorant, justice to the injured, and consolation to the afflicted.

“In both characters, everything he did, breathed the spirit of humanity—and discovered with the great, the good man.

“He was a kind husband and a fond father.”

MARYLAND CONTINENTAL LINE.—*The Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, of December 30, 1777, states: “On the 17th. instant we left the main army [at Gulph Mill], under the command of General Smallwood, in order to take up our winter quarters here [Wilmington, Del.]. . . . On the march to this place our Regiment was in front, all clothed in red. . . .”

DECLARATION OF ANDREW MCCALLA, FORMERLY OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNA., FOR A PENSION.—We are indebted to the researches of Mrs. Harry Rogers in the Record and Pension Department, Washington, D. C., for the following declaration of Andrew McCalla for a pension for military service during the Revolution.

STATE OF KENTUCKY } S.S.  
CITY OF LEXINGTON }

“On the 12<sup>th</sup> day of July 1832, personally appeared in open Court, before the Mayor of the City of Lexington, now sitting, Andrew McCalla, a resident thereof aged 74 years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath, making the following declaration as to the several interrogations put to him in pursuance to law in order to obtain the benefit of the Act of Congress, passed the 7<sup>th</sup> June 1832.

“He was born in Plumsted township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on the 30<sup>th</sup> November 1757. There was a family record in which his birth was recorded, which is now, as he believes in the hands of some of his brothers or sisters in Philadelphia.

“He resided with his father when the Revolutionary War began, and served five terms of two months each, during the years 1776, 1777 & 1778. He first entered as a private in his father’s, Capt. William McCalla’s company in 1776, but was soon appointed Fife Major of the regiment in which capacity he remained his first term. His second he served as a substitute for his Uncle John McCalla, still acting as Fife Major, and of course attached to the regimental Staff.

“Col. John Beattie, commanded the regiment in which he first served, and L<sup>t</sup> Col. Baxter was also a field officer. He was afterwards killed at the capture of Fort Washington. He thinks that no regular troops were united to the Militia during that term. General Roberdeau he thinks was one of the officers, also Col. Arthur Irwin & Col. Stuart, Jacob Bennett also was a staff officer in the Qu<sup>r</sup> Master department. On the day that the Hessians who were captured at Trenton, were marched into Philadelphia, he was there, then in the service, under Capt. Hart he believes.

“After Lord Howe’s army landed in the Chesapeake, he rendezvoused at the Trap tavern above Philadelphia, on his third term and in a few days afterwards was appointed Assistant Surgeon, and joined the Medi-

cal Staff under the direction of Dr. Joseph Fenton, of Bucks County, and in that capacity served the balance of his time, which amounted to six months. During that time he was with the army under General Washington after the British took Philadelphia; was engaged in the battle of Germantown; was with the army a part of the time at White-marsh and Valley Forge; was at Coryell's ferry the ensuing year about the time of the battle of Monmouth, and whilst there saw General Lafayette and General Greene cross the river with a body of troops. He never had a commission as Surgeon's Mate or Assistant Surgeon nor has he any written document in relation to his service, but he enjoyed the rank, pay & emoluments of his office as far as was usual in the army.

"He remembers one circumstance which occurred during the siege of Fort Mifflin. Generals Potter and Irwin, Brigade Major Wykoff and other officers, with an escort went down on the western side of the Schuylkill on a party of observation with whom he was in company; and when they arrived below the Lower ferry, Major Wykoff with a spy-glass observed the British ships which were then firing on the fort and declared that one of them was in flames. They rode on and overtook the rest who had not stopped, and informed them of the fact; and in a short time the Augusta blew up; after the party had gone to Darby and left there about a mile, the Merlin blew up. He frequently saw and personally knew Generals Washington, Lafayette, Greene, Knox, Wayne, Lord, Stirling, Maxwell, Arnold and others.

"He also knew Colonel Porter of the Artillery, Colonel Lee of the Virginia horse; also General Conway, from whom he heard a statement as to the causes which lost the battle of Germantown.

"He refers to a statement of his brother John M<sup>c</sup>Calla of Philadelphia annexed hereto; and if he was in Bucks County, has no doubt but that he could procure other testimony. But as he removed from that county in 1784 to Kentucky, and has remained here ever since, he knows not, which, if any of his officers or comrades, who knew his services are still alive.

"He refers to John Parker, Esq., General Thomas Bodley, Major M<sup>c</sup>Dowell, Colonel James M<sup>c</sup>Dowell, Dr. Richard Prindell and the Hon. W<sup>m</sup> T. Barry, as persons who can attest his character for veracity and their belief of his having served as a soldier of the Revolution. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatsoever to a pension or annuity except the present and that his name is not on the pension roll, or agency of any State—Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

"And<sup>w</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Calla.

"I do hereby certify that we reside in the City aforesaid, that we are well acquainted with Andrew M<sup>c</sup>Calla who has subscribed the foregoing declaration & sworn to the same, that we believe him to be the age which he has stated, that he is and has been reputed in the neighborhood where he resides, to have been a soldier of the Revolution and that we concur in the opinion,

"Sworn and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

"W<sup>m</sup> R. Morton.

"Tho<sup>s</sup> Gibbons.

"H. I. Bodley.

"I—N. H. Hall, a clergyman residing in the county of Fayette, near the City aforesaid, hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Andrew M<sup>c</sup>Calla who has subscribed and sworn to the foregoing declaration, that I believe him to be 74 years of age, that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides, to have been a soldier of the Revolution in which opinion I concur.

"28 July 1832.

"N. H. Hall.

"As inquiry is made of me concerning my brother Andrew M<sup>c</sup>Calla serving in the Revolution War, I can state and depose that he was out as a private soldier in our father's company, in Colonel John Beattie's regiment, while the British were in New York.

"Our men were stationed at Amboy. When, on this occasion, our father Captain William M<sup>c</sup>Calla returned to Philadelphia my brother Andrew M<sup>c</sup>Calla continued a while with the "Flying Camp" which our men were then forming. Afterwards when he was out on a tour, the most of which I think he served in Jersey, I went to Correyll's Ferry to see him. After this he served sometime as Surgeon's Mate to Dr. Fenton. As I am asked about the length of the time, I can state that I have no doubt that he served more than six months, but how many months more I cannot recollect. This much I can remember that whether he was a private soldier or Surgeon's Mate, he had a taste for the service, and would rather be in the army than any where else. He was at the battle of Germantown, and it is my impression that he was out when General La Fayette was wounded at Brandywine.

"John M<sup>c</sup>Calla.

"Sworn at Phila. 13 day July 1832.  
before Andrew Geyer. A.D.

STATE OF KENTUCKY }  
FAYETTE COUNTY }

"Jn<sup>o</sup> M<sup>c</sup>Calla states that in July last he prepared a statement for his father Andrew M<sup>c</sup>Calla for the purpose of obtaining a pension, but that the said Andrew died November 27-1832 leaving a widow Martha M<sup>c</sup>Calla (my mother) now residing in my family in the City of Lexington.

"February 2-1833.

"Jn<sup>o</sup> M. M<sup>c</sup>Calla."

OBITUARY NOTICE OF MRS. SUSANNAH BUDDEN.—On Wednesday last, in the 88th year of her age, MRS. SUSANNAH BUDDEN, the relict of capt. Richard Budden, a native of Old England, and so well known for many years by the frequency and safety of his voyages between London and Philadelphia, that his ship was called the *bridge* between those two ports; when a young sailor he accompanied Wm. Penn in his last visit to Pennsylvania, and was introduced when a man by his son Thomas Penn, to king George the 2d: who supposing him, from the plainness of his dress to be a Quaker, pleasantly addressed him in the language of that religious society, and directed him to cover his head. The widow of this venerable sea captain survived him five and thirty years, and passed the long evening of her life in a peaceful retirement from the eyes and bustle of the world. Her death and funeral were announced by the ringing of the bells of Christ Church (muffled), as a tribute of respect to her worth, and of gratitude to her husband, who presented the church with the freight of those Bells from London, forty or fifty years ago.

Eight days before she died, she requested to be interred in the same grave with her husband in Christ Church burying ground (which was accordingly done last evening), and that the following lines should be added, with her name, to the words "prepare to follow" which are inscribed upon his tombstone.

"I am prepar'd—God called me,  
"My Soul I hope, doth rest in thee."

[*Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*, October 17, 1801.]

## Queries.

MEDICAL GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:—Biographical information is asked, or the source whence it can be had, of the following medical graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, for the Alumni Catalogue now preparing. Information may be sent to Ewing Jordan, M.D., 1510 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penna.

	1839.	McKee, Alexander R.	Ky.
		Marthens, Henry C.	Pa.
Adams, Seth Samuel	Fla.	Mason, Robert Harrison	Va.
Alden, James M.	N. Y.	Massenberg, William	
Archer, Alexander	Va.	Albridgston	Va.
Bascome, Daniel B. Turk's	Island	Maynard, Joseph P.	Barbadoes
Beasley, James Augustus	Va.	Mershon, Sumpter	Miss.
Bellamy, John Dillard	N. C.	Middleton, Benjamin S.	Va.
Bieber, William Sassaman	Pa.	Millan, Lyle	Va.
Blunt, Angus Felix	Va.	Mitchell, Bruce Hannable	Ala.
Bourgeat, Joseph B.	La.	Mitchell, Moses T.	Pa.
Bradford, Charles M.	N. Y.	Moore, Edward William	La.
Brooks, William D. F.	N. J.	Moore, James J.	S. C.
Broughton, Charles H.	Va.	Moseley, Thomas H.	Ga.
Burns, Robert	Pa.	Oliver, James L.	N. C.
Chambers, George W.	Pa.	Paschall, Zebulon M.	N. C.
Cheshire, John S.	Ky.	Patterson, George W.	Pa.
Christian, William Wright	Va.	Pegram, William E.	Va.
Collins, John Milton	N. Y.	Pleasants, William B.	Va.
Constable, Thomas F.	Va.	Pope, Charles Alexander	Ala.
Crichton, James Edward	Va.	Pratt, William F.	S. C.
Criddle, Edward F.	Va.	Richardson, John D.	Pa.
Cross, William	Va.	Ridley, William M. S.	N. C.
Daniels, Ezekiel	Pa.	Roberts, William R.	Va.
Donoho, Richard A.	N. C.	Robeson, Andrew, Jr.	Mass.
Dove, George McCauley	D. C.	Scott, Thomas F.	Va.
Dove, James	Va.	Shackelford, John	N. C.
Downey, John Alexander	N. C.	Sims, Richards S.	Va.
Embree, George W.	N. Y.	Smallwood, Thomas J. P.	N. C.
Evatt, William H.	Canada.	Smith, Edward Gibbs	Pa.
Fox, Daniel J.	S. C.	Spalding, Joshua A.	Me.
Frayser, Benjamin F.	Va.	Speece, J. Morton	Va.
Garland, William Preston	Va.	Spence, William A., Jr.	Va.
Graves, Nathaniel Slade	N. C.	Stamps, William Lipscomb	Va.
Griffin, Charles M.	Ga.	Stokes, Thomas D.	N. C.
Griffin, James L. C.	Va.	Stone, James B.	Va.
Hamilton, James Sherwood	Ga.	Swanson, William G.	Ga.
Haskins, Richard Edward	Va.	Swartz, Benjamin Franklin	Pa.
Heaton, James Decatur	Va.	Talley, Horace Alfred	Va.
Henry, Samuel H.	Md.	Taylor, James McDowell	Va.
Hill, William A.	Va.	Taylor, John E.	Pa.
Hughes, John S.	Va.	Taylor, Lyttelton L.	Fla.
Hunter, Alexander	Ga.	Trevor, M. Randall	Pa.
Hussey, Elijah M.	Ala.	Tuggle, Richard B.	Va.
Johnston, John G.	Ga.	Vedder, Alexander Marselis	N. Y.
Jones, Alexander	Md.	Vinson, Daniel S.	Pa.
Jones, Randolph M.	Md.	Walker, John	Va.
Kershaw, Charles	S. C.	Wendel, James E.	Tenn.
Laurie, Shepherd	D. C.	Wilkinson, Joseph Biddle	La.
Lawrence, Thomas C.	Miss.	Wood, John P.	Va.
Lyle, William Jones	Va.	Yohe, Andrew	Pa.

1840.			
Addison, Kendall F.	Va.	Lewis, John E.	Ga.
Aldredge, James F.	Ga.	Lewis, William W.	Va.
Allen, Jonathan M.	Mass.	Lindsay, William Dillon	N. C.
Barry, Thomas	Ind.	McCain, James W.	N. C.
Battle, Thomas William	Ga.	McDowell, Augustus Wil-	Pa.
Binford, Walter L.	Va.	liam	Pa.
Blow, William James	N. C.	McKee, William H.	Del.
Bolton, Charles	Pa.	McLane, George Read	Va.
Booth, William A.	Tenn.	Martin, William F. B.	Va.
Brent, Thomas S.	N. C.	Marye, James Burton	La.
Briggs, John Robert	Va.	Mather, George	Del.
Bryan, Joseph Rhodes	Pa.	Maxwell, Richard Tybout	Ohio
Byrne, Patrick Henry	Ala.	Miller, Joseph Hollings-	N. C.
Couthorn, Lucius H.	Va.	worth	Ohio
Childers, Erasmus R.	Ga.	Miller, Joseph S.	Tenn.
Christian, James R.	Tenn.	Morrill, Henry Edwin	Pa.
Cole, Merivether H.	Tenn.	Morton, John Watson	Ind.
Cooper, Lewis D.	N. C.	Muller, William H.	Pa.
Currey, Richard Owen	Tenn.	Murphy, George W.	Pa.
Curtis, Charles F.	Ala.	Neal, Ebenezer	Va.
Davis, William L.	Ga.	Nelson, Robert Carter	N. J.
Day, James Lawrence	N. J.	Newbold, George Lawrie	Va.
Delany, Peter Benson, Jr.	Del.	Morris, James	Va.
Doggett, John B.	N. C.	Patton, William N.	England
Donnally, John James	Va.	Pawsey, George	Va.
Edmondson, William Jones	Va.	Payne, Richard Alexander	Ala.
Featherston, Edwin C.	Tenn.	Percy, John W.	N. C.
Flanner, Thomas J.	N. C.	Perry, John Calhorda	Va.
Gamble, James H.	Ireland	Pettus, John R.	N. C.
Garrett, Richard W.	Ala.	Powell, Jesse Cotton	La.
Gee, Lucas	Miss.	Pugh, Joseph Hill	Ala.
Glass, Robert	Tenn.	Purdom, James A. L.	Va.
Griswold, Alexander S.	Mich.	Rawlings, George C.	Ohio
Gunn, Allen	N. C.	Rawson, Le Quinio, M.D.	Va.
Hamner, Austin M.	Tenn.	Read, Adolphus W.	Ga.
Hardy, Benjamin Franklin	Pa.	Roberson, David	Va.
Harrison, George M.	Ill.	Roberts, John W.	N. Y.
Harrison, John Henry	Miss.	Roberts, William	Va.
Headen, Isaac Brooks	N. C.	Scruggs, Robert A., M.D.	Pa.
Herndon, Dabney	Va.	Seal, Charles L.	Pa.
Heterick, Alexander B.	Va.	Shelly, William A.	N. Y.
Hicks, Benjamin Isaac	Va.	Shelton, John D.	Va.
Hurt, Thomas Randolph	Va.	Shelton, Thomas D.	Va.
Inge, Richard Junius	Ala.	Sheppard, John M.	Va.
Irwin, William Taylor	Va.	Simpson, Richard French	Me.
Jackson, William W.	Ala.	Smart, Burleigh	Tenn.
Jennings, Robert M.	Va.	Smiley, Alexander H.	N. C.
Johnson, William Q., M.D.	Va.	Smith, James Campbell	Ohio
Jones, George F.	Tenn.	Smith, Samuel Mitchell	N. Y.
Justice, John R.	N. C.	Smith, Samuel T.	Va.
Kenney, William H. W.	Pa.	Smith, Solomon W.	Tenn.
King, Nathaniel M.	D. C.	Stout, Josiah W.	Va.
Lamar, Thomas Bainbridge	Ga.	Swoope, William W., M.D.	N. J.
Lang, Edmund	N. Y.	Taylor, William J.	N. C.
Lawson, Mordecai	Va.	Terrell, John Columbus	N. C.
Leaming, Coleman F.	N. J.	Thomas, William George	N. C.
Lewis, Elisha Jarrett	Pa.	Thorp, William	Va.
		Triplett, Daniel S.	Va.
		Tuck, William J.	Va.

Vaughan, Henry A.	Va.	Williams, James L.	Ala.
Walker, Anselm N.	Ga.	Williamson, William W.	Va.
Walker, James Alexander	Va.	Womack, William B.	Tenn.
Walker, Thomas Lindsay	Va.	Woodson, William Moncure	Va.
Weaver, James	Tenn.		

### Replies.

HUFF OR HOFF.—[PENNA. MAG., Vol. XXXIX, p. 120.] For data concerning the Huff or Hoff family, write to Miss Elizabeth C. Hendry, 5041 Green street, Germantown, Philada.

### Book Notices.

JOHN HUS, THE MARTYR OF BOHEMIA. By W. N. Schwarze, Ph.D., 12mo, pp. 152. Illustrated.

In commemoration of the five hundredth anniversary of the martyrdom of John Hus, this popular life of the great Bohemian has been prepared by Prof. Schwarze of the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Penna. It is suffused throughout with the spirit and genius of that remarkable missionary church, which had its origin among the followers of Hus in 1457. The salient events in the career of the Reformer are given, while the effect of his influence on the events of the fifteenth century are discussed with historical instinct.

NATHAN HALE. By Jean Christie Root. New York, the Macmillan Co., 1915. 12mo, pp. 160. Illustrated. *Fifty cents.*

The Macmillans are publishing a series of "True Stories of Great Americans," who have achieved greatness in different fields of endeavor, and the writers who have been selected have shown that they have an appreciation of what makes really good juvenile literature. Nathan Hale is an attractive little volume and well worth reading, for the manner in which is given the romantic career and fearless death of this interesting figure of our revolutionary history.

AMERICA TO JAPAN. A symposium of papers of representative citizens of the United States on the relations between Japan and America, and on the common interests of the two countries. Edited by Lindsay Russell. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1915. 12mo, pp. 318. Illustrated.

This is the companion volume to "Japan to America," edited by N. Masaoka, and issued by the Japan Society of America. It consists of fifty-two contributions on America's relations with Japan, social, political, economic and literary, and special problems of interest to the two peoples discussed by representative American statesmen, publicists, members of the legal fraternity and the pulpit, educators, merchants, and manufacturers. These two books should help to remove misunderstanding and to insure the continuance and development of a mutual and friendly public sentiment, and to that end they will be widely circulated in both countries.

HENRY BENNET, EARL OF ARLINGTON, SECRETARY OF STATE TO CHARLES II. By Violet Barbour, Ph.D. Washington, D. C., 1914. 8vo, pp. 303.

The Ministers of Charles II were not chosen for their honesty, nor were they retained in office for services rendered the State, but those men the King advanced, were always intelligent and sometimes exceptionally able. For twelve years Arlington served as Secretary of State, and no measure of importance was contemplated by the government without his participation, and in questions of foreign policy his

knowledge was accepted. From the fall of Clarendon to the outbreak of the Second Dutch War, his influence with the King made him the greatest personage in England. To this essay was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams prize in European History of 1913.

COLONIAL MEN AND TIMES, containing the Journal of Colonel David Trimble, some account of his ancestry, life and travels in Virginia and the present state of Kentucky during the Revolutionary period; the Huguenots; with brief sketch of the Allied Families. By Lillie DuPuy Van Culin Harper. Philadelphia, 1915. 4to, pp. 624.

Mrs. Harper in her attractively produced book has introduced those special features which go to make history and genealogy valuable, and she has gone about her work in the right spirit of enthusiasm, and done it acceptably. The genealogical sketches of the Traube, Flournoy, Haskins, Kirtley, Earley, DuPuy, Roberts, Perrott, Tanner, Hill, Terry, Beaufort, Loving, Patterson, Campbell, De Bow, Brevard, Meyer and others have been compiled from the most trustworthy data attainable. Special space has been given to all that pertains to Bartholomew DuPuy and his descendants. Much of the matter is positively new. The Journal of Colonel Trimble is an interesting pilgrimage into what was then a remote country, and is full of adventure and experiences. A comprehensive index, numerous illustrations and coats of arms add to the value of the work.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES DELIVERED BY MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY IN THE FREE PUBLIC LECTURE COURSE 1913-1914. University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1915. 8vo, pp. 597.

*Contents:* The Court of Queen Elizabeth, Prof. E. P. Cheyney; The Physiological Action of Alcohol, Prof. A. R. Taylor; Is the Montessori Method a Fad? Prof. F. P. Graves; A Naturalist in Costa Rica, Prof. P. P. Calvert; The English Bible in Literature, Vice-Provost Penniman; Arguments for and against Experiments on Animals, Prof. R. M. Pearce; Cervantes, Prof. H. A. Reunert; Tree Hunt in North Africa, Prof. J. R. Smith; Some new Ideas in Government, Prof. J. T. Young; The Smoke Nuisance, Prof. R. H. Fernald; Hebrew and Babylonian Views of Creation, Prof. M. Jastrow, Jr.; The Monroe Doctrine and American Foreign Policy, Prof. L. S. Rowe; The Economic and Biological Aspects of the Hook-Worm Disease in the Southern U. S., Prof. A. J. Smith; The American Novel—Past and Present, Dean A. H. Quinn; The Veterinary Profession as a Career, Prof. J. W. Adams; The German Barn in America, Prof. M. D. Learned; Scientific Management in Educational Administration, Prof. H. Updegraff; The Plays and Poetry of John Mansfield, Prof. C. Weygandt; The Race-making Process in the United States, Prof. J. P. Lichtenberger; Berlin and Modern Germany, Prof. W. E. Lingelbach; Improvement and Reconstruction of Suburban and County Roads to withstand Wear from Motor-driven Vehicles, Prof. W. Easby, Jr.; Plant Life seen between Philadelphia and Atlantic City, Prof. J. W. Harshberger; The Conservation of the Public Health, Prof. A. C. Abbott; The Control of Trusts from a Legal Point of View, Prof. W. D. Lewis; Some Problems of Heredity, Prof. C. E. McClung; The Natural History of the Grape Vine, Prof. J. M. Macfarlane; The Exceptional Child—at Home and at School, Prof. L. Witmer; What is Electricity? Prof. A. W. Goodspeed; The Monasteries of Meteora, Prof. W. W. Hyde.

This volume places in permanent form a series of free lectures by members of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania. One cannot read these lectures, of wide range of subject with a distinct problem in each, treated in the light of recent research, without feeling conscious of their exceptional vigor and knowledge.

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SOME MATERIAL FOR A BIOGRAPHY OF MRS.  
ELIZABETH FERGUSSON, *née* GRÆME.

BY SIMON GRATZ.

(Continued from page 321.)

*Elizabeth Græme to Rev. Richard Peters, [1763?]*

Dear Sir

The day Proveing So Bad I give over expecting The Pleasure of Meeting You This Evening at M<sup>r</sup> Stedmans, Where I Purposd Giveing you My Friends Letter, and M<sup>r</sup> Powels Note, as I know Not When I may See You I take The Liberty of Sending it to You; I Hope your Fine Spirits will be Proof against This Gloomy Weather; But Confine Them No longer at Home than is Necessary; This is I am Certain is the Wish of Your Friends, One of Which I hope is Needless to add is your Most Humble Servant

Eliz Græme

Wednesday Noon.

*Elizabeth Græme to Rev. Richard Peters.*

London january <sup>th</sup>18 1765.

Dear Sir

To Shew you how Chearfully I Obey any Commands that Lead Me imediatly To think of You, I Sit down to Answer your Kind Favor; alltho I only to day receivd it: The Spirits Which you appear to be in, When you Wrote it adds to Mine, and I hope Your Health is Equal to Your Chearfullness; The Aggreable Conexion Your Nephew Is on the Point of Forming Gives Me Pleasure to hear, as I am Sure by What I Saw of his Genteel, and Hospitable Manner, he Seems Calculated to

Fill those Circle of Domestick Duties, I know What you feel When any you Love are Likely to be Made Happy in any Shape, alltho I Must Envy you a little In So Frequently Being the Instrument of Good to Others: as to Your being at the Wedding that is a Subject I Must remain Neuter in, being too much Interested in it to Say any thing.

My Complaints are Not alltogether of So Chimerical a Nature as to be Cured by A High Opinion of My Physician, I Wish they Were, and I Should Stand No bad Chance, I Yesterday past the Day Aggreable at My Doctors House; and the Day before at Colonel Grams; His Lady Lamented Much that I had Not been introduced at Court, that I Might this Night have gone With her to the Birth Night; She is Vastly kind, and Free And all tho at Present by her Husbands office under the Queen, in a very High point of View, yet the Furthest from Pride of Any thing I Ever Saw. M<sup>r</sup> Penns Family Are Well, and I think this Night Give The Name of Sophia to their Young Daughter.

I receivd A Letter the day before Yesterday from My dear Mother of Decem<sup>r</sup> 6 p<sup>r</sup> Paket, and all Well, these are real Blessings, and Make My Heart dilate With joy to the Author of All good; When I Wrote by the Last Saturdays Male I Made No reply to the proposal of Long, for I am in an Equilibrium I See reasons for and Against and You Must turn the Ballance; The Partys rage on the Other Side of the Water, and are Very Much Talkd of here, but the Indian War Bouquet Seems to have Crush: I Still Continue to See More Company at Home, than abroad but When You Come to Town I Shall I hope Go out Something More, as their are Many things in and About London that I Must Put my Self under the Asylum of Your Wing to get at.

S<sup>r</sup> John and Lady are often here, M<sup>r</sup> and M<sup>rs</sup> Barrow, M<sup>rs</sup> Richie, M<sup>r</sup> Lo Mer, M<sup>rs</sup> West, M<sup>rs</sup> Hunter, all the American Gentleman M<sup>r</sup> Græme of Carolina and Many More, Who as they keep Equipages And Footmen, Can Much Easier Come to Me than I go to them, This with their good Nature and being Something fonder of Visiting Than Your Humble Servant Makes Me have half A Dozen Visits for One I pay.

I hope M<sup>rs</sup> Garside has receivd her things Safe, My Compliments attend Her Fire Side, Which am Sure as She is Mistress of it Must be A Chearfull One, A Littary Corespondence Must Now Give Way to Conversation Between you and your

Most Humble Servant and Friend

E. Græme.<sup>27</sup>

*Elizabeth Græme to*

Dear Madam

I should have answerd your agreeable Favor by Miss Beckey, but I concluded a little historical Narative From herself would be more entertaining: I beged her to go in, and come out, as it suited her; for otherwise She Would have had but a Gloomy time of it here; as my Life has been rather Singular; I have not as yet Begun to return any of

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<sup>27</sup> To The Reverend M<sup>r</sup> Peters, at M<sup>rs</sup> Garsides, In Wrixam, Wales.

the Visits of My Friends; I have an hundred and ten to go thro with, and intend to begin to Morrow. Grief has Exhausted itself, Every Idea and Image has been repeated again, And Again, I trust My Friends are happy, I Must Ever Most Sensible Miss them, But I begin to see the propriety of endeavoring at lest to cheer the Gloom of despondency, But my Sister My Beloved Sisters Death had well nigh broke my Heart. Your Attention must be continually taken Up for the Good and Welfare of your Children, I can easily judge how great the Task must Be, when I find my two ingross so much of My Regard, Since Providence has placed it in my Lot I shall try to Educate Anny and John as Well as I can, but I never was so fond of Children As many People are, tho I should be inhuman Not to Love these little Innocents who never wilfully give me Pain, Anny and I think our Selves Much obliged to you for Miss Jennys desire of letting her Write for her for two or three Weeks at Burlington But In this Afaid I Must be Sponsor.

Her length of Time at Græme Park in the Sumr Is a very great Draw Back on her writing, and Sewing. Her reading and A Proper Choiee of Books with Explanations on them is my Branch, I keep her Close to it; One Day with her is a Picture of every Day, and as Dissipation is a great hurt to young Minds, I could wish to keep her Steadily engaged in Learning till Sixteen at lest; I have no ambition to Make her a Distinguishd Character was it in My Power, But I could Wish to see her Afectionate a tolerable Show of Understanding, and passable Agreeable. Moderate as this Character appears to be It takes some attention to form it.

You will exuse my Writing to Miss Becky as I think writing to you is the same thing, I Make no Doubt but you will have great Comfort In Her, as she seems to have a Warm sense of Her Duty to You, I am much obliged to her for the trouble she has taken about the China, As they have handles I will take them, tho' I should have preferd Blue and White I now enclose the Money.

Miss Becky desires to know how I like My New Servant, which I hired; she seems sober And Modest, but I have had so much trouble about Servants that I hate to enter on the theme; for if I had Not my Father, and the Children I hate Housekeep so much that I Never would encumber my Self with it in any degree; for I find it a very great Tryal to the temper; I set out in Life with An imagination that every Creature was to Wrought upon by good Usage, but those favorable Sentiments of Human Nature I but too often find reason to retract, as I make my daily Observations.

I hope the opening Season will have a happy Influence on your Spirits, the resurrection of Nature After A Winters interment, Difuses A general joy Over the Whole Animal Frame, and Men can Not be Silent, and unfeeling in the Harmony I think Burlington, at that Season remains among the pleasantest Spots I know; from the Number Of Orehards scaterd up and Down that are Like so many Nosegays in a Garden; For you know every thing is but Comparitive.

I have scribled a long Epistle, and yet Believe me I never so much

388 *Mrs. Elizabeth Fergusson, née Græme.*

disliked Writing in My Life, haveing had a great deal of it Lately, I therefore have a Sarfeit of it;

Suffer Me to conclude My Self your;

Most Obedient humble Serva<sup>t</sup>

Eliza Græme

Philadelph<sup>a</sup> March 25. 67.

P.S. This was to have gone by M<sup>r</sup> Frazer but some how we misunderstood each Other with regard to the time of his Seting of.

*Dr. Thomas Græme to Rev. Richard Peters.*

Graeme Park 28 of Oct<sup>r</sup> 1770.

Dear Sir.

The length of time since last parting, the several changes you have had both as to Climate and Diet, in your Journey to New York and back again, as also the Temptations while there the break thro the trict Rules of living which your Constitution requires, one and all of these, call upon me with no small Anxiety, to know how your ffeeble Body has bore up under them. This if you'l favour me with, Will be extremely acceptable, to One who in truth has the deepest Interest in it and should it turn out to his satisfaction, offer real joy.

We have had here more Intermitting ffevers than usual for after what I had which you know was but Small most of the ffamily felt it more or less, about Betsy it hung several Weeks irregular as usual, but is now in quite good Health.

It is time I was thinking to come To Town which I cannot well accomplish till about the Midde of Nov, and was it not that I wish [torn] I would not care how long I stay'd, [torn] except it is with such a ffriend. [torn] Of this D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> be assured who am with all esteem your most obedient humble Servant

Tho<sup>s</sup> Græme.

*Dr. Thomas Græme to Rev. Richard Peters.*

Græme Park 4<sup>th</sup> of Augs 1772

Dear Sir

I could hold it no longer, not having heard from you since parting, and what otherways, but in an imperfect and Indirect manner, only Tuesday last after Night came here M<sup>r</sup> Coomb and Doctor Rush and left us by ffive next morning, of whom I had scarce time to ask after you, nor indeed had I much Inclination to be particular to either of them in what might relate or concern you; yet so far I understood that you were necessitated to doe the Dutys of your ffunction, last Sunday your self; & that you had but just recoverd from some fit of Indisposition immediately before. I conjecture this must have been very hard upon you, and anxiously want to know how matters then stood and ever since.

Not having hitherto had the pleasure of that ffriendly Visit you

engag'd your self to confer upon us, has created in me many doubts not only as to your Health, but in regard to Public affairs, in which you cant Avoid being Interested perhaps in a disagreeable manner. If any such thing should be (as I hope not) you can easily apply to your self, what you would readily doe to another, viz While Integrity of Heart remains all may be Quiet within.

There has indeed happened in Poor M<sup>r</sup> Penns ffamily an Event that would draw Pity and Regret from the most Indifferent by Stander how much then doe I know it must have affected you equally with your humble Servant surely it must add a Spur to the Career of his dissolution, I shall say no more but pray for proper Reflection!

As to my self I have kept pretty equal in health since I left the Town, yet not without being very sensible, that One year added to the preceding, not only increasith their Numbler, but Listlisness & Languor in proportion. The fface of a ffriend such as yours would doe much to give it a temporary Relief, in hopes whereof I subscrib my self with warmest affection D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Your most obedient humble Servant.

The Two Betseys Salute you with their best regards and long much for the same favor with yours as above

*Elizabeth Fergusson to Rev. Richard Peters.*

Græme Park February 5 1773

Dear Sir

I was favord a few Days past with yours: I should often have wrote to you in this interim of time; But knowing that you had a variety of Engagements and at the same time my affairs of a nature that only admited a tiresome repeton I avoided it: had it suited you to have come up I think in the way of Conversation many things might have been discussd that doe not ocur in writing at least I think so because I hate writing above all things of late.

I would wish to speak so as to be understood as that is the end of all transacting of business. Clear and precise yet to avoid positiveness or peremptorinss: The point at present I take it is the Sale of the Myomensine Lot to the payment of D<sup>r</sup> Græmes Debts.

You will I apprehend join with me in alowing that it was the Clear purport of the Will that it Should goe for that use, therefore I am ready and desirous to take any Steps or Sign any papers that Shall expediate the Sale of it: for I want that afair of M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>c</sup>ealls Bond settled as soon as possible: I have never applyd to any of the Executors to doe any thing but you and M<sup>r</sup> C Stedman. I have receepts to show that I have Since I have been up here paid upwards of two hundred £ inculding the House Rent in Town. All is now paid of: And I have not receeivd But three hundred and 27 £ Cash I doe not mean this by way of making any Complaint; only as you being my friend to inform you the State of my affairs. John Jinny is not at present to be Con-

siderd as A Coachman He and Andrew have been the whole winter employd in keepind up the fences which in such a range of Ground is a perpetual work. I keep no family at the long house at all: I have got All my people into their quarters over here Yet, without any of those expences that may be termd indulgences to my Self My family is [torn]

Old Joseph I must take Care of Papa desird he always might; Then there is Andrew Bodin who used to doe nothing But Gardin 25 £. John Jinny 30 £ Sam 10 £ two Maids 20 £ As to the Crop in the Ground I intend to be at the expence of harvesting it my Self; as I am told by my neighbors it will be a great loss to sell it on the Ground. Every thing is apraizd high the personal Estate is swelld out much above its real Value As for M<sup>r</sup> Young I hold the Whole of his Conduct in such Contempt that I shall not trouble my self to speak about him; only that I am well rid of him. I have never yet been informd whether My Letter was diliverd to A. Stedman.

As to the affair of the Joint Bond I am very Willing to Submit it to the determination of Sensible impartial Judges; if it is agreeable to M<sup>r</sup> Stedman whom I should be very Sorry to Differ with.

Of all the little Debts Due to my father in Town I have never receivd a Copper; Yet in my transactions people expect Money of Me; For the Millar here would not let an Account run on for Bread for my family he told me and he could not Support his Mill without Cash: I owe nothing here at all at present M<sup>r</sup> Young paid no body that he could avoid: so I have all this load My father to be Sure must have been very ignorant of the State of his affairs or would he have talked in his Will of a Lot of Three hundred £ paying all his Debts and the residue being divided. When his Debts (exclusive of the joint Bond) Amount to fourteen hundrd pound.

As to my Health in the fall and Winter I was quite well but have had a fever more or less this ten Days the Spring allways tears my Constitution to pieces: Remember me affectionatly to My dead (?) Friends D<sup>r</sup> Redmans family And believe me to be with the utmost Esteem

Your Obligd Friend  
Eliza Fergusson

*John Young to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Philad<sup>a</sup> July 1<sup>st</sup> 1775.

Dear Madam,

I beg you will return my Compliments to M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson, and tell him I am extreemly obliged to him for his Present of the Book, which I accept with Pleasure, although I had purchased one of them just before I reciev'd your agreeable Note, and (not having Occason for two) would have declined accepting it had I not been afraid of offending him by a Refusal; but whether I accepted it or not I would be equally sensible of his Kindness in offering it. [torn] universally read & admired by

[torn] here, for it seems particularly adap [torn] which I suppose will be almost wholly [torn] though by the by, the late Action at Cha<sup>s</sup> Town [torn]. I cannot help saying I am sorry we are come to an open War, and that there is no Prospect of Peace: it might have been prophetically said of the first late Battle (at Lexinton) "O curst Essay of Arms, disastrous Doom, Prelude of bloody Fields & Fights to come." But you say "the present Gloom is only of the April Kind" if so, I sincerely wish the *Autumn* was arriv'd, that we may gather in the Fruits of our glorious Toils: but as the *Laurel* is an Evergreen we may obtain it at all Seasons; & I dare engage our noble General will soon nod under a whole Grove of it. I think it is happy for America that the Person promoted to that high Dignity has allways borne the Character of a Man of Honour, & is remaricable for his Honesty & Integrity; for he certainly has it as much in his Power to raise himself on the Ruins of his Country as old *Oliver* had. Has G. Gages Proclamation made any Proselytes in your Part of the Country, or do the People still remain Americans? So far from its having any Effect here, [torn] fuller than since it was published [torn] Young-Fellows of my Acquaintance [torn] (as Volunteers) to the Camp at Cambridge, [torn] Departur: happy they! had Heaven bless'd me [torn] sufficient to maintain the Charater of a Gentleman Volunteer, I would follow them immediately. I allways had a Desire for a Military Life, but never more than now, since I have had a small Specimen of it. I am just now going to the Parade & have not Time to say any more, but must take another Opportunity to tell you affectionately

I am Yours &c.

John Young.

*Elizabeth Fergusson to General Anthony Wayne.*

Graeme Park August 25, 1777.

Sir

The Bearer of this my Overseer comes about a little Affair, which tho' it does not fall I believe immediatly under your Department yet I should be much oblig'd to you Sir to look into. In Brief the Matter is as follows: Two Sutlers in the Rear of your Division, intic'd my Slave with them: with my Waggon and two very fine Oxen: it was without my knowledge, or My Overseers: The heat of the Weather, and the Violent manner the poor Beasts were drove, Occasiond one of them to drop down dead four Miles from hence: I should be glad Sir to be informd whether the publick in such a Case does not make Restitution to the injurd party; And if it does who I am to apply to; And whether My servant cannot have it finally Settled, as the distance the Army is from me renders it very inconvenient to spare my Overseer to go again; And I have no Other person to send.

I hope Sir you will Excuse my Adressing you on this Occasion; As I am totally ignorant as to the Mode obprov'd in Military affairs.

I neither want nor Expect anything but what is usually granted on Similar Cases; and I am sure that wi'll be chearfully allowed me; The Steer is Valued by two farmers And the Servant brings the apraisment.

I assure you we look quite Solitary at G<sup>r</sup> Park after the departure of so large a family as was here, and in the Environs.

The part that Occupyd my house (without a Compliment) was too agreeable not to be Misst by Miss Stedman And your

Most Obedient humble Servant

Elizabeth Fergusson

*General Anthony Wayne to Elizabeth Fergusson.*

Camp near the Falls. 14<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1777.

Dear Madam

I should have done myself the pleasure of Acknowledging your favour of the—*ultimo* long since were it not for the busy scenes then Opening and the hurry ever Incident to the eve of Battle. this I hope will in some Degree exculpate me from a Charge of Neglect which would Otherwise be Inexcusable.

the kind Reception I met with under your hospital Roof and the easy politeness of M<sup>rs</sup> Fergusson and Miss Stedman I shall always Remember with pleasure and hope at one day to have it my power to repay some of those favours.

I am happy to Inform you that I am not Wounded—but I have lost some Officers whose friendship I much Esteemed—and whose Glorious Death is Rather to be Envied than Regreted.

the Right wing of Our Army met with a Misfortune, but our left in Return gave a timely check to the Right wing of Gen<sup>l</sup> Howe which has Obliged him to Remain on the Spot ever since fully Employed in taking care of his wounded and Burrying his Dead.

The Villian who pressed your Cattle is at Carlile. I shall take care to take hold of him as soon as he Returns

Present my best Compliments to Miss Steadman and M<sup>r</sup> Young and believe me yours Most

Sincerely

Ant<sup>y</sup> Wayne

*Elizabeth Fergusson to General Anthony Wayne.*

Graeme-park September 16. 1777.

Sir

Haveing occasion to write a few lines to M<sup>r</sup> Bodonot, I cannot let My servant be near General Wayne without assureing him that it gave me real Satisfaction to receive a letter from him, after the imminent Danger he had been in so lately At Wilmington; And altho' I am truly sorry for the loss of those Gentlemen you mention that fell; I would rather receive that account of them from you, than they should have given such a one of you:

I am much Obliged to you for saying that the time you passd at My House was not Dissagreeable to you; And rest assurd Sir that if in the Hurry of your first comeing, any thing might have Occurd that you could have wishd Otherwise; nothing was intended. I wish the general Cause of America most Sincerely well; and Since I have have been favord with the Acquaintance of General Wayne I am particularly interested in his Safety; I hope if opportunity offers, he will pop on Graeme-Park; which will be the most Convincing proof he can give me that he liked his quarters; I will own I should prefer seeing him without quite as large a Retinue as composd his train when he was last here.

M<sup>rs</sup> Smith, Miss Stedman, And M<sup>r</sup> Young Beg their best respects to be made Acceptable to you Sir. If my Servant Should meet with any Difficulty in getting to Head-Quarters I Should be Obliged to you to put him in the best Mode; and also if you could get him a pass to go to Philadelphia for A Load of furniture that I am axious to have up of M<sup>rs</sup> Smiths; the Waggon will go loadend with Hay; But perhaps this request is out of your Line and to give you any particular trouble is far from the Intention of Sir

your most Obedient humble Servant

E. Fergusson

*Henry Hugh Fergusson to Elias Boudinot.*

I am very sorry Sir that I could not get out soon enough to meet you, and I regret much having missd that satisfaction. Cap<sup>t</sup> Smith will inform you that necessity obliges me to make use of the present materials for writing being the only ones to be got, which must plead my apology for their being so indifferent. The substance of our conversation yesterday has been communicated to General Howe, who seems surprized at not receiving a particular return of the British Prisoners. It was also mentioned to me that he had every reason to expect it from the letter he lately received from General Washington. The paper you handed me containing a list of our Prisoners with you is so far from being exact, that by the returns it appears that not much more than half the number are in captivity. So soon Sir as you send in a particular return of the officers and Privates with the different places of their confinement, an exact one shall be sent of your Prisoners with us. When this is done means will be taken to supply our Prisoners with what necessaries they may want, and permission will be given to you to send in Cloathing to yours; but General Howe does not think fit to allow them to be purchased in Philadelphia Neither can he admit your Officers on Parole until the return before spoken of is transmitted. I remain most respectfully

Sir

Your most ob<sup>t</sup> and very hble S<sup>t</sup>.

At M<sup>rs</sup> Taylors 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1777.

H. Hugh Fergusson

394 *Mrs. Elizabeth Fergusson, née Græme.*

*Henry Hugh Fergusson to Elias Boudinot.*

Philadelphia 2<sup>d</sup> Jan<sup>r</sup> 1778

Sir

About ten days ago I sent by a Flag of Truce a Summons to Colonel Samuel Miles (a prisoner of war to the Kings army and at present on Parole) to surrender himself immediately at Head Quarters in Philadelphia; but as he has not yet made his appearance here, I am apt to think by some neglect or other the Summons has not been regularly forwarded.

To prevent any mistake in future I inclose a second Summons under cover to you requesting that it may be speedily delivered.

Sir William Howe is desirous to exchange George Lush of Germantown for Christopher Sower Jun<sup>r</sup>. Should General Washington agree to this proposal on your giving me notice of it I shall immediately release George Lush.

You have already been so fully informed of the distresses of the American Prisoners for want of cloathing that I think it almost needless to say anything more on the Subject. I can only lament the miserable situation of these unfortunate people, and regret to see them so much neglected by those whose business it is to supply them with necessaries.

I am Sir

Your most ob<sup>t</sup> and very h: S<sup>t</sup>

H. Hugh Fergusson

Cy. Prs

*Henry Hugh Fergusson to Elias Boudinot.*

Philad<sup>a</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> March 1778

Sir

In answer to yours of the 2<sup>d</sup> Instant I am desired to acquaint you that Sir William Howe only waits the arrival of our Officers in Philadelphia to order yours to be sent out His Excellency also has no objection to General Lee's coming by Land from N: York in Company with M<sup>r</sup> Loring and Major Williams. A Lieutenant Colonel will be given in Exchange for Lieutenant Colonel Conolly and the Commander in Chief is willing that Colonel Swope be returned for Governor Franklin.

I inclose you an open Letter to be forwarded to M<sup>r</sup> Loring and I have to request the Exchange of M<sup>r</sup> Weir Surgeon to the Hospital of General Burgoyne's Army for any of your Surgeons Prisoners here or at New York. I am

Sir

Your most obed hble Serv<sup>t</sup>

H. H. Fergusson.

A Sergeant of yours shall be exchanged for a Sergeant of the 40<sup>th</sup> sent in.

*Pass signed by Henry Hugh Fergusson.*

This is to certify that the Bearer Capt. William Nickols a British prisoner to the Enemy who had Liberty to come in upon his Parole but

is now ordered out has the Commander in Chiefs permission to pass to the Country with a Horse and chaise and a conductor.

Philada 6<sup>th</sup> April 1778

H. H. Fergusson

Com<sup>y</sup> Prisoners

To whom it may }  
concern }

W<sup>m</sup> Nickols was captain of the Eagle packet

*Henry Hugh Fergusson to Thomas Bradford.*

Philad<sup>a</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> Aprile  
1778

Sir

I am directed to acquaint you, that on your sending in an Account of the quantity of flour wanted to be sent at present to the Prisoners, the Names of the Persons who are to navigate the Shallops with the place they come from Permission will be granted them to proceed to this City I am

Sir

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

H. H. Fergusson

*Memorial of Elizabeth Fergusson to the Supreme Executive Council.*

Copy of The Memorial Sent in to the Supream Executive Council by M<sup>rs</sup> Fergusson June 24 1778.

Having had the unhappiness of seeing my Dear Husband M<sup>r</sup> Henry Fergusson's name among the proscribd in the Lancaster paper of May 13; It appears to me, to be my Duty to touch upon a few Simple Facts Relative to M<sup>r</sup> Fergussons Conduct, and to present them to the Observation of the Supream Executive Council Who I humbly hope will pay some attention to the Peculiarity of my Situation, This I am the more readily induc'd to hope, as in all Cases of Error Both of a public and private Nature; Discrimination seems to be the language of Good Policy, Good Sense, and Good Nature.

M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson left his own House in Septem<sup>r</sup> 1775, and Sailed in a Merchant Man for Bristol; His Business was entierly of a Domestic Nature, in order to Settle some affairs with his Brother in North-Britain.

The Commotion of the Public increased so Rapidly from that Period of time, That I tho' warmly Attated to the American Cause, wrote to M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson from time to time to pertract His Stay in Britain; hoping some Calmer state would take place, But when the Petition M<sup>r</sup> Richard Penn carried from hence (to the Throne of our at that time Sovereign) was Despisd and Rejected; It was plain to see that nothing but the Sword would Decide our Greivances, Still As a wife it was

natural for me to wish my husbands absence at so Critacal a juntor of time, and all my Letters breathd that Sentiment uniformly.

In the Month of March 1777 M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson Embarkd from Britain to Jamaica, where he remaind a Month And from thence took Shipping for New York where he arivd the Eve preceeding the Sailing of Lord Howes Fleet, He anxious to get Home to his Farm after so long an Absence, consulted some of His Friends in york which would be the most Eligible Method to Effect it; In Consequence of which they Advisd him to go on Board the Fleet, which he did; He came by Land from the Head of Ellk to Brandywine, From whence he purposd Crossing over to his own house; But on Enquiry he found that was impractacable, He being renderd too Equivicol in his Political Character To pass through the Country with Safety.

I never knew till the 25 of Sep<sup>t</sup> the Day preceeding the Enemies entering the Capital; That he was in any part of America, Then a Letter was brought me by an unknown hand from him Desiring me to meet him in Philadelphia; the next Day. For the truth of this Circumstance I can apeal to the Vice president of the Supream Council, who happend to be at that time on a Visit to some of his Friends at my House; and to whom I shewd M<sup>r</sup> Fergussons Letter

The Day following I met M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson at Germantown As I could not bear to see the British Troops in Possession of the Capital; and all the joy of Seeing my Husband tho a thing I had long ardently Wishd for; was dampd and blasted by the mode of his return.

the Epistolary way in a Careless Style, fearless of the Eye of Censure or Severe Examination.

If the Above Recital should contain any Anecdote that may fling a new light on my Situation, and have a tendency to Relaxation in the present Case; the Obligation will be felt with an ingenious and Sensible Heart: If on the other hand nothing should be here flung out that your Honors should see suficient to prevent M<sup>r</sup> Fergussons Estate from Confiscation; I must Submit; and look on it as my Duty Cheerfully to bear a link of the Chain of Calamities incident to a Civil War making no doubt but in either Case; justice, and Candor will preside in your Councils; under the full force of this Idea I beg leave to Conclude my self

Subscribe

Your Most Obedient

E. Fr.<sup>23</sup>

*Claim of Elizabeth Fergusson to the Justices  
of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

To the Honourable justices of the Supream Court of the Common Wealth of Pennsylvania.

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<sup>23</sup> The above Petion was presented to the Council on the Day M<sup>r</sup> Henry Fergusson was Cited to appeard before them 24 of June 1778.

The Claim of Elizabeth Fergusson of the County of Philadelphia Gentlewoman Most humbly sheweth.

That your Claimant was Seizd in her Demesne, on of Fee simple of Land in a Considerable Real Estate; Situate in the County of Philadelphia, aforesaid, calld Græme-Park; and being so intermarried with a Certain Henry Hugh Fergusson late of the said County Gentleman, who has been lately atainted of high Treason, by Virtue of a Proclamation of the Supream Executive Council, of this Common Wealth issued in Persuance of an Act of General Assembly in such Cases made and provided; your Claimant hath never had any Child by her said Husband; and therefore his Estate in the Premisses is only for the joint Lives of Him and your Claimat. That her said Husband hath no other real Estate in Pennsylvania than in Right of your Claimant and for Life as aforesaid And that she is advisd the Agents for forfeited Lands in said County of Philadelphia intend soon to advertise and sell at Public Auction; her said Inheritance as the Estate of her said Husband.

Your Claimant therefore prays your Honor would be pleasd to take the Premisses into Consideration; and by a Decree of Court Establish and Confirm the Title of your Claimant; And also Ascertain the Particular Estate of her said Husband so that no greater interest in the Premisses may be sold than of Right belongs to Him, and your Claimat be thereby Reliev'd from any future trouble, and Disquittitude concerning the Same

And your Claimant will

pray<sup>29</sup>

August 16 1779.

To the judges.

*Elizabeth Fergusson to John Bayard.*

To the Honourable, Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Septem<sup>r</sup> 4, 1779

Sir

The Petition, which I the Subscriber humbly presented in Person to the Honourable House in the month of February, last past, having been laid asside to another Sessions, and the House being not met, I beg leave to hope that it may be Reviv'd, and I still trust that the House will take the peculiarity of my Situation into their Consideration, and in their great Cander and Clemency will cause a Stop to be put to the Sale of Graeme Park which the Agents for Philadelphia County, have

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<sup>29</sup> The aforesaid Remonstrance was drawn up by a Lawyer, all the Others were my own Dictating.

E. Fergusson

The aforesaid Remonstrance was Sent in By me with a Letter to the Honorable Thomas M<sup>c</sup>ean [M<sup>c</sup>Kean] Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania

E. Fr.

orders to Sell on a forfeited Estate; and are immediatly proceeding There unto; unless those in power will step forth and interfere in behalf of the Petioner.

The most material points were allegd in the Petition aforesaid; but as Business of much more Consequence to the Public mind have occurd than the Relief of an Insignificant Individual, I shall briefly touch upon the Heads of that Petition, which was presented; and in so doing Hope that It will not be construed an impertinent peice of Tautoligy, when it really arisses from a Belief that my affairs are not of Consequence sufficient to hold a place in the memory of the Honorable House, to which they are Referd.

First The Estate in question is a Patrimonial one not made over and Consequentially the Fee Simple Vested in me.

Secondly as I have no Child it can only (if sold at all) be put up during the joint lives of M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson, and myself, and I should think would sell but for little to the State when taken into the Scale that one of the Parties is a Female, in an Indiferent State of Health; betwixt forty and fifty years of age.

Thirdly M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson having left this state ten months before the Declaration of Independance, And absent at the Time, and again afterwards; Could not be deemed in the Eye of the Law a *Traytor* Tho He is proscribd under that Predicament: in consequence of which Proscription, His Personal Estate was all Seizd and Sold last October, This Plea I am encouragd to dwell upon by Gentlemen learned in the Law, who judge M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson can not be amenable to this State as he is not Regularly a Subject.

I could here enumerate a list of Names of Gentlemen in, and of Britain, that now hold landed Property here, which have never been Seizd, some of whom are at this time acting in the Military Line, M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson holds no Office at present under the King of Britain, and the transient one he filld during his stay in the City, I was in hopes had not been of a Nature to have drawn down Ruine on me; as I am sure in his Department he was not among the Number of them who add Sorrow to the Afflicted.

*Elizabeth Fergusson to John Dickinson.*

Græme park Sept 10 1779

Sir

A painfull period in some Respects to both of us has Rolld round Since I had the honor to adress you, either in Person or by Letter, The last time I saw you was in the beginning of December 76 in your own house; at *Fair-Hill*; Poor Fair Hill! there it stands as a Monument of low Motives of British Soldiers; But if I begin thus; I shall never come to the Point which leads me at this time to Trouble you, Without trying you Sir with a long preamble it is finaly to beg your Interest with the Members of the House provided you think there is any thing

in My Situation, that places me in a different Line from the Bulk of the Wives of the unfortunate proscript.

If you do not I am sure aiming at saying any thing to touch your humanity would be unkind; As it would only Distress you to Refuse me; And if on Reading the inclos'd Papers you think I am worthy of Discrimination your love of justice, and kindness will lead you to say something in my behalf: The Petition which I refer to in my Letter to the Speaker of the House; Contains a much More Circumstantial account of the Proceedings of my affairs than the inclosd And I hope the Letter inclosd wrote by the Commissary of Prisoners *Col. Budonot*; and adressed to a worthy Member of the House; will show his Propriety of Conduct in His Limited Power.

In the last place may I be allow'd to touch on my own Conduct since this unhappy Contest, I have for my own part Constantly remaind on the Premises; earnestly praying for Peace But if the Sword must decide our Fates, Sincerely wishing it might be on the Side of *America*; which in my short View of things I lookd on to be the Injurd Party.

I never went into the City while the British were There without a Pass, I had no Acquaintance with the Military Gentlemen, and my stay but very short; I returnd And Spent my days with one Female friend In Silence and Solitude.

At the time M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson took the Department of Commissary of Prisoners, I wrote to Him; and to two Gentlemen of His acquaintance to endeavor to diswade him from Acting in any Shape under *General Howe*, These Letters could be produced did the showing them answer any Valuable Purpose, The Seizing the Personal Estate and the Rise of all the Articles of Life have renderd my affairs so Embarassd that if I am not Speedily Redressd; Want and Distress must compose the Remaining part of the Days of your Petitioner d<sup>r</sup> s<sup>r</sup> E Fr.

I in june 1778 presented a memorial to the Supreme Executive Council; but nothing was done, and I have been much Embarass'd at this time whether it was best to have petition'd them or the Assembly. But I chose the latter as I think any thing they Enact must be a more Radicale Mode of Redress than any other Powers of Government.

Dear Sir, I enter most Confidentially into what I say to you, I know your honor, and your goodness. If M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson is really within the Letter of the Law; I make no doubt but I shall suffer the the Full Penalties in my fortune.

The Jewish Proverb is here fully verified "The Parents have Eaten Sour Grapes And the Childrens Teeth are set on Edge." Believe me Sir, I would not Deceive you, I was ever on the Side of my Country, The Dislike I mention now to M<sup>r</sup> Fergussons taking a part under Gen Howe is not an Ostensible Character, held out to answer certain Purposes. The Winter the British passed in Philadelphia was the most Compleatly miserable I ever passd in my Life, I should prefer Annihilation to a Repetion of it; just to touch upon it, so Embarassd and Complicated was my Distress. my husband Soliciting me to come into the City, and my Country Neighbors thinking that We had knowledge

of a hundred things that we knew nothing of; and Suspecting every time a party came out that he might know of it, and I foreseeing that Ruin must be the Consequene of his Attachment to them I perpetually urging him the little time I was with him to Surrender himself up, and He pleading Honor and Conscience, I hearing of the Complicated Distress of our Prisoners And thinking that he might Still do more for them than finaly was in His Power to accomplish Upon a fair Comparison of my Situation, Hard, Cruel hard as the Seperation is yet I am more Calm and Contented than at that time I believe a year of it Would have brought me to my Grave.

If you think it worth while Sir to Exert your Influence in my behalf; It is necessary to give you a hint that I already stand well with the City Members; It is the Back County Members whose Votes I am not Certain of obtaining; and things are in this Delicate Situation, that any point made by a Certain Set, would tho good in its Self meet with opposition, such is the Effect of Parties, and Cabals; But all these things you know far better than I can Suggest them.

M<sup>r</sup> lollard a Country man, my Neighbor and a plain Sensible Man, is disposd to befriend me, I remain Sir with all possible Respect your most Obedient humble

Servant

Elizabeth Fergusson<sup>30</sup>

*Elizabeth Fergusson to Robert Loller.*<sup>31</sup>

Græme park Octobr 27. 1779.

Sir

As I depend upon your Friendship, and good offices Relative to my affairs, I was in hopes to have had the pleasure of seeing you before the House met, but as the time is expird of their Vacancy; I drop you a line in Case I should not see you.

I have understood the Petion I presented was *referd* to this House, but not *Recomended* which I am told is not so warm as if the latter term had been made use of, under theis Idea I humbly apprehend that some little adress may be expected from me to the new House, refering the Substance of my Petion to former petitions &c, If you who know much better, join in opinion with me, you will be good enough to forward what is here anexd: either in its present form or mould it into any fashion that May appear most proper to Expidite the Business of the Petion.

in full Confidence of your Candor and good Offices I remain Sir  
your most Obligd humble

Serv<sup>t</sup>

Elizabeth Fergusson

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<sup>30</sup> Mrs Fergusson has endorsed on this letter: "M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson politly answerd this Letter but assurd me he had no Influence, which I look on as a genteel way of declining the affair."

<sup>31</sup> Col. Robert Loller, Member of Assembly.

*Petition of Elizabeth Fergusson to the House  
of Assembly, October 27, 1779.*

To the House of Assembly.

Whereas, your Petitioner set forth her hard Situation in a late Petition to the former honorable House, And she hath been informed that the Petition aforesaid, was by them referd to the Honorable House now Sitting; She, your Petitioner most Humbly begs, that your Honors will be pleasd to take her Case into Speedy Consideration; as her Embarassments increase every day, till a final Decision of Her Property is ascertaind; she means not now to Recapitulate her manifold Greivances, as they stand fully exhibited in two former Petitions, that have been presented to the preeceding honorable House; Namely one of February, and another of September last past, she knows the greatest part of the Honorable Members has heard them Read; and it is hoped by your Petitioner that the worthy and honorable Members Chosen at this last Election will vouchsafe to Attend to the points there alledgd with a favorable Eye; and that the House will in their Candor And Clemency give her full Power over her own Patrimonial Property; of which at this time she has no Command; And your Petitioner as in Duty Bound shall ever pray

Elizabeth Fergusson

Græme park

October 27. 1779.

*Remonstrance of Elizabeth Fergusson to the  
Supreme Executive Council.*

The Humble Remonstrance of Elizabeth Fergusson, of the Township of Horsham Sheweth

Whereas, the Subscriber hath in two former Petitions, one bearing Date of February, and the other Septembr 1779; To the honorable house of assembly; set forth many and various Reasons, which appeared to her good, and Cogent, why her Estate should not be exposd to Sale in consequence of her Husbands Right by mariage in the Premises; and said petitions are not Rejected by the honorable house; and the matter still remains in a State of Suspence; The Subscriber humbly hopes the honorable Supreme Executive Council will be pleasd to prevent the agents of the County aforesaid putting up the Estate for Sale; while the thing is in this undetermind State [torn] in so doing they will greatly Oblige their [torn]

The aforesaid Remonstrance was Presented to the Supreme Executive Council and is I believe the last that has been offerd. E. Fr.

But there are trivial Circumstances which I beg pardon for troubling a Collective Body with, yet as my Heart is interested in them they naturally Drop from my Pen.

M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson within a few Days after his Arival, askd Cap<sup>t</sup> Macenzie

Secretary to General Howe, to Solicit the Commander in Chief for leave for him to Return Home; The Answer was, "M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson I am much Surpriz'd at your making such a Request And would by no means have you push it as it will by no means be granted."

In the month of November when from a Combination of unhapy Causes; our Prisoners Sustained most Severe hard ships M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson was indued from a principle of Humanity; to take the Office of Com-misry as a temporary affair for their Relief; But I think he told me he had not a Regular Commission made out; Nor did he take the Oaths Customary on those Occasions; How far he filld this Department to the Satisfaction of My unhappy Countrymen under Confinement I leave them to Determine; It being a Matter of such public Notoriety, that my Simple Assertion would avail but little as an Individual; and could not receive any force By the Circumstance of my being Wife to the Gentleman in Question: yet I hope he Exercised the limited power in his Line of Duty, in a way that will aford him Comfort before a Tribunal greater than any that presides on Earth. The Recollection of this is the only Consolation I ever Recevd from his Accepting the Employ.

As to my little Estate it is a Patrimonial one, left me in Fee Simple by My Father; The Summit of my unambitious Wish Is to remain unmolested in this Retirmt Which tho' it Contains a Considerable tract of Ground, yet from a Combination of perplexing Circumstances yields me but a Slender Suport with Frugality. I never for the Space of Nine months; that the Enemy were in the City came to make a Stay of more than four Days; till I went in to take leave of my husband; And then General *Washington* did me the Honor to send me a pass unsolicited on my part, but gratefully Recev'd; in consequence of an intercepted Letter From my Husband who begs to see me as the British were on the move: Allow me to mention one thing and I have done, my Husband by going of before the Declaration of Independency and being about at that time is not properly a Member of this State, and tho in the Severe Eye of the Law he may be Construed an Enemy, he is not a *Traitor*, tho' he is proscribd under that Ignominous Epithet in the Proscription paper; and this Idea I am allowd to Suggest by some Gentlemen honored in the Law: I modestly hint it and leave it your Honors for further Inspection.

If in the Course of this little narrative I may have advanced any thing foreign to the point in hand; and omitted any thing that was necesry to Observe; It is hoped the worthy and Respectll Members who Compose the Council, will impute it to the ignorance of a Female whose line of Writing has been Confind Solely to Subjects in the [the balance of this Remonstrance is missing].

*Elizabeth Fergusson to Dr. Thomas Parke.*

M<sup>rs</sup> Fergusson presents her Respectfull Compliments to D<sup>r</sup> Park, and Returns him her sincere Acknowledgments for forwarding her a Print

*Mrs. Elizabeth Fergusson, née Græme.* 403

of the Worthy D<sup>r</sup> Fothergill: D<sup>r</sup> Park will very considerably add to the favor already Conferd, if he Would take an Early and Safe opportunity to convey the Enclosed to M<sup>r</sup> J. Barclay It is left open that D<sup>r</sup> Park May see there is nothing improper in it.

If D<sup>r</sup> Park thinks a ride at this Season of the year pleasing (as the face of the Country is very fine) M<sup>rs</sup> F. will be very happy to See him at G. Park.

May the 27 1782

*Elizabeth Fergusson to [Elias Boudinot?]*

Græme park March the 6. [178?]

Dear Sir

Your acceptable favor of the 1<sup>st</sup> Instant reach me (thro the Chanel of M<sup>r</sup> Moland) this Morning: And an opportunity offering to the City This Evning, I take my pen in hand, But alass what Shall I Say, I feel Hurt, fretted and disapointed that I did not See you, hatefull as coming to town is to me at this time, I would have gon Had I been Sure of Seing you, but you are such a Bird of Passage that by the time I had got There you had perhaps Emigrated to another State.

You mention my Letter to you left With M<sup>r</sup> Rawls; but I wrote to you a Latter date By M<sup>r</sup> Stocton, which you do not mention, perhaps I am not sanguine enough yet ("tho' you say that when you read the *title deed* in the Hands of M<sup>r</sup> T. Fisher" your Idea was not alterd ) "yet I cannot help thinking there is an Air (not of dispondency I will not Call it) but a something that looks not So Chearfull as in The first Letter you wrote me, But yet that may Be my Idea only.

"All Things look yellow to the Jaundied Eye."

I cant bear to give up the thoughts of seeing you to so distant a period as *January*, I have so many things I want to talk over, none of which seem to answer in a Letter; And I seem rooted to this place as tho' fonder of it than ever whether this arises from Habit; or as D<sup>r</sup> Young Says

"For Recovered Roberies Enhaunce our Gold" From the dread of its being torn from me, tho had any one in Equity Claims on it, I Should have no joy in occupying it, at any rate I am so worn out with Suspense I wish I knew my fate.

I knew you had been in town for M<sup>r</sup> Oaky [Okely] of Beth'cm past a night here last week, I am on a familiar footing with Him; I allways found Him a friendly Humane man, But tho' I had seen Him three times at this House Since This afair has been on the *Tapis*, yet I never Hinted it to Him till now and I will tell you How it Came about I did so, He Congratulatd me on your Friendship, for resumd He, "M<sup>r</sup> T. Fisher shewd me a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Budinot that you were the principal Theme (I believe instead of shewd he Said read) "And I never saw A Letter that spoke more genuine friendship." Upon This (I had no Idea but he must have known the whole Subject) and I told Him,

But he declar'd he had no Idea of it, now I cannot Conceive How he Could read that Letter and not know the principal Scope of it, But he declar'd he did not: So I suppose M<sup>r</sup> Fisher flung part of it out to Sound if Okly know any Thing of the *Ultimatum*, when I had gone so far, I thought it was better to tell M<sup>r</sup> Okly the whole; And he was quite melancly the remaining part of the Evening in Consequ of the information: And His principal Hopes seemd to be founded on the Length of time the Claim had lain Dormant, I look on M<sup>r</sup> Myers Fisher to be a Layer Professionaly and a Man of the World, I know nothing of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Fisher, In the present Business I give my Self up to your Direction, at the Same time I know the decisive paths of the Law to be So intricate, that some odd Thing might Start up and like a Willy the Wisp lead astray And then If I lost my Suite what Consolation would it Be to me to Cry "who would have thought it." So That to you, and only you I Say Some kind of *Compromise* would be better than a Suite.

My dear Fried I am *three thousand pounds* in Debt And I have been seizd yesterday with M<sup>rs</sup> Madox Morgage, my tenant is behind in His Rent, my Farm is going to Ruin, I know not what part of the Globe M<sup>r</sup> Fr is, My Nephew is proserd, I would Sell the whole for three thousand Pounds down and 400 P<sup>r</sup> Anum, which is *one Hundred £* less than I oferd to the Baron de Belan, But on Less terms than that I will not part with my Home, I am ill too, Miss Oswald M<sup>rs</sup> Smith that is, sold her old town House on Better terms I Sell mine on Am giving up my Single Life she sold hers in the Life of her And her Husband 400 P. Ann. 1500 down.

Answer me one question; I have a thoud Pounds all Miss *Stedmans* fortune and She has no Morgage: does this Claim render A Morgage Prudent?

Your Embaressd Friend

E. Fergusson.

*Elizabeth Fergusson to George Meade.*

Græme park August 6<sup>th</sup> [178—]

Dear Sir

After I parted with you at Abington, I reflected a great deal on your kindness, and atention in taking an opportunity to hint to M<sup>r</sup> *Dickinson* that I was exceedingly Hurt at any thing being flung out that should fling (?) a Clog as to my right to Dispose of this Estate; you told me the President Said He was of opinion the title was good. But my dear Sir, if a Man of His known Abilities in the Law And also being *President* of this State, I Say if he would Condesend to give me a few lines either by way of Letter, or in any way it would most Essentialy Serve me; and Silence the Cavils of the Ignorant; who do not See it in the true point of Light it is Certain that every one, and (Some of those Sensible people too) on the first reading the Act are forcible

Struck with the words (During her natural Life) Such a Man as M<sup>r</sup> Dickinson at one View may see that is not a material Objection: But for one person that has His knowlege & Ability a thousand have not; and Those Thousand are like to be the purchasers, "we may think with the wise but we must talk with the Vulgar." The Titles to Estates are like Female Reputation, when we are about Engaging with either for Life, we are as Delicate As *Cæsar* was about His Wifes Reputation. It is Suficient Capital to injure them, to have them Suspected: I look'd upon it to be very unfortun that M<sup>r</sup> D was in the *Delaware State*, all the time I was in town, I was four times at His House: two of the times I Saw and had a very polite and friendly interview with M<sup>rs</sup> Dn poor Doctor More was there, I little thought so soon to hear he was to be translated to the Land of Spirits every thing touches on the Brevity of Human Life, And yet tho' I am as fully convined of this as any Body; yet I find it absolutly necessary to atend to my affairs to Secure my advanced Age from Want. I am really ignorant whether M<sup>r</sup> Dn being the *President* of the State excludes His practising as a *Lawyer*, which must excuse my not adressing Him in the proper Forn of asking His Opinion: if he does not practice I must be indebted to his Friendship; for at any Rate I earnestly Solicit his advice. For I am Shockd at the Idea, that I have taken up money in the full hopes that the Sale will Settle all that: And now to think when I am in my Grave my poor Ashes may be Curst by those trusting to lead into a Disputed Title distresses me vastly. I have neither Strethgth nor Spirits to go thr' the adressing And beging the favor of so united a Body as compose the Members of the House; I have so lively an Idea of the trouble I had before in my aplications; And addresses; that I Should Sink under the task, And was I to Solicit the House and my petion to be rejected it would be a public Confirmation that I had not a Right to *Sell* or *Will* it away: Tho the papers I Send at first Sight may apcar Voluminous, yet M<sup>r</sup> Dn will see the whole in a quarter of an hour. The papers I think necessary are These. First my Fathers Will to show this is not an Entaild Estate; In Consequenc not devolving on my Sisters Children:

2<sup>d</sup> The Pettion to the House of assembly:

3<sup>d</sup> a Letter found among M<sup>r</sup> C Stedmans papers after His Death wrote by me to Him on my first being informd M<sup>r</sup> Fr had taken the office of Commissy of Prisoners, under G Howe This Letter being wrote so earl as Novemb 1777 could not express a Side in Consequen of its being a faling Cause it was write in Haste; and shews an *honest Heart*; it is the Original Letter.

4<sup>d</sup> The Speakers Letter to me while the *Bill* was agitated.

5<sup>d</sup> a Letter from Him to D<sup>r</sup> Rush, and His Reply.

6 a letter from M<sup>r</sup> *Moris* and M<sup>r</sup> *Hill* to me.

7<sup>th</sup> the Copy of the *Bill* as M<sup>r</sup> *Wilson* wishd it to be And another as it realy passd.

I wish also to know if my power of Atorny is of Consequence from

M<sup>r</sup> Fr to Join in the Sale, or if His atainder Precludes Him the Rights of a Husband as to Making any Sale or Will of mine Valid; which in Common Cases are necessarily: you know so much of the whole affair that you can explain all to M<sup>r</sup> Dn.

I remain your Obligd Fred

E. Fr.

*Elizabeth Fergusson to Ann Ridgely.*<sup>32</sup>

Billit September 14, 97

My Dear M<sup>rs</sup> Ridgly

I was favord with a most affectionate Letter a few weeks past from you thro the medium of M<sup>rs</sup> Cadwalader, who seems So Centrally seated to oblige her Friends: and never was a Heart that more enjoyd it: you say in yours M<sup>rs</sup> Bond has never visited you: and mention it with regret: alas! you are Sisters in your attatchment to Home and affection to your Children from your own Heart Therefore you must plead an apology for hers, I am Sure the Different Style of Life which she is engagd in from M<sup>r</sup> Bonds Station has no share in the Estrangement. there are moments in which She rather Submits to it than enjoys it.

You are very obliging in pointing out a Method to get the manuscripts, which at least my share of them I fear would not repay you for the pains of Developing a bad Hand: But I will not act the Hypocrite: I declare when by peculiar Circumstances I am as it were a Link Cut of from the Chain of that Society both by Birth and Education which I once was taught to expect, and devote my Hours to Retirment and my Pen, I feel a Latent Wish that those whose tasks are congenial to my own, might with the Eye of not *Candor* But *Partiality* see my turn of thought and mode of Life. But you told me that "that your Children are fond of Poetry," of Consequence they have read a great deal and under such a monitress as their mother have read the Best, and as they must be devested of that partiality which perhaps you might have, I fear it will be dull work, But my promise is made, and what is still more cogent my Will is on the Side of performing it: Tho It may be a considerable time before I put it in Execution, for among the Portions of time I find most tedious where I live, is the *long long* Winter Evenings Once the Joy of my heart, when Surrounded by a Groupe of Dear Conexctions all all gone to the Silent abodes of Death. Those Winter evenings I mean in part to devote to sorting; or Copying out such of my little Things; that I think may have a Chance of meeting your and the young Ladies approbation; Therefore

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<sup>32</sup> Daughter of William Moore of "Moore Hall," and second wife of Dr. Charles G. Ridgely.

rest assur'd if I live, have my Eyes, Limbs, and faculties between this and the month of *may* a volume shall make its appearance,

from your Faithful Friend

E. Fergusson.

P.S. I know not when I may send this Letter The dismal Scourge the yellow Fever is again making an alarming appearance in Philadelphia, I have seen so many this Day pass thro this village as Emigrants that I have hardly Spirits to write and yet all Sorrow is worse to a unemploy'd.

*Elizabeth Fergusson to Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Frazer.*

Billit October the 1. 98

My ever Dear M<sup>rs</sup> Campbell and M<sup>rs</sup> Frazer

During This awfull Situation of the Depopulating Fever in the Midle States of This Country, more particularly Philadelphia I who could only Sigh and Shed an ineffectual tear, employ'd my Self in the melancholy Retrospect of reading the Letters of Departed Friends with a view of committing them to the Flame: Some few and but a very few of the living I found among the Dear assortment: yours dear good Women were among the Number, But as I gave Them a final as I then judgd Reperusal A thought Struck me, well knowing that affection is Hereditary in your Family, I Say A thought Struck me, That your Dear Children might like to be in Poesion of Epistles that Breathd nothing But Piety, Resignation, And cordial good will to mankind, and also a kind of Series of family events for a Course of years, under This Idea I Send you the Paket, and chuse to leave it in your own option, whether to commit them to The Flames or not, I have Selected out of Them all That Related to the Subject of my Seperation with my own Dear M<sup>r</sup> Fergusson, cannot Misconstrue my parting with Them as a Slight or Disregard, no my dear Friends far otherwise It is from too great a Susceptibility and Delicacy, as I in the course of my Life I have been much hurt to See Papers, and letters laying about In Places where Impertinent Curiosity and unfeeling Hearts Connd them over. I do not know if I ever Sent you some lines I wrote to a Lady in England, These lines express my Situation as to my mind as to giving up in my Life time all I hold most Dear, and I am Sure the Letters from my particular Friends I class in that Number, I remember when I went to England I was very Careful to Lock up and range all my Letters, and the first thing I did when I return'd was to run and See if the Dear Deposit remain'd In *Statue quo*, As I have no Children I own as to my Letters I would wish every one I ever writ were Committed to the Flames, more especially Since I bore The name of *Fergusson*, But to return to the lines I allude

Lines

“To M<sup>rs</sup> Julliania Richie Returning a miniature Picture which the writer had of that Lady, This Picture was return'd in consequence of

M<sup>rs</sup> Fergussons seing a passage in a Letter from M<sup>rs</sup> Richie to a Lady in Philadelphia begging her to enquire for that Picture, as She had Seen a List of the Deceasd in the yellow Fever of 93 among which names were *Elizabeth Fergusson*, and as the Possesor was no more She M<sup>rs</sup> Richie had been solicited by her Neice to get the Picture back, I had the greatest Friendship for this Lady of any I Left behind me and Still keep up a Correspondence with her, But I I immediatly returnd the Picture wrapt up in a Paper with the following Lines

*Lines on Returning a Miniature Picture to the Lady desired it.*

Judge not my Friend I carelessly Resign;  
 These Features once which represented Thine;  
 But years advancing fast to Deaths cold Shade;  
 Whisper I Soon may in the Grave be laid:  
 Perhaps no Heart congenial may be nigh,  
 With Pious care to close my Sightless Eye;  
 Perhaps no Friend attentive may be near  
 To write my *julia* that I held her Dear  
 But sure on whom this Semblance you bestow  
 Tho Kindred Blood may Thro their Chanells flow  
 Will never Leve you with a Brighter Flame  
 Than her you once esteemd as Betsy Græme

Philadelphia, 1795.

To M<sup>rs</sup> Juliania Richie, London.

How often do we See in trifles as well as in things of consequence Our Intentions frustrated, when I was in London in 1765 I had many different times made an appointment with M<sup>rs</sup> Richie and others to go in a Barge by Water to See Chyswick the fine Gardens and Palace of Earl Burlington, yet Still some thing occurd to prevent me, But on the 13 of july a Large Party was Collected and I wrote a Card to M<sup>rs</sup> Richy, I which I Said Rain, Shine, or Hail I will g to *Chyswick* for of all Places I want to See it I will meet you all at your House in Norfolk Street which is near the Water and we will have a Delightfull Excursion as the music I hear is good in the Barge."

In a few Hours after I had Sent This Card, I recvd the account of the Death of my ever dear mother, when I thought she was quite well, whether I ever lovd any friend as well as her, I will not pretend to Say but sure I am none ever Lovd me half as well, M<sup>rs</sup> Richy come and Staid with me some time and endeard herself in a peculiar manner to me by every kind attention on that occasion.

I dare Say my dear M<sup>rs</sup> *Campbell* and *Frazer* you will not read this Paket without some tears in recollecting the visicitudes of Life in your own little Circle, which you There enumerate It has been Objected to Pope and Adisons Letters and all that Groupe of Wits whose languge have been a Standard to model the future generation That They were too Studied, and written it was supposd with an Intention to be shewn

among their Circle: But all these Letters are from a warm unaffected Heart without any touch of ostentatious Wit:

Lady Rachels Russels Letters are also plain and unaffected They were often recommended to me to read, But alas There is so great a number of them deriving Comfort from the Erratic Character of Lord Russel that many alas provd no Balm to me: The Sorrow on the Return of particular *Aniversary Days*, was the only parts I kept pace with her, And now my Dear M<sup>rs</sup> *Campell* and Frazer accept This as it is meant, and may we meet I Heaven is the unaffected Prayer of your Faithfull Friend

E. Fergusson.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THOMAS  
FRANKLIN PLEASANTS, 1814.

(Continued from page 336.)

*October 7.*—Sent the pay roll to the Paymaster and received \$432.00. Went on parade in afternoon, drilled by Col. Biddle. When deploying into line, First and Second companies of Guards were thrown into confusion; the Colonel immediately rode up to ascertain what was the matter; Lt. Mifflin was arrested. It appeared that Swift and Wharton had had some disagreement; the regiment was taken on the parade ground and detained there until retreat. Called on Swift, he said his company and Wharton's were separated from the others—he was marching them up to the alignment—Wharton told me not to do so—he replied that he did not need instructions from him. Wharton said he gave none—Swift said he construed what he said into instructions—Wharton said no insolence—Swift retorted that he was a puppy. Wharton drew his sword and attempted to cut him down—Swift cut Wharton's hand.

*October 9.*—Officer of the Day until 10 o'clock, then began to make up my reports. Swift waited on me, showed me a note from Wharton challenging him; he requested me to be his second. Wharton had sent by Mifflin a verbal challenge sometime before. Swift accepted and told Mifflin, as Wharton had attacked him with the sword, they must decide the matter with the sword. Mifflin requested him to think of it, but Swift replied, you have my answer. Being under an arrest nothing could be done. Ingersoll was to have acted for Swift but was suddenly called away. They obtained

permission to go beyond the chain of sentinels, but Major McCall expressly told Swift, no advantage was to be taken, and on being asked what he meant by the restrictions, he said he had reference to the dispute with Wharton. When Mifflin waited on Swift, told him he could not designate a time and place, as Major Ingersoll was away and he is restrained by orders from the General. Wharton says Mifflin is under no restrictions. This is the state of the case as represented by Swift. I hesitated a good while, feeling a reluctance to officiate at all.

*October 12.*—After parade drilled the company and then the officers of the regiment. Saw Swift, who said he had seen Powell, that he recommended him not to fight until the campaign was over, as he would undoubtedly be cashiered if he did, or else he ought to resign and then fight.

*October 13.*—Gen. Gaines reviewed the troops, afterwards the officers in a body called on him. Capt. Rawle, Lieut. Scott and Ed. Ingersoll dined with us.

*October 15.*—Detailed as one of a drum-head court-martial: tried several persons who had been last night out of camp without leave. The sentence of the court martial in Swift and Wharton's cases were promulgated—Swift acquitted. Wharton dismissed the service. Went to see Swift, he said as he was a soldier he could not of course fight Wharton, because he was disgraced, but requested me to state to Mifflin, if he should say anything about it, that Swift would challenge him when we returned to Philadelphia. Rawle's two brothers came to see him and dined with us. Swift called me out to tell me, that the First Company intend to elect Wharton their 1st. Lieutenant, and that the General had sent for him and asked if he would agree that the dispute should be settled by a Court of Honor, he replied he could do nothing 'till he knew what the others would do. The General sent for Mifflin, who

quickly agreed to it; Swift said he would be content, provided the decision should be final; Mifflin agreed to that.

*October 16.*—The two young Rawles, the Captain and E. Ingersoll breakfasted with me. Went to Wilmington, stop'd at Brinton's, went to church with Miss Elizabeth Bayard; returned in the evening in stage with Major Prevost.

*October 17.*—After parade escorted Miss Howell about camp. In the evening Mifflin called to tell me Wharton was now an officer; I immediately communicated with Swift, who was astonished, as he supposed the affair was to be settled by the Court of Honor. We waited on McCall, he said Mifflin would not agree to its being final; we requested him to inform the gentlemen as Mifflin was decided on that point. McCall waited on Swift with a message from the General, that they must not fight for they would certainly be punished. Swift then stated to me Wharton was pronounced by a Court Martial as having been guilty of an act unworthy a gentleman and soldier, he ought not to be met by a gentleman—that Wharton had injured him; he was not bound to fight him—the election could not make his conduct different from what it was. Gratz was by. We sent for Brown and all came to the conclusion that Swift could not fight Wharton but if Mifflin took it up, it became a matter between them. Shewed Swift the pistols of Powell. We were overheard in Rawle's tent, he and Biddle think the fight is to take place immediately.

*October 18.*—After breakfast attempted to pass out, was stopped—Swift also. Wrote at Powell's suggestion a letter to him to inquire the reason the General sent for me; told me the duel was to be fought early in the morning; he hoped nothing of the kind would take place. During the campaign said that Swift had acted most honourably—that he found Mifflin the most

difficult man to make any arrangements with on such a subject—wanted me to see Clay that nothing should take place. I told him I believed nothing with Wharton would take place, which words he repeated—that Wharton was not on an equal footing with Swift. Being the oldest Captain, drilled the officers. After drill Benj. Gratz and I talked over the affair of Swift and Wharton—he said it was the general opinion, that Swift must fight Wharton since he is now reinstated in command and recognized as an officer. We saw Swift, told him what was said, he replied he would only fight him with his sword. I saw Major Powell, told him of the message last night, then said he, “by God, Swift must fight and kill him if he can.”—he objected to the sword. Saw Swift, told him of Powell’s opinion. In the evening received a message from Col. Biddle, that he would be glad to see me. Powell called on me, said he had seen Frank Wharton, represented to him the persecuting conduct of his brother—told him Swift was ready to fight him. Went to Swift, he agreed to fight Wharton if nothing in way—also to Mifflin to tell him Swift would meet Wharton in the morning with pistols. Col. Biddle had interested himself in the business and was trying to settle it—that he understood Mifflin and Wharton agreed to refer it to him. We thought before we could agree to anything of the kind, the challenge should be withdrawn, that this should be a *sine qua non*—that I should assume a bold tone as the thing had arrived at so late a stage. I called on Col. Biddle, he took me aside, told me he hoped to be able to accommodate the business. I then related to him the affair—the advantage taken of Swift’s confinement within the chain of sentinels, and the agreement to abide by the decision of the Court of Honour, and afterwards while Swift expected the Court was to settle the business, then informing him

tauntingly that Wharton was an officer.—He proposed the revival of the Court of Honour. I said they ought to agree to it in the first place and that its decision should be obligatory and final—that the challenge should be first withdrawn. He said he feared the insisting on this might meet with opposition and was unnecessary; that the reference was *ipso facto* a withdrawal of the challenge. I said, so I should suppose, had they not during the existence of the agreement for the reference sent that message which showed they did not consider the challenge withdrawn. That struck him with force—he said he admired Swift's conduct—he appeared so cool throughout the affair—he felt very much for him, having a wife and three children &c. I told him that I would see Capt. Swift on the subject. I went to the main guard where he was—he told me he had a carriage engaged for the morning and had written to Dr. S. to be out. He then agreed to the Court of Honour if Powell thought it proper. I waited on Powell who was in bed—he said the challenge ought to be first withdrawn or the Court possess absolute power. I waited on Col. Biddle and agreed to wave the condition if the Court be possessed of power, supposing they would of course have the challenge withdrawn. I told him the agreement must be in writing and signed by Miffin. He said Miffin had no objections to Powell and Prevost—I said that I had none. I went in his marquee. Miffin at first objected to the agreement being in writing, as it implied a distrust, but Biddle told him as we are acting for others, it ought to be done—he then consented. An agreement to this effect was drawn up: “It is mutually agreed between Captains Miffin and Pleasants on behalf of Lieut. Wharton and Capt. Swift, that the final settlement of the differences between Lieut. Wharton and Capt. Swift be referred to a Court of Honour composed of two gentlemen whose decision shall be obligatory on both

parties.” We both signed it. Mifflin stated it was understood to be a simultaneous act, to which I assented. Mifflin also stated, that it is understood that the Court is to hear everything or he would not consider himself at liberty to relate all our private conversation tho’ not official. I agreed, thinking it would be proper that the whole proceedings should be fully developed. We separated—I went to Powell, told him the result—he approved of it—told Swift, he approved of it also—then went to my marquee.

*October 19.*—Col. Biddle, Capt. Mifflin, Major Prevost &c., went to Marcus Hook to attend a court martial, so that the Court of Honour will be delayed. In the evening told Francis Rawle the whole affair of Swift.

*October 20.*—Montgomery detailed for guard—Ed. Ingersoll dined with me. In the evening the orders of Gen. Gaines were read. Major Ingersoll arrived, says we are positively to hut.

*October 21.*—Went to see Griffith and afterwards Guest, who are both sick. Got a fly for my marquee, which I had pitched anew. In the evening played chess with and beat Rawle.

*October 22.*—Montgomery went to town to get our commissions properly made out. Rawle on guard. Received a note from John McCrea requesting me to meet him in Wilmington.

*October 23.*—Gen. Gaines expected down, passes prohibited, but I obtained permission to go to Wilmington. Saw McCrea and spoke to him about my going into the regular army—he did not disapprove of it—he as a vidette had to go off. Mr. Guest came down to see his son. Dined by previous invitation with Dr. McLean. Could get no carriage and walked out to camp with a lieutenant.

*October 24.*—Went to see Mr. Guest, having previously gotten from Major Powell a furlough for his

son. Spoke with Rawle, Gratz, Morris, and Montgomery about entering the regular service or rather State troops. In the evening with Gratz went to see Swift at Miss Campbells.

*October 25.*—On guard. After retreat the General passed with several ladies and I presented arms to him without considering the incorrectness of it. Young Ralston being with the party and seeing the General take off his hat, thinking he should do so too, took off his. I understood that the General had remarked, “Captain Pleasants must have intended to compliment the ladies!”

*October 28.*—Gratz informed me that he was going to town—agreed to accompany him, got a furlough and set off by water. Reached home about 7 o’clock and surprised the family.

*October 29.*—Visited with Gratz, Boileau and Gen. Gaines—met Watmough and Shober. After dinner went to grand-mothers, and told father of my expectations to enter the army for local defence, and he made no objections.

*October 30.*—Met Charles Roberts, went to St. James’ Church together and heard Mr. Milnor. Called with Gratz on Major Prevost and Col. Biddle; in the afternoon to Rubincam’s by invitation of Whitehead, and drank a glass with him.

*October 31.*—Called on J. Pemberton—walked about the streets to see the ladies and then to Coffee House to see L. Clapier. Gratz and I called to see Miss Brinton, who was out, and on James Montgomery, who consents to John’s going into the army for local defence. Coleman Fisher called at the house.

*November 1.*—At half past eight set off, the steam-boat had started, but got a boat at South street wharf, was taken on board and reached camp at four. Powell recommended me to make immediate application for a majority. Lieut. Scott intends doing so.

*November 3.*—Col. Biddle arrived—Capt. Rawle dined with me and afterwards played chess, beat him. Saw the General about recommending me for a majority—was very cool.

*November 5.*—Ed. Ingersoll breakfasted with me. Benj. Gratz, Rawle and I went to Hendricksons, dined and supped there. Serg't. Major Wilcox, Morris Fisher and McCall there—had buckwheat cakes—agreed to come on Monday night to eat mush and milk, and Wednesday night for buckwheat cakes—Wilcox remarkably lively returning home.

*November 6.*—Walked with Powell and C. Roberts to see Biddle's horses and told him how cool the General was when I applied to him about a majority. Capt. Rawle dined with us—has obtained permission to take his troop to quarters in the neighborhood.

*November 7.*—Unexpectedly about 11 o'clock detailed for guard, owing to Capt. Keim being sick. R. Fisher, of the mush party brought me some, which I heated and found excellent. The brigade was informed today, that in two weeks we would move home.

*November 9.*—Balance of riflemen arrived. Brigade paraded, exercised in firing. In the morning Cox applied for a pass—I wrote on the bottom of it, (which he had prepared)—that he had already been greatly indulged and could not be extended without injustice to the others. He seemed mortified and said that he had performed more duty than any of the company, and that he would not ask indulgence from Capt. Pleasants! In the evening intended to go to the buckwheat cake party, but all the other officers being present I would not go. Hawkins and Hopkinson took tea with me. The General called with a message for Biddle, sat some time, took a segar and was pleasant—Wrote to father, telling him of the steps I had taken with regard to a majority—that Major Ingersoll had written in my behalf—that Commodore Dale had ex-

erted himself very much for me, and that the General had requested Gen. Gaines to recommend me among others, and that I thought it too late to withdraw—however, I referred the matter to him and would abide by his decision.

*November 10.*—Was informed Cox went out dressed in civilian clothes and passed the guard as such. Felt a good deal provoked. Reported his absence to the Colonel; directed the orderly to state “all accounted for but one” on parade. Saw Cox about an hour afterwards, but did not appear to notice him, not having made up my mind what to do with him. I determined to confine him within the chain of sentinels and put him on double duty, but not arrest him. Sent for him to my tent, told him that he had been reported as a deserter. He asked what was the precise term in which he was reported; told him when a man cannot be accounted for, the orderly states “one unaccounted for,” which is equivalent to deserted. He said the orderly knew he had been sick, and therefore did not parade. After leaving me he returned to ask if it were by my orders he was reported, and I told him it was. In the course of the day Bill Fisher (being at camp) asked me if it were true that Cox had deserted and said it was all over the camp. I told him of the circumstances and further that he had been oftner on double duty than any other man in the company. Think it not impossible he will challenge me after the campaign.

*November 11.*—Saw Col. Biddle, said he did not report Cox at headquarters and that I ought not have reported him. I asked him if it was not a duty enjoined and not a matter for discretion; he said it was, but with Cox he would have stretched a point. Told Major Ingersoll what the Colonel had said, he thought differently. At 11 had a field exercise—the line fired by companies, followed by independent firing—the

riflemen charged into the woods and thickets and ditches, picked off the men and officers, and at last out-flanked them, fired at the General and staff. Mifflin detached Gratz into the woods after them; the cavalry charged—on the whole it was an animating scene. Dined with Gratz, beat Biddle and Rawle at Chess.

*November 13.*—Breakfasted with Montgomery on buckwheat cakes at the guard house. C. Roberts dined with me, there were no rations delivered, made out very well with a roast goose. In the afternoon Swift, (who returned from furlough) came to my tent. Rush and John Biddle supped with us, the invitation was for buckwheat cakes, but we were glad to furnish them even with toast. Major Powell called in the evening, requested me to see Col. Biddle, to have the Court of Honour decide the Swift-Wharton case, now that all parties are present. Called on Col. Biddle, he will attend to the matter tomorrow.

*November 15.*—News received that the British had returned in considerable force in the Chesapeake. A detachment of infantry is to be sent to the neighborhood of New Castle—all our corps anxious to go, but the five companies of the left were detailed under Raguet and Vorhees, and Lennard's company of artillery. Dickinson reported Cox and Shubert absent without leave.

*November 16.*—Raguet and his party set out, and Biddle and Montgomery went to Wilmington to learn if any news; there are no vessels of consequence in the Delaware.

*November 19.*—Some talk of an inspection but put off until tomorrow, owing to the rain. Busy making out muster rolls. In the evening reported to Col. Biddle, that Cox was again absent. He sent Serg't Harrison to Wilmington after him, and to call on Lieut. Scott and acquaint him with the circumstances.

*November 20.*—Serg't Harrison returned before pa-

rade with Cox; Col. Biddle and I spoke to the General about him, and it was decided that he should be sent to town for the balance of the campaign. He was sent to the General. In the afternoon Rawle and I took a long walk through the woods, giving words of command to try our voices. From the bottom of the hill the encampment looked beautiful.

*November 21.*—Rawle and I went to Scrabbletown to breakfast on buckwheat cakes. The company was inspected by Major Manigault. The General asked me, that if Cox would promise him to behave himself, whether I would be content that he should remain with the company, that the disgrace of the company returning to town without him would be very great. I told him, I would have no objection; he said that I had acted with great forbearance. In the evening Wilcox, McCall, John Biddle, Roberts and I to supper at Scrabbletown; the maid Jane, afforded us some diversion by her sourness.

*November 22.*—At 10 artillery and infantry formed under Col. Biddle, marched out to Dupont's, went through his powder-mills.

*November 24.*—The brigade performed well. Major Vodges thrown from his horse; one man in Fencibles hurt by his gun going off half-cock. Col. Prevost, Major McCall, John Biddle, Pemberton, Ash, and Wilcox dined with us, also Rawle with his brother—a very pleasant time.

*November 26.*—Capt. Correy, Watmough and Rush dined with us, had to hurry as the drums beat for parade—we marched up the road towards Scrabbletown. Played chess, beat Montgomery; Biddle beat me one the other a draw and I Hodge one.

*November 28.*—Col. Biddle arrived bringing marching orders; the men flocked around him as soon as he approached and were delighted with the intelligence.

Got a pan of coals for tent, which made it warm and comfortable.

*November 29.*—Busy packing up. The General intends to march at 7 in the morning and go as far as Chester, and the following day to town. Sent Corporal Smith ahead to engage quarters.

*November 30.*—Raining hard; the General determined to go no further than Wilmington. Breakfasted at Mrs. Campbell's. Sent Capt. Willis to Wilmington to engage quarters. Tents struck at 11, marched at half-past through rain and reached Wilmington about 2 and put up at Lambourn's. Hawkins, Richards and Sperry, went on to Chester; they made some narrow escapes in crossing streams in the dark. Had several invitations but declined them, many of the men quartered at private houses.

*December 1.*—Had roll call. Day clear and about 11 left Wilmington; roads very bad; turnpike part of the way very rough. Reached Chester about sunset, part quartered at Pipers and part at Mrs. Eyres (a private house). Capt Meyers passed me with his company. Got little sleep as Bache's troop made so great a disturbance by singing. Traquair got up and for a time silenced them; they renewed their noise, then both he and I got up and arrested one of them.

*December 2.*—Drums beat at half past two, and got underway about 4; reached Darby about 8. Left Darby at 9, arrived in town at 1, and passed in review of Gen. Gaines. Notified the company after dismissal, that the brigade would assemble at 10 on Sunday next. All the family at home and delighted to see me.

*December 3.*—After breakfast called on Quartermaster Taylor, who will have the tents pitched today; saw the orderly, who is to notify the members that the parade is changed to Tuesday.

*December 4.*—Went to Potter's Field and found tents standing. Visited Miss Chancellor and then saw

Ben. Gratz who urged the decision in the Swift-Wharton case.

*December 5.*—Called on Prevost and went with him to see the Général. Saw Swift and called on Dale, who goes to New York, having been appointed a midshipman on board the President.

*December 6.*—Snow on ground. Went to State House yard, no brigade or regimental drills, but there will be roll calls every morning at 9. Attended the Court of Honour, related what had taken place within my knowledge and left them to deliberate. Passed E. M. who looked very handsome.

*December 7.*—Went to State House yard and after parade saw Powell, who told me they had decided to make Wharton apologize—showed me the paper—perfectly satisfied with the decision. At 12 called at Powell's where the Court met and read the form of apology and acceptance. Mifflin said he was satisfied with the decision, altho' in the morning he had intimated to Powell otherwise. He said Wharton was bound and must abide by the decision, altho' he knew Wharton was not sorry for anything he had done. "You should not say that before Pleasants at any rate," said Powell, and he seemed sensible of his impropriety. He said he would get the apology from Wharton and send it to Powell. Called on Swift and told him how it was settled. Met Gen. Cadwalader on the street, called with him on Montgomery, after which he came home with me for half an hour.

*December 8.*—Montgomery called before I had finished breakfast; called on Powell and went to see Prevost, who had received the proceedings from Lieut. Wharton. I begin to suspect they will be unwilling to sanction the proceedings. Called on Gen. Gaines with Montgomery and Biddle and later on Gen. Cadwalader. In the evening visited E. M. who was alone with her mother and brother Thomas; she looked most

interesting, and we talked about Miss Rawle; Mr. Donaldson, of Baltimore; the camp, and our appearance on entering the city &c.

*December 10.*—Went to Miffin's, who gave me the letter of apology from Wharton and I gave him Swift's acceptance. He expressed satisfaction at the termination of the affair. He told me how Col. Biddle had behaved to him at Chester respecting music. We walked up Chestnut street together and I left to see Swift, but he was out, but later met him and handed him Wharton's letter, which he thought too general, yet said he was satisfied.

*December 21.*—Visited Mrs. Clapier, and after dinner took a walk—passed by E. M's. who was at the window and looked very charming—think I will go there this evening. Mary drank tea with us, after which I called on E. M. who with her mother and brother Charles were alone; soon after Miss Hodgdon came in. I did not think E. M. looked remarkably handsome or was unusually pleasant; her mother very agreeable and Miss Hodgdon very lively. Came home and told the girls of my visits.

*December 22.*—Dr. Griffith's son Samuel was hurt and brought by Mr. Bancker to our house—notified his father.

*December 23.*—Called on Prevost to get him to recommend me for Colonel of Pennsylvania Regulars, which he politely did.

*December 24.*—Went to State House yard, company had about 50 present, regiment marched to Bush Hill.

*December 25.*—Went to meeting and afterwards met Montgomery; will call with him tomorrow on McCrea about the bill for raising State troops. Dr. Emlen and Henry Harrison came in before tea and spent the evening.

*December 27.*—Called on Raguet, who said of the five regiments, but one would be officered by Phila-

delphians; advised against my going to Harrisburg, and that Democrats would be preferred. Saw McCrea, who was of the same opinion.

*December 28.*—Went to Harley's, we agreed to wait a few days for muster inspection and dismissal; took rolls to orderly and to Quarter Master Taylor for him to collect arms. Spent evening at Mrs. Eyres; the Miss Ralstons, Smith and others there; about 9 sat down to a very handsome supper.

*December 30.*—Went to new Jail to see the Regulars parade. Visited Miss Bayard. Father and I spent evening with L. Schuyler, Mr. R. H. Morris there.

*December 31.*—Went to State House yard; orders were read for an inspection on Wednesday next. After dinner took a walk down town, overtook Miss L. Coleman, who was lively and looked exceedingly beautiful; referred to G. Hopkins and Ann R. who had been away and got married. I. Pemberton joined me and went to our house, where we had a long debate about the comparative merits of Gen. Cadwalader and Col. Biddle, he insisting that the latter was the better officer.

JAMES MORRELL'S ACCOUNT OF A TRIP TO  
BALLSTON AND SARATOGA SPRINGS IN  
AUGUST, 1813.

Left Philadelphia on Wednesday morning August 11th, 1813, at 7 o'clock, on board the Steam Boat "Eagle," Captain Rodgers. The company very numerous, about one hundred and thirty, some for different parts situated upon the River Delaware and others for the Eastern States. After having stopped at several places to land passengers, we unfortunately, and much to the disappointment of all on board, found that one of the wheels composing a part of the Steam Engine was broken. This unfortunate circumstance, unfortunate, I must call it, as we were all anxious to beat the "Phoenix" Steam Boat which had started about twenty minutes before us, and on which we were gaining very fast, took place nearly abreast of what is called the old Bake House, about 13 miles from Philadelphia. I could not but remark the sorrowful aspect and dreadful long faces caused by this affair. *Poor creatures*, the various opinions of our future fate was really amusing, having among us not a few old maids, I was much diverted with their anxiety and I believe affected fear of their being detained among so many unnatural beings as we are generally termed by them, however, fortune favored us, and after an hour and a half detention, they succeeded in repairing the work so as to proceed and we finally arrived at Bordentown, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 2 o'clock. Here we were crammed ten into one Stage with all our baggage.

Before I proceed further upon my journey, I shall beg leave to make mention of the superior style in

which the accommodations of the "Eagle" Steam Boat is fitted up. The cabins both for Ladies and Gentlemen surpass anything of the kind I have met with in all my travels heretofore. We dined on board, the table was elegantly laid out, and of the best kind, equal to any table in the best Hotels.

On our arrival at Bordentown, from the numerous passengers and quantity of baggage I had concluded upon a very tiresome and disagreeable ride to New Brunswick, but was most agreeably disappointed, as I found my fellow travellers in the Stage an agreeable and social party, consisting of Mr. David Ware, Lady and niece, Mrs. Hawks, Mrs. Bergan, Captain Craycrofts, Mr. File, a French Gentleman, my brother Benjamin and myself.

The Road from Trenton to Gulic's Mill and from thence to within a mile or two of Brunswick, was such as to disgrace any state or country, and more particularly as it is termed a turnpike and obliged to pay toll. God preserve me from such a mode of accumulating wealth!

On our arrival at Brunswick at 8 o'clock, we sat down to a fine supper at Mr. Draker's, Sign of the Indian Queen.

*Thursday, August 12th.*—Was called at 5 o'clock to prepare for the Steam Boat for New York, called the "Raritan;" left the town at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5 o'clock on a Stage for the boat which lay about a mile down the River. At  $\frac{1}{4}$  past 7 o'clock, the company on board, we departed for New York a distance of 45 miles, and the company on board was about fifty.

The River Raritan from New Brunswick to New York is very serpentine, affording some very fine prospects, particularly about Middletown Point and Newark Bay. We had a view of the Newark Steam Boat bound for New York called the "Sea Horse," a small boat, but appears to move with much rapidity. There is a

charming view of New York and its fortifications on approaching the city. The fortification upon Governor's Island called Castle William, is three tiers high of a circular form and appears immensely strong and commanding, that opposite upon Gibbit Island (now Liberty Island) is also very commanding, then again the Battery which is between these two forts, has a strong position. These combined without those at the Narrows, which I could not see sufficiently to judge of their strength, are inducements sufficient for the enemy to be rather formal in their visits.

After gratifying ourselves with the different views which offered themselves, we arrived at New York and landed at the Battery Wharf at 2 o'clock. Proceeded with my brother to the City Hotel, in Broadway, kept by Mr. Gibson, where we took up our lodgings. At 3 o'clock we sat down to dinner, the company about sixty in number, some of whom were residents of the city, others officers &c., of both Military and Navy, a number of whom being stationed here. Met with Mr. Lowery and Mr. Abrahams of Philadelphia who had been here for several days. After dinner called upon some of my friends and spent the remainder of the afternoon in visiting and viewing the different parts of the city. On the Battery there was a large Military Parade, which afforded an hour's amusement. In the evening went with my brother to the Circus in Broadway, where I was much disappointed in every respect, the house is small and fitted up in a poor and mean manner, having a Pit and Boxes without Gallery, lighted up by about 150 candles upon wooden chandeliers, suspended from the roof by a cord. The audience were but few, principally men. Met with Mr. Rowley and brother from Philadelphia and several others of my friends. Left the Circus about 9 o'clock and returned to our Hotel, and after partaking of supper went to bed.

*Friday, 13th August.*—About 6 o'clock was aroused

by a knocking at my chamber-door and a strange voice calling out for entrance; upon opening the door, I was most agreeably surprised to find it to be my brother Abraham, who had been absent from this country for several months and then on his way from the Eastward for home. After our mutual congratulations, he determined upon spending the day with us. After breakfast, in company with my brothers, took a view of the city and its environs. Took dinner with my friend A. H. Inskeep, of the house of Bradford & Inskeep; at 6 o'clock went in company with my brothers and Mr. De Click, of Philadelphia, to City Hall and spent a pleasant hour in viewing the Governor's Room and the different paintings which adorn it. The City Hall is a very beautiful building of white marble. In the evening called upon some of my friends and spent a pleasant hour with Miss Huiry, a lady who I had often met with in Philadelphia.

*Saturday 14th August.*—Spent the fore part of the morning in viewing the different Public Buildings and calling upon some of my friends. At 12 o'clock was gratified with the arrival of my friends Elfrith and Towlay of Philadelphia, on their return from Schooley's Mountain; spent the afternoon with them until 5 o'clock at which time I went with my brother on board the Steam Boat "Paragon" for Albany. The company on board was very numerous, say about 175 persons; the fare from New York to Albany was Seven Dollars, for which we were found all our meals and berth, with a sufficient of drink at dinner, either Brandy, Spirits; Wine. if called for, was an extra charge. The arrangements of these boats are conducted in a very fine manner, those who first enter their names are permitted the first choice of berths and so on in rotation. The shores, for several hours after we left New York, were very high and picturesque, the cliffs upon the western side are very high and almost perpendicular,

forming a complete barrier against anything. Had England such a one around her Isle, she might bid adieu to her Wooden Walls and laugh at all invasion. We passed the Highlands about Midnight, arrived at Newburgh about — o'clock, where were landed and received a considerable number of passengers. I could not but observe and admire with what facility and dispatch passengers were landed and received from the Steam Boat and at all hours of the night. The mode was as follows:—They attached a line to a small boat about midship and when cast off from the Steam Boat, she would immediately shear off, and the line is payed out to any length they wish, a man being at the helm of the boat she would be conducted to any part they wished and as soon as the passengers were landed and others taken on board, she would be hauled up to the Steam Boat by steam, and all this done without stopping the wheels of the Steam Boat. Newburgh is situated on the left side of the River, about 60 miles above New York; here is laying the Frigate "John Adams," with her top-gallant-mast housed and with a crew only sufficient to keep her in repair. From Newburgh to Poughkeepsie is a distance of 15 miles, but when we passed this place, I had retired to my berth. At daybreak I went on deck and was highly delighted with the different views. We arrived abreast of a small village called Catskill about 9 o'clock A. M. It is situated upon the western side of the River about 7 miles below Hudson; there were a number of vessels lying at this place which had gone up the River for safety during the War. There were a large number of vessels lying in a fine harbor formed by an island called Hyott's Island and the main land, about 3 miles below Hudson. Arrived at Hudson about 10 o'clock. It is beautifully situated on the eastern side of the Hudson River, about 30 miles below Albany; there are some fine large fire proof stores here and it appears to be a place of con-

siderable business. Here we landed about 20 passengers and received about the like number. Several large vessels were lying at this place, dismantled, the following of Philadelphia covered over with board and sails: Ships "Thalia," "Kensington," "Halcyon," "Rebecca Sims," "Missouri," and several others whose names I could not see.

On our approach to Albany the wharves were covered with people in anticipation of our arrival, whose curiosity was highly gratified to find that we had on board the valiant Gen. Wilkinson and suite, on their way to Sackett's Harbour, to join the American army. He was escorted from the Steam Boat to Greary's Hotel by the different officers and others stationed at Albany and a large concourse of people. Left our baggage on board the boat and went with Mr. Dobson, of Philadelphia, in pursuit of a conveyance for Ballston and after much trouble succeeded in procuring a four horse stage to carry ourselves and others for 20 dollars, a distance of about 30 miles, being about 2 dollars for each of us, as our company consisted of Mrs. Thompson and son, of New York; Mr. Morris, of Ballston; Mr. Dobson and mother, of Philadelphia; Mr. Russell and lady, of New York; myself and brother. We left Albany about  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 6 o'clock, crossed the Mohawk River about 3 miles from Albany, over which there is a fine permanent bridge, similar to that which crosses the Delaware River at Trenton, New Jersey. Arrived at Schenectady about 9 o'clock, after a ride of 15 miles through a very broken and barren country, put up for the night at Powell's Hotel, here I found Mr. James Hamilton and Mr. James Lysle and family of Philadelphia, Mr. Hone and lady of New York, on their way to Ballston, partook of a fine supper together, and had a comfortable bed for the night.

*Monday 16th August.*—Started early and went to Ballston to breakfast, the company being so very nu-

merous we found it difficult at first to be accommodated, which was finally accomplished at the *Sans Soucie* Hotel kept by Mr. Davis. This is one of the largest establishments in the United States and exceeds anything for gaiety and dissipation of any establishment or watering place I have visited. The company consisted principally of New Yorkers, together with others from the Southern and Middle States. The building forms three sides of a square, with immense out houses, the whole having the appearance, at a distance, of a small village. Spent the day in viewing the Springs; in the evening there was a Ball at the Hotel, which afforded me an opportunity of seeing the fairest part of our creation in their neatest attire. Spent an agreeable evening. Here I cannot but remark, that the ladies were dressed as if they were attending one of the finest assemblies in the Union.

*Tuesday 17th August.*—Rose early and partook of the waters whose virtues are sensibly felt when taken at this time in the morning. After breakfast went in company with some gentlemen and my brother to Saratoga to spend the morning. The waters at this place are much stronger than those of Ballston, particularly those of *Congress Spring* and *Flat Rock Spring*. There is a fine house here kept by Mr. Lewis; the company not very numerous and much in the style of Ballston. Met with several of my friends from Philadelphia, and after partaking of the waters and spending a few hours with them, returned to Ballston to dinner.

*Wednesday 18th August.*—After breakfast departed from Ballston in company with Mr. Newman and son, of Philadelphia; Mr. Cordy, of South Carolina; my brother and several others in a four-horse stage and went to Waterford, 22 miles, to dine (Damare's Union Hotel). After ordering our dinner, took a walk with Mr. Robinson, Mr. Cordy and my brother to the bridge

over the Mohawk River, about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles distant. This is a very handsome bridge upon wooden piers of considerable length, and without arches. From the bridge we had a view of the Cohoes Falls, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles distance above. We undertook to reach them upon the Cliffs of the River through a very briery thicket, and descended almost perpendicularly 85 feet, by supporting ourselves upon the points of the rocks and the roots that come through their crevices. The whole width of the River has a perpendicular fall of about 60 feet. After amusing ourselves for some time, we returned to Waterford and found that our company had dined and after taking some refreshments, we all took a walk over the bridge at this place which crosses the Hudson River and which is similar to that which crosses the Delaware River at Trenton, the passage way being under the arches, the eastern arch only being covered in. Here the stage took us up and in about one mile we passed through the little village of Lansingburg, beautifully situated upon the Hudson River. From this to Troy is — miles. It is beautifully laid out and has some fine stores and large handsome buildings, occupied as private dwellings. We crossed the Hudson River at this place in a flat bottomed scow, the water being sufficiently shallow to admit of poling over. Arrived at Albany at 6 o'clock and took up our lodgings at Gregery's Hotel. Here I found several of my friends from Philadelphia on their return to that city, among them Mr. Biddle and son, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Carson and lady, and also my friend Doctor La Barm of the U. S. Army, who is stationed at this place. We had a fine view of the U. S. Barracks at Greenbush, at which place there were about 500 troops stationed, and is beautifully situated.

*Thursday 19th August.*—After breakfast went on board the Steam Boat "Paragon" for New York; company on board about 120. In the evening the company

assembled in the cabin, where a very eloquent Prayer was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Romain, of New York. We arrived at New York the next morning at 8 o'clock, after a passage of 160 miles in 23 hours. Spent the morning in calling upon my friends, and after dinner went in company with Mr. Taylor and my brother to Brooklyn. In the evening called upon my old friend Mr. A. H. Inskip.

*Saturday 21st August.*—After breakfast went with some of my friends to Governor's Island to view the fortifications; there being, however, an order issued prohibiting strangers from going through them, we were obliged to return, after spending an hour with the officers at their Quarters. Dined with my friend A. H. Inskip.

*Sunday 22nd August.*—Left New York at 6 o'clock on the Pilot Line Stage and arrived at Philadelphia after a ride of 90 miles in 13 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA MARRIAGE LICENSES,  
1742-1748.

(Continued from page 372.)

1748.

*January.*

Spencer Trotter—Margaret Williams  
James Adams—Sarah Jones  
Mathew Cummins—Eliz. Warren  
Thomas Ely—Sarah Dicks  
Richard Custard—Eliz. Brownback  
Thomas Withers—Agnes Steen  
George Allen—Mary Harding  
John Stagg—Dorothy Crue  
William Browning—Abigale Custard  
William Weldon—Sarah Whealy  
Thomas Williams—Sarah Preston  
Alexander Sager—Ann Dant  
John Arts—Eliz. Gratehouse  
David Hall—Laycock Grebig

*February.*

John Austin—Martha Morgan  
Richard Addis—Susanna Haslet  
Isaac Lewis—Mary Phipps  
William McKnight—Susanna Bond  
Caspar Bussard—Deborah Yocum  
Joseph Lane—Mary Bobkin  
Thomas Dilks—Rhody Langly  
Peter Martlew—Elizabeth Elder

*March.*

Anthony Adamson—Dorothy Haines  
Rees Howel—Sarah West

John Evans—Sarah Denny  
Thomas Kennard—Mary Ecoff  
Lewis Lewis—Elis. Rees  
John Roody—Rachel Naeff  
John Ringer—Anna Maria Nesen  
Henry Craffs—Mary Fowler  
Thomas Leonard—Eliz. Martgridge  
Robert Thomson—Hannah Delaplaine  
William Davison—Esther Deverik  
Isaac Taylor—Sarah Stone

*April.*

George David—Eliz. James  
Edmund McVeagh—Eliz. Whartenby  
Thomas Reid—Margaret Davies  
Balthaser Creamer—Eliz. Gerrard  
Henry Harrison—Mary Aspden  
Daniel Cavanaugh—Hannah Demsey  
William Allen—Jane Reed  
Peter Johnson—Sarah Vankirk  
John Wendell—Rebecca Bay  
Emanuel Rouse—Mary Jackson  
John Blakely—Eliz. Barkley  
Nathan Warley—Eliz. Tomkins  
Ephraim Leech—Mary Nixon  
Robert Jenny—Jane Eliz. Cummins (Gratis)

*May.*

———Bird— ———Shippy  
John Davis—Agnes Darrough  
Evan Pennall—Elizabeth Powell  
Nicholas Burghard—Hannah Frederica Pessbear  
William Davis—Sarah Davis  
Swan Justis—Mary Jones  
Richard Busby—Eliz. Richardson  
James Ferice—Sarah Smallwood

William Ellis—Rebecca Collins  
James Toy—Patience Walles  
Benjamin Parker—Mary Briton  
Hugh McClones—Rachel Banes  
James Charlesworth—Ann Crimp  
David Cumming—Sarah Jobson

*June.*

John Dixon—Mary Wilson  
John Wilson—Ann Edwards  
George Plois—Mary Hastings  
William Guy—Mary Scot  
Woolrick Allen—Mary Mandlin  
John Hamilton—Margaret Hamilton  
Tristram Davis—Isabel Jamison  
John Miller—Jane Gale  
Samuel Rockwell—Martha Milner  
Arthur Latimore—Mary Wilson  
\*John Way—Mary Pearce  
\*Edward Ogle—Margaret Howard  
\*Charles Gilfoy—Margaret Ellison  
\*James Stevenson—Eliz. Weldon  
\*James Carson—Mary Espy  
\*Charles Pearce—Ann Austill

*July.*

Michael Hendrick—Sarah Neil  
John Denton—Mercy Roberts  
William Allison—Mary Pennington  
Robert Ladner—Elizabeth Pyles  
Joseph Devit—Agnes Nise  
David Griffith—Hannah Emmit  
Thomas Boncher—Mary Farell  
Samuel Crispin—Sarah Barnet

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\* Returned by Pastor Tranberg.

Robert Smith—Sarah Stilly  
James Skerret—Susanna Warner  
William Weldon—Sarah Thomas  
William Henderson—Celia Frewin  
John Parsons—Susanna Adamson

*August.\**

Samuel Wickward  
Henry Wright  
John Stevens  
John Smith  
John Caruthers  
Thomas Evans  
Archibald Christie  
James Berney  
David Roberts  
William Tate  
Thomas Fox  
David Davis  
Giles Lawrence  
David Lynn  
Anthony Palmer  
Robert Warren

*September.*

Morris Evan—Mary Buchan  
Cadwalader Morgan—Lydia Cooper  
Ulrich Teakley—Susanna Sommerour  
John Blakeney—Jane Parker  
John Pine—Isabel Bruce  
William Purcell—Margaret Kirkby  
William Fowler—Susanna Jones  
Thomas Nevill—Mary Davis  
Nicholas Knight—Margaret Warner  
William Stanley—Eliz. Fulton

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\* Mr. Peters has not entered the names of the women for this month.

James Bailey—Rebecca Davis  
Patrick Miller—Susanna Molton  
Edward Williams—Mary Brown  
Leonard Herman—Barbara Keupler  
Joseph Ferguson—Martha Walmer  
Jacob Spike—Susanna Allen  
James Bodine—Sarah Bessonet  
Francis Le Blan—Eliz. Till  
Jno. McFarson—Margaret Rogers  
Jno. Parkinson—Mary Daniel  
Thomas Parkman—Eliz. Stapler

*October.*

William Moritz—Hannah Berkman  
Dennis Dyer—Abigal Edwards  
John Corbet—Mary Todd  
Mathew Ray—Sarah Harmer  
Solomon Hilliard—Jane Buckley  
David Dewer—Susanna Thornhill  
Peter Harper—Eve Deel  
Stacey Woodall—Rachel Likens  
John Williams—Sarah Whealey  
Erasmus Leaver—Catherine Meary  
James Boyse—Mary Grimes  
Joseph Beddow—Eliz. Sallows  
Jno. Stockerd—Eliz. Collins  
Jonathan Case—Eliz. Durborow  
George Stevenson—Rebecca Dickinson  
James Penington—Jane Palmer  
Benjamin Peters—Dorothy Battin  
Ezekiel Rambo—Eliz. Holstein  
Samuel Austin—Widow Stilley

*November.*

John Carson—Ann Pywell  
William Falkner—Abigal Harcott

Joseph Bates—Anna Smith  
Jno. Mayhew—Rachel Harverd  
Thomas Collet—Lydia Van Horn  
James Menzie—Elinor Willing  
Nicholas Hicks—Christ. Alburton  
Melchior Meng—Mary Colliday  
David Moffit—Rachel Robinson  
Thomas Joyce—Eliz. Smith  
John Hevenson—Mary Henderson  
Isaac Milner—Hannah Fischer  
George Smith—Anna Margaret Bauman  
Jonathan Carmalt—Elizabeth Stenton

A MISSIONARY'S TOUR TO SHAMOKIN AND  
THE WEST BRANCH OF THE SUSQUE-  
HANNA, 1753.

The Indian town of Shamokin was situated a short distance below the junction of the north and west branches of the Susquehanna and, in 1747, consisted of upwards of fifty huts and 300 inhabitants. Prior to 1728, it became the seat of a viceroy of the Six Nations, who ruled for them the tributary tribes that dwelt along the Susquehanna. It was a favorite halting place for the Iroquois warriors on their predatory expeditions against the Catawbas and Cherokees, where they held carousals before returning to Onondaga. David Brainerd, who visited the town, states "that Satan seems to have his seat in this town."

Viceroy Shikellemy, who became acquainted with the Moravians in Bethlehem through Zinzendorf in 1742, requested them in 1747 to build a blacksmith shop in the town, and gave them the site for a mission house and garden patch. Here some of their prominent missionaries labored for the ensuing eight years, when the mission was given up owing to the Indian hostilities. Shikellemy was always friendly to the Proprietary interests and scarce a treaty between 1728 and 1748 for the purchase of lands but he was present, and by his moderate counsels aided in amicable solutions of intricate questions. He was taken sick while returning from a visit to Bethlehem and died December 17, 1748, the missionary Zeisberger being present and participating at his burial some days later.

The original manuscript of the following journal of Rev. Bernard A. Grube, who visited Shamokin and the

Indian towns along the west branch in 1753, is preserved in the Archives at Bethlehem, Penna.

*August 21, 1753.*—At 10 a.m., in company with Bro. Kaske, I set out from Bethlehem, with tender feelings for my brethren.

*August 22.*—At noon we came to John Müllers', in Heidelberg, and found him ill; and at evening to Loeschers', who welcomed us cordially.

*August 23.*—Continued our journey to Shamokin—passed the Blue Mountains, Thürnstein, Anna's Valley to and Benigna's Creek, to home of a high Dutch settler; where we passed the night uncomfortably.

*August 24.*—Journeyed on and when we reached Jacob's heights lost the road and came to a high Dutch settler who recognized us as coming from Bethlehem on the way to Shamokin, and told us that the minister there had preached for the German settlers hereabouts and that next week they intended to send for him again. In the evening we reached Shamokin and found our three brethren well and contented. They were anxious to hear the news from Bethlehem, as for five months they have had no visitors from there.

*August 25.*—Marx Kiefer [blacksmith] prepared to return to Bethlehem and we sent letters by him. After dinner Bro. Martin [Mack] and Grube visited the Indians living here, who showed themselves exceedingly friendly. Several children are down with the small-pox.

*August 26.*—In the forenoon we again visited the Indians and then prepared for our journey to Quenischachochky [now Linden] (a Delaware town sixty miles beyond Shamokin, on the West Branch). In the afternoon Mack and Grube set out in a canoe; visited a couple of lodges four miles beyond Shamokin, where Capt. Logan [the second son of Shikellemy] lives, but he was away from home in the Seneca land. Here we found a Shawnese in his hut deadly sick of small-pox,

[he died the following day]. A few weeks ago he returned from a raid on the Catawbias, the part of which nation that has not yet made peace with the Six Nations. The captain was an Oneida, who, with four of his men were killed, the others fled, one of them this Shawnese, also two Tutelars, who on the day of their arrival died of small-pox. We paddled on and came to the place where last year we tried to pass a fall and when half way up Martin's pole broke, the canoe turned and Grube fell into the water without hurt.

*August 27.*—Paddled on and soon came to John Shikellemy's hunting lodge, who is here with several Shawnese families. They were glad of the visit and gave us some bear's meat. The children were very friendly with Grube, who gave them some sweet-cakes, which pleased them. After dinner we reached Monsey Creek, 40 miles from Shamokin, where we put our canoe in care of an Indian we knew, as the water began to grow rapid. We shouldered our packs and walked on and met a couple of drunken Indians who teased us for tobacco and then began to get ugly. Grube gave them several cuts which satisfied them and they let us go. Towards evening we reached Otstonwakin [Montoursville], where Mack pointed out the spot where Zinzendorf and his party had pitched their tents [in 1742]. We proceeded several miles further and took up our quarters for the night by a creek.

*August 28.*—About 9 a.m., came to a small town, where Madam Montour's niece, "French" Margaret, lives with her family. She welcomed us cordially, led us into her hut and set before us milk and watermelons. Grube told her that Mack had come from Bethlehem on purpose to visit her, and on his asking her, "Mother, do you know me;" "Yes, my child" she replied, "but I have forgotten where I saw you." Mack said, "I saw you eight years ago on the island at Shamokin, where you were living with your brother Andrew Sat-

telehu." Hereupon she bethought herself, that at that time she had come down from Allegheny on her way to Philadelphia. She was exceedingly friendly and testified that it was "heart's-dear to her," that we visited her, only she said she was sorrowing for the loss of her son and son-in-law, who were killed last Winter in the war against the Creeks. We told her that we would leave our packs here and go to the Delawares at Quenischachochky to visit them. "Oh!" said she, "the Indians up there have been a few weeks past drinking, and we would undoubtedly find them all drunk." On coming there however, we found all quiet, and the people modest and friendly to us. We visited several huts, enquired diligently about Christian Renatus, but failed to see him; we heard he had gone to peel bark for his brother the Captain, who is building a new hut. We stayed here 'till towards evening, and had not as yet eaten anything. On coming back to "French" Margaret, she asked us at once whether we had had anything to eat and as we said no, she pitied us, ran and brought us milk, which somewhat refreshed us. She sat with us a long time and talked of many things, especially of Andrew, of her husband, who for six years has drank no whiskey and who had persuaded two men from drinking.

*August 29.*—Early in the morning we returned to the Delaware town to hunt up Christian Renatus, and at last found him, and had a satisfactory interview with him.

We returned to "French" Margaret to take leave of her. As to Andrew Sattelihu, he is now interpreter for Virginia and receives a salary of £ 300.; twice he has visited Onondogo this Summer, and now will be sent to Allegheny, and to bring back with him Margaret's relatives who still live in French Canada. The French have set £ 100. on his head. The Governor has also made him a Colonel and presented him with a tract

of land on the Potomac. The Six Nations have let it be known, that whatever nation should kill him, with it they would begin war; therefore he is held in high esteem among them.

With regard to "French" Margaret: She is a woman for whom the Indians have great respect; she allows no drunkards in her town. Her husband is a Mohawk, but understands French well as also their children, but seldom speak it.

After taking leave of her we journeyed on to Monsey Creek to our canoe; a blanket and some provisions wrapt in it had disappeared. We begged a woman for a few ears of corn, as we had nothing left to eat. Below the creek we visited a small Shawnese town, which a few years ago was occupied by some of that tribe from Wyoming, and found old Shikasa here, who has lived here since last Spring, and was quite friendly. John Shikellemly, who lives here, has a Shawnese wife. We asked for a little meat as we had scarcely anything to eat and were given a choice piece of bear's meat. Shikellemly's family have mostly left Shamokin, as it is uncomfortable for Indians there, for if they plant they cannot enjoy it, so many strange Indians pass through the town whom they must feed. Our people also find it hard, because all that are hungry come to them—they feed perhaps one hundred per annum. We camped for the night at a pleasant spot on the Susquehanna.

*August 30.*—Paddled on and towards evening came to Shamokin, where our brethren were delighted to see us.

*August 31.*—Visited the Indians and told them that tomorrow we will set out for Bethlehem, and will leave only the smith and another brother.—

LETTER OF DR. THOMAS GRÆME TO THOMAS  
PENN, 1750.

[The following letter is one of a number in the "Penn Manuscripts," Historical Society of Pennsylvania, written by Dr. Thomas Græme, of Græme Park, to Thomas Penn, urging the laying out of a town in the "Forks of ye Delaware" [Easton] and the formation of a new county [Northampton]. The fear that the large number of German settlers in that section would have considerable political influence, was well founded. At the first election for Assemblyman, 1752, James Burnside defeated William Parsons, the Proprietary candidate; but in 1753, Parsons was successful; in 1754, Burnside was again elected, and in 1755, William Edmonds was successful. Burnside and Edmonds were Moravians, but natives of Great Britain. To this day, the "Pennsylvania Dutch" vote, is an important factor at all elections in the county.]

Philad<sup>a</sup> Nove<sup>r</sup>. 6<sup>th</sup>, 1750.

Honoured Sir,

I had the pleasure of transmitting to you by Mr. Hockley my reasons for establishing a Town on your Land on the point of the forks, which I hope are come safe to hand sometime agoe; as well as that you find the argument therein urg'd on just grounds; at least for myself I think they are so, else should never presum'd to offer to you S<sup>r</sup> what I thought was in any ways to the contrary. However from some small conversation I have since had with your Secretary M<sup>r</sup> Peters, I begin to doubt whether he be so clearly of the same Opinion as I think he first gave me grounds to believe; yet I may be mistaken, for I did not press for any explanation on that head, knowing it was sufficient to refer the whole to your Judgement before whom it must come for its ultimate decision.

The present clamour of a great many people here of all Ranks, friends as much as others, is that the Dutch, by their numbers and Industry, will soon become

Masters of the province, and also a Majority in the Legislature therefore by all ways and means are to be circumscrib'd and restrain'd, the late Instance of a tumultuous Election in the New County of York is aduced as an Instance of their disposition and manners. this was made use of by M<sup>r</sup> Peters to my self, when talking together of the Town now in question, he said it would be a Dutch Town, I told him I made no doubt of that, but by delaying it, it would be still more so when it came to be established some time hence, for at present there are more Irish in the fforks than Dutch, and he knew from this time the Dutch would increase much faster than the Irish, as well by purchasing their lands, as by a greater yearly addition to their numbers, thus we dropt the argument, yet it left that suspition with me that he was not so much on the side of the question with me as I imagin'd

Some Short time after this I happened to have an Accidental conversation with the Governor, who was justly enough complaining of the prospect there was in time of the Dutch getting into the Administration of Government, allowing at the same time they were the best settlers and improvers of the Country; I replyd that there was an easie way to prevent it, and seemingly to please the Dutch too, he was very desirous to know what that might be, I told him he might observe that the Legislature in Erecting the two late Countys, allowd them only Two Members each, and that upon the division of the Countys of Philad<sup>a</sup> & Bucks, which was also much wanting, if they brought the division line 16 or 18 Miles to the Southward of Reading, and that of Bucks as far to the Southward of the fforks, and to each County Two Members, they would by this division comprehend to a trifle the whole Body of the Dutch, and consequently forever exclude them from becoming a Majority in the assembly for Allow Lancaster York and the Two not yet appointed

Countys to send all Dutch it would make but ten Members in 38, and to this if the assembly would be induced to add Two more to the City of Philad<sup>a</sup> it would still strengthen this Scheme.

Mr. Hamilton said he had consider'd it long as a Subject of great importance, and had fallen on the very same thought, as the best expedient for preventing the Evil in prospect; yes I told him it ought to be done in time and with privacy in regard to the Intention, for the Dutch might soon discover which way this would operate, he in this readily agreed.

Now Sir I leave you to consider upon the fact I wrote you before, and what I now offer here to your consideration, whether you ought speedily or not cause a Town to be laid out in the fforks as already described, suppose you laid it out any where else it would be no Town of Trade, but the whole carryd over into the Jerseys at the fferry point, which would immediately open the Eyes of the Jersey Government towards so visible an advantage, again suppose you delay it, that passage will still grow more considerable and equally point out their Interest, but more especially if it is as M<sup>r</sup> Martyn tells me, that the people in Morris County are wanting a Subdivision of that County, if you'l then please S<sup>r</sup> to cast your Eye on Evanses Map, youl immediately see how naturaly that County will divide by th<sup>e</sup> line of East and West Jerseys, now the Seat of Judicators for the whole of that County is at Morris Town, formerly Whippany by which name its laid down in the Map from whence youl immediately discover how natural and obvious it would be to that people and Government to place their Town in case of such New County, directly over against you at the fferry point. Shure I am had the Owners of the Lands on the Jersey side examined into this affair with half the attention I have done it would not be long before they sett such a project on foot, but S<sup>r</sup> as I wrote you

before I have suppressd this part of the argument from them and every body else, till I'm honourd with your Commands.

As I have taken some pains in considering this affair its natural for people to say I have an Interest in it, I readily agree and acknowledge it for no doubt from the Towns being settled here I expect a considerable increase in the Value of the 1000 Acres that lys on the same Creek yet if my Arguments Stand on their own Bottom, and not to be answerd by any reason to the contrary, that objection will have little fforce. There will I understand be a petition to the assembly this Winter for a division of Bucks County, and they propose Tochickin for the Southern bounds, as for the acceptance of it, it must be left to time. I could have mentioned several other things, but have trespassd so much already by the length of this, that I have rather your pardon to ask, and to acknowledge how much I am Honoured S<sup>r</sup> your most obedient most humble Servant.

Tho. Græme.

I have one remark more for which I must a little longer entreat your patience & then shall have done. The Moravians being early Settlers in the fforks, and on a grander Scheme than common; they with good Judgement laid out the public Roads for themselves, the benefit of which is very sensibly now felt by those who have settled since. Thus Bethlhem is their first and chief Settlement so far as it regards a Town, but Nazereth from whence it is Ten Miles distant, is by far the most considerable for fine and large plantations, Thus S<sup>r</sup> if youl please to conceive (which I know you easily can by the help of your draughts) Nazereth to be situated some pretty good distance below the Center of their 5000 Acres where they have a fine plantation, from thence at about Two or Three Miles distance on each side Like Wings they have large and beautifull

plantations, and having good Runns of Water each of those plantations on the Wings of the great Body of Land, have a Grist Mill and Saw Mill as good as any in the province. Now S<sup>r</sup> to render their communication free and regular they first opened a Road from Bethlhem to Nazereth all in a direct course, and then on each side of Nazereth as a Center their Roads to the plantations on the Wings, these answerd very well for their privat correspondance & communications, but by no means sufficient, for general commerce and exportation which all the Country as well as they very much wanted, therefore they & the Country have but lately finished a Road, for that purpose, the course of which is thus, they begin at Bethlhem and by a small slanting course North East from thence they goe about a Mile and half, and from thence by a direct Course all the way thro' some Barrens some plantations thro your 1000 Acres till they arrive at the fferry point of the same, this they call the York Road, because they have no other communication yet open to them that will answer for Trade but York by the way of Brunswick, for still to Brunswick they must come.

I apprehend S<sup>r</sup> from this small description of their Public Roads, and how they are all contrivd by the settlers themselves to Center and terminat at your point of Land where the fferry is kept for going over into the Jerseys, would as effectually convey to your conception the use necessity and advantage of a Town, as any other reasoning I could make use off. Im only sorry I should give you so much trouble by so tedious a narration, but believe me the ffacts are the Truth, as I am Honoured S<sup>r</sup> repeatedly

Your most obedient most humble servant

Tho. Græme.

EARLY DOCUMENTS OF THE LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, 1733-1734.

[The original manuscripts of the following Agreement between the Library Company of Philadelphia and William Parsons, the Librarian, and the mode of nominating new members, have recently been added to the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT indented made the Fourteenth Day of March A° D<sup>i</sup> 173<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Between Benjamin Franklin W<sup>m</sup> Rawle Tho<sup>s</sup> Godfrey Hugh Roberts Anthony Nicholas Tho<sup>s</sup> Cadwallader John Jones Henry Pratt & Tho<sup>s</sup> Hopkinson a Committee of Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia for & on Behalf of the said Company of the one part & W<sup>m</sup> Parsons of the City of Philad<sup>a</sup> Scrivener of the other Part Viz. That the s<sup>d</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Parsons shall be the Librarian of the s<sup>d</sup> Company for & during such Time & for such Salary or Reward as shall from Time to Time be agreed on between the Directors of the s<sup>d</sup> Company, for the Time being, & the s<sup>d</sup> Librarian The Salary at present agreed on being at the Rate of Six pounds pr Annum.

That on the last Day of every Week he shall attend at the Library from 4 o'clock in the Afternoon till 8, to lend out & receive in Books of the s<sup>d</sup> Company.

That of every Borrower of Books who is of the Company he shall at every Time of Borrowing take a Note of Hand of such Form & for such Sum & Time as customary.

That for the Books he shall lend to Persons who are not of the Company he shall take a Pledge in Money equal to the Sum mentioned in the Notes of Hand of Subscribers in Partnership And shall also take Notes

of Hand of such Persons expressing the Time of the Loan and Forfeiture of the Money upon their Default And that they shall pay 8<sup>d</sup> pr Week for all Folios, 6<sup>d</sup> pr Week for all Quartos and 4<sup>d</sup> pr Week for others and make good all Damages And that such Books only as are of the first Parcel & have been given to the Company shall be lent to such Persons until further order.

That the s<sup>d</sup> Librarian shall not put any of the Notes in Suit nor assign any of them without order of a Committee of Directors.

That he shall not lend any Books or Book to any Person who has made Default and has not made Satisfaction.

That he shall attend the Directors at any of their Meetings to which they shall warn him.

That he shall yield up & deliver to the s<sup>d</sup> Directors, for the Time being, or their order all the s<sup>d</sup> Books, or Notes of Hand for such as are lent out, and all Cash Papers & Effects whatsoever which shall be in his Custody belonging to the said Company within the Space of one Month after the same shall be demanded of him by the Directors for the Time being Damage by Fire and other unavoidable Accidents excepted.

And the s<sup>d</sup> Directors do hereby agree for themselves & their Successors That they will be at the Charge of Printing the Notes to be given by all Borrowers of Books out of the s<sup>d</sup> Library as afores<sup>d</sup> And that they will receive of the s<sup>d</sup> Librarian, at any time within the Space of one Month after requested, all such Books Notes of Hand Cash Papers and Effects whatsoever which shall be in his Custody belonging to the s<sup>d</sup> Company and shall give him proper Discharges for the same In Witness whereof the said Parties to these Presents have interchangeably set their Hands and Seals hereunto

Dated the Day and Year first within written

Sealed and Delivered  
 In the presence of us,  
 John Roberts  
 Joseph Breintnall

B. Franklin  
 W<sup>m</sup> Rawle  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Cadwalader  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Godfrey  
 John Jones jun<sup>r</sup>  
 Henry Pratt  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Hopkinson  
 1733

Mem<sup>o</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> March 173<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> That the Books delivered to the within mentioned Librarian are 29 Folios 20 Quartos 107 Octavos and 88 Duodecimos, amounting in y<sup>e</sup> Whole to 239 Volumes Besides Notes of Hand for 3 Folios 1 Quarto 7 Octavos & 5 Duodecimos Together with 19 Historia Litterarias 6 Magazines & a few other Pamphlets & Papers.

Witnesses at Signing  
 John Roberts  
 Joseph Breintnall

Tho<sup>s</sup> Hopkinson  
 1733  
 Henry Pratt  
 B. Franklin  
 Jn<sup>o</sup> Jones jun<sup>r</sup>  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Godfrey  
 W<sup>m</sup> Rawle  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Cadwalader

*Nomination of John Mifflin for Membership.*

27<sup>th</sup> of Aug<sup>st</sup> 1734

Such of the Directors of the Library Company as approve of John Mifflin's being admitted a Member are

desired to shew their Consent by subscribing their  
Names thereto

B. Franklin,  
John Jones junr,  
Fr<sup>s</sup> Richardson,  
W<sup>m</sup> Rawle,  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Godfrey,  
Hugh Roberts,  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Hopkinson,  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Cadwalader  
Philip Syng jun<sup>r</sup>  
W<sup>m</sup> Coleman.

## CÆSAR RODNEY'S RIDE, JULY 1776.

[At the present time there is a proposition receiving considerable attention to erect a statue to Hon. Cæsar Rodney, of Delaware, and also to mark the route of his memorable ride to the Congress, in Philadelphia, to break the tie vote of the delegates from Delaware, on the resolution for independence. Hon. Thomas McKean, at his own expense, sent a mounted messenger to Rodney, urging his attendance when the final vote was to be taken. The following letters in the McKean Papers, Manuscript Division, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, are of interest in this connection.]

*Cæsar A. Rodney to Thomas McKean.*

Wilmington August 22<sup>nd</sup> 1813.

Honored & Dear Sir,

I have long expected to see the journal of the stamp act congress published by itself on fine paper and with excellent type, and I was extremely desirous of presenting the last surviving patriot of that illustrious body with a copy of their proceedings printed in a style they so deservedly merit. But I have been disappointed & must now beg your acceptance of two numbers of the Register, containing the whole of their journal. The perusal of it, will remind you of other times when pure disinterested patriotism pervaded this country. At that early period you resolved, that no taxes could be imposed upon us, but by our own representatives. The same patriotic spirit directed us thro' the revolution. Your letters to my uncle during the most perilous & trying seasons of that memorable contest breathe the most determined resistance to British oppressions, & manifest the most ardent zeal for the welfare of our country. I have carefully preserved them. But by accident have lost or mislaid the letter you wrote to my uncle when at your own expense you dispatched an express for him to come to Philad<sup>a</sup>

& vote on the question of Independence, the States having been equally divided, & the state of Delaware itself, giving no vote, as you were for it, & Mr. Read against it. I think you informed me, that you did not see him until you found him conversing with M<sup>r</sup> Read in the State-house yard. And that when he came into Congress, you rose & stated "that congress had been "equally divided on the great question, & that the "State of Delaware itself was also equally divided, & "it remained with him to give the casting vote. That "it was for this important purpose, you had, at your "own expense sent for him." Upon which he immediately observed, that he should vote for Independence as he believed all the honest men were in favor of it. I regret to loose a paper that would show how much the independence of this country depended on your own individual exertion, as nothing should be lost to posterity on as interesting a subject, I should be glad to receive from you when leisure will admit, the candid account you have given me of this important transaction.

I fear we have degenerated from our sires. The times have changed. Another age has succeeded. Your letters & those of your co-patriots of the revolution, might kindle the holy fire, tho' it seems nearly extinguished.

With every sentiment of respect affection & gratitude I remain

Yours Truly

& Affectionately

C. A. Rodney

*Thomas McKean to Cæsar A. Rodney.*

Philadelphia September 22<sup>d</sup> 1813.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 22<sup>d</sup> last month, with a copy of the journal of the Congress at New-York in October 1765,

printed in the Baltimore Register, came safe to hand. Not having heard of this publication, I had the proceedings of that Body not the whole reprinted here about 2 months ago, from a copy I found in the 1st Vol. of "American Tracts" contained in four volumes octavo edited by J. Almon of London in 1767. Such an important transaction should not be unknown to the future historian.

I recollect what passed in Congress in the beginning of July 1776 respecting Independence; it was not as you have conceived. On Monday the 1<sup>st</sup> of July the question was taken in the committee of the whole, when the State of Pennsylvania represented by seven Gentlemen then present voted against it: Delaware, having then only two Representatives present was divided; all the other States voted in favor of it. Whereupon, without delay I sent an Express at my private expense for your honored Uncle Cæsar Rodney Esquire, the remaining member for Delaware, whom I met at the State-house door, in his boots & spurrs, as the members were assembling; after a friendly salutation without a word on the business we went into the Hall of Congress together, and found we were among the latest: proceedings immediately commenced, and after a few minutes, the great question was put; when the vote for Delaware was called your uncle arose and said, "As I believe the choice of my Constituents and of all sensible & honest men is in favor of Independence & my own judgement concurs with them, I vote for Independence," or in words to the same effect. The State of Pennsylvania on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July there being only five members present, Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Dickinson & Morris, who had in the committee of the whole voted against Independence were absent voted for it; three to two Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Willing & Humphries in the negative. Unanimity in the thirteen States, an all important point on so great an occasion, was thus ob-

tained; the dissension of a single State might have produced very dangerous consequences.

Now, that I am on the subject, I will tell you some truths, not generally known. In the printed public journal of Congress for 1776, vol. 2. it would appear, that the declaration of Independence was signed on the 4<sup>th</sup> July by the members, whose names are there inserted; but the fact is not so, for no person signed it on that day nor for many days after, and among the names subscribed, one was against it, M<sup>r</sup>. Read, and seven were not in Congress on that day namely Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Morris, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor & Ross of Pennsylvania, and M<sup>r</sup> Thornton of New-Hampshire; nor were the six Gentlemen last named at that time members; the five for Pennsylvania were appointed Delegates by the Convention of that State on the 20<sup>th</sup> July, and M<sup>r</sup> Thornton entered Congress for the first time on the 4<sup>th</sup> of November following: when the names of Henry Wisner of New York & Thomas M<sup>c</sup>Kean of Delaware are not printed as subscribers, tho' both were present and voted for Independence.

Here false colours are certainly hung out; there is culpability somewhere. What I can offer as an apology or explanation is; that on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July 1776 the declaration of Independence was ordered to be ingrossed on parchment & then to be signed, and I have been told, that a resolve had passed a few days after and was entered on the *secret* journal, that no person should have a seat in congress, during that year, until he should have signed the declaration, in order as I have been given to understand to prevent traitors or spies from worming themselves amongst us. I was not in Congress after the 4<sup>th</sup> for some months, having marched with my regim<sup>t</sup> of associates of this city, as Colonel, to support General Washington until a flying camp of ten thousand men was completed. When the associators were discharged I returned to Philadelphia,

took my seat in Congress & then signed the declaration on parchment. Two days after I went to Newcastle, joined the Convention for forming a constitution for the future government for the State of Delaware having been elected a member for Newcastle county which I wrote in a tavern, without a book or any assistance.

You may rely on the accuracy of the foregoing relation. It is full time to print & publish the *secret* journal of Congress during the Revolution.

I have thus answered your request, and trust it may reform errors. Accept, dear Sir, my best wishes for your happiness

T. McKean.

Cæsar Augustus Rodney Esquire.

*Thomas McKean to John Adams.*

Philadelphia. Jan<sup>ry</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>: 1814.

Dear Sir,

In your favor of the 26<sup>th</sup> November last you say, "that you ventured to say, that about a third of the people of the Colonies were against the Revolution." It required much reflection before I could fix my opinion on this subject, but on mature deliberation I conclude you are right, and that more than a third of influential characters were against it. The opposition consisted chiefly of the Friends or Quakers, the Menonists, the Protestant Episcopalians, whose clergy received salaries from the Society for propogating the gospel in foreign parts; and from the officers of the Crown & Proprietors of provinces, with their connexions, adding the timid and those who believed, the colonies would be conquered, and that of course they would be safe in their persons & property from such conduct and also have a probability of obtaining office & distinction, and also the discontented & capricious of all grades.

I have not heard the specific sum of money M<sup>r</sup> C. J. Marshall received for his copy-right of the life of Washington, nor have I been able to obtain any certain information concerning it: but, if he obtained a sixth part of what you mention, I think he ought to be contented.

During my protracted life I neither have had leisure or inclination to write a history, and at my present age it is out of the question. It is true, I have been often spoken to and even sollicitated by a great many of my learned acquaintance to undertake that of the American Revolution, beginning at the year 1760 or before, among them, Doctor Rush, your former correspondent, was not the least anxious.

Tho' I shall never write a history, I will give you an historical fact respecting the declaration of Independence, which may amuse, if not surprize.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1776 the question was taken in the committee of the whole of Congress, when Pennsylvania represented by seven members then present, voted against it; 4 to 3. among the majority were Robert Morris & John Dickinson, Delaware having only two present, namely myself & M<sup>r</sup> Read was divided: all the other States voted in favor of it. The report was delayed until the 4<sup>th</sup> & in the mean time I sent an express for Cæsar Rodney to Dover in the county of Kent in Delaware, at my private expense, whom I met at the State-house door on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July in his boots; he resided eighty miles from the city, and just arrived as Congress met. The question was taken, Delaware voted in favor of Independence, Pennsylvania there being only five members present, Mess<sup>rs</sup> Dickinson & Morris absent voted also for it; Mess<sup>rs</sup> Willing & Humphries were against it. Thus the thirteen States were unanimous in favor of Independence. Notwithstanding this, in the printed public journal of Congress for 1776, vol. 2. it appears, that the declara-

tion of Independence was declared on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July 1776, by the Gentlemen, whose names are there inserted; whereas no person signed it on that day, & among the names there inserted, one Gentleman, namely George Read Esquire, was not in favor of it; and seven were not in Congress on that day, namely Mess<sup>rs</sup> Morris, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor & Ross, all of Pennsylvania, and Mr Thornton of New-Hampshire, nor were the six Gentlemen last named members of Congress on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July. The five for Pennsylvania were appointed Delagates by the Convention of that State on the 20<sup>th</sup> of July, and Mr Thornton took his seat in Congress for the first time on the 4<sup>th</sup> November following: when the names of Henry Wisner of New York and Thomas M<sup>c</sup>Kean of Delaware, are not printed as subscribers, tho' both were present in Congress on the 4<sup>th</sup> of July & voted for Independence.

Here false colours are certainly hung out; there is culpability somewhere: what I have heard as an explanation is as follows; when the declaration was voted, it was ordered to be ingrossed on parchment and then signed, and that a few days afterwards a resolution was entered on the secret journal, that no person should have a seat in Congress during that year until he should have signed the declaration of Independence. After the 4<sup>th</sup> of July I was not in Congress for several months, having marched with a regiment of Associators as Colonel to support General Washington, until the flying camp of ten thousand men was completed. When the associators were discharged, I returned to Philadelphia, took my seat in Congress & signed my name to the declaration on parchment. This transaction should be truly stated, and the then secret journal should be made public. In the manuscript journal, Mr Pickering, then Secretary of State, and myself saw a *printed half sheet* of paper, with the names of the members afterwards in the printed journals, stiched

in. We examined the parchment where my name is signed in my own hand-writing.

A glimmering of peace appears in the Horizon; may it be realized: but every preparation should be made for a continuance of the war. When the British arms have been succesful, I have never found their Rulers or Ministers otherwise than haughty, rude, imperious, nay insolent. They and their allies have this year been succesful, both in the North & South of Europe.

My sight fades very fast, tho' my writing may not discover it.

God bless you.

Your

Thomas M<sup>c</sup>Kean.

His Excellency John Adams.

## FOUR GOSSIPY LETTERS.

SELECTED BY J. C. WYLIE.

[The following gossipy letters have been selected from the Norris and Pemberton Papers, in the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. One of the letters of Charles Norris addressed to James Wright, "At Hempfield, near Susquehanna," contains an interesting reference to the State House Bell.]

*Charles Norris to James Wright.*

My Good friend

It gave me pleasure to hear you got home well, and as thou mentions the weath<sup>r</sup> shall observe, When Froggs and Flys the Land possess, To moderate the Colds Excess, By croaking throats and Humming Wing, Gladly to welcome the aproaching Spring, When these their watry Council hold, and These Salute with bussings Bold, we may Conclude the winter's past, and Geneal Spring aproaches fast—which brings to mind the Gardiners Care, To plant & Soe all things rare, and first we think of Colliflowers tast, To Soe its Seed with utmost hast, for fear the Season sh'd Relaps and we not regale our watry Chaps, with Its delicious tast & food, w<sup>ch</sup> sure wo'<sup>d</sup> put in Dudgeon mood, Then how shall I the sequel tell, when those Possest with seed, wont sell. However to be a little more serious Debby bids me tell thee that she's in hopes to prevale on Dubree to spare a little & was this a good Day to have sent a Messenger, wo'<sup>d</sup> not have postponed it till another, and can she get any thou may depend on a portion.

Please To Tender my Gratefull Acceptances of the Muffatees to my kind friend Sukey Taylor, & tell her

were I a young Fellow, from whose Mouth or Pen such Return wo<sup>d</sup> be suitable & apropos, wo<sup>d</sup> say, was the weath<sup>r</sup> as Cold as Green Lands Air, Its utmost Rigour I wo<sup>d</sup> not fear, But Proud to Breath the Frigid Land, while arm'd w<sup>th</sup> Shield from thy fair hand, I'd think the Region not too Cool, but warm my heart by Buffalo's wool. But in more moderate Terms may, And perhaps with greater Sincerity, acquaint her w<sup>th</sup> my obligations for her warm pres<sup>nt</sup> Truly Debby tells me she Intends to Borrow them on Extraordinary Occasions, to Draw over her Gloves, and w<sup>th</sup> a Muff to Defend her Arms from any cold our Clymate has in petto.

I did Design to have made the oth<sup>r</sup> side Contain all my Budget, but finding myself in Scribling Mood, and as all Great Talkers, fill up the Chief part with Trifles at least, If not downright Nonsense; to provoke thee to thro' all into the fire as soon as thou hast drudg'd to the End. Intend to fill up this Side also & really find accord<sup>s</sup> to my Scheam have made pritty Progress—

We have got thro' the Office, Satt two days and let out ab<sup>t</sup> £1000,—Leech, Yarnal, & self, had the whole managem<sup>t</sup>,—I fully expected Minshall, but did hear or see Nothing of him. We supply'd all the applyers on the last day, Sign'd a Deed to Steph<sup>n</sup> Evans for the Plant<sup>a</sup> sold by Fra. Yarnal, mortgaged by Jno. Thomas in Chester County & postponed Peter Ashton's till next Office.

And lastly I Cordially Present my Good Wishes for the Health & prosperity of my Hempfield Frds, Pticularly the Lady's, viz Thy Sist<sup>r</sup>, thy Spouse and Neases as if pticularly nam'd. But before I mention thy own name shall ask thee a question or two: have you any wild Cherry tree Scantling Rem<sup>s</sup> on hand, does the wood take long seasoning, is the Diff<sup>r</sup> of Good or Bad Grain to be known while the Tree is standing, or is there any oth<sup>r</sup> Question to be ask'd By an Ignoramus

to make fully acquainted with all its Quality's thy answer will oblige

Thy Ass<sup>d</sup> Frd,  
Chas. Norris.

Feby 15<sup>th</sup> 1753

*Charles Norris to James Wright.<sup>1</sup>*

[Mar. 29, 1753.]

Thus far had wrote before I rec'd thine p post, to which now add, that observe thou hast been unwell; Use air, moderate Exercise and avoid Physick; and I hope thou'l receive benefit from the prescription. I shall be pleas'd to see thee at our next Office and also Sus<sup>a</sup> Taylor, and am Comiss'd to send Debby's & H Harrisons Invit<sup>s</sup> to her, who will readily receive her, and endeav<sup>r</sup> to make Philad<sup>a</sup> agreable while she gives us the pleasure of her Comp<sup>y</sup>. I don't know what sort of weath<sup>r</sup> is fittest for clean<sup>s</sup> Hemp But if Rain is not suitable, am sure there has been a meserable season, But I thought Susq<sup>a</sup> Hills divided the Clouds & Scatt<sup>rd</sup> the rain from you in West<sup>rlv</sup> winds & that the East<sup>rlv</sup> winds did not reach you, that I expected what w<sup>th</sup> us was very wet, wo<sup>d</sup> not be so w<sup>th</sup> you.—Ed Woolley this day has begun to raise the Belfry in order to hang the Bell so that its likely when thou comes down may hear the sound thereof and judge for thyself, for the People seem divided ab<sup>t</sup> the Goodness or badness thereof, and it is to be hung in order that every Body may hear & Judge, that is Every Body who has any Vote wheth<sup>r</sup> it shall remain as it is, or be recast—I am afraid the Colly fflow<sup>r</sup> seed was not good for several who has used it Complain as thou doest and believe we shall have but a slendr<sup>r</sup> Crop. We have Pease & Beans and Aspara-grass too. I have not heard who is likely to succeed

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<sup>1</sup> First part of letter missing.

Kookson, it is not laziness but want of more Paper obliges me to Conclude

Thy Affec<sup>t</sup> ff<sup>r</sup><sup>d</sup>

Chas Norris

*John Cox to Hannah Pemberton.*

Burlington, Dec. 28, 1781

Dear Cousin

It was a fortunate Circumstance that thy sweet little form was not deposited in our Sleigh, for we never reach'd the habitation of Fidelia till Nine O'clock, very cold & wet. I have not time now to expatiate on the manifold wretchednesses of our calamitous situation in crossing Ankokas Creek, and other et ceteras, that shall be the subject of a future letter. In this, I take the liberty of trespassing on thy time to request on behalf of a lady—a genteel Stranger in this Town—that thee will be good enough to speak for a pair of the *very best* and most fashionable Stays, and get them finish'd as soon as may be. I have been often press'd to take this Commission, and as often evaded it, lest I should not execute it to satisfaction—but she insists on my taking it under my Care, & I promised to write to some lady of my acquaintance in the City, on the subject. I should have made some enquiry when in Town, but it escaped my Memory. If thee can recollect the size of Kitty Lawrence, it will be a guide to thee in the form &c. perhaps thy own size will be as good a model.

My Fidelia joins me in love to thee and your good Folks. I am with regard one of the sincerest of thy well wishers &c. &c. &c.

Alphenor.

*Hannah Pemberton to Sally Pemberton.*

Burlington 7th mo: 12th 1782

My dear Sister

I fully intended writing to thee by Eusebius—but his very short stay prevented me from writing to any other than my dear Sophia, she is a good amiable Girl, and merits those attentions from my hands. I am convinced that for me she has a sincere friendship, she possesses an heart that is formed for inspiring it; and feeling all its delicate refinements, she unites the Characters of the pleasing Companion, and obliging friend—may she be uninterruptedly happy.

I am much pleased with Almyra's company, it is an agreeable addition to my other satisfactions—Yet I know not the reason—but she appears excessively dull—and there is a very great gloom in her countenance, which plainly indicates some uneasiness of mind, and that all is not “peace within”; gladly would I remove the Cause was it in my power—but alas that I am incapable of, for I suppose tis on account of her Lysander's absence—I wonder not at her depression—her situation is an unpleasing one. I feel for her on the occasion.

Cousin S: Logan, and myself, spent an agreeable afternoon yesterday, with the Miss Lawrences—there was a large Company there, a Dr. Stockdon, and a Capt Savage, were our Beaus. Nancy, and Juliana Chew, came in the Evening.

I am very sorry to hear of poor Joe's indisposition am in hopes he is by this time perfectly recovered—thee must have been greatly alarmed, I felt much for thee when I read the relation of the scene he was witness to, in his extreme illness.

The Swains are very attentive, & call frequently to see me. I had a visit this morning from J: Clifford—as soon as he was gone Ben Chew came in, and spent

the remainder of it with me in agreeable and sentimental Conversation. I thought him rather affected, the first time I was in his Company, but on a more social acquaintance it wears off, and he is really clever. I show'd him the ode to Sensibility, he and Alphenor think it a very indifferent performance—and say that there were but four Lines in it worth reading—which are those respecting Major Andre—he look'd over the other Manuscripts I brought with me for Alphenor to see—complimented the Collection & requested permission to peruse them, this I could not refuse and lo and behold he took them away. Cousin Hannah and my self are going this afternoon to visit his Sisters.

My engagements are numerous—tell my Brother Parke I am infinitely obliged to him for the mighty Packet he so kindly sent me, I absolutely have not had in my power to read it. My dear Maria is equally profuse with her attentions—omit not also to present her with my respectful acknowledgements, and inform them both I shall not easily forget their proofs of [torn out].

I have entirely left off my old fashion of rising at 5 [torn out] the morning—such an early hour is look'd upon here extremely ungenteel [torn out]. I feel exceedingly happy in conforming to the Customs of the Village [torn, “and continue,”] my repose with great composure till eight and must say I think it one of the most delightful places to sleep in, that I have ever known, it [torn out] all that quietude and serenity so friendly to Morpheus.

I suppose Grandmother has by this time become an Inhabitant of her new Habitation—do send me word—and how you all are—how you dispose of yourselves in my absence &c—Little Molly is well—but I think she looks very thin & her Cousins tell her she has a poor appetite—I din'd there with her yesterday—she has been busily engaged in working pin Cushions—with which she is mightly pleas'd—but seems to be

now, quite tired of Burlington & wants much to go home.

Alphenor returns tomorrow evening, let me hear from thee by him—send me a clean pr. of Cuffs—frock for Molly—My kind love to my Father & Mother—Grandmother—Dr. Parke & Rachel—kiss dear little Tom & Hannah for me—and give my respects to Leontine.

Clara<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> John Cox was "Alphenor," "Sophia" was Sally Fisher.

EXCERPTS FROM THE WASTE BOOKS OF  
THE SUN INN, AT BETHLEHEM, PENNA.,  
1760-1799.

Truths which no attention wake,  
When poets sing or parsons teach,  
Perchance may some impression make,  
When thus a public house may preach.

With the building of settlements and the laying out of noted farms on the Moravian tracts at Bethlehem and Nazareth, in Northampton County, it was found necessary, to facilitate communication, between them, to build a road through "the Drylands." This road, ten miles in length, joined the Minisink road on the north with its terminus at the Hudson river, and from Bethlehem south, the roads which lead to the capital of the Province. With the natural increase of travel which followed, two houses of entertainment had to be built, the Red Rose Inn, near the present town of Nazareth, and the Sun Inn at Bethlehem. It is among the Waste Books of this latter hostelry we have been delving, which for so many years enjoyed a wide reputation for the excellence of its table and Madeira wine, and provided for the comfort and pleasure of so many distinguished foreign travelers, Colonial and Revolutionary officers and prominent citizens of the country.

The Sun was the favorite resort of the Penns, Allens and others, en route to Trout Hall or the foot hills of the Blue Mountains, hunting for grouse and larger game. While Philadelphia was occupied by the British army, the town was the seat of a Continental hospital, and after the battle of Brandywine over nine hundred wagons, containing the heavy baggage and stores of Washington's army, were parked in the low-

land to the rear of the inn, under guard of Col. Polk, and sick and wounded officers, fleeing Congressmen and citizens taxed the resources of the inn.

A chronieler of the town records that the doors of the Sun were opened September 25, 1760, for the entertainment of guests, and it is from that date, to the close of the year 1799, that the selections from the Waste Books cover.

*Waste Book.*

*1761, August 9.*—Gov. Penn and company of 8.

*1762, May 1.*—Gen. Napier.

*June 20.*—Gen. Sir. W. Johnston.

*June 29.*—Gov. Penn.

*1765, March 22.*—William Allen, Jr.

*July 6.*—Gov. John Penn, brother and W. Allen, Jr.

*1766, September 5.*—Sir Thomas Sterling, Captain Royal Highlanders.

*1768, April 27.*—Gov. Penn, wife, brother and suite.

*June 16.*—Lord Charles Montague, Governor of South Carolina, wife and suite.

*1769, April 24.*—Gov. Penn, wife and suite.

*June.*—Gov. William Franklin, of N. J.

*1772.*—Gen. Gage and family.

*1773, May 29.*—Gov. Penn.

*1774, April 12.*—Baron von Repsdorf, Gov. Gen. St. Croix, W. I.

*May.*—John and Richard Penn.

*May.*—Lord and Lady Russell.

*1775, May 6.*—John Penn.

*1776, June 26.*—Carter Braxton, wife and daughter.

*August 11.*—Capt. Richard Syms, 52 Foot (prisoner of war).

*August 24.*—Thomas Lynch, wife and daughter.

*October 12.*—Joseph Galloway.

*December 3.*—Dr. William Shippen.

*December 5.*—Col. Isaac Reed, Virginia.

*December 6.*—Capt. Forest (prisoner of war).

*December 15.*—Gen<sup>s</sup> H. Gates, Benedict Arnold, Glover and Stirling.

*1777, January 8.*—Dr. John Morgan.

*January 25.*—John Adams, James Lovell, Lyman Hall, Delegates to Congress.

*January 28.*—George Walton, Delegate.

*February 10.*—Joseph Dean, Philada., Committee of Safety.

*March 11.*—Gen. John Armstrong.

*April 3.*—Gen. M. A. R. de Fermoy.

*April 7.*—Gen. Gates and staff.

*April 29.*—Richard Stockton, N. J.

*May 9.*—Col. Allen McLane.

*May 24.*—Gen. Joseph Reed.

*May 29.*—Gen. P. Schuyler and staff.

*June 16.*—Sir Patrick Houston.

*June 20.*—William Ellery, William Whipple and Francis Dana.

*June 25.*—Gen. Thos. Mifflin.

*August 14.*—Mrs. Cochran and family [Gen. Schuyler's sister].

*August 23.*—Gens. Greene and Knox.

*August 24.*—Major Allen MacDonald (prisoner of war).

*September 16.*—Baron de Kalb and Col. de Wallford.

*September 21.*—Marquis de Lafayette, his A. D. C. Gimat, and Gen. William Woodford (wounded), and Col. Armstrong. John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee, Elip. Dyer, Henry Laurens, Henry Merchant, Benjamin Harrison, James Duane, William Duer, Joseph Jones, Nathan Folsom, Cornelius Harnett, John Adams, Richard Law, William Williams, Nathan Brownson, delegates; Charles Thomson, secretary of Congress.

*October 2.*—John Hancock [from York, Pa.].

*October 7.*—Col. John Banister.

- November 10.*—William Ellery.  
*November 28.*—Col. Preston (prisoner of war).  
*December 6.*—Capt. Forest (prisoner of war).  
*December 13.*—Philip Livingston, N. Y., William Floyd, Elias Boudinot.  
*December 15.*—Gov. William Livingston, N. J. Gen. Gates and staff.  
*December 16.*—Lord Stirling.  
*1778, January 7.*—Gen. Gates and family.  
*January 30.*—Baron von Steuben, Chancellor Robert Livingstone.  
*February 6.*—Gen's. Thomas Conway, Edward Hand and Mons. de La. Balm.  
*April 12.*—Gen. L. McIntosh.  
*April 16.*—Count Pulaski, Col. Kobatsch.  
*May 13.*—Gen. Gates and wife; Gen. Ethan Allen.  
*May 17.*—Samuel Adams.  
*June 15.*—John Hancock.  
*June 19.*—Titus Hosmer.  
*July 1.*—Gov. R. H. Morris, N. Y., George Plater, Md.  
*October 8.*—Chevalier de la Neuville (Inspector Gates' Staff).  
*October 27.*—Gen. William Woodford.  
*November 25.*—French Minister Gerard, Don Juan de Miralles, Silas Deane.  
*1779, January 5.*—Gen. F. A. von Riedesel, wife, 3 children and suite (prisoner of war).  
*January 11.*—Gen. William Phillips (prisoner of war).  
*January 26.*—Major Maibaum, Capt. A. F. Dommès, Capt. Schlagenteufel, Lieuts. Vreda, Meyer, Bach, Goedecke, von Rantzau, von Boenicke; Captains of Horse, Stutzer and Schlagentrufft; Chaplain Melzheimer (prisoners of war).  
*April 2.*—William Duer.  
*June 5.*—Gen. Sullivan, Capt. Pierce, A.D.C., Col. Elias Dayton.

*June 15.*—Mrs. Washington, Gen's. Sullivan, Maxwell and Poor.

*July 25.*—French Minister Gerard.

*July 28.*—Col. William Augustine Washington.

*1780, October 2.*—President Joseph Reed, John Bayard, David Rittenhouse.

*1781, April.*—Marquis de Laval Montmorenci, Count de Custrine, Count de St. Maine, Capt. St. Victor.

*1782, April.*—John Dickinson, John Penn and party.

*July 25.*—Gen. Washington, 2 A.D.C.

*December 10.*—Marquis F. J. Chastelleux.

*1783, June.*—John Gardner, Atty. Gen. St. Ktts, W. I., Edmund Pendleton, Baron von Hermelin (Sweden).

*July 22.*—Capt. Paul Jones, Samuel Wharton.

*August 27.*—Dr. John D. Schoepf.

*1788, October 25.*—M. Pellman (Royal Architect, St. Thomas, W. I.).

*November 4.*—Gen. Greene, wife and 2 children.

*1791, May.*—Alexander Hamilton (Secretary of Treasury).

*December 23.*—Mr. Wall and company, Georgia.

*1792, January 25.*—Mrs. Mercer.

*March 9.*—Samuel Kirkland and Indians Red Jacket, Good Peter, Big Tree, Cornplanter, Farmer's Brother, Little Billy, Captain Shanks, Peter Jaquette.

*May 11.*—Timothy Pickering.

*May 16.*—Dr. Waters, Philada.

*May 25.*—Major Cushing, Boston, Gen A. St. Clair, Col. Pickering.

*May 27.*—Mr. Izard, S. C. (2 servants, 3 horses), Gen. Daniel Brodhead, Jacob Hiltzheimer.

*June 10.*—Dr. Kuhn, Philada.

*June 16.*—Mrs. Heister.

*July 16.*—Col. Forest and friends.

*August 15.*—Col. Sproat, Marietta.

*August 19.*—Major Butler.

*August 31.*—Rev. Samuel Keen, Md.

*October 21.*—Elbridge Gerry.

*December 21.*—Capt. Vannaman.

*1793, March 28.*—Hon. W<sup>m</sup>. Polk, Annapolis, Md.

*April 26.*—Mr. Teakle and party, Virginia.

*June 20.*—Samuel Sitgreaves, 2 ladies, 1 negro, Philada.

*July 12.*—Mr. Clymer.

*August 7.*—Capt. Welsh and lady.

*August 31.*—James Iredell and family.

In the years 1794 and 1796, John Jay; in 1797, John Penn and son and the Duke de la Rochfaucauld, and in 1799, Gen. Thomas Sumpter, were guests at the Sun.

Twenty-five years later, in the Summer of 1821, Joseph Bonaparte, some time King of Spain, who, after the downfall of his brother Napoleon, left France and located at Bordentown, New Jersey, passed part of the heated term at the Sun. There he became acquainted with a certain Daniel Green, commonly called "Dr. Green," who for thirty years acted as a cicerone, which led to the following squib written by Judge Franks, under date August 23, 1821.

I.

King Joe, it is said, took it into his head,  
To Bethlehem air, to repair, Sir;  
To exhibit his wealth, and to better his health,  
Under Doctor Green's medical care, Sir.

II.

Next morning at dawn, King Joe gave a yawn,  
And expecting his aches—ope'd his eyes, Sir;  
But noble Green's skill had cured every ill,  
And the monarch rose up in surprise, Sir.

III.

For the Doctor he call'd—for the Doctor he bawl'd,  
To be Knighted at once on the spot, Sir;  
But the Doctor was wise, and cast down his eyes  
And the honor of Knighthood, declined, Sir.

IV.

Said, "A boon will I crave, with your Majesty's leave,  
And a grant of it, hope I will find, Sir;  
In the course of my life, and that too without wife,  
I ne'er could save a poor shilling, Sir.

V.

"Now, a *great Joe* I have saved, and the boon I crave,  
Is a little Joe<sup>1</sup> if you are willing, Sir;"  
The King in amaze, at the Doctor did gaze,  
And soon crossed his hand with the gold, Sir—  
Then pack'd up his purses, went off with his horses  
Leaving nought but this tale to be told, Sir.

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<sup>1</sup> A *Johannes*, or-*Joe* was a Portuguese gold coin, so called because it bore the head of King John of Portugal; it was about \$8.00.

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## James Tyndale Mitchell.

The death of the Senior Vice President of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania on the 4th of July, 1915, has deprived us of the services of one who for more than half a century was closely identified with our active work, and who labored diligently to extend our spheres of influence. With a life membership dating from November 14, 1859, James Tyndale Mitchell was elected a Councillor March 14, 1881; President of the Council, September 24, 1883; Vice President of the Society, May 7, 1894, becoming Senior Vice President November 12, 1896, and in the same year a Trustee of the Gilpin Library.

This simple circle of dates, while circumscribing fifty-five years, embraces a continuous series of efforts to promote the growth of an Institution which has become in many ways the foremost of its kind in the United States. Judge Mitchell, as he was familiarly known to us, was one of the best friends we ever had, and his friendship was productive of results. By temperament and practice he was in hearty sympathy with our purposes; by generous gifts he added substantially to our treasures. Profoundly acquainted with our history, and particularly with our biographies, he was one of the few who brought to the illumination of his work the taste and the knowledge of a collector of prints, manuscripts and pamphlets, and an accurate

familiarity with our development as a Commonwealth. Of a judicial caste of mind, strengthened and disciplined by his public duties, he had no theories to exploit and no vagaries to defend. His historical conclusions, like his judgments in the law, were sound and sane. His knowledge of men as they were in actual life, and his knowledge of what had been actually achieved as recorded in books, happily combined with cautious but discriminating critical skill, made him in a rare but real sense a trusted Councillor, and as such his absence from our Board will be severely felt.

*(From Minutes of the Council.)*

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## **John Thompson Morris.**

In the decease of John Thompson Morris, The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has sustained a loss of more than passing moment. It is with a deep sorrow that this Council of the Historical Society makes record of that loss, to set forth in some measure the high regard in which Mr. Morris was held by the Council and the Membership of the Society.

Mr. Morris became a member of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania February 17, 1879. He was elected to membership in this Council February 27, 1905, and served therein until his death. By birthright and inheritance, as well as personal inclination and ability, he was peculiarly fitted for the work which here fell to his hand. Born in Philadelphia and spending the years of his activity, as well as those of his leisure in this city, he was well versed in the genesis and development of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the growth of the city of his birth and residence. Whatever threw new light upon the past or enlarged the present or promised provision for possibilities of future growth was always of absorbing interest to him. He was continually holding the best of the past, while seeing better things for the future. He was a wise man, of very marked modesty, who, with all his wisdom, had understanding in a large measure. He held high ideals, yet he subjected all his ideals to the test of his

own sense of reasonableness and practicability. His reasoning was always direct. His was a naturally honest mind of vigorous habit and strong consecutive processes. His judgment was sound and never biased. We, who have had the privilege of serving in the Council of this Society with Mr. Morris, will cherish his memory in peculiar regard. He was a natural gentleman, to whose courtesy, sincerity, kindness and never-failing reliability we have long been debtors. He made our lives richer because he lived in them with no self-seeking. While bowing resignation to his loss we are moved to thanksgiving for the length of days which were vouchsafed to him. Of him also let it be said by us who knew him in many relations :

“His life was gentle

“And the elements so mixed in him

“That nature might stand and say to all the world

“This is a man.”

*(From Minutes of the Council.)*

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## Notes.

MEMORIAL OF WILLIAM GOVETT AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY  
DEPARTMENT TO CONGRESS, AUGUST, 1779.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE CONGRESSES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
*The Memorial of the Subscribers, serving in different Departments  
of the Treasury.*

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialists have attentively consider'd your late Ordinance for establishing a Board of Treasury and feel themselves called upon by every Principle of Love to their Country, to express to your honourable Body their Sentiments on that part of it, which subjects the Officers of the Treasury to annual Elections—

Without barely observing that the Officers of Finance in all the Commercial Countries of Europe, are appointed during good behaviour, Your Memorialists conceive there are powerful Reasons to induce your Honourable Body to copy after their example—

Your Memorialists think themselves authorized to say, that an accurate knowledge of the Liquidation of such intricate Accounts as are often brought to the Treasury for Settlement, and the essential Forms of doing Business can only be acquired by long practice and close attention. It is extremely natural therefore to infer, that annual elections will put the important business of your Treasury into the hands of Persons whose want of experience may render them incapable of conducting it with Propriety. Hence Confusion may arise and derangements take place in our Finances, which may sap the Foundation of our Liberties. Your Memorialists are persuaded it wou'd be unsafe for these States to depend entirely on the virtue and wisdom of a future Congress to prevent Such dangerous Consequences. This August Body, like all other political Bodies, will ever be composed of Men who inherit the imperfections of Human Nature— New Members unacquainted with the Merits of those in Office and desirous of providing for their friends, may introduce a Change incompatible with the Interest of their Country.— Your Memorialists are further of opinion that the precarious tenure of annual Elections will tend to damp the Zeal, and relax the Industry of the Officers of the Treasury—

Far from being certain of a permanent Support, they will be led to regard their Offices merely as places of convenience, and will embrace the first opportunity, of entering into more lucrative Employments. How different wou'd be their views, if their Offices were to continue, with their good Behaviour!

Proud of the honor of Serving their Country and Satisfied with a genteel Maintenance, they wou'd banish every Idea of returning to private Life, and Study to perform their various Duties with accuracy and dispatch.

Your Memorialists readily allow that frequent elections in a general Sense operate as restraints upon the Conduct of Men, and oblige them to pay obedience to the dictates of sober Reason.

But they conclude this Argument has no weight when applied to the

Officers of the Treasury, because it is in the power of Congress at all times to call them to an account, and punish them if guilty of mal-conduct,— Impress'd with these Sentiments on a Subject so highly important as the Establishment of the Treasury of an infant Empire, Your Memorialists imagine their Silence wou'd have been criminal: and they flatter themselves your Honorable Body in receiving this Representation will indulge that Candour, and Liberality, which shou'd Characterize the Representatives of a free and Independent People.

W<sup>m</sup> Govett Com<sup>c</sup>  
 R. Smith Com<sup>r</sup>  
 Will Geddy  
 Comm'y  
 Mat. Troup  
 Secretary—  
 Joseph Nousse Acct.

Tesary Office  
 y<sup>e</sup>. 6<sup>th</sup>. August 1779.

SAMUEL CART, merchant, of Philadelphia, died in October of 1711, and by his will appointed John Warder and Job Goodson his Executors, and John Warder, Job Goodson, and William Fishbourne, of Philadelphia, and Joseph Kirkbride, of Bucks county, Trustees of his Estate. The following "Vindication" is preserved in the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania:—

## A

*Brief Narrative to Vindicate the Carrecter from false Aspersions, and Demonstrate the Conduct of the Executors, of Samuel Cart late of Abbington in the County of Philad<sup>a</sup> Deceas'd in Respect to their Management in the Outland Affairs or Consignments made to said Samuel Cart in his life time & Accrewing to his Executors by his Decease; And how Return'd and Remitted to the Several Owner & Prop<sup>rs</sup> thereof as by fair Accounts kept by us, for that purpose.*

*First* It is Well known to his Executors as well as to Divers other persons that the Circumstances of s<sup>d</sup> Samuel Cart Diffar'd from most Men, his ffamily & Dwelling being at Abbington Ten Miles from Philad<sup>a</sup> and his Residence at John Warders in Philad<sup>a</sup>, to Negotiate his said outland affairs of Consignments; & therefore always left & Deposited the Ca\$h belonging to said affairs at his said Lodging, and his other Merchantd<sup>s</sup> at his Stores in Philad<sup>a</sup>; and we his Executors of our own knowledge very well knew that he never mix'd the Cash & Effects of his s<sup>d</sup> Consignments with his own propper Estate & Effects nor never intended so to do. Except he had Removed his said ffamily to Philad<sup>a</sup> and then of Consequence might have Joyn'd both in one: And as a full proof of the above assertion; He said Samuel Cart being Uneasy on his Death Bedd at his own home at Abbington, Discover'd where his Trunk of Money was, desiring us his Relations & Intended Executors to remove said Money out of his Lodging Room at said John Warders into another Room where he thought it would be more Safe, & this was the Cash for Remitting the Ballences of the Several Neat proceeds of the Several Acco<sup>ts</sup> of Sales: And when we the Executors began to Execute our Trust in said Outland affairs for finishing & Dispatching the Vessels, & for buying Wheat to Ship on board of her for Returns as pr Order; had then Occation to open said Trunk of Cash Deposited there for that purpose, We found the same Distinguish'd in a Bagg & Crown papers & wrote upon Each percell to whom s<sup>d</sup> Cash Did belong, like a book account as its Called which together with the Neat proceeds of his s<sup>d</sup> Samuel Carts Acco<sup>ts</sup> of Sales in his Books, which were all regularly

Ballenc'd except One Acco<sup>t</sup>, that had a remains of European Goods Un-sold, which we sold & made entries accordingly to Ballence s<sup>d</sup> Acco<sup>t</sup> of Sales & honestly paid the Ballence of s<sup>d</sup> Neat proceeds as pr Acco<sup>t</sup> Curr<sup>t</sup> appears &c Therefore knowing & Considering the preceeding position and Circumstances of the said Affairs of the Deceas'd, first that the Neat proceeds of the said Severall Acco<sup>ts</sup> of Sales fuley first the value to be Remitted to each of them Respectively, And 2 the Money in said Trunk being so punctually destinguish'd to whom it belong'd, for to Ballence Each persons which We have honestly & faithfully Done as pr fair Acco<sup>ts</sup> which we have to produce to make it fully appear: Upon the preceeding Considerations together with our honest Intentions of Dispatch, We thought it Needless to Appraise said Effects, & so mix them with the Deceas'd own propper Estate & Effects, which he himself had never done, and we thought would only tend to puzzle the whole Acco<sup>ts</sup> & Affairs: And for the above s<sup>d</sup> Reasons & no other Views We Omitted the appraising said Effects, knowing we should Dispatch them out of our hands in a Short time which we Accordinly did as pr fair Acco<sup>ts</sup> Appears for—

Ffirst By the Ship or Vessells Account & the Several Vouchers for the same, We can Prove the finishing & dispatching said Vessels; and altho' We Charged this s<sup>d</sup> Account Current Debtor for Storage & Commissions, which as Executors was our undoubted Right; Yet we did not take one farthing out of said Effects to pay our Selves which we might & ought in Justice to have Done, which plainly Shews that We had no Covetious Views, but honestly to Serve the Children & ffamily. But some may Object & Say, that notwithstanding all that hath been said how doth it appear but that there might be an Overplus in said Effects when s<sup>d</sup> Vessel was finish'd & Dispatch'd, which would perhaps belong to the Children & ffamily of the Deceas'd: We can easily & fuley Answer such Objection by proving that the Owners Neat proceeds of their Acco<sup>t</sup> of Sales, which was the Whole of their Effects, fell Short the Sum of One Hundred Thirty & Six Pounds Eight Shillings and Eight pence three ffarthings, therefore no Overplus.

Second. The next Account in Course, is John Barnsdale and Company's Account, which by a fair Acco<sup>t</sup> Curr<sup>t</sup> Invoice Bill of Loading We can prove the Shiping the full Ballence of the Neat proceeds of their Acco<sup>t</sup> of Sales by Debiting our Storage & Commissions to ballence said Account [torn] Overplus

if we had the [torn] out of said Effects s<sup>d</sup> Storage & Commissions which was our Just right so to do, but not one of us at that time took one penny out of said Effects to pay our Selves.

Third. By a ffair Account We can prove the finishing of Thomas Meltons Account of Sales of Sundry European Goods Ship'd on board the Ship Royal Anne of Bristol John Jones Master by s<sup>d</sup> Melton & Consign'd to said Samuel Cart a little before his Death & therefore part thereof was left Unsold, and Sold by Us & s<sup>d</sup> Sales added to the Sales of the Same Cargo begun & Sold by said Deceas'd.

Ffourth. And by said Melton's Account Current Invoice & Bill of Loading, We can prove what We shipt on his s<sup>d</sup> Melton's Account & Risque, and what We Remitted pr Bill of Excha. And also that we paid the full Ballence of the Neat proceeds of both his Acco<sup>ts</sup> of Sales of Sund<sup>r</sup> Merchd<sup>t</sup>. The first pr the Sloop Endeavour John King M<sup>r</sup> from Jamaico & Ship'd pr Samuel Tudman Merch<sup>t</sup> there pr Ord<sup>r</sup> & on the Risque of s<sup>d</sup> Melton, The second pr the Royal Anne John Jones M<sup>r</sup> from Bristol the N<sup>tt</sup> proceeds of both which s<sup>d</sup> Account of Sales was the Whole Effects of said Melton, the Ballence whereof Charging our Storage & Comm. We paid to William Fishbourne who was Impower'd by Power of Attorney from s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Melton of Bristol to Recover & Receive from the Executors of s<sup>d</sup> Samuel Cart Dec<sup>d</sup> all the Effects in

their hands belonging to s<sup>d</sup> Melton, which we accordingly p<sup>d</sup> to s<sup>d</sup> Fishbourne & have his Discharge for the same.

The above preceeding Accounts of John Brickdale & Compa. (who were the Owners of the afor<sup>s</sup> Vessell) John Barnsdale & Compa. and Thomas Meltons, were all the Valuable Consignm<sup>ts</sup> and Effects said Deceas'd left to be Dispatch'd & Return'd, And for which we found Goods & Cash Distinguish'd as aforesaid for that purpose, Yet there was some other Small Ballences appear'd Justly Due (by the Books & Acco<sup>ts</sup> of said Deceas'd) and were Demanded; the Chief of which & most Considerable was a Ballance Due to his said Samuel Cart's Brother in Law William Donne of Bristol for Remittance.

Ballances, we neither found Goods in the Store nor Cash in the Trunk, and therefore for paym<sup>t</sup> thereof, we were Obliged to Charge the Estate Debitor.

DISPOSITION OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA IN WINTER OF 1763-64.—

*At Fort Pitt:* The Royal Americans and 3 companies of the 42d Foot.

*Fort Legonier:* 1 company of the 42d Foot.

*Fort Bedford:* 1 company of the 42d Foot.

*Fort Carlisle:* 3 companies of the 42d Foot.

PENNSYLVANIANS IN KENTUCKY.—As Pennsylvania families grew larger and children married, it became necessary to find new homes, even out of the state. In compiling family histories, I found young families removed, and entirely disappeared from old homestead records, and most difficult to locate after a hundred years. Many went into the Valley of Virginia, but some I find removed to the wilds of Kentucky county after Boone and companions, in 1773, etc., advertised its beauty and fertility. Therefore, the following extracts, concerning Pennsylvania families, Swedes, Germans and Scotch, from the records at Stanford, the courthouse of Lincoln county (named for Gen. Benjamin Lincoln and organized at Harrodsburg, 16 Jan., 1781), in the central part of Virginia, which became the state of Kentucky in 1792, may be of value to other compilers.

From the will of "Matthias Yoakam," signed with his mark 1/29/1780, recorded 2/18/1783. Legatees—wife Eleanor, my son Felty Yoakam's oldest son George, other children, excepting "youngest son George," described as married. Wife and son George, ex'trs. (Lib. I, fo. 148.)

From the will of Hugh Shiell, signed 8/24/1782, recorded 11/15/1785. Legatees—his wife, unnamed; my friend John Hunter, "my daughter, who was born on the 19th of this month of August, who is not yet christened, but is to be named Catharine Harris"; "my wife's father, John Harris, Esq., deceased, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania." Wife ex'tr. Witnesses—George Muter, Mary W. Faunt LeRoy, Thomas Lowrie. (Lib. I, fo. 121.)

From will of Andrew Duncan, signed 3/12/1784, recorded 2/21/1786. Legatees—My sister Elizabeth Buchanan's son Andrew, my sister Mary Craig's son James, my sister Jenny Edmiston's son Andrew, my sister Jean McKinney's daughter Jennny; my sister Florence Brownell's daughter Jenny. Ex'trs—My brothers-in-law John Edmiston and John McKinney. Witnesses—William Edmiston, Robert Harrold and John Buchanan. (Lib. I, fo. 130.)

From will of James Logan, signed 5/23/1787, recorded 7/15/1788. Legatees—Wife Martha, my children, James, Matthew, Hugh, David, Jonathan, Charles, and Martha; "my son [in-law or step] Robert Allison," friend Benjamin Logan. Ex'trs—Benjamin Logan and my son Matthew. Witnesses—Alexander Gaston, Mary [X] Gaston and William Main. (Lib. I, fo. 156.)

Other wills of record—Silas Harlan, 1780–83; Nathaniel Hart, 1782–83; Joseph Lindsay, 1782–83; William McBride, 1781–83; William Stewart, 1781–83; John Bowman, 1784; John Carpenter, 1784–5; John Potts, 1783–85; Edward Bulger, 1782–3; James Gordon, 1784–5; Robert Montgomery, 1789; Isaac Campbell, 1783–92; John Kennedy, 1783; John Montgomery, 1781, etc.

Among the marriages of record—

1781/10/16. John Jameson and Rhoda Buchanan.

1782/7/5. James Ray and Milly Yoakum.

1783/9/8. John Stevens and Sarah, dr. Matthias Yocum.

1784/4/12. Matthias Yocum and Levinia Wright.

Charles H. Browning.

Ardmore, Pa.

CELESTIAL CITY.—One summer afternoon in July, I sauntered into the court house at La Porte, the county seat of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. Its corridors were empty and silent, and I wandered about this wilderness citadel of justice until I came to the office of the Prothonotary, who was engaged in conversation with a political friend. When he finally turned to me, I asked him if there were in his keeping any records of more than ordinary interest. For answer, he swung back the door of the vault where the records were deposited and laid on a table before me a book of large dimensions, opened at a page on which I read:—

*Deed.*

Peter E. Armstrong and Wife

to

Almighty God.

That was my introduction to the strange tale of Celestial City. Half a century ago Peter Armstrong and his wife purchased a large tract of land in Sullivan county. He was a Seventh Day Adventist and a man, as is evident from his writings, of considerable native intelligence. He belonged to that company of religious dreamers who have expected Christ to come to earth in their own day and establish the City of God. The heavenly city spoken of in the Bible was not a city to which men were to go after death, but it was to be a divine community established by the returning Messiah upon the earth, in the very midst of men, and inhabited by the company of the Redeemed who had waited for His coming. Armstrong believed that this city of the Hundred and Forty and Four Thousand must, like all other achievements of God or man, have a beginning. Why not in this wilderness solitude of Pennsylvania? In order to show his loyalty to the promises and his faith, Armstrong resolved to deed his property to the Lord that it might be held for the common good of the people of God who waited for His anointed from heaven. It was with this thought in his mind that in June of 1861, he put on record the following remarkable deed:

DEED  
PETER E. ARMSTRONG  
and WIFE  
to  
ALMIGHTY GOD.

} Know all men by these presents, that I Peter E. Armstrong, and Hannah my wife, of the county of Sullivan and state of Pennsylvania, having redeemed from the inhabitants of earth by lawful purchase, a certain tract of land within the boundaries herein described, and being fully impressed and taught by the Inspired word of God and his Holy Spirit that his children should not claim to own property of any kind as individuals, but that they should render and consecrate unto God all things they possess for the common good of his people, who are waiting for His Son from heaven and who are willing to live together in holy fellowship, relying upon His word and bounty, and to the end that his

saints may be fully separated from the world, and gathered together and enjoy that light and liberty which they did in the once faithful days theocracy. We do make and establish this deed of conveyance, this fourteenth day of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

*Whereas* in consideration of the kind protecting care of Almighty God in the past and present, which we do hereby humbly acknowledge, and for the exceeding great and precious promise of unending life to those who in Holy faith and patience wait for the coming of his anointed Son to judge the world which promise we have received from Him who is Creator and original grantor of earth's territory to the children of men. We do, by these presents, deed, grant and convey to Almighty God who inhabiteth eternity, and to his heirs Jesus Messiah, to the intent that it shall be subjected to bargain and sale by man's cupidity no more forever, all our right and title by human law, interest and claim of any nature soever, in or to of that certain tract of land and improvements thereof, lying and being in the county of Sullivan and state of Pennsylvania being our part of a parcel of land within the following bounds: . . .

Containing four square miles of land of which we have redeemed about six hundred acres, and we do hereby set apart the balance of said tract at or before the redemption of the whole world, as the purchased possession of Jesus Messiah, together with all and singular rights liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging to us; we do grant, deed and convey to the said Creator and God of heaven and earth and to his heirs Jesus Messiah, for their proper use and behoof for ever. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal the day and year above written.

Sealed in the presence of } PETER E. ARMSTRONG.  
John S. Green. } HANNAH ARMSTRONG.

To assist in the propagation of his ideas Armstrong published a paper called the *Day Star of Zion*. Among the purposes of the paper, and therefore of the community which he sought to found, I select as a confession of faith these two articles:

"To build a House for the God of Israel, not only of earthly material, but also of living stones set up as an ensign on the land to an unbelieving world and a world-conformed church. Also a place of refuge against impending judgments."

"To advocate and organize a Divine Communism of Faith, Love, and Purity, which is the bond of perfectness, and outburst of the Kingdom of Heaven; and thus hasten the coming of the world's Redeemer."

From these two articles we are able to draw the ruling motives in the mind of Armstrong when he set out on this strange adventure. For the building of the Lord's House, Armstrong called for contributions from the faithful. An issue of the *Day Star* for April, 1880, shows that he had collected in cash and in pledges \$2500. The society which he gathered about him in the forest of Sullivan county numbered about forty souls. The land was hardly suitable for farming, and lumbering and sheep raising seem to have been the chief occupations.

As the land had been deeded to the Lord the question of taxation soon arose. None of the officials of Sullivan county disbelieved in the Supreme Being, but they had no way of receiving from Him what the county called for in the way of taxation. Finally, because of back taxes, the tract of land deeded by Armstrong was put up at auction, and most of it bought in by a son of the communist, Alva Armstrong, who still survives. Of all those who fifty years ago banded together in this community waiting for the sound of the trumpet which should herald the coming of the Lord, only one remains unto this present time, Andrew Jenkins. He serves as a night watchman in one of the sum-

mer hotels at Eaglesmere, six miles distant from Celestial City, and although seventy-five years of age, walks every day the twelve miles to and from his work. When I hailed him one morning near his house and told him I came seeking information about Celestial City, he eagerly invited me to sit with him on the porch, while he took up his parable. The rooms of the house where he lives alone were littered with concordances and Bibles and religious pamphlets. As we sat together I could survey all that was left of Celestia,—seven rows of stones marking the foundations of vanished dwellings, a few old barns, and beyond, the blue waters of a small forest lake.

I told Jenkins that I had come for information about Celestia, but I soon found that I was to get a great deal of information about the prophecies of the Old Testament and very little about Celestia. Jenkins had come on from Boston to join Armstrong, not for love of filthy lucre, but for the sake of the cause which he believed him to represent. Ten cents, he told me, was all he received the first year. Armstrong said he wanted a man who "could do something besides talking." If Jenkins was as good a worker as he is now a talker, he must have been a treasure indeed. There were many things he said he believed in; some things he *knew*. Among the things he knew beyond all peradventure of a doubt was that the Lord was to establish Zion upon earth, and in the United States. But he was modest enough to add that he would require not less than one whole evening to prove this last to be true. I did not suggest an evening. It may seem ridiculous, he said, indicating with a sweep of his hand the few broken down houses and barns that now comprise Celestia, that this should be the place where the Lord will set up His Kingdom, and with just one old man in his dotage waiting for Him. But all things were possible with God. His argument was that if the Lord had accepted the land which Armstrong had deeded to him in pledge of his faith in His imminent advent, then it followed that Celestia might very well be honored as the focal point for the gathering of the elect. I was careful not to suggest to him that he might be mistaken; but he seemed to sense the thought in my mind for he said, in a half abstracted way, looking off towards the mountains with the soft veil of infinite blue haze falling over them, "If I am mistaken, and it is all an idle fancy, only a myth, still I have not wasted my life doing my duty to my fellowman, keeping these few buildings in repair and waiting for the coming of my Lord." The outbreak of the great war in Europe has kindled into new flame his hope and expectancy that before the sound of the guns has ceased from the earth Christ shall come to judge the earth and claim His own. And he sees nothing out of the way or impossible in the thought that the Lord will pass by the renowned and famous cities of man's pride and vanity, as once He did when He came first to earth and was born in Bethlehem's manger, and reveal His saving power in the midst of that forest wilderness on the crest of the Alleghenies, where fifty years ago a company of men gave visible tokens of their faith in His coming and His Messianic Kingdom by deeding their property to the Maker of heaven and earth, that it might be a refuge from the woes of judgment and a foundation stone for the great city of the Redeemed.

Rev. Clarence Edward Macartney.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY CARSON DARLINGTON.—Died at her home, "Guyasuta," near Sharpsburg, Penna., June 18, 1915, Mrs. Mary Carson Darlington. Mrs. Darlington was a daughter of Richard Butler O'Hara, and grand-daughter of General James O'Hara. She married William M. Darlington, Esq., for thirty-four years an active member of this society, fourteen years of which he served as one of its vice-presidents. Mrs. Darlington was an accomplished linguist and interested in historical

research. In 1892 she published "Fort Pitt and Letters from the Frontiers," and in 1901, a list of the names of officers of the Colonial and Revolutionary armies who died and were buried in Pittsburgh, to which she added biographical sketches of each.

WETHERBY BIBLE RECORDS, in possession of Miss Helen Mecum, Salem, N. J., and contributed by Mrs. Harry Rogers.—

Edmund Wetherby His Book.|  
In the 23 year of the Reign of King|  
George 1750-|  
Edmund Wetherby is my name and With my|  
Pen I Writ the Same.|

*an entry undecipherable.*

february the Eighteen 1699/1700  
Elizabeth pledger born about two of the Clock In the mornen one  
fifteen of the weack.

September the twenty six day 1701  
martha pledger born about Seven a Clock at eight one the six day of  
the weack

febery y° Eight day 1700/1701 Edmund Wetherby was born ten a  
Clock in the fore noon and the first day of weake

June y° 6 day 1729 Sarah Wetherby the dafter of Edmund Wetherby  
was borne.

October y° 26 In the year 1733 Edmund Wetherby the Son of Edmund  
Wetherby was born & Departed this life March 1796

Joseph Wright the Son of James Wright and Sarah his wife was  
borne the 29 day of December 1779 and departed this life the 4 day of  
january 1780.

Edmund Wright was born June the 17—1780 About ten a Clock in  
the fore noone.

James Wright & Sarah Wetherby were Married the 10<sup>th</sup> Day of  
March Anno D°. 177

The Names & Ages of James & Sarah Wrights Children  
Joseph Wright was Born the 29<sup>th</sup> Day of December Anno Domini  
1779 and Departed this life the fourth Day of January 1780.

Edmund W. Wright was Born the 17 day June Anno-Domini 1782,  
about 10, OClock A. M.

Phebe Wright was Born the 18<sup>th</sup> Day of June Anno-Domini 1784, and  
Departed this life the 16<sup>th</sup> Day of September following.

Hanner Wright Daughter of James Wright & Sarah Wright was Born  
April th 15 1796.

Rachel Wright Daughter of James Wright & Sarah Wright was  
Born June th 24 1798

Rachel Wright Departed this Life th 26 1800

Elizabeth Wright Departed this Life September the Ninth 1800.

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[torn] lace of the age & Death Edmund Wetherby the Son of Edm  
& Elizabeth was born October 26—1733 Departed this life March 1796

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Edm<sup>d</sup> Wetherby & Pheby Daughter of Edward Quinton was married  
May 1—1755.

---

Elizabeth Wetherby Daughter of Edm<sup>d</sup> Wetherby & Pheby was born  
October 27—1756.

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Sarah Wetherby Daughter of Edm<sup>d</sup> Wetherby & Pheby was born  
October 28—1758.

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Prudence Wetherby Daughter of Edm<sup>d</sup> Wetherby & Pheby was Born  
October 4—1760.

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Jesse Wetherby Son of Edm<sup>d</sup> Wetherby & Phebe was born May 28—  
1763.

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Rachel Wetherby Daughter of Edm<sup>d</sup> Wetherby & Pheby was Born  
October 28—1764.

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aged 65 Edm<sup>d</sup> Wetherby the Elder Departed this life November 4—  
1766.

---

aged 65 Martha Wetherby wife of Edm<sup>d</sup> Wetherby the Elder De-  
parted this Life January 10—1767.

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Sarah Ellet Daughter of Edm<sup>d</sup> Wetherby & Elizabeth Departed this  
life September 24—1767 aged 38 years — — — —

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December 28—1768 at 5 O'Clock in the Morning Departed this Life  
Pheby Wetherby wife of Edm<sup>d</sup> Wetherby in the 32 year of her age.

---

August 7—1775 at 2 O'Clock in the morning Departed this Life  
Rachel Wetherby the Daughter of Edmund Wetherby & Pheby in the  
Eleventh year of her age.

---

[worn] the wife of James Wright departed [worn] ebury 21—1775  
in the twenty first year of her

---

[worn] Wright the dater of James Wright & Ann Wright his wife  
was borne the 9 day of July 1773 and departed this Life the 8 day of  
October 1773.

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Ann Wright the wife of James Wright Departed this life the 21  
febury 1777 in the 22 twenty second year of her age.

James Wright son of James Wright Departed this life the 24 day of September 1776.

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Thomas Wright the Son of James Wright & Ann Wright was borne the 5 day of feburay 1777.

---

Thomas Wright Son of James Wright and Ann Wright his wife departed this life the 13 day of feburay 1777.

THE COOPERS OF PHILADELPHIA PRESENT LAFAYETTE WITH SOME PENNSYLVANIA WHISKEY.—At a meeting of the Coopers of the City and County of Philadelphia, held at Independence Hotel, February 29, 1832, the following resolution was unanimously passed and the Chairman and Secretary were instructed to inform Mr. Nice of the same:

RESOLVED that the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered Mr. Levi Nice for his liberality in filling the two kegs with whiskey (Old Pennsylvania) intended to be sent by the Coopers to the companion of Washington, "the great and good La Fayette."

John Thomson,  
Secretary.

Tho<sup>s</sup>. G. Connor.  
Chairman.

HEZEKIAH PRICE, a private in the company of Capt. John Nice, Sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, Col. Robert Magaw, is reported sick at the Continental Hospital, Bethlehem, Pa., November, 1777, February, 1779.

FORMATION OF THE CLAY PARTY, OF 1832.—We are indebted to Mr. Charles F. Haseltine for the following copy of the circular sent out by the friends of Henry Clay to organize the National Republican Party Associations in the wards of the city and townships of the county of Philadelphia.

*Formation of the Clay Party of 1832.*

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At a private meeting of the friends of Henry Clay, held at Keating's Hall on Monday evening the 30<sup>th</sup> of January 1832, Daniel W. Coxe Esq. was called to the chair & James Hanna appointed Secretary. The Committee of Finance consisting of Messrs. J. P. Wetherill, J. B. Trevor, J. Hanna, G. Ristow and R. Bethell, appointed at a previous meeting, made the following report, which was on Motion adopted: The Committee appointed to devise a plan for Collecting a Necessary Fund *Report* the following as a plan that to them seems most likely to raise at any period the means that might be required with the greatest facility and despatch, and at the same time to secure an active and efficient organization of the National Republican party throughout the City & County of Philadelphia. They recommended the immediate formation of National Republican Associations in each of the Wards of the City, and in each of the Districts and Townships of the County. Such Associations to embrace if possible, all the friends of the cause residing within their respective bounds; a constitution with such other regulations that may be necessary for their government to be adopted to each of the Associations with the usual and necessary officers, and their meetings to be held at stated periods. Each association to appoint two members, who collectively shall constitute a Committee of Correspondence and Superintendence for the City and County of Philadelphia. Each association to appoint also a Committee of Collection, to procure from the National Republicans within its limits whatever amount they

may be willing to contribute for the advancement of our principles. The *Fund* thus collected to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Committee of Correspondence and Superintendence, and to be at the disposal of said Committee. On Motion *Resolved*, That a committee of five in each ward, and a corresponding number in each of the adjoining districts, be appointed to carry into immediate operation the proposed plan of organization in their respective wards and districts. The following were appointed by the Meeting.

*Upper Delaware Ward.* Andrew Geyer, John Haseltine, Samuel J. Robbins, Benjamin C. Cooper and Charles Stout.

*Lower Delaware Ward.* Nathan R. Potts, Peter Christian, Henry C. Corbit, Gideon Scull, and W. A. Peddle.

*High Street Ward.* Caleb Cope, W<sup>m</sup>. T. Smith, W<sup>m</sup>. S. Dillingham, Geo. Hartley, and John Culin.

*Chestnut Ward.* Josiah Randall, John S. Warner, Samuel C. Cooper, W<sup>m</sup>. L. Ward, and Nathaniel Davis.

*Walnut Ward.* John Binns, Edw. Ingersoll, Abraham Russell Jr. Isaac Myer and R. Howell.

*Dock Ward.* Lawrence Lewis, Jos. Aiken, J. C. Martin, W<sup>m</sup> Patton, and Robert Donnell.

*Pine Ward.* Geo. W. Jones, Sanderson Robert, John Warrington, Joshua Bunting, and John Francis.

*New Market Ward.* W<sup>m</sup> Milnor, J. Rakestraw, R. C. See, Jacob B. Lancaster, and J. Hall Bready.

*Cedar Ward.* J. G. Clarkson, Geo. Beck, Enoch Thorn, John Gilder, and Richard Dixon.

*Locust Ward.* Cha<sup>s</sup>. Barrington Jr., W<sup>m</sup> White Jr., David Paul Brown, David Winebrenner, and Willing Francis.

*South Ward.* Theo. H. Smith, Samuel Rush, Robert Hare Jr., James Smith, and Edward Parker.

*Middle Ward.* And. M. Jones, Samuel Morris, C. H. Tiers, W<sup>m</sup> Montelius, and Jos. B. Smith.

*North Ward.* John B. Trevor, Rob<sup>t</sup>. Govett, Samuel Fox, Peter Conrad, and Samuel Bispham.

*South Mulberry.* Benj. Tevis, J. P. Wetherill, Frederick Fraley, Thomas Earp, and Isaac Herbert.

*North Mulberry.* Robert Bethell, M. S. Hallowell, W<sup>m</sup> Walton, T. S. Richards, and Joshua G. Harker.

*Southwark.* Daniel Green, Jas. Gregory, James Hanna, Geo. W. Gillingham, Henry Flickwir, Joseph Lawrence, Benj. Minsch, Jonathan Chew, John Friedline, and John Scolfield.

*Northern Liberties.* Robert Ritchie, David Scattergood, Benj. W. Clark, Robert A. Parrish, Theo. M. Hart, Jos. Gorgas, Jacob M. Thomas, Simon Jordan, Tho<sup>s</sup>. Connell, and James Vanetta.

*Penn Township.* Lawrence Shuster, Adam Woelper, Edmund Hollingshead, Jas. Laws and Enoch Stratton.

*Kensington.* Michael Day, W<sup>m</sup>. Fitler, Jno. C. Browne & James Keen.

*Resolved*; That the Secretary be requested to have one hundred copies of the proceedings of this meeting printed, and to distribute them among the members of the ward and district committees.

*Resolved.* That said Committees be requested early to adopt measures to put into operation at their respective wards and districts the proposed associations.

Meeting adjourned.

J. M.

LIEUT. JAMES GLENTWORTH OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.—James Glentworth was commissioned by the Council of Safety February 11, 1777, a Lieutenant in the Second Pennsylvania Line Infantry, and a few

months later transferred to the Sixth Regiment of Infantry; was taken prisoner in Spring of 1780 and after being exchanged was transferred to the Second Regiment of Infantry January 1, 1783. After the war he served as Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

Philad<sup>a</sup> Jan'y 9, 1777

Gentlemen,

As my Nephew James Glentworth is desirous of engaging again in the Service of his Country, Permit me to recommend him to your Notice for a Subaltern's Commission. I have enclosed his recommendation from the Colonel of the New York Militia from which he was draughted, If not fully satisfactory to the Hon<sup>l</sup> Board Col. Bicker will acquaint them of his Merit.

I am with greatest respect Gentlemen

Your most ob<sup>dt</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>

George Glentworth.

To the Honourable Council of Safety.

A GOSSIPY LETTER OF A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.—

Novem, 26<sup>th</sup> 1781

D<sup>r</sup> Sir

Being for some days past Considerably perplexed in my mind respecting some Suposed Grand plan which has been Conducted under Cover of the Most Intricate Memoirs; I am at last, by a tedious and Labourious Studdy arived at the Summit of a perfect knowldg of the whole Mistery—as you are a Gentleman I would wish to oblige I Should think my self Wanting in Gratitude if I did not take the earliest oppertunity to Inform you of the whole Affair.

In the first place you must be Sencible the field officers of the Light Infantry Ware Justifyable in Making use of the fowls and Vegetables in their own Messes which they prepared for the Intertainment of the french officers, as they did not Chuse to dine with them as the expected—this may be Ocasioned by Governor Reeds sending three hundred Blankets for the use of the Pensy<sup>a</sup> Linc which he was Confidant would be suffitient as the Regiments ware to be Incorporated—but Congress move of the State of the army and ordered ten more in adition to the three hundred—at any rate the boats which ware transported by land from the North River ware launch<sup>d</sup> into the Pesiack River with the oars Muffled—Neither could the Araingment of the Pensy<sup>a</sup> Line be Completed because the President and Council had not Money to bear the Expenses of an Express to bring Intellegence from fort pit—but as the day Grew Wet and Would not admit of Marching We Ware reviewed by the french officers Governor Reed Declares that his officers shall have each a New Sute of Cloaths by the first of January as he has sent a Ship to Holland at the expense of the State—the Captains and Sub<sup>a</sup> cannot admit that it would be Concistant with Justice, to Indulge the field and Staff officers with the State Boots this Winter as it is more than probable they will Ride on horseback themselves, in a short time for the Assembly asure Us that we shall have Sirtificates for the depreciation of our pay, which they are Confidant will at least purchase a sute of New Cloaths at the Expiration of the War, *Provided Always* that it terminates in favour of Independance—at any rate it is obvious that Gen Arnolds trachery was the Cause of Major Andru's Untimely Death—for Col. Stewart gave orders that Soldiers should be Well powdered Notwithstanding the rain, for Gen. hand Could not Issue Brigade orders respecting it, Like Gen. Wane (to be Clean Shaved and fresh powdered, arms and Acutriments in the best order) as he Quartered some Miles from Camp in order that he Might be in readiness to March at the Shortest Notice, for he could not Depend on his Brigade Major as he was absent Adjutant purcel also had been arested by Lt.

Col. Smith for obeying Col. Stewarts orders—Major M<sup>c</sup>Pherson however had returned from his Intended route to Corolinalah—Neither did the light troops take Staten Island as was Expected—this Might have been owing to Col. Crague having the Command of the Invidids and Marching them to Morrystown, or to so many of the field officers spending their time in philadelphia however orders ware Issued for Marching the Next day at 11 O Clock and in order that the baggage might Move with the troops the Quartermaster General ordered the Wagons to go in serch of forage but at all Events to be in Camp the day after the troops ware to March—the field officers who have for some time past been about to resign, rather than be incumbred with half pay Chuse to remain in the Service, altho to Ease the burthen of it Congress have allowed them the privilege of holding any office the States are pleased to Confer on them but I Canot Conceive how that can be Construd into an obstical Suffitient to prevent the Marquises Cloathing from holding out, Nor the reason why Capt Henderson broke his Sword or Capt Stakes servant Spends so much of his and Capt. Walker's Money—Notwithstanding if it was not for the Black feathers with red tops Gen. Wain would make his Men believe they ware the Light Infantry, for the made a forced March to West point and returned at their Leasure—all this did not prevent Capt. Talberts geting his Sword exchange<sup>d</sup> or Capt Lillies loosing two hard dollars by a bett respecting the Army going on Staten Island—

Long Service has proved it to be absolutely Necessary that proper Distinction should be made between the field and other officers, perticularly at a time when the Inferior officers are Likely to out Shine the field officers in Merit—however in order that the Inferior officers may Not have an oportunity of being acquainted with their foybles the have Wisely formed a plan of Messing by themselves—but this does Not Intirely Prevent their asking a favourite to dine with them—Nor could the Unpareleled Logick, asisted by the Most Shining Oratory, of Gen Sulavan prevale on Congress to allow the Soldier's who had been on the Western Expedition any Gratuity for the Deffetiency of their provitions—but still Insisted on it that the punkans and beans ware more than Suffitient to make up the Deffitiencys of their rations—but this could by no Means Influence Capt. Stake in favor of building a New Chimibly, and the troops under Marchng orders—I shall hasten to a Conclusion as I am fully asured I have unburthened my Mind of such a Wait of Studies as would be suffitient to bend to the Ground any person who was not Pocessed of a considerable Degree of fortitude—Nor will I think my labour lost if it has only a tendency to give you a clear Idea of Maters.

W<sup>m</sup> Henderson

DURHAM IRON WORKS.—

To the Honble the Supream Executive Council  
for the State of Pennsylvania.

The Petition of George Taylor of Durham, in  
the County of Bucks.

Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioner about five years ago, rented from Joseph Galloway, late of the City of Philadelphia, the Lands and Works called and known by the name of Durham Furnace, at the yearly rent of Two hundred and fifty pounds, but from the unsettled State of Affairs and the scarcity of hands for these two years past, he was rendered unable to carry them on to any Advantage, as the last year he made but a small quantity of Shot for the Continental Navy, and the present year he has not been able even to blow the Furnace—And as your Petitioner was to have the Privilege under his present Lease, which will not expire untill November next of having it renewed upon the same Terms,

for five years more, upon his giving five Months Notice, and as your Petitioner has not had it in his power to give such Notice, neither was it his wish to have any Correspondence with Mr. Galloway in the Situation & Circumstance as he now is, and not knowing till very lately where to apply, he now humbly hopes, that under his present Circumstances, the Honble the Council will permit of the renewal of his Lease, agreeable to the Covenant in the Agreement between Mr. Galloway and him, more especially when it is considered, that your Petitioner has now at the Furnace above named three hundred Tons of Ore, a large Quantity of Wood ready cut on a Tract of Wood Land near Durham which he purchased, and which is of no other Value, but for the Wood on it, all of which has cost your Petitioner a considerable sum of money—And your Petitioner would further beg leave to represent to the Honble the Council that last Week, a certain George Wall calling himself an Agent for the forfeited Estates in Bucks County came to the Works and before making any Application or giving any Information to Your Petitioner, and in his absence, then ordered the Hands at Work not to proceed in the employ, since when a certain James Morgan who says he acts under and by the Authority of the said George Wall has removed, as your Petitioner is informed, a Quantity of mettle lying at the Stamping Mill, and which your Petitioner conceives to be his Property under his present Lease. He therefore humbly prays the Attention of the Honble the Council, to the above Representation and that Direction may be given that your Petitioner may not be disturbed in the quiet and peaceful Possession of the premises during his present Lease thereof.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray

George Taylor

Philadelphia July 22nd. 1778.

MRS. ANN SMITH, wife of William Smith of this city, physician, died on Tuesday, the 4th instant. She was descended of an ancient and respectable family, and with a disposition peculiarly amiable, and in her deportment exemplary and engaging, she availed herself of superior natural and acquired accomplishments to diffuse a constant beam of happiness through the several connctions of social and domestic life. Her remains were accompanied to the Presbyterian burying ground in Arch Street by a very respectable number of her friends, who knew her merits when living and now lament her death. *Penna. Packet, April 15, 1780.*

LOYALIST ORGANIZATIONS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—The following is a list of the Loyalist military organizations, with their commanders, recruited in the Colonies between 1777–1783.

American Legion, Brig. Gen. Benedict Arnold.  
 British Legion, Lieut. Col. Banistre Tarleton.  
 Bucks County [Pa.] Light Dragoons, Lieut. Col. Watson.  
 Carolina King's Rangers, Lieut. Col. Thomas Brown.  
 Chester County [Pa.] Light Dragoons, Capt. Jaacob James.  
 De Diemar's Huzzars, Capt. Frederick De Diemar.  
 De Lancey's First Battalion, Lieut. Col. J. Harris Cruger.  
     do. Second do. Col. George Brewerton.  
     do. Third do. Col. Gabriel G. Ludlow.  
 Emmerick's Chassensrs, Lieut. Col. Andreas Emmerick.  
 Ferguson's Corps, Major Patrick Ferguson.  
 Georgia Light Dragoons, Capt. Archibald Campbell.  
 Georgia Loyalists, Major James Wright.  
 Gendesand Pioneers, Major John Aldington.

Hierliky's Corps, Lieut. Col. Timothy Hierliky.  
 King's American Dragoons, Lieut. Col. Benjamin Thompson.  
 King's American Regiment, Col. Edmund Fanning.  
 King's Orange Rangers, Lieut. Col. John Bayard.  
 Loyal American Rangers, Major William Odell.  
 Loyal American Regiment, Col. Beverly Robinson.  
 Loyal Foresters, Lieut. Col. John Connolly.  
 Loyal New Englanders, Lieut. Col. George Wightman.  
 Maryland Loyalists, Lieut. Col. James Chalmers.  
 New Jersey Volunteers, 1st Batl., Lieut. Col. Elisha Lawrence.  
     do. 2d " Lieut. Col. John Morris.  
     do. 3d " Lieut. Col. E. Vaughan Dongan.  
     do. 4th " Lieut. Col. Abram Van Buskirk.  
     do. 5th " Lieut. Col. Joseph Barton.  
     do. 6th " Lieut. Col. Isaac Allen.  
 New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. George Turnbull.  
 North Carolina Dragoons, Capt. Robert Gillies.  
 North Carolina Highlanders, Major Alexander McDonald.  
 North Carolina Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Samuel Bryan.  
 Pennsylvania Loyalists, Lieut. Col. William Allen.  
 Philadelphia Light Dragoons, Capt. Richard Hovenden.  
 Prince of Wales Americans, Brig. Gen. Montford Browne.  
 Provincial Light Infantry, Major Thomas Barclay.  
 Queen's Rangers, Lieut. Col. John G. Simcoe.  
 Rogers' King Rangers, Lieut. Col. Robert Rogers.  
 Roman Catholic Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Alfred Clifton.  
 Royal American Reformers, Lieut. Col. Rudolphus Ritzema.  
 Royal Fencible Americans, Lieut. Col. Joseph Goreham.  
 Royal Garrison Battalion, Lieut. Col. Robert Donkin.  
 Royal Highland Emigrants,\* Lieut. Col. John Small.  
 Royal North Carolina Regiment, Lieut. Col. John Hamilton.  
 South Carolina Dragoons, Capt. Edward Fenwick.  
 South Carolina Rangers, Major John Harrison.  
 South Carolina Royalists, Col. Alexander Innes.  
 Volunteers of New England, Major Joshua Upham.  
 Volunteers of Ireland, Col. Lord Rawden.  
 Wentworth Volunteers, Major Daniel Murray.  
 West Florida Foresters, Capt. Adam Chrystie.  
 West Jersey Volunteers, Lieut. Col. John Vandike.  
 Armed Boatmen, Capt. William Luce.  
 Batteaumen, Capt. Peter Van Alstine.  
 Black Pioneers, Capt. George Martin.

EDITOR, PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE.—

Will thee be kind enough to note the following errors in thy notice of "Colonial Men and Times," in the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, vol. 39, p. 384:

1st line of notice for Trimble, read Trabue; 9th line, for Traube, read Trabue; 15th line, for Trimble, read Trabue.

Lilli Du Puy Van Culin Harper.

WHERE COUNT ZINZENDORF RESIDED IN PHILADELPHIA.—On December 2, 1741, the dwelling house on the east side of Second street, four doors north of Race street, was leased of James Parrock, for the residence of Count Zinzendorf during his sojourn in Pennsylvania. He did not

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\* This regiment was in December of 1778 placed on the regular Establishment and designated 84th of the Line.

arrive however, before December 10, and then it was not ready for his occupancy, and at the invitation of John Stephen Benezet, the prominent French merchant, who resided in the square below, became his guest for a few days. The house was built of brick, alternate red and "black-headers," three stories high, with pitch-roof and dormer windows, with ten rooms, and kitchen and laundry detached in the rear. Glass "bullseyes" in the front door and half moons in the window shutters afforded light to entry and rooms. After the return of Zinzendorf to Europe, early in 1743, the building was released by the congregation he had organized in the city, until the completion of their minister's house on Race street, in September of 1747. Caxhayton, the counsellor of Canassatego, a Sachem of the Six Nations; Benjamin Franklin; George Whitefield; Gilbert Tennent; Charles Brockden, Deputy Master of the Rolls; James Reed; Gustavus Hesselius, the artist; William Parsons; Godfrey, the inventor of the Quadrant; Christopher Sauer, and others as well known, have been entertained in this house. Parrock during the Revolution became a Tory and after the evacuation of the city by the British army, his estate was confiscated. The old dwelling house was torn down during the Civil War.

LETTER OF HON. SIMON CAMERON TO COL. REAH FRAZER, 1851.

Midd. Mar. 19/51

Dear Sir

You who have so often heard Buchanan denounce Porter as corrupt and dishonest, will be surprised to know that he made him a formal visit in Harrisburg. I am told the two old political hacks had quite a love feast over a bottle of brandy. Buck was disappointed in receiving attention from the members of assembly, and in his despair ran to the Ex Gov. Well, they are suitable companions—both so fallen that they cannot carry a county, and both so anxious for adulation that they will accept it from any source.

You should have this visit noticed in the *Lancasterian*. It will be a fair offset for the continued slang of the *Intelligencer*, about our reconciliation.

Very respectfully  
Simon Cameron

Col. Frazer

POST-RIDER IN ALLEN TOWNSHIP, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, PENNA.—We, the Subscribers (inhabitants of Allen township in the County of Northampton, and Province of Pennsylvania) do promise, (each man for himself respectively) to pay the sums to our names affixed unto post-rider, for his trouble and pains in carrying each of our newspapers, from Philadelphia to *John Hays Jr.* or *Neigel Grays* in said township once in every week for the space or term of 12 months from the date hereof. But if the said Post-Rider shall neglect to carry said papers and lodge them as aforesaid (extremity of weather excepted) he shall not be entitled to this our subscriptions. And for confirmation of the above agreement the said parties have hereunto set their hands the 2d Day of October 1775.

John Rosbrugh,  
John Ralston, son  
of James Ralston,  
James Allison,  
William Carruthers,  
John Hays,  
John Walker,  
Neigel Gray,  
Robert Lattimore

MADEIRA WINE FOR LORD STIRLING.—

Peekskill October 4 1781

Sir.

Please to deliver the bearer for Lord Stirling Five Gallons of Madeira Wine, &

I am Sir

Yours &amp;c. &amp;c—

Tho. Fred. Jackson  
Aide De Camp

Mr. Kimbely

COPY OF PAGE TABLET, IN GLOUCESTER COURT HOUSE, GLOUCESTER, VA.

Contributed by Hon. Norris S. Barratt.—

Hon. Mann Page, Member of King's Council and of original Board of Trustees of William and Mary College, Virginia.

Born, 1659; Died, January 9, 1709.

Hon. Mann Page; Member of King's Council;

Born, 1691; Died, January 24, 1790.

Hon. Mann Page, 2nd. Member of Board of Trustees William and Mary College.

Born, 1718.

Hon. John Page, of North End. Member of King's Council.

Born, 1720, Died, 1768.

Robert Page, of Broad Neck.

Born, 1722, Died, 1768.

Hon. John Page, of Rosewell. Member of King's Council; Virginia Convention; Committee of Safety of Congress; Lieut-Col. Revolutionary War; Governor of Virginia.

Born, April 17, 1744; Died, Oct. 11, 1808.

Hon. Mann Page, of Mansfield. Member of Virginia Convention and of Congress.

Born, 1749, Died, ———

Mann Page, of Shelly.

Born, 1766; Died, August 24, 1813.

Francis Page, of Rugg Swamp, Hanover County, Virginia.

Born, 1780; Died, November 5, 1849.

John Page, of Shelly. Soldier in the War of 1812.

Born, March 7, 1789; Died, January 31, 1817.

Thomas Nelson Page, of Shelly, Virginia.

Born, October 5, 1792; Died, October, 1835.

Mann Page, of Greenland.

Born, June 9, 1794; Died, January, 1841.

Thomas Jefferson Page, of Shelly. Captain U. S. N., Commander of La Plata Exploration Expedition; Commander Confederate States Navy.

Born, January 8, 1808; Died, October 26, 1899.

Francis Nelson Page, Major, U. S. A.

Born, October 28, 1820; Died, March 25, 1860.

Powhatan R. Page.

Born, June, 1822; Killed at Petersburg, Va. January 17, 1864.

Colonel, C. S. A.

John Randolph Page, M. D. Surgeon, C. S. A. Professor, University of Virginia.

Born, August 10, 1830; Died, March 11, 1901.

Richard M. Page, Captain C. S. A.

Born, November 20, 1838; Died, March 8, 1901.

Peyton N. Page, Major, C. S. A.

Born, August 10, 1840; Died January 17, 1891.

John Page, Admiral Argentine Navy; Commander of Pilconac Exploration.

Born, November 29, 1840; Died, 1890.

Thomas Jefferson Page, Jr., Major, C. S. A.

Fred. M. Page, Captain U. S. A. Professor University of Virginia.

Born, April 15, 1852; Died, October 25, 1900.

Thomas Nelson Page, Member of U. S. Coast Survey;

Born August 26, 1881; Died, January 30, 1902.

John Page, of Oakland; Captain and Major on Staff of Chief of Artillery, A. N. Va. C. S. A. Commonwealth's attorney of Hanover County, Virginia.

Born, April 26, 1821; Died, October 30, 1901.

All these kept the Faith.

This Tablet is erected by the Circuit Court of Gloucester County, the home of the Virginia Pages.

LETTER OF THANKS OF LORD STIRLING TO HENRY GLEN, ESQ., 1781.—

Head Quarters Albany Oct 27 1781

10 o'clock A. M.

Sir.

I am directed by Major General Lord Stirling to return you his sincere thanks for your attention in forwarding on the Intelligence receiv'd from the Westward, and to desire you will continue to do it as fast as it may arrive at Schnectedy—he likewise hopes you will loose no time in forwarding the Ammunition to Col. Willett as soon as it may arrive.

I am

Sir

Your humbl Serv<sup>t</sup>

Richard Sill

Aide De Camp

Henry Glen Esq,

AN ITEM OF VALUE.—It is of record in Fairfield, Conn., Probates Vol. 7, p. 83.—1729, May 12: "Thomas Jones of Cohanzy in ye County of Salem [N. J.] appointed administrator on the estate of Joseph Lyon of said Cohanzy, deceased." R.

A RELIC OF THE REBELLION.—Responding to the proclamation of President Lincoln of April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men to defend the integrity of the Union, there was at once organized in this city, a fine body of men known as the "Merchant's Troop of Philadelphia." This was the first volunteer company of cavalry formed in Pennsylvania, and when the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry was organized, the "Merchant's Troop" was mustered in as Company A, July 18, 1861, for three years. The guidon of the "Troop" (the first made by the Messrs. Horstmann's of this city for that branch of the service), in an excellent state of preservation, has been presented by Mr. George M. Newhall, a brother of Capt. Walter Newhall, of the company, to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

THOMAS FORREST, STOCK BROKER, PHILADELPHIA.—

Mrs. E. M. Knight, of Middleton, New York, kindly contributes the following copy of the original bill in her collection. The bill, partly engraved, is 5½ x 6½. Thomas Forrest was Lieut.-Colonel of Proctor's regiment of artillery; resigned October 7, 1781; member of Congress,

1819-1823, and died at Germantown, Philada., March 20, 1825, aged 83 years.

THOMAS FORREST STOCK BROKER PHILADELPHIA.

Samuel Preston

Bought of Thomas Forrest at his Office on Market Street between fourth and fifth Streets nearly opposite the sign of the black bear £14.10.4 Certificates for the land Office at § p £ is £4.2.2. State money for patenting at ——— p £ is £ ———  
Received the above in full

Thomas Forrest

September 10<sup>th</sup> 1786.

On the reverse side is printed the following:

*Certificates, of every kind, are bought and sold by the Subscriber, at his Office; where all persons applying, may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the Land Office, and their Warrants carried through, with greater expedition than strangers commonly do, without any other charge than the fees of the different Offices, by*

T. FORREST.

Fees for a Warrant,	{	Secretary's Office, . . . . .	13/6
		Receiver-General's Office . . . . .	10/.
		Surveyor General's Office, . . . . .	7/6
Fees for Patenting	{	Receiver General's Office . . . . .	15/.
		Surveyor General's Office . . . . .	15/6
		Secretary's Office . . . . .	35/6

A CURIOUS WILL.—Hon. Charles I. Landis contributes the following copy of will of Isaac Miranda, of Lancaster county, Penna., which was probated November 17, 1732, and recorded Will Book A. p. 6. The bequests to James Hamilton reverted to the testator's daughter Mary, as the marriage between the two was never consummated.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. The Twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & thirty-two I Isaac Miranda of the County of Lancaster & Province of Pennsylvania Gent. being very sick & Weak in Body but of Perfect mind and Memory thanks be given unto God therefore Calling unto mind the mortality of my Body and knowing that it is appointed for all Men once to Dye do make and ordain this my Last Will & Testament that is to say principall & first of all I give and Recomend my Soul into the Hands of God that gave it and for my Body I recomend it to the Earth to be buried in a Christian like and Decent manner at the discretion of my Executor nothing doubting but at the generall Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty Power of God and as Touching such wordly Estate wherewith it has pleased God to bless me in this life. I give devise and dispose of the saime in the following manner:

*IMPRIMIS* It is my will and I do order That in the First Place all my Just debts and funerall charges be paid and satisfied.

*ITEM* It is my Will that my Platation in Dunegall in the County aforesaid and all effects thereunto belonging amounting very near the sum of Two Hundred Pounds be sold at a Publick Vandue by my Executor hereunder mentioned. And that all my Just debts be paid an answered out of the same and that the Remainder be paid to Thomas Leech—*ITEM* I give and bequeath unto Mary Miranda my Daughter my two houses in the City of Philadelphia now rented to one Mr. Biler together with all my household goods Bookes & other moveables. *ITEM* I give and bequeath to James Hamilton if he Marries my Daughter all my Land which I Bought of Joseph Pidgeon lying & being upon Rareington River [Raritan, N. J.] which is Three Thousand Three

hundred and Fourteen Acres of Land but it is here my will that the aforesaid Tract of Land be sold at a Publick Vandue by my Executor and the money I give to the aforesaid. *ITEM* I will that the one Thousand two Hundred & Fifty Acres of Land wich I Bought of William Betle lying & being upon Roughaway in the Jerseys be Likewise sold at a Publick Vandue and the Money given to my Loving Son George Miranda. *ITEM* I give and bequeath unto my well beloved Daughter Mary Miranda Afoes'd my Gold Watch & Chain & Dimond Rings together with all my Plate locked up in a trunk now lying at the house of Thomas Leechs in Philadelphia and my late wifes cloathes. *ITEM*. I give in Trust to Thomas Leech at'd whom I likewise constitute make & ordain my only & Sole Executor of this my Last Will and Testament all the money due to me from William Rawle in order to pay what is due from *FROM* me and the remainder I give to my aforesaid Executor he taking care of my Daughter Mary and whereas their is Ninety Five Pounds It'd comeing from England by Perquin & Sitwell in Ironware I desire & it is my Will that my afoes'd Exec'r do sell the same and the Monecy I give to James Hamilton if he marries my Daughter otherways to my Daughter Mary Miranda. *ITEM* I do hereby desire that my Execut. may order to be taken up Eight breeding mares One Black Horse two white Horses and a Sorrel Horse now Running in the Woods and the said Creatures be sold and the Money I give to Geo. Miranda upon the conditions aforesaid or else otherways. *ITEM*. I do hereby further desire my aforesaid Execut. to Collect and receive of these Persons hereafter Named these Several Sums of Money Particularly mentioned viz. of William Bell the sum of twenty Pounds. Charles Simpson the Sum of Twenty Pounds. Hannah Grounden the Sum of Thirty Three Pounds. Widd'w Allison of Burlington the Sum of Fifty Pounds. Samuel James of New Castle the Sum of Ten Pounds. Patrick Martin the Sum of Twelve Pounds & John McCain the Sum of Seven Pounds 10p which said sums of money I do give and bequeath to my Daughter Mary Miranda And further whereas it is my will that what my Brother Joseph Miranda Stuart to the Duke of Tuscany has left me by Will or will leave me I do hereby give to James Hamilton if he marries my Daughter otherways wholly to herself and I do hereby utterly disanull revoak & disallow all and every other former Testament Will Legacies & Execut. by me in any ways before this time name willed or bequeathed Ratified Confirming this and no other to be my Last Will and Testament Only this Mentions—Before Sealing and Delivery that I give unto my Son Samuel Miranda One English Shilling. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the Day & year first above Written.

SIGNED Seald Published pronounced & declared by the said Isaac Miranda as his last Will and Testament, in the Presence of the Sunscribers Samuell Bethell, Edmond Cartledge, Jno. R. Marsden.

Isaac Miranda (Seal).

My Deeds is in Simon Edgell hands in the High Street in Philadelphia to whom I owe not a penny. Isaac Miranda Ja. Mitchell I give 500 a. of Land for my son Samuell out of my Daughters Tract and the same Power that I gave to James Mitchell & John Catherwood by Virtue of a Power of Attorney I will and bequeath to my Son George to to receive & pay as he see meet and to have my Plantation in Dunnegall and the Wampon at Sam'l Bethelly and the two White Horses Therefore I now make the af'd Power of Attorney Void and of no effect as Witness my hand.....

Isaac Miranda

Tetis Jonah Davenport.  
John Galbreath.

## GLEANINGS FROM PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPERS.—

[The following extracts from two soldiers' letters, refer to the murder of the Moravian Mission family by Indians, and the building of Fort Allen, by the battalion of Col. Benjamin Franklin.]

*Pennsylvania Gazette, January 20, 1756..*

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM THE CAMP AT GNADENHÜTTEN, JANUARY 20, 1756.

"We have been here since Sunday Afternoon: That Day we had only Time to get up some Shelter from the Weather and the Enemy. Yesterday at Day it rained, with so thick a Fog, that we could not see round us, so as either to Chuse a Place for a Fort, or find Materials to build it. In the Night it cleared up, and this Morning we determined, marked out the Ground, and at Ten o'Clock set the Men to work, and they have worked with such Spirit, that now, at Half past Three in the Afternoon, all the Logs for the Stockade are cut, to the Number of 450, being most of them more than a Foot in Diameter, and 15 Feet long. The Trench to set them in, being three Feet deep, and two wide, is dug; 14 pair of Wheels are drawing them together; some are erected, and we hope to have the whole up, and to be quite enclosed To-morrow. The Fort will be about 125 Feet long, and 50 broad. The Rev. Mr. Beatty is with us, and we have regular Prayers Morning and Evening. We went to Prayer before we began to work, all the Men being drawn up to receive Orders and Tools . . . they found and buried six Dead people, abused in a shocking Manner."

*January 26, 1756.*

"Wednesday we were hinder'd almost all Day by Rain. Thursday most of the Stockades were set up. Friday all enclosed to the Gate, and Part of the Platform round the Inside made. Saturday the Platform was finished, and two Swivels mounted. Sunday had a Thanksgiving Sermon, hoisted the British Flag, fired three VOLLIES, and the Swivels, and named the Place Fort Allen."

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SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Notice is hereby given, that the sum of seven hundred pieces of eight is raised by subscription among the inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, and now offered, with the approbation of his honour the Governor, as a reward for any person or persons who shall bring into this City the heads of Shingas, and Captain Jacobs, Chiefs of the Delaware Indian nation; or three hundred and fifty pieces of eight for each, provided that due proof is made of being the real heads of said Shingas or Captain Jacobs, they having received many favours from this Government, and now treacherously deserted our interest, and become the principal instruments in alienating the affections of the Indians from his Majesty and the people of this province.

N. B. It is expected that this subscription will soon be considerably increased.

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The managers of the Academy Lottery hereby give notice, that they have to dispose of a few tickets in the third class. The lottery, since the drawing of the second class, is six thousand one hundred and ninety dollars richer; and there still remains in this lottery the following high prizes, viz. One of fifteen hundred dollars; three of a thousand each; four of seven hundred and fifty each; five of five hundred each; eight of four hundred each; thirteen of two hundred and fifty each; fifteen of one hundred and fifty each; twenty-three of one hundred each; twenty of eighty each; forty of sixty each; twenty-four of fifty each; and sixty of forty each.

The adventurers in the second class are desired to be speedy in renewing their billets in the third class, as the managers propose drawing in two weeks from the date of this paper.

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*March 11, 1782*

THE RIDER.

Being extempore lines on Doctor Smith's reply to a proposition made to him in the Committee Room of the General Assembly, to add a rider to the bill for restoring the charter and property of the College of Philadelphia.

On mischief bent, by Ew-ng sent,  
With Rider in his hands,  
Came Doctor Guts, with mighty sruts,  
And thus of Sm-th demands;

"This Rider, sir, to save all stir,  
By master Ew-ng's will,  
I bring in haste, pray get some paste,  
And tack it to your bill."

Sm-th lifts his eyes—Hoot, Mun, he cries,  
Take back your stupid stuff:  
Our answer's brief—the crafty thief  
Has ridden long enough.

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A special meeting of the American Philosophical Society will be held at the house of the President, Dr. Franklin, this evening, at six o'clock.  
March 11. R. Patterson, Secretary.

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*March 27, 1782*

TO BE SOLD.

A grist mill, with two pair of stones, two boulting chests and hoisting geers complete, which go by water, suitable for either merchant or country work, situate on Wissahickon creek, a never failing stream, aboue half a mile above the mills of the subscriber last named, and six miles from the city. About 38 acres of land, four acres of which is watered meadow, and more may be made; about 25 acres thercof is woodland well timbered. There are on the premises, a stone dwelling-house, pleasantly situated, a spring-house contiguous thereto, and a young thriving orchard. Any person inclining to become a purchaser, may know the terms by applying to

Nicholas Rittenhouse, or  
John Vanderen.

4 w.

N. B. If the said mill and premises are not sold before the 25th day of March next, they will then be leased.

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*January 1*

Yesterday Henry Laurens, Esquire, who has been for some considerable time imprisoned in the Tower of London, was by order of government carried before Lord Mansfield. His Lordship acquainted Mr. Laurens, that if he would enter security for his appearance in six months after he should be called for, he would be set at liberty, and might go wherever he pleased. Mr. Oswald, an American merchant, offering to be security accordingly, the Chief Justice accepted him as bail, and Mr. Laurens was discharged. It is said that Mr. Laurens will

set out in a day or two for Bath by advice of his physicians, who recommend the waters of that place for the recovery of his health.

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*Philadelphia, March 27*

Last Friday morning His Excellency General Washington left this city. His Excellency was escorted by Captain Morris's troop of city horse; and we are told that headquarters will be at New Windsor, in the State of New York.

The Indiana Company, in consideration of the many services rendered to the United States by the author of *Common Sense*, as well as in requital for his investigation of the claims of Virginia, in the piece entitled *Public Good*, have ordered a deed to be executed in favor of that gentleman, for a grant to him of twelve thousand acres in Indiana. The gentlemen of South Carolina have likewise made him very generous offers of friendship for his public services.

#### PROCLAMATION.

The goodness of the Supreme Being to all his rational creatures demands their acknowledgments of gratitude and love; his absolute government of this world dictates, that it is the interest of every nation and people ardently to supplicate his favor and implore his protection.

When the lust of dominion or lawless ambition excites arbitrary power to invade their rights, or endeavor to wrest from a people their sacred and invaluable privileges, and compels them, in defence of the same, to encounter all the horrors and calamities of a bloody and vindictive war; then is that people loudly called upon to fly unto that God for protection, who hears the cries of the distressed, and will not turn a deaf ear to the supplication of the oppressed.

Great Britain, hitherto left to infatuated councils, and to pursue measures repugnant to her own interest and distressing to this country, still persists in the design of subjugating these United States, which will compel us into another active and perhaps bloody campaign.

The United States in Congress assembled, therefore, taking into consideration our present situation, our multiplied transgressions of the holy laws of our God, and his past acts of kindness and goodness towards us, which we ought to record with the liveliest gratitude, think it their indispensable duty to call upon the several States to set apart the last Thursday in April next, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, that our joint supplications may then ascend to the throne of the Ruler of the universe, beseeching him to diffuse a spirit of universal reformation among all ranks and degrees of our citizens, and make us an holy, that so we may be an happy people; that it would please him to impart wisdom, integrity and unanimity to our councillors; to bless and prosper the reign of our illustrious Ally, and give success to his arms employed in the defence of the rights of human nature; that he would smile upon our military arrangements by land and sea; administer comfort and consolation to our prisoners in a cruel captivity; protect the health and life of our Commander in Chief; grant us victory over our enemies; establish peace in all our borders, and give happiness to all our inhabitants; that he would prosper the labor of the husbandman, making the earth yield her increase in abundance, and give a proper season for the ingathering of the fruits thereof; that he would grant success to all engaged in lawful trade and commerce, and take under his guardianship all schools and seminaries of learning, and make them nurseries of virtue and piety; that he would incline the hearts of all men to peace, and fill them with universal charity and benevolence, and that the religion of our Divine Redeemer, with all its benign influences, may cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

*Done by the United States in Congress assembled, this nineteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two, and in the sixth year of our Independence.*

John Hanson, President.

Attest. Charles Thomson, Secretary.

NEW THEATRE.

Miss L'Estrange and Mr. L'Estrange's  
(Prompter's) Benefit.

This Evening, April 27

will be presented

(For the third time here) a celebrated Play, called  
THE STRANGER.

[Translated from the German of Kotzebue]

The Stranger,	Mr. Wignell
Count Wintersen,	Mr. Downie
Baron Steinfort,	Mr. Marshall
Solomon,	Mr. Francis
Peter,	Mr. Blissett
Francis,	Mr. Fox
Old Man,	Mr. Morris
William,	Master Harris

Children, Master Warrell, Miss Hardings

Mrs. Haller (with a song)	Mrs. Merry
Countess Wintersen,	Miss L'Estrange
Ann,	Mrs. Francis

To which will be added, a FARCE, in two acts, called

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.

Sir Gilbert Pumpkin,	Mr. Francis
Charles Stanley,	Mr. Downie
Harry Stukely,	Mr. Fox
William,	Master L'Estrange
Waiter,	Mr. Warrell, Jr.
Diggory,	Mr. Blissett
Cymon,	Mr. Warrell
Miss Bridget Pumkin,	Mrs. Doctor
Miss Kitty Sprightly,	Miss L'Estrange
Jane,	Mrs. Francis

Tickets to be had of Mr. L'Estrange, No. 22 North Ninth street; at H. & P. Rice's bookstore, No. 86 South Second street; at Carr's Music Repository, No. 36 South Second street, and at the office adjoining the Theatre.

*Poulson's Advertiser*, May 17, 1814

MARSHALL'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, April 26th, 1814

In order to meet in the fullest degree, a late relaxation on the part of the British Authorities, towards some of our prisoner officers held as

hostages—The President of the United States has ordered that all the British Officers, now held as hostages, within this state, be admitted to specific parole, with permission, to such as may choose to do so, to go to Canada for a limited time.

The prisoners of war who were held as hostages and made their escape from prison, on their surrendering themselves will be as heretofore treated with humanity and entitled to consideration for favor from the Government of the United States.

The Marshal improves this opportunity of returning his warm and sincere thanks to those Volunteers and other citizens, who displayed so much vigilance and patriotism in pursuing and apprehending the prisoners who had broken gaol on the night of the 20th inst. The success attendant on their exertions has been the source of much consolation, and allayed the keen sensibility he felt on this unfortunate occasion.

John Smith, Marshal

THE GRANVILLE PENN COLLECTION recently secured by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is the most important addition that has been made to the "Penn Manuscripts" purchased over sixty years ago by members of the society. The following list will afford some appreciation of its great value:

- Miniature of Admiral Sir William Penn.
- Miniature of Lady Penn, wife of Sir William Penn.
- A.L.S. Sir William Penn to William Penn, Oct. 12, '67.
- A.L.S. Sir William Penn to William Penn, Oct. 22, '67.
- An Account of my Journey into Holland and Germany, 1677.
- My Irish Journall, 1669.
- A.L.S. William Penn to ——— Hodsdon, 27 12/mo. '93.
- A.L.S. Hannah Penn to James Logan, Ruscombe, 10<sup>th</sup> of 7<sup>br</sup> 1715.
- A.L.S. William Penn to Samuel Carpenter et al, London, 18. 9<sup>br</sup> 1705.
- A.L.S. Hannah Penn to Thomas Penn, London, 25<sup>th</sup> of 12/mo. 1715/16.
- Deed of William Penn to Josiah Ellis, Aug. 15, 1701.
- Deed of William Penn to William Penn, Jr., Oct. 21, 1681.
- Copy of a Warrant for Survey, William Penn to Edward Penington, 3<sup>rd</sup> 3 mo. 1701.
- Last Will and Testament of William Penn, Aug. 6, 1707.
- Original Draft of Grant of the Province of Pennsylvania, with Penn's corrections.
- A.L.S. William Penn to Archbishop Tillotson, First Draft. 30, 8<sup>br</sup> 1691.
- Minutes of Council at the Committee of Trade and Plantations, Aug. 3, 1694. Endorsed by William Penn, "Minutes of Council in Eng. abt Laws confirmed, 1694."
- Certificate of birth of John Penn, son of William and Hannah Penn, Jan. 28, 1699.
- A.L. William Penn to (Lord Romney), Penn., 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>br</sup> 1701.
- D.S. Instructions to John Evans, Aug. 9, 1703. (Last 7 lines by William Penn.)
- A.L.S. Hannah Penn to William Penn, (Jr.) Ruscombe, 13<sup>th</sup> 11/mo. 1718.
- A.L.S. William Penn to Samuel Pepys, Ld. 4<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>br</sup> '70.
- D.S. William Penn Commission appointing William Markham Lieutenant Governor, 27. 9<sup>mo</sup> 1697.
- A.L.S. Lord Broghill to William Penn, Charlevill, 18 of May, 1670.
- A.L.S. Lord Poulett to William Penn, Fenton, Aug. 28<sup>th</sup>.
- A.L.S. Lord Mazareene to William Penn, Antrim, Nov. 9, 1670.
- A.L.S. Lord Brandon to William Penn, Sep. the 14.
- A.L.S. Anth. Lowther to William Penn, n.d.

- A.L.S. Lord Romney to William Penn, Friday morning.  
 A.L. Lord Rommey to William Penn, Novem. ye 7<sup>th</sup> (not signed).  
 A.L.S. Duke of Buckingham to the Lord Treasurer, June 16, 1678.  
 A.L.S. Elizabeth, Princess of the Rhine, to William Penn, Herfort, 29 of Oct. 1677.  
 A.L.S. Elizabeth, Princess of the Rhine, to William Penn, 4/14 of Sept. '77.  
 D.S. William Keith. Proclamation on the Death of William Penn, Nov. 6, 1718.  
 Case of William Penn relating to giving Pennsylvania to the English Government, n.s. n.d.  
 Document relating to the Will of William Penn, 1721.  
 Act of State of Pennsylvania, vesting estates of Late Proprietors in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Nov. 27, 1779.

## NEW YORK GENEALOGICAL NOTES.—

- Cortelljau, Jacomynte* (m.n. Pett), widow of Jacques Cortelljau, born on Staten Island, June, 1689; died September, 1769.  
*Hume, Elizabeth*, widow, b. Berwick-on-Tweed, 1690; d. December, 1775.  
*Cornwall, William*, b. 1704, in Hempstead, Long Island; d. 1780.  
*Cornwall, Charity*, his wife, m.n. Doughty, d. 1756. She was the great-great-granddaughter of Rev. Francis Doughty who, in 1632, preached the first Presbyterian sermon on Manhattan Island.  
*Boelen, Hendrick* (silversmith), b. 1697; d. 1755.  
*Doeling, John*, b. 1715, on Island of Ruegen; attended the University at Jena, April. 1746; md. Mary Van Dusen, at Amwel, N. J.; b. near Albany, 1729; d. 1778.  
*Vanderventer, John*, b. 1697; d. October 16, 1758.  
*Vanderbilt, Jacob*, b. 1690; d. December 14, 1758.  
*Burger, Susan*, m.n. Whitman, b. 1696, on Saten Island; d. Peekskill, November, 1772. Reliet of Elias Burger.  
*Van Dyck, Matje*, m.n. Hollaard, b. 1688; d. 1775.  
*Wyton, Alice* (m.n. Van Oort), md. Richmond Wyton; b. Seheneectady, 1683; d. 1767.

CAFFTON.

STATE HOUSE YARD.—The following letter of Hon. Norris S. Barratt, Chairman of Board of Managers, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, to Patterson DuBois, Esq., was requested for publication because of the historical data it contains relating to the State House Yard.

Philadelphia, November 10th, 1915.

Patterson DuBois, Esq.,

Philadelphia.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Mr. Gillespie, Secretary of The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, has handed to me your note of the 22nd instant, in which you state:

“In the proceedings of 1914-15, lately received, I note that ‘Judge Barratt (p. 56) says that ‘Independence Square is ‘merely a newspaper term, and that nobody thought of calling ‘it anything else but State House Yard until the Centennial.’ ‘The learned Judge is certainly in error. My memory is not ‘only against him, but I have a little pocket map of the city ‘I used in my boyhood sixty years (more or less) ago contain- ‘ing the designation ‘Independence Square.’ Moreover, this map ‘was published in 1836. This information will doubtless in- ‘terest Judge Barratt.”

Mr. Gillespie has asked me to reply to it, which I take pleasure in doing. I have considered your statement, but I do not think that what I have said is error; it is and ought to be called the State House Yard.

The original square, bounded by 5th, 6th, Chestnut and Walnut streets, was vested in individual owners. It was not laid down in Holmes' *Portraiture*, but was there marked as "Appropriated to first purchasers."

In May 1729 the Assembly of the Province first considered the advisability of erecting a state house in which to hold their meetings and made an appropriation of Two Thousand Pounds for the building.

William Allen and Andrew Hamilton, in 1730, commenced to purchase the ground. (See Etting's *History of Independence Hall*, pages 13-14, Deed Book H, No. 15, page 112; Miller's Law, 1762, page 145; 2 Hazzard's *Historical Record of Pennsylvania*, 229, Deed Book H, No. 10, page 635; 1st Smith's Laws, 242; Act May 14th, 1762; 1st Smith's Laws, 254, Deed Book H, No. 16, page 111; 1st Smith's Laws, 485.) These deeds and statutes of the State speak of the building of the State House and of the Square as the State House Yard. In point of fact, the Act of March 10th, 1812, authorized the Councils of Philadelphia "to take care of the state house yard and to pass ordinances for the preservation of order and decorum therein." (2 Smith's Laws, 372.)

The Act passed March 11, 1816 (6 Smith's Laws, 340), by virtue of which the whole square, for the payment of \$70,000, was vested in the City of Philadelphia by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, provided: "no part of the ground lying south of the state house within the walls then built should be used for erecting any sort of buildings thereon, but the same should remain a public and green walk forever." (See Deed Book, M. R., No. 20, page 240, etc.)

The Act of 7th of March, 1871 (7 Smith's Laws, 385), prohibited the Court of Quarter Sessions from opening a street, lane or alley over the State House Yard.

The Act of March 11th, 1847, P. L. 471, speaks of the State House Square, as does the Act of 27th of March, 1817,—State House and State House Yard.

In the deeds and statutes of Pennsylvania, as well as the ordinances, I fail to find it was called anything else except the State House and the State House Yard until Councils passed an ordinance on the 19th of May, 1825, in which it provides: "the square bounded by Chestnut, Walnut, Delaware, 5th and 6th streets, shall be called 'Independence Square,' " and that is the only authority for its being so called.

Penn Square, Logan Square, Rittenhouse Square, Washington Square and Franklin Square were given their names by this ordinance.

When I was a boy I never heard it called anything else than the State House and the State House Yard. With all due deference I do not think I was in error in stating that it was called the State House Yard.

The map you have designating it as Independence Square was published over ten years after the ordinance which gave it the name. But the term, "Independence Square and Independence Hall," would have been meaningless to George Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, or any of the Revolutionary patriots, so that historically I think it is, perhaps, wiser to call it when speaking, "The State House Yard."

It may be interesting to tell you that at least ten of the members of The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, John Cadwalader, Esq., Doctor John W. Jordan, of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; Colonel J. Granville Leach, and others, told me the evening of the meeting that they were glad that I emphasized the fact about the State House Yard.

I am very glad, indeed, that you took enough interest to write about it.

Sincerely yours,

Norris S. Barratt.

## Queries.

BUCK-WICKERSHAM-PETTIT.—Wanted: biographical facts or reference to any person or to any printed matter that can give data of the following physicians who were graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in the year preceding their names: 1821, John Buck from south New Jersey; 1835, Morris S. Wickersham from Pennsylvania; 1836, John Pettit from Pennsylvania; and 1851, William Pettit from Pennsylvania.  
P.

MEDICAL GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA:—Biographical information is asked, or the source whence it can be had, of the following medical graduates of the University of Pennsylvania, for the Alumni Catalogue now preparing. Information may be sent to Ewing Jordan, M.D., 1510 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Penna.

1841			
Anderson, Daniel B.	Tenn.	Hendon, Benj. Franklin	Ala.
Anderson, Matthew P.	Va.	Hobson, Thomas, Jr.	Pa.
Anderson, Thomas	Md.	Holt, Harrison	Mass.
Barrow, William L.	N. C.	House, Samuel S.	Tenn.
Barstow, Jervis Green	Del.	Howell, William F.	Ala.
Beach, William	N. Y.	Hundley, Thomas J.	Va.
Beck, John E.	Ala.	Hunter, Charles H.	Pa.
Berkey, Michael	Ind.	Hunting, Isaac M.	N. Y.
Bliss, Chester T.	Pa.	Hurt, Jethro M.	Va.
Blount, Elias Joyner	N. C.	Jennings, Wm. Brand	Va.
Bobo, Charles Duncan	S. C.	Johnson, George, Jr.	Mo.
Boyd, Andrew T.	Tenn.	Keim, Henry	Pa.
Boyd, James J.	S. C.	Kello, Samuel B.	Va.
Briscoe, John	Va.	Lamar, Thomas C.	Ga.
Brooke, Alexander		Lancaster, Joseph B.	Md.
Tunstall	Va.	Lewis, Willis	N. C.
Brown, Benjamin L.	Ill.	Linton, Maurice P.	Pa.
Brown, Patrick Wilkie	Va.	Logan, Joseph Payne	Va.
Burge, Lorenzo N.	Ga.	Low, James H.	Ga.
Burruss, John L.	Va.	McCargo, William B.	Ala.
Carter, William, Jr.	Va.	McClelland, Hugh Kennedy	Pa.
Cass, Abner S.	Ohio	McKnight, Lewis	N. J.
Clarke, John T.	Pa.	Malone, Charles W.	Miss.
Clay, Eleazer G.	Va.	Mann, Hugh C.	Va.
Coke, John Archer	Va.	Masters, Joseph	N. C.
Collins, Allen T.	N. C.	Mayfield, Geo. A. J.	Tenn.
Copeland, John Benson	Tenn.	Mercer, Thomas N.	N. C.
Craddock, Chas. James		Miller, John	Pa.
Fox	Va.	Mitchell, James, Jr.	Pa.
Curran, John P.	Pa.	Mullen, Francis N.	N. C.
Dickenshied, Chas. Henry	Pa.	Mumford, Edward J.	Va.
Drinker, Francis	Pa.	Nicholson, Guilford J. L.	N. C.
Eason, And. Jackson	Ga.	Parrish, John H.	Va.
Effinger, Michael	Ohio	Patillo, James A.	Va.
Evans, Moses F. T.	S. C.	Perkins, Alexander H.	Va.
Graff, George B.	Ill.	Perkins, Peter A.	Tenn.
Gray, John B.	Mo.	Peticrew, David	Mo.
Haberacker, Henry J.	Pa.	Price, James A.	N. C.
Hamilton, Patrick Henry	Md.	Reedy, John A.	S. C.
Harris, Christopher H.	Va.	Richey, Robt. Theodore	N. J.
Harrison, Matthew M.	Va.	Ritchie, James	Miss.
		Rosa, William V. V.	N. Y.
		Ross, Fras. Armstrong	Ala.

Rush, Lorenzo D.	Ohio	Taylor, John N.	Va.
Russell, Henry	Mass.	Thompson, Wm. M.	Va.
Schoolfield, Jos. Nathaniel	Va.	Tutt, Samuel J.	Mo.
Scott, Lawrence Williams	N. C.	Walker, Isaac R.	Pa.
Shore, John	Va.	Walker, James C.	N. C.
Smith, John N.	S. C.	Walker, Nelson Sebastian	Va.
Smith, Samuel S.	Miss.	Washington, James R.	N. C.
Smyth, James	Pa.	Watson, Arthur	Va.
Snyder, Robert	Pa.	Weatherby, Joseph	Md.
Sorsby, Nicholas T.	Ala.	White, Edward Hiram	Md.
Spratley, Benjamin C.	Va.	Williams, Lewis Jeffery	Md.
Stewart, James R.	Md.	Wood, James H.	N. C.
Stokes, Thos. J. P.	Pa.	Wood, William	Ala.
Stringfellow, Wm. H.	S. C.	Wright, Welden E.	N. C.
Summerell, Wm. H.	Va.	Yancey, Albert Gallatin	N. C.
Sutton, Wm. J.	N. C.	Young, Walter B.	Miss.

### Book Notices.

THE SWEDISH COLONIAL SOCIETY, founded in Philadelphia in the year 1909, and largely composed of the descendants of the colonists who figure in the history of New Sweden, on the Delaware, between 1638-1664, has already published four volumes: *The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware*, by Prof. Amandus Johnson, 2 vols., pp. 879; *The Descendants of Jöran Kyn of New Sweden*, by Dr. Gregory B. Keen, pp. 318; *The Swedes on the Delaware, 1638-1664*; by Prof. Amandus Johnson, pp. 391.

This last volume just issued was prepared to meet the demands for a popular edition of the larger work, "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware," and is essentially an abridgment of it. Copies may be obtained from the author at University of Pennsylvania. Price, \$2.00.

ULYSSES S. GRANT. By Franklin Spencer Edmonds. Philadelphia, 1915. George W. Jacobs & Co. 12mo, pp. 376. Portrait. Price, \$1.25.

Many biographies of General Grant have been written by those who knew him in military and civil life, but Mr. Edmonds cannot lay claim to either; he has, however, had the advantage of drawing from the available wealth of material which has accumulated in the last thirty years, and has compiled a faithful and valuable biography of a national hero. What he has written of Grant, the General, and the campaigns of the self-confident yet modest and generous man of Fort Donelson and Appomattox: Grant, the President, and the time of bitter partisanship, and Grant, the man, are treated with candor and generosity. The fitness of the biographer for his task will be commended by his readers.

A HISTORY OF ENGLAND AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By Arthur D. Innes. Volume IV, 1802-1914. New York, The Macmillan Company, 1915. Svo, pp. 604. Maps. Price, \$1.60.

This new and concluding volume of *A History of England and the British Empire* will be read by all who read its predecessors and with the same satisfaction. The publishers deserve thanks for the admirable form in which they have presented the work.

THE NEW AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND ITS WORK. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1915. Svo, pp. 663. Price, \$2.25.

There is a large and growing circle of students and readers who want to know not only what the government is, but what it is doing, its plans and results. To meet this demand Prof. Young, of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania,

has compiled his book and presents certain distinctive features in the treatment of his subject, and he has persistently kept before him, to picture the new government as it serves and helps the people, copes with their problems, and aids in their struggle for a more abounding commonweal.

**THE CRITICAL PERIOD 1763-1765.** By Clarence W. Alvord and Clarence E. Carter. Illinois State Historical Library, Springfield, 1915. 8vo, pp. 597. Illustrated.

Little has been known until recent years of the events which took place in the territory of the present state of Illinois during the period when the British flag waved upon the banks of the Mississippi river. In the histories of the state the period is usually dismissed with a paragraph or two, and even these are incorrect. The present "British Series" of five or six volumes (of which this is the first) will include most of the known sources of the British occupation, will shed light on this obscure period and will make possible the correct interpretation of events. The documents, although covering only a few years, will be found of great significance for the history of the state and the country. Trade and land speculation have been the twin motives that have led to the settlement of the West and the Illinois country was one of the centers of activity; and it is of interest to note that the first important business firm to send a representative to that country was Baynton, Wharton & Morgan of Philadelphia, who planned to conduct on a large scale the fur trade and other business activities. This firm, however, was not long left to monopolize this trade, for another Philadelphia firm, Franks & Co., sent their representative into the field. It is probable, that the first concrete plan for the erection of a colony in the Illinois country which came near to its fulfilment was also formed in Philadelphia. We cordially commend this valuable series to the general reader.

**WILLIAM PENN.** By Rupert S. Holland. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1915. 12mo, pp. 166. Illustrated.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.** By E. Lawrence Dudley. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1915. 12mo, pp. 232. Illustrated.

**DAVY CROCKETT.** By William C. Sprague. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1915. 12mo, pp. 189. Illustrated.

**CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.** By Mildred Stapley. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1915. 12mo, pp. 240. Illustrated.

These four volumes are the latest additions to the Macmillan's series of "True Stories of Great Americans," which is to supply to the juvenile reader in compact form, the biographies of a considerable number of the most prominent Americans. Their inspirational value, also gives them an important place in education. The volumes on Penn and Franklin, whose life stories are so eminently connected with the history of Pennsylvania and our country, have been entertainingly written. The authors are specialists in the study of juvenile literature and their work can be heartily commended. The illustrations are numerous and well chosen. Price, fifty cents per volume.

**THE ATTACK AND DEFENCE OF LITTLE ROUND TOP, GETTYSBURG, JULY 2, 1863.** By Oliver Willecox Norton. New York, 1914. 8vo, pp. 350. Illustrated.

This is not a history of the battle of Gettysburg, but a detailed account of that part of the battle fought around Little Round Top, which probably more than any other point was the key to the battlefield, an opinion now conceded by military authorities. So many contradictory accounts have been written with regard to the struggle for and occupation of Little Round Top, that the author, who was an eye witness

of the attack and took part in the defence, being attached to headquarters of Vincent's brigade, that he determined to collect the official reports of the Union and Confederate officers, personal recollections and unpublished material and thoroughly analyse them. The results of Licutenant Norton's researches are fully set forth in the volume under notice, particularly the part taken by Vincent's brigade and O'Rorke's One hundred and fortieth New York Infantry, and his conclusions are clear and convincing. The work is an important addition to our Civil War literature and will be helpful to future historians.

A GENEALOGY OF THE LAKE FAMILY of Great Egg Harbor, in old Gloucester county, in New Jersey, descended from John Lake of Gravesend, Long Island, with notes of the Gravesend and Staten Island branches of the family. By Arthur Adams and Sarah A. Risley. 1915. Royal 8vo, pp. 376. Illustrated. Price, \$3.00. On sale of Sarah A. Risley, Box 514, Pleasantville, N. J.

This genealogy of a prominent family of Great Egg Harbor and old Gloucester county, New Jersey, descended from John Lake of Gravesend, Long Island, will have more than a local appreciation. It contains chapters on early Lakes in England, the Gravesend and Staten Island families, the Loyalist Lake family of Canada, and an almost complete genealogy of the descendants of Daniel Lake and Sarah Lucas. Among some of the families traced who descend from the emigrant ancestor are the Adams, Collins, Corson, English, Leeds, Risley, Steelman, and Bryant; indeed, this genealogy is the most important publication dealing with old Atlantic county families. The family coat-of-arms in colors, charts, numerous illustrations, and copies of early Lake wills, are valuable additions. The work has been compiled with great care by experienced and competent genealogists and the form of presentation of the results of their researches is altogether admirable, a model for such a work. It is handsomely bound in cloth.

HISTORY OF THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE. By Knut Gjerset, Ph.D. New York, the Macmillan Co., 1915. Vol. I, pp. 507; vol. II, pp. 626. Maps and illustrations. Price, \$8.00.

The growing interest in Norwegian language, literature and culture in this country has created a special need for a history of that people in the English language, devoting sufficient attention to the more important phases of the people's life to show the development of their institutions and culture, their life at home, and their activity and influence abroad. It has been the aim of Prof. Gjerset in this work to meet this demand. In the Middle Ages the Scandinavian peoples were potent factors in developing navigation, commerce, municipal life and government, literature and culture in Northern Europe. The period of the union with Denmark has been treated with some fullness of detail, and regarding Norway's long struggle for complete independence after 1814, the facts are stated impartially. Nothing has been taken for granted, nor has any theory been advanced beyond what is clearly established by the investigations of the best scholars, and original sources are used in a conservative spirit. This is a valuable work, and the general reader and student will find it a storehouse of information.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF NAPOLEON, HIS LIFE AND ITS FAMOUS SCENES. By James Morgan. New York, the Macmillan Co., 1915. 8vo, pp. 524. Illustrated.

The centenary of Napoleon's downfall is an appropriate occasion for telling the story of his life, that never grows old. Before preparing his work, Mr. Morgan visited the place of his birth, the famous scenes in his life, his battlefields, and journeyed along the line of his celebrated

marches to his overthrow at Waterloo, captivity and death on St. Helena. The present great war in Europe is the tragic sequel of the Napoleonic wars. Some of the contending parties have for the time changed sides, but in their motives and their strategy, how strangely alike are the two wars. The work is well written and enjoys the interest and attention of the reader, and the numerous illustrations appropriate.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, 1914-1915. Philadelphia, 1915. 8vo, pp. 72.

The Year Book of this Society which has recently been published contains a list of the officers, managers, standing committees and the color guard, and annual sermon preached in St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Hamilton Schuyler, of Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J. The necrological roll has been prepared with great care.

THE COUNTY ARCHIVES OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. By Theodore Calvin Pease. Springfield, 1915. 8vo, pp. 730.

This is volume III of the Bibliographical series of the Illinois State Historical Society, and a useful handbook of the valuable material in the record offices of every County of the State, and as such, will be of benefit to the searcher. The lists of the material arranged in the various departments is of a dependable character and represents in a great measure the State's history. It is fully indexed.

MARYLAND RECORDS; COLONIAL, REVOLUTIONARY, COUNTY AND CHURCH FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES. By Gaius Marcus Brumbaugh, M.S., M.D. Vol. I. Waverly Press, Baltimore, 1915. 4to, pp. 513. Edition limited to 600 copies. Price, \$6.00.

We heartily welcome the appearance of this first of a series of volumes of unpublished Maryland records, of unusual value to individuals, and to historical, genealogical and patriotic societies. Some idea of the territory covered, and the variety of the carefully copied records which Dr. Brumbaugh presents, will be better appreciated by a review of the contents.

Prince George's County: Provincial Census of August, 1776; St. John's and Prince George's parishes, in 89 pages of facsimile reproductions; Marriage Licenses issued in Upper Marlborough, 1777-1800; Two Muster Rolls of the Militia, 1799, giving dates of birth of soldiers.

Frederick County: Provincial Census of 1776, including the Hundreds of Lower Potomac, Georgetown, Sugar Land, North West and Elizabeth. Twenty-four pages of facsimile reproductions of Elizabeth Hundred is of interest and importance to Pennsylvanians, as they include the twenty-mile strip of Pennsylvania brought into Maryland, by the location of the Mason and Dixon Line. Earliest records of marriages and births of All Saints' parish, 1727-1781, also the tombstone inscriptions in the old cemetery; Poll list (1917 voters), of Presidential election, November, 1796.

Charles County: Constable's Census of 1775-1778 (1800 persons), including Durham parish; Benedict Hundred; Port Tobacco, West Hundred; Upper Hundred; Newport, East Hundred; Port Tobacco, Upper Hundred; Port Tobacco, Town Hundred; Port Tobacco, East Hundred; Pomonkey; Newport, West Hundred; William and Mary, Lower Hundred and Bryantown Hundred.

St. Mary's County: Marriage Licenses, 1794-1864, 7533 persons.

Anne Arundel County: Provincial Census of 1776, including All Hallows' and St. James' parishes. 25 pages of facsimile reproductions. Dr. Brumbaugh has been able to give only a part of the Census of Maryland for the year 1776, and we hope that the great desire that has

been expressed for the balance, will be gratified in a later volume. A carefully prepared index of 80 pages of names, arranged in dictionary order, will be found very helpful, and as a specimen of the bookmaker's art, the volume is deserving of commendation. It is to be hoped, that Dr. Brumbaugh will receive the liberal support which his project deserves; copies may be obtained by addressing him at 905 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

CHRONICLES OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION TO THE PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE 1688-1748. By Charles P. Keith:—

Under the title above Mr. Keith has in press a history of the colony of Pennsylvania during a period which has received comparatively little attention, when the great Quaker immigration was over, and the proceedings bringing on the French and Indian war had not begun. There will be noted such anterior facts—even the actual Great Treaty in Penn's first visit—as are necessary for understanding the questions prominent or the routine of business in that time, such as the Maryland dispute, the land law, the Indian relations, the circumstances of William Penn, etc. The period is that of a long political struggle, the trial of peace principles, the paper money system, the coming of the Germans and the Scotch-Irish, recurring religious excitement, and the establishment of various institutions. The biographies and other writings which have been concerned with any of these years, not only have been less comprehensive, but often have made a story which investigation has required to be corrected in this work. A particular narrative of ecclesiastical affairs will be given, whereby those interested in any of the religious denominations here at the time, Baptists, Lutherans, Mennonites, Presbyterians, Reformed, Schwenkfelders, etc., as well as the Swedish and English Churchmen and Quakers, will find information not easily accessible elsewhere. There will be mention of some subsequent or transatlantic actions part of the career of important persons—Whitefield and Zinzendorf as well as others—the first suggestion of Parliamentary taxation of America, the final settlement of the boundary, the Divesting Act, etc.

The work will be in two volumes, 8vo., making about 800 pages, bound in cloth. Price for a copy of the work to subscribers, \$3.50 (including postage): after January 1, 1916, at the option of the author. Subscribers' names and remittances are to be sent to 308 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

RICHMOND COLLEGE HISTORICAL PAPERS. Edited by D. R. Anderson, Ph.D. Richmond, Va., 1915. Vol. I., No. 1.

This is the initial number of a series of publications of essays, biographies and original material in the Virginia Archives, undertaken by students of Richmond College, under the editorial supervision of Prof. Anderson, Head of the History and Political Science Department. The object in view, is to stimulate an increased interest in historical research and by that means develop a liberal support towards the publication of the College Magazine. The contents of this number comprise three biographies: John Minor Botts, Anti-Secessionist; Richard Henry Lee; William Cabell Rives and John Moncure Daniel, and a large collection of letters of Gen. Charles Lee; Cols. William Woodford; Robert Howe and Adam Stephen. These letters are particularly valuable as they treat of early events, 1775-1776, in Revolutionary history of South-eastern Virginia. The work is a credit to the College and should be supported.



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