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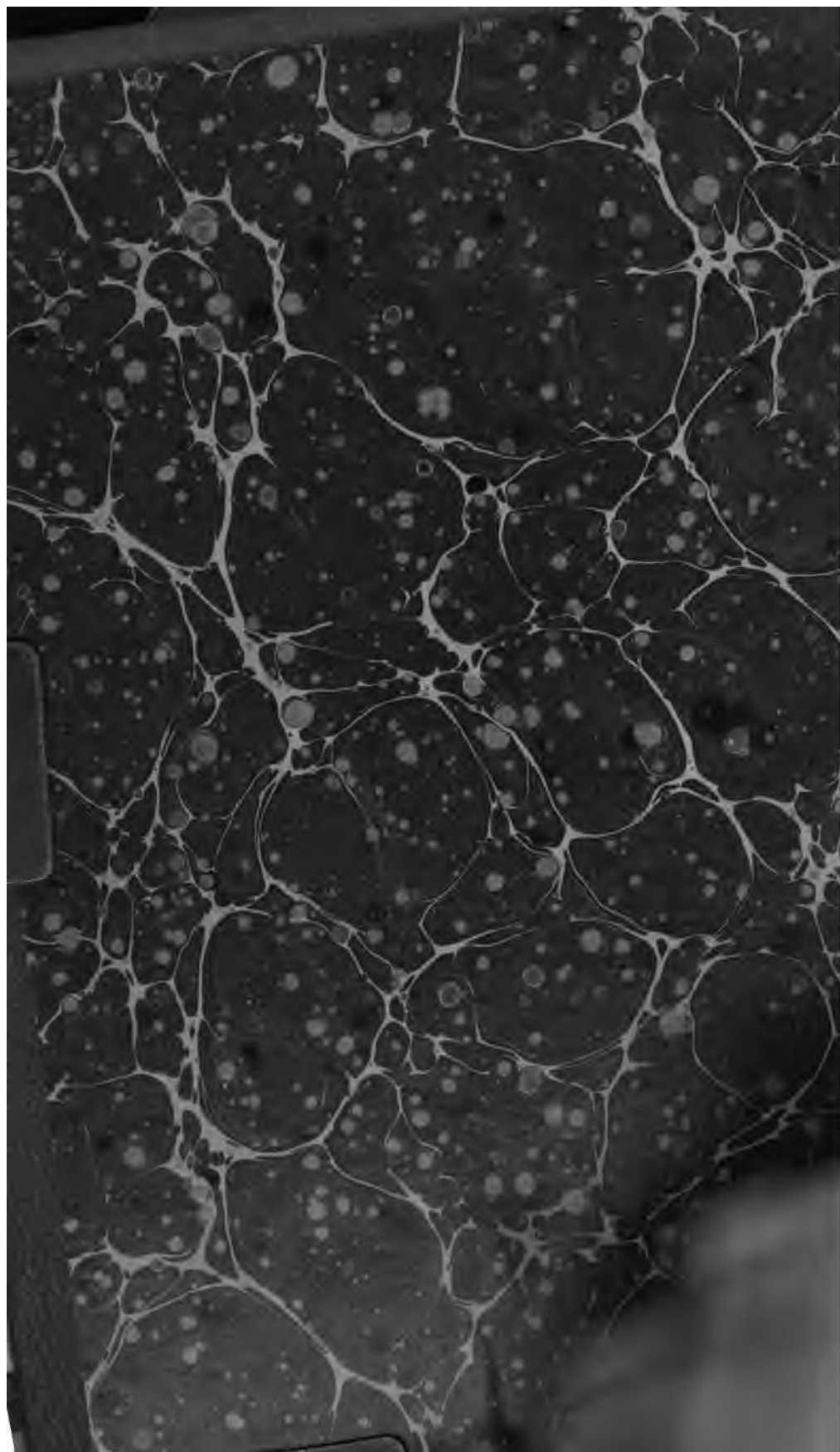
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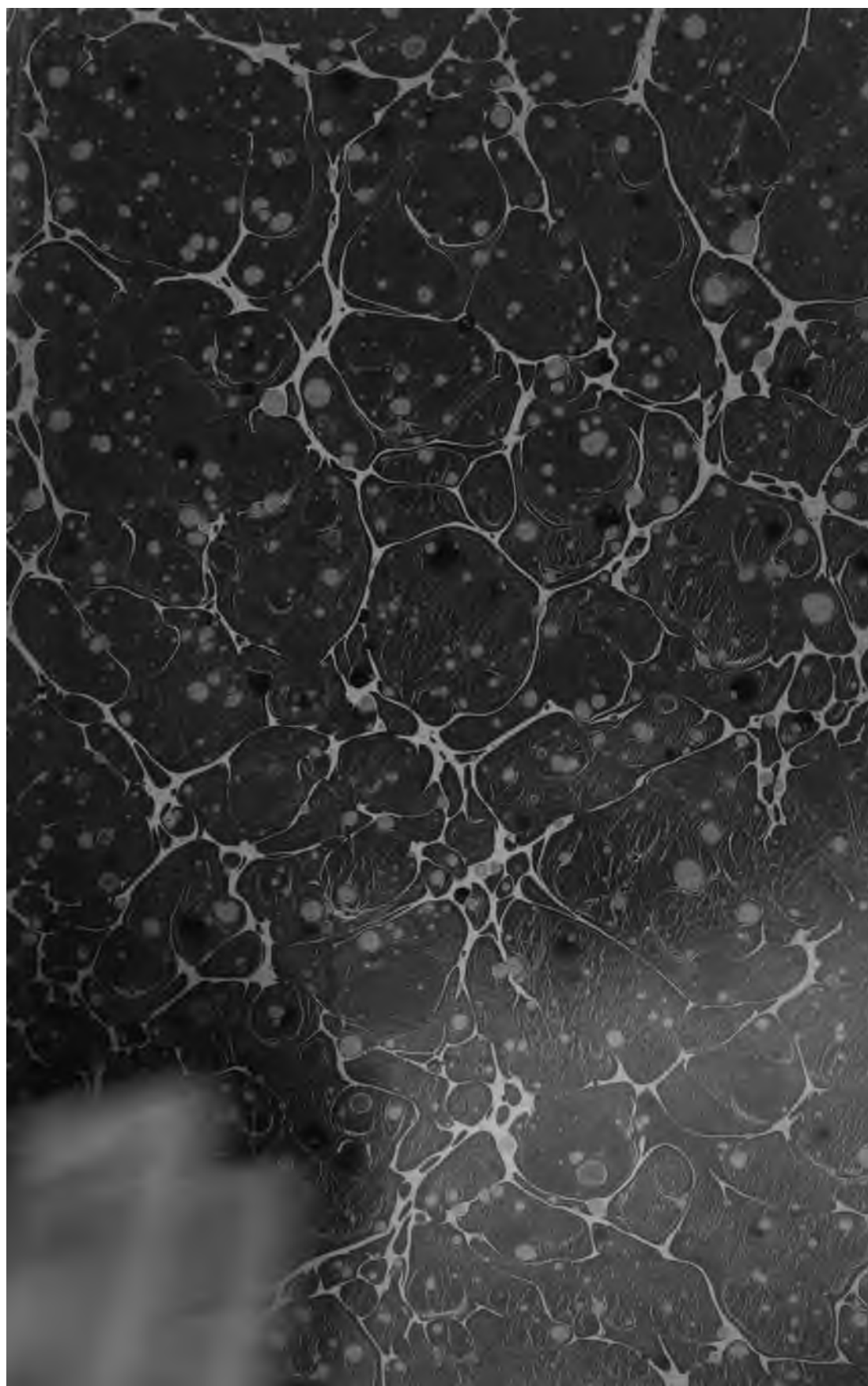
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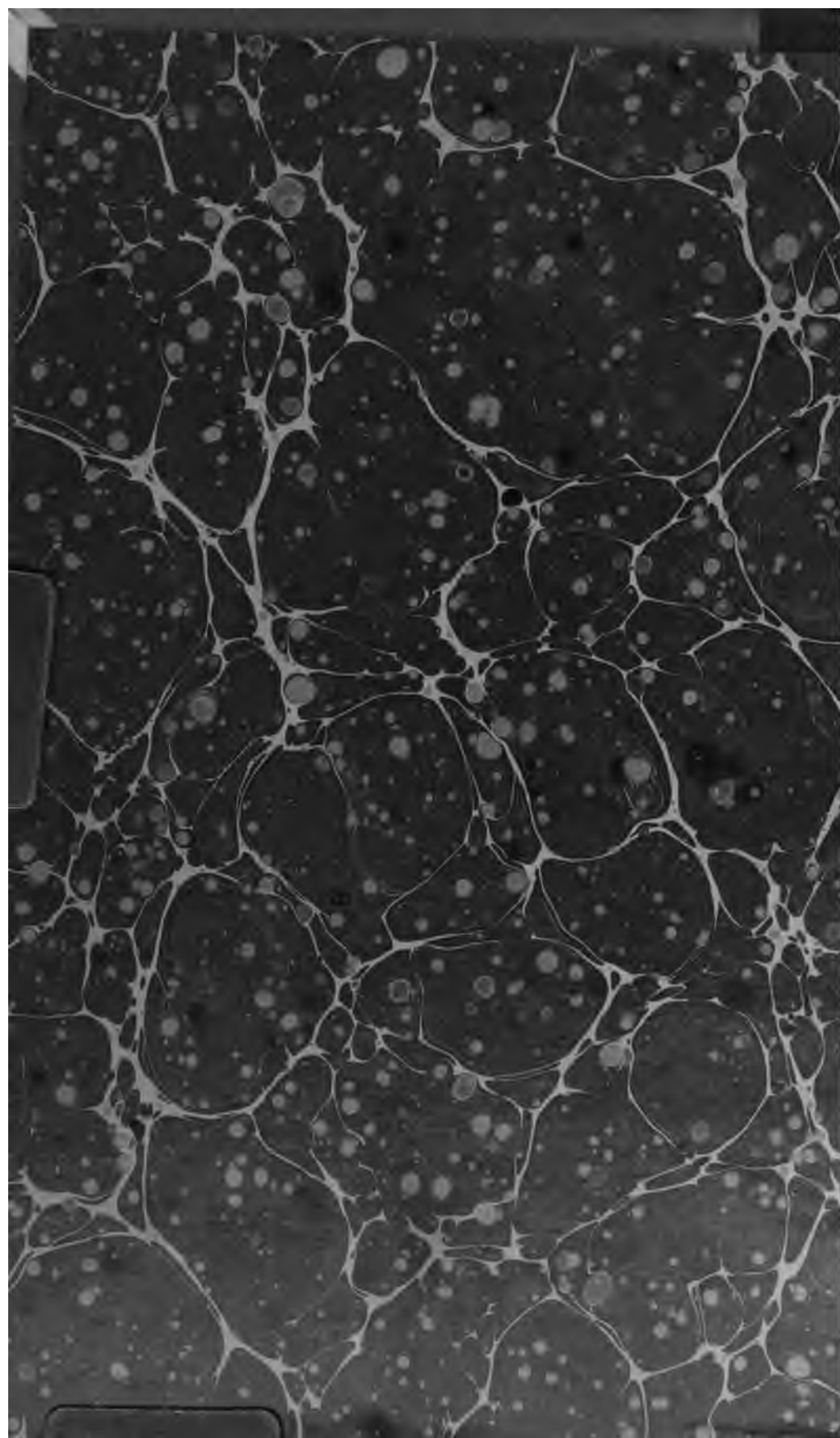


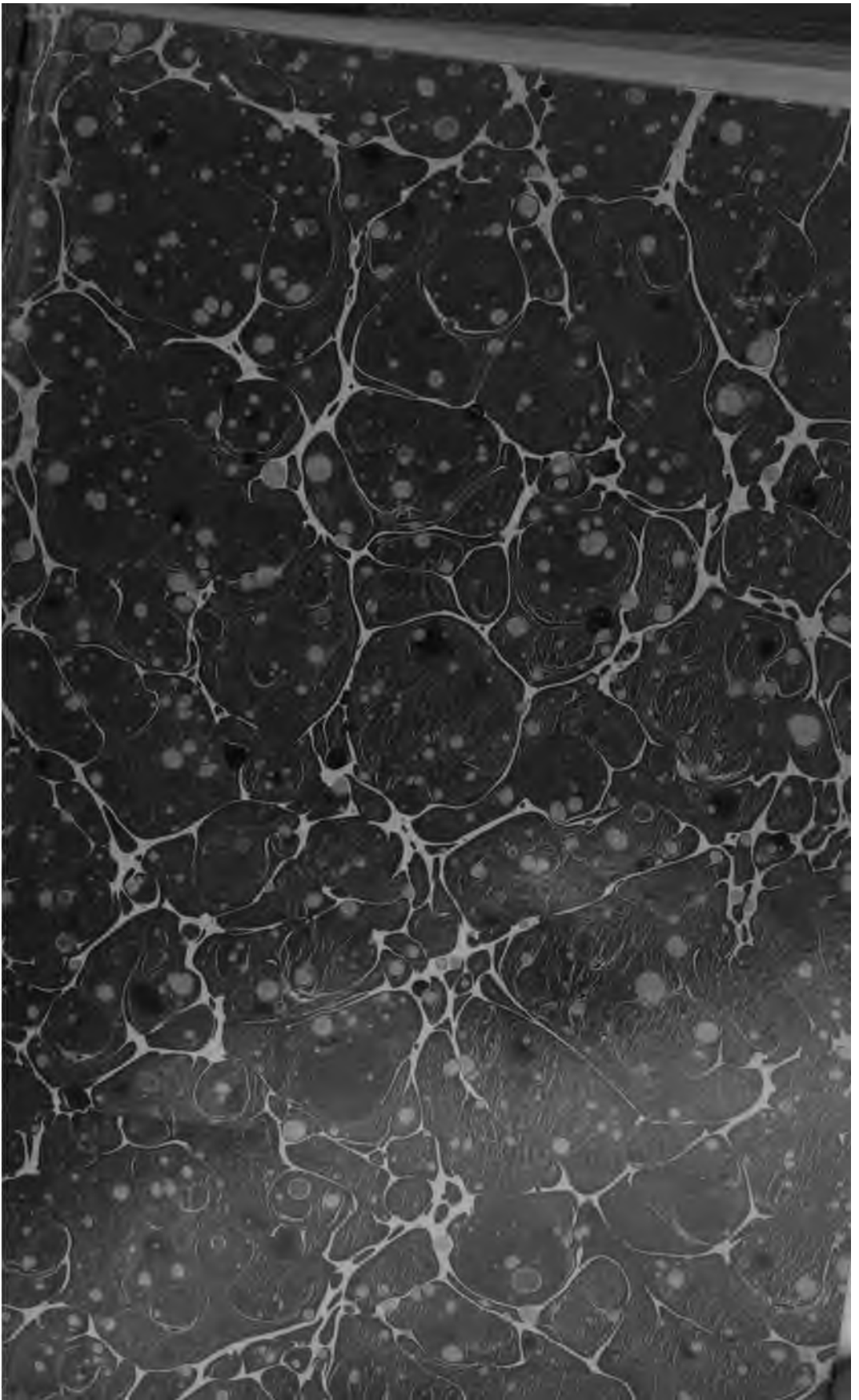




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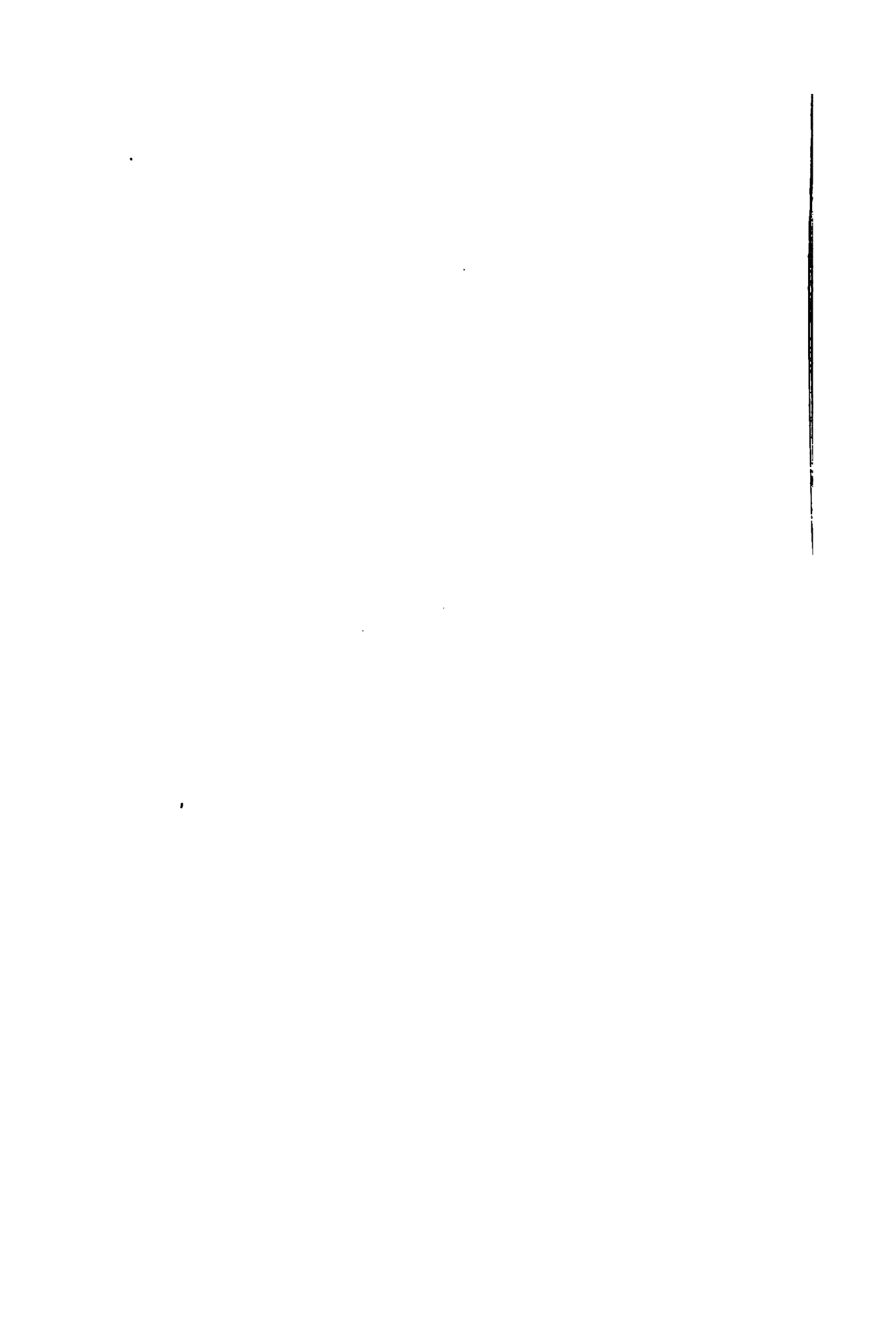






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Benjamin Franklin

in exploring the Canadian wilderness, just as we associate the exploits of Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher and the far nobler Raleigh with the great name of Elizabeth, but it is not until we reach the reign of James I, beginning, as it did, in 1604, that we enter upon a period of actual colonization. Then, through a term of seventy-five years, "stern men with empires in their brains pitched new states as Old World men pitched tents." It was a season when both Church and State were in ferment and later, in torment, resulting in the birth of our civil and religious liberty.

I cannot stop to dwell upon the features of this extraordinary struggle, but as a necessary prelude to a statement of what was actually accomplished by the founder of our Commonwealth towards the close of the period of state planting, I invite you to glance briefly at what had been written and argued upon the subject of government.

The discovery of the New World, following hard upon the invention of printing, had fired the imaginations of men and produced a class of philosophic visionaries. Sir Thomas More wrote his *Utopia*, but his views were shaped by the idealism of Plutarch in his *Life of Lycurgus*, as well as by ~~the~~ Bacon wrote the *New Atlantis*, and Campanella, his Italian contemporary, composed in prison, his *City of the Sun*. Later James Harrington published his *Oceana*. All these, however, were but lofty dreams; they did not touch the vital nerves of the question. The real discussion began with Richard Hooker, a divine, who published but a few years before the ascension of James I, his celebrated *Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*. His purpose was to show that the Puritans were wrong where they strove to plant themselves upon Revelation and he sought to show by reason the necessity for a Church establishment. With the Church wholly in his mind, he hardly thought of the possible application of his argument to civil polity. Revelation, Hooker, had taught, is concerned only with matters of faith, but for all else that God had given to men, Reason is his guide. Men, equal by

nature, sought communion and fellowship with others to guard against the weakness and the danger of solitary life. This was the cause of men uniting themselves into societies; societies could not exist without government, nor government without a distinct law of its own. Strifes and troubles would be endless, unless men gave a common consent that all should be ordered by some one whom they should agree upon, for without consent there was no reason that one man should take upon himself to be lord or judge of another, "so that in a word, all public rule, of what kind soever, evidently seemeth to have arisen from deliberate advise, consultation and composition between men, judging it convenient and behoveful." These were the views of Hooker as to the social compact, though he confined them to a Church establishment. It is easy to see, however, that they were equally applicable to affairs of State. James I, who united personal pedantry to official egotism, pompously advocated the doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings. Even before his ascension to the English throne, he had promulgated the theory of an absolute royalty in his work on "The True Law of Free Monarchy," and announced that "although a good King will form his actions according to law, yet he is not bound thereto, but of his own will and for example giving to his subjects." The notion was a wholly new one. An "absolute King," or an "absolute monarchy" meant with the Tudor statesman who had used the phrase, a sovereignty or rule complete in itself and independent of all foreign or Papal interference. James chose to regard the words as implying the monarch's "freedom from all control by law, irresponsibility to anything but his own royal will." The King's blunder, however, became a system of government, a doctrine which bishops preached from the pulpit and for which brave men laid their heads upon the block. "As it is Atheism and blasphemy to dispute what God can do," said James in a speech in the Star Chamber, "so it is presumption and a high contempt in a subject to dispute what a King can do, or to say that a King cannot do this or that."

These words startled English ears and a debate to the death was begun. Thomas Hobbes, the greatest philosopher and thinker of the day, impressed with the views of Hooker, strove in his *Leviathan* to state the Matter, Form, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil. He labored to define the limits of authority, and spent his mighty energies in the endeavor to set forth a system of political philosophy. Like Hooker, he founded government upon a social compact among men by nature equal, each of them gave up to the central power some part of his private right, in order that each might be protected by the strength of all. But Hobbes diverged widely from Hooker at the next stage of the argument. Hooker had said that if the government so established should fail to fulfil its purpose, those who established it might end and reshape it. Hobbes contended that the authority, when once established, became absolute. The grant was irrevocable. There was no power to take back what had once been given. Absolute government was the form thus established; and this form was best. The State was a great body Politic, as *Leviathan* was a great body natural and could be well ruled only when all members were subject to the control of a single head. In the Church as in the State, there should be one Directing will, and that the King's. It was for the King to say what doctrines are fit and to be taught the subject.

Sir Robert Filmer in his *Patriarcha*, or the Natural Power of Kings, went far beyond this. He held that Hobbes conceded too much where he based his theory of absolute sovereignty upon a social compact among men equal by nature. There never was a time, said he, when men were equal. When there were only two in the world, one of them was master. When children were born, Adam was master over them. Authority was founded by God himself in fatherhood. Out of fatherhood came Royalty. The Patriarch was King.

Against these slavish doctrines, the opposition was hot. Practical statesmen like Pym and Hampden denounced them

in Parliament and resisted them in Court. Oliver Cromwell fought them in battle at Naseby and Marston Moor. The royal head of Charles I was severed from his body. Poets and Philosophers wrote and reasoned against them. In this last class there were three men whose names can never die, the friends of Penn, whose views shaped and controlled his own, whose labors, far less successful than his, had a decided influence in framing his government. The oldest of them was, next to Shakespeare, the greatest of English Poets; the second, a seasoned man of sixty, died on the scaffold, a martyr for the cause; the third, a man but little older than Penn, and his companion at Oxford, proved himself to be the most renowned of English Metaphysicians—an incomparable trinity of intellect, inspiration and courage. The first was the author of the *Areopagitica*, or an *Essay upon the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing*; the second was the author of *Discourses upon Government*; the third was the author of *Two Treatises of Government*, in the first of which “*The False Principles and Foundation of Sir Robert Filmer and his followers are detected and overthrown*,” in the latter of which is an *Essay concerning the True, Original Estate, and end of Civil Government*. Consider these men—the friends of Penn—John Milton, Algernon Sydney and John Locke.

John Milton had said :

“Lords and Commons of England, consider what nation it is whereof ye are, and whereof ye are the governours. A nation not slow and dull, but of a quick, ingenious and piercing spirit, acute to invent, suttle and sinewy to discourse, not beneath the reach of any point the highest that human capacity can soar to.
Behold now, this vast city; a city of refuge, the mansion house of liberty, encompassed and surrounded with his protection; the shop of warre hath not there more anvils and hammers waking, to fashion out the plates and instruments of armed justice in defence of beleagured truth, than there be pens and heads there, sitting by their studious

lamps, musing, searching, revolving new notions and ideas, wherewith to present, as with their homage and their fealty, the approaching reformation; others as fast reading, trying all things, assenting to the force of reason and convincement. What could a man require more from a nation so pliant and so prone to seek after knowledge? What wants there to such a towardly and pregnant soile, but wise and faithful labourers, to make a knowing people, a nation of prophets, of sages and of worthies?" . . .

Of Algernon Sydney, Bishop Burnett has written:

"That he was a man of most extraordinary courage; a steady man, even to obstinacy; sincere, but of rough and boisterous temper that could not bear contradiction. . . . He was stiff to all Republican principles, and such an enemy to everything that looked a monarchy, that he set himself in high opposition against Cromwell, when he was made Protector. He had studied the history of government in all its branches, beyond any man I ever knew."

Of John Locke, it is sufficient to say of the author of the work "On the Human Understanding" that his argument in favor of Civil Liberty has been the corner stone on which our institutions and free institutions everywhere are based.

It is interesting to secure the physical evidence of the intellectual sympathy and communion of such men, and I am happy to be able to cite in this connection a most notable confirmation of what I have asserted. In the Archives of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, there is preserved as its most precious and holy relic the original manuscript in the handwriting of William Penn, of his frame work of government for Pennsylvania. On several of the pages are interlineations and notes in the handwritings of Algernon Sydney and John Locke. I have ventured to suggest to Edwin A. Abbey, the world-renowned artist, himself a son of Pennsylvania, who is now engaged in painting the historic pictures which are to adorn the rotunda of the new Capitol Building at Harrisburg, as a subject worthy of his brush, the Genesis of the Government of Penn-

sylvania, in which he can properly group William Penn, Algernon Sydney and John Locke about a table, engaged in the study of Penn's draft of government, with the spirit of John Milton hovering above them.

I have now traced in a crude way the intellectual and moral influences which controlled the mind of Penn. Let me now turn to a most extraordinary event in his career which left its indelible mark upon his character, and which, as an active agent in producing a result, contributed to the practical realization of a great constitutional right, as it has now become, and a marked feature of our institutions long before any such right was established in England.

In the year 1670, in the month of April, Parliament renewed what was termed the Conventicle Act, which declared it to be seditious and unlawful for more than five persons, exclusive of the family, to meet together for religious worship according to any other than the national ritual, and every person above the age of sixteen, attending meetings of the character described, was liable for the first offense to be fined five pounds or imprisoned during three months; for the second offense to be fined ten pounds or imprisoned six months, and for the third offense to be fined one hundred pounds or transported beyond the seas for seven years, and for every feature of aggravation an additional one hundred pounds was inflicted.

William Penn soon became the victim of this enactment. At the time he was but twenty-five years of age, and on the 14th of August, 1670, went to a Quaker meeting house in Gracechurch Street, London, in company with William Mead, an old soldier of the Commonwealth and draper in the city of London. They found the meeting-house closed and the doors guarded by a company of soldiers. Unable to enter the building, they stood about until a considerable crowd gathered, when Penn removed his hat and began to address them. Seeing this movement, constables came forward and arrested him, together with Mead. Penn demanded to be shown their authority for this act and the

officers at once produced a warrant prepared beforehand and signed by the Lord Mayor, Sir Samuel Starling. The whole of this drama had been previously arranged by the civic powers, and Penn and Mead were instantly taken from the place of meeting to undergo examination. They were committed to the Black Dog, a wretched sponging house in Newgate Market, to await their trial at the Old Bailey.

On the 1st of September, 1670, the two prisoners were placed in the dock to answer the charges brought against them. I know of no more splendid instance in the volumes of English state trials of courage, determination, address and ample knowledge of the law on the part of any prisoner defending himself against the power of the Crown, entirely unaided by counsel, because in those days English law in its wisdom, while extending to every prisoner indicted for a misdemeanor the right to defend by counsel, denied such right to those charged with felonies. It is an instance, not simply of a Quaker pleading for the rights of conscience, but it is that of an Englishman contending for the ancient and inalienable rights of his race. It constitutes a scene which ought to be painted upon the panels of the Capitol so that men of future ages may know what a debt they owe to the founder of this Commonwealth in establishing the rights of jurors to reach a verdict without dictation or coercion from the bench. It transcends in general importance, as well as in its special significance, viewed from the standpoint of our State history, the trials of Sir Walter Raleigh, of Alderman Cornish or of the Earl of Stafford. It moulded our own local institutions and gave them a definite form in the direction of securing to prisoners the right to be heard by counsel more than 120 years in advance of the securing of the same right to prisoners in England, for it had such an effect upon the mind of young Penn that when, fifteen years later, at the age of forty, he sat down to frame a government for his new province, he made it part of his original framework that prisoners should have

the right to be heard either in person or by counsel, a right which was not fully secured in England until after the year 1836.

At Penn's trial there were ten justices upon the bench, the Lord Mayor of London, five aldermen, the Recorder of London and three Sheriffs, all of whom acted as judicial officers. The foreman of the jury was one Edward Bushel, whose name should be held in everlasting remembrance, as I shall remind you before the close of this description. The indictment charged that Penn and Mead addressed an unlawful and tumultuous assembly and that they had conspired together to speak and preach in contempt of the King and his law to the great disturbance of the peace and to the terror and disturbance of the King's subjects, and that they had done this while fully armed. The offense was charged to have taken place on the 15th of August, when, in point of fact, it took place on the 14th. This difference in date occasioned the Crown no embarrassment. Not the slightest proof was offered that Penn or Meade were in arms or that anybody bore arms. Not the slightest evidence of conspiracy in support of the charge was given, and the only scintilla of evidence that Mead was abetting Penn consisted of the fact that Mead wished to get near Penn, but was prevented from doing so because of the crowd.

In order to give you an idea of the spirit and remarkable intellectual self-possession with which this young Quaker lad met, single-handed, the array of prosecutors—because the Judges themselves forgot the maxim of the law that Judges should be counsel for the prisoner, and turned in to bully and browbeat the prisoner—I shall make several extended extracts from the trial itself, as reported in the State trials. The Clerk of the Court, after arraigining the prisoners, called upon Penn to state whether he was guilty as he stood indicted in manner and form or not guilty. Penn's reply was as follows:

“It is impossible that I should be able to remember the

indictment verbatim, and I therefore desire a copy of it as is customary on like occasions.

“*The Recorder.* You must first plead to the indictment before you can have a copy of it.

“*Penn.* I am unacquainted with the formality of the law, and therefore before I shall answer I request two things of the court. First that no advantage be taken against me, nor I be deprived of any benefit which I might otherwise have received. Secondly, that you will promise me a fair hearing and liberty of making my defense.

“*The Court.* No advantage shall be taken against you and you shall have liberty, you shall be heard.

“*Penn.* Then I plead not guilty in matter and form.”

The trial lasted for five hours on the first day. The prisoners were then sent back to their filthy dungeons in Newgate, where they were kept for two days and were again brought into court on the morning of the third day. They approached the courtroom with their hats on, but their hats were violently removed by an officer stationed at the door. This being seen by the Lord Mayor, he shouted out to the officer :

“Sirrah, who bade you take off their hats? Put them on again.”

The prisoners were then brought to the bar with their heads covered, and this dialogue ensued :

“*Recorder.* Do you know where you are ?

“*Penn.* Yes.

“*Recorder.* Do you know this is the King’s Court ?

“*Penn.* I know it to be a court, and I suppose it to be the King’s Court.

“*Recorder.* Do you know there is respect due to the Court.

“*Penn.* Yes.

“*Recorder.* Why do you not pay it, then ?

“*Penn.* I do.

“*Recorder.* Why do you not put off your hat, then ?

“*Penn.* Because I do not believe that to be any respect.

“*Recorder.* Well, the Court sets forty marks apiece on your heads as a fine for contempt of the Court.

“*Penn.* I desire it may be observed that we came into court with our hats off—that is, taken off—and if they have been put on since, as they have been, it was by order of the Bench, and therefore not we but the Bench should be fined.”

This was the first indication of his spirit.

The jury then being sworn and some evidence being given by an eye-witness that there were about three or four hundred people present in the streets, the witness was asked whether he heard what Penn said, and the answer was that there was such a great noise that he could not tell what he said; that he supposed Penn was speaking because he saw him make a motion with his hands and heard some noise but could not understand what was said. Penn then boldly broke in and said:

“I confess that I preached in worship of God, but I broke no law.

“*Sheriff.* You are not here for worshipping God; you are here for breaking the laws.

“*Penn.* I affirm I have broken no law, nor am I guilty of the indictment that is laid to my charge. I desire, in order to have a clear understanding of this procedure, that you inform me by what law it is you prosecute me, and on what law you ground your indictment.

“*Recorder.* Upon the common law.

“*Penn.* Where is that common law?

“*Recorder.* You must not think that I am able to sum up so many years and ever so many adjudged cases which we call common law to satisfy your curiosity.

“*Penn.* This answer is very short of my question. If it be common law it ought not to be so hard to produce.

“*Recorder.* Sir, will you plead to your indictment?

“*Penn.* Shall I plead to an indictment that has no foundation in law? If it contain that law you say I have broken, why should you decline to produce it, since it will be impossible for the jury to determine, or agree to bring in their verdict, who have not the law produced by which they should measure the truth of the indictment.

“*Recorder.* You are a saucy fellow. Speak to the indictment.

“*Penn.* I say it is my place to speak to matter of law. I am arraigned a prisoner. My liberty, which is next to life itself, is now concerned. You are many against me; and it is hard if I must not make the best of my case. I say again, unless you show me and the jury the law you ground your indictment upon, I shall take it for granted your proceedings are merely arbitrary.”

Hereupon the whole bench set at the prisoner and by noise and vehemence tried to bear him down.

“*The Recorder.* The question is—whether you are guilty of this indictment.

“*Penn.* The question is not whether I am guilty of this indictment, but whether this indictment be legal. It is too general and imperfect an answer to say it is common law unless we know both where and what it is, for where there is no law there is no transgression, and that law which is not in being, so far from being common law, is no law at all.

“*Recorder.* You are an impertinent fellow. Will you teach the court what law is? It is *lex non scripta*. That which many have studied thirty or forty years to know will you have me tell you in a moment?

“*Penn.* Certainly. If the common law be so hard to be understood, it is far from being very common, but if Lord Coke in his *Institutes* be of any weight, he tells us that common law is common right, and common right is the great charter privileges confirmed by 9 Henry III, Chapter 29, by 25 Edward I, Chapter I, and by 2 Edward III, Chapter 8.

(It must be borne in mind that Penn had read law after the age of twenty at Lincoln’s Inn.)

“*Recorder.* Sir, you are a troublesome fellow, and it is not for the honor of the Court to allow you to go on.

“*Penn.* I have asked but one question and you have not answered me, though the rights and privileges of every Englishman are concerned in it.

Recorder. If I should suffer you to ask questions until to-morrow morning you would be never the wiser.

Penn. That would be because of the fault of the answers.

Recorder. Sir, we must not stand to hear you talk all night.

Penn. I desire no affront to the court, but I plainly tell you that if you deny me the oyer of that law which you affirm I have broken, you at once deny me an acknowledged right and evince to the whole world your resolution to sacrifice the privileges of Englishmen to your arbitrary designs.

Recorder. Take him away. My Lord Mayor, if you do not take some course with this pestilent fellow to stop his mouth, we shall not be able to do anything to-night.

Lord Mayor. Take him away. Take him away. Put him into the bale dock."

The bale dock was a dark hole below the level of the court house floor, in the rear of the room, and while Penn was being hustled toward it he exclaimed to his jury as he passed the jury box :

"Must I be taken away because I plead for the fundamental laws of England? I leave this on your consciences, who are my sole judges, that if these ancient fundamental laws, which relate to liberty and property, and are not limited to particular persuasions in matters of religion, must not be indispensably maintained, who can say that he has a right to the coat upon his back? If not, our liberties are open to be invaded, our wives ravished, our children enslaved, our families ruined, our estates led away in triumph."

This left Mead alone at the bar, while Penn remained an attentive listener in the rear of the room, but out of sight of everything that was occurring. The Recorder then wheeled sharply upon Mead, the old Captain of Cromwell, and put this question :

"What say you, Mr. Mead, were you there?"

Mead. It is a maxim of English law that no man is bound to accuse himself. Why dost thou offer to ensnare

me with such a question? Is this like unto a Judge that ought to be counsel for the prisoner at the bar?

“*Recorder.* Hold your tongue, sirrah. I did not go about to ensnare you.”

The old soldier, with his hands filled with notes supplied to him by Penn, then turned from the bench to the jury box and asked the jurors to interrogate the court as to what constituted a riot and an unlawful assembly. The Lord Mayor exclaimed:

“You deserve to have your tongue cut out.

“*Mead.* Thou didst promise me I should have liberty to be heard. May I not have the privilege of all Englishmen?

“*Recorder.* I look upon you to be an enemy to the laws of England, which ought to be preserved and kept, and you are not worthy of the privilege that others have.”

Thereupon the Court ordered Mead to be removed to the bale dock, and in the absence of both the prisoners the Court proceeded to charge the jury as follows:

“You, Gentlemen of the Jury, have heard what the indictment is. It is for preaching to the people and drawing a tumultuous company after them and Mr. Penn was speaking. If they should not be disturbed you will see they will go on. There are three or four witnesses that proved this; that Mr. Penn did preach and that Mr. Mead did allow it. After this, you have heard from substantial witnesses what is said against them.

“*Penn.* (shouting from the dock at the top of his voice) I appeal to the jury, who are my judges, and to this great assembly, whether the proceedings of the court are not most arbitrary and void of law in offering to give the jury their charge in the absence of the prisoners. I say it is directly opposed and destructive to the right of every English prisoner, as declared by Coke in 2nd Institute, 29, on the chapter of Magna Charta.

“*Recorder.* (with biting sarcasm) Why, you are present. You do hear, do you?

“*Penn.* No thanks to the court that put me into this bale

dock. You, gentlemen of the jury, take notice that I have not been heard. You cannot legally depart this court before I have been fully heard. I have at least ten or twelve material points to offer in order to invalidate the indictment.

“*Recorder.* Pull that fellow down; pull him down. Take him to Newgate. To hear him talk doth not become the honor of the court.”

So the prisoners were taken out of the bale dock and carried off to the hole in Newgate, the nastiest place in the most loathesome jail in England, a den which Penn describes as so noisesome that the Lord Mayor would not think it was fit for his pigs to lie in. The Recorder then commanded the jury to agree in their verdict, and they retired and the court remained sitting. After an hour and a half had passed the jury walked into court and said they could not agree upon a verdict. The rage of the bench broke forth, and directed itself upon Edward Bushel, the foreman.

“*Recorder.* (addressing the Foreman) You, sir, are the cause of this disturbance. I shall set a mark on you.”

Sir John Robinson, one of the Aldermen, then exclaimed:

“I know you. You thrust yourself on this jury. I tell you you deserve to be indicted more than any man that has been indicted this day.

“*Lord Mayor.* Sirrah, you are an impertinent fellow. I will put a mark on you.”

The jury then retired, and after an absence of four hours, they were sent for, and Penn and Mead being sent for, silence was commanded.

“*The Clerk.* Are you agreed on your verdict?”

“*Foreman.* Yes.

“*Clerk.* How say you? Is William Penn guilty of the matter whereof he stands indicted, in manner and in form, or not guilty?”

“*Foreman.* Guilty of speaking in Gracechurch street.

“*Court.* Is that all?”

“*Foreman.* That is all.

“*Recorder.* You may as well say nothing.

“*Lord Mayor.* Was it not an unlawful assembly?”

The foreman explained that on that point the jury had not agreed. The court then undertook to converse with each jurymen separately, so as to influence them in detail. Some of them, being weak-kneed, expressed themselves in favor of the views of the bench, but Bushel, the foreman, John Hammond, and three others declared that they would not admit any such term as unlawful assembly into the verdict. The Lord Mayor then said,—

“The law of England will not allow you to depart until you have given in your verdict.

“*Foreman.* We have given in our verdict. We can give no other.

“*Recorder.* You have not given in your verdict. You had as good say nothing as what you have said. Therefore go and consider it once more.”

The jury again retired, requesting pen, ink and paper. After another hour and a half they returned with a written verdict that Penn was guilty of speaking to an assembly in Gracechurch Street, and acquitting William Mead. This was signed by all twelve. The Lord Mayor then broke out into a fearful passion, shouting at the jury :

“Will you be led by such a silly fellow as Bushel—an impudent, canting knave? I warrant you, you shall not come upon juries again in a hurry.”

The Recorder said,—

“You shall not be dismissed until you bring in a verdict which the court will accept. You shall be locked up without meat, drink, fire or tobacco. We will have a verdict by the help of God, or you shall starve to death for it.

“*Penn.* My jury, who are my judges, ought not to be thus menaced or threatened. Their verdict should be free—not forced.

“*Recorder.* Stop that fellow’s mouth, or put him out of court.

“*Lord Mayor,* to the Jury: You have heard that he preached, that he gathered a company of tumultuous people, and they not only disobeyed the martial law but the civil law also.

“*Penn.* That is a mistake. We did not make any tumult. The jury cannot be so ignorant as to think we met there to disturb the peace. It is well known that the Quakers are a peaceable people, never offering violence to any man, but we were kept out of our own meeting-house by force of arms.”

The Court ordered the jury to be locked up and the prisoners were again taken back to Newgate. On the road out of the court-house Penn exclaimed to the jury,—

“The agreement of twelve men is a verdict in the law. The verdict has been given and I require that it shall be recorded by the clerk, as he will answer at his peril. If the jury bring in another verdict, contrary to that which they have reached, I affirm they are perjured men.”

Then, turning to his jurors, “You are Englishmen. Mind your privileges. Give not away your rights.”

Two of the jury pleaded that they were sick. The Lord Mayor said “You are just as strong as any of them. Hold your principles—and starve.

“*The Recorder.* The court is resolved to have a verdict.”

The whole jury exclaimed “We are agreed; we are agreed; we are agreed!

“*The Court.* We will not take that verdict.”

They were again locked up.

Next morning, being Sunday, the court was crowded as before to see the prisoners and hear the verdict. At seven o'clock the names of the jury were called over and each man answered his name and the clerk inquired if they were agreed. They replied that they were.

“*Clerk.* Guilty or not guilty.

“*Foreman.* William Penn is guilty of speaking in Grace-church Street.

“*Lord Mayor.* To an unlawful assembly?

“*Bushel.* No, my Lord. We give no other verdict than we have given before.

“*Lord Mayor.* You are a factious fellow; I will take a course with you.

“*Alderman Bloodworthy.* I knew the foreman would not yield.

“*Bushel.* Sir Thomas, I have done according to my conscience.

“*Lord Mayor.* That conscience of yours would cut my throat.

“*Bushel.* No, my lord, it never shall.

“*Lord Mayor.* I will cut yours just as soon as I can.

“*Recorder.* I will have a positive verdict or else you shall starve.

“*Penn.* I desire to ask the Recorder a question. Do you allow the verdict given an acquittal of William Mead?

“*Recorder.* It cannot be a verdict because you are indicted for conspiracy—and one being found not guilty and not the other, it is no verdict.

“*Penn.* If not guilty be no verdict, then you make of the jury and of the great charter a mere nose of wax.

“*Mead.* How! Is ‘not guilty’ no verdict?

“*Recorder.* No, it is no verdict.

“*Penn.* I affirm that the consent of the jury is a verdict in law, and if William Mead be not guilty it follows that I am clear, since you have indicted us for conspiracy and I could not possibly conspire alone.”

Another scene of confusion ensued. The jury were again sent from the room, and again returned with the same verdict, “Guilty of speaking in Gracechurch Street.”

The Lord Mayor then exclaimed to the Jury: “Have you no more wit than to be led by such a pitiful fellow as the foreman? I will slit his nose.” (Slitting of noses was a common method of disfigurement in those days, and many of the old portraits of the public men indicate it.)

“*Penn.* It is intolerable that my jury should be thus menaced. Is this according to fundamental law? What hope is there of having justice done when juries are threatened and their verdicts rejected?

“*Recorder.* My lord, you must take a course with the fellow.

“*Lord Mayor.* Stop that fellow’s mouth. Bring fetters. Stake him to the ground.

“*Penn.* Do your will. I do not care for your fetters.

“*Juror.* We ought not be sent out again. We have all agreed and set our hands to the verdict.

“*Recorder.* Your verdict is not accepted. You play with the court. I say you shall go out again and bring in another verdict, and starve, and I will have you carted about the streets as in Edward III’s time.

“*Lord Mayor.* Take them up to their room.

“*Officer.* My lord, they will not go.”

The Bench then commanded the Sheriff to use force to compel them to retire, and the jury were deliberately forced by an overwhelming physical exertion back to their room, and, although they had been thirty hours without food, water, fire or tobacco, they were again locked up and endured the agony of another night of fever and thirst. Some wavered and wandered in their thoughts. Some wished to give way, but Bushel and Hammond stood firm. On the following morning at sunrise the prisoners were again placed at the bar and the jury were sent for. Silence was commanded and the Clerk again put the question “Are you agreed upon your verdict?”

“*Foreman.* We are.

“*Clerk.* Look on the prisoner. What say you? Is William Penn guilty of the matter whereof he stands indicted in manner and form or not guilty?”

“*Foreman.* The verdict is in writing.

“*Clerk.* I will read it.

“*Recorder.* No, it is no verdict. The court will not accept it.

“*Foreman.* If you will not accept the paper I desire to have the paper back again.

“*Court.* The paper was no verdict and no advantage shall be taken of you for having written it. We will take it orally.

“*Clerk.* How say you? Is William Penn guilty or not guilty?”

“*Foreman.* Not guilty.”

The jury was then polled and every man answered “Not guilty.” The case, however, did not end here. The court immediately fined the jurors for contempt, and in default of payment committed them to Newgate. Penn being acquitted, demanded that he be freed.

“*The Lord Mayor.* No, you are in contempt of court, for having come in with your hat on, and I fined you and the fine has not yet been paid.

“*Penn.* I ask if it be according to the fundamental laws of England that any Englishman should be fined except by the judgment of his peers. The 29th chapter of the Great Charter of England says no free man ought to be amerced except by the oath of good and lawful men of the vicinage.

“*Recorder.* Take him away. Put him out of the court.

“*Penn.* I can never urge the fundamental laws of England but you cry out ‘Take him away; take him away.’ But this is no wonder since the spirit of the Spanish Inquisition sits in your heart.”

The prisoners and the jurors all stubbornly refused to pay their fines. Penn wrote daily letters to his father. The jurors remained firm, and then Penn made a suggestion that the foreman and his fellow jurors should bring an action against the Judges for unjust imprisonment, and the action was accordingly brought against the Lord Mayor, the Sheriff and the Recorder. The jurors being still confined to court, a writ of habeas corpus was issued to the governor of the jail to bring up their persons, and the case was argued by Newdegate, Waller and Broome, as counsel for the prisoners, and by Scrogg, afterwards the infamous Chief Justice, for the King. What took place is reported in Vaughan’s Reports, pages 135 to 138.

The decision of Lord Chief Justice Vaughan is a splendid exposition of the rights of jurors and it gave judgment in favor of the jurors. They were consequently ordered to be set at liberty in open court. Ten of the other eleven judges agreed in the judgment given by Sir John Vaughan, the

Chief Baron abstaining from giving an opinion as he had not been present at the time of the argument. The reason, concisely stated by the Lord Chief Justice, was because the jury could not be coerced into their view of the facts; that the facts were solely for them, and questions of law alone for the court; and, moreover, because the jury might know of their own knowledge facts unknown to the Court.

The importance of this extraordinary trial can scarcely be overestimated, inasmuch as a stand had been taken once for all upon the ancient liberties of Englishmen, and it established the rights of juries as a power to check the encroachments of an unjust government. At the present day we can distinctly realize the service rendered to posterity by this noble defense, and it is not exaggeration to say that this trial of Penn, followed by the trial of Bushel, infused new life into the institution of the jury. In the meantime, Admiral Penn, finding that neither his son nor Mead would pay the fine, and that the jurors were too poor, sent and by secret hand paid the fines himself, and thus discharged them from Newgate.

William Penn expressed his political philosophy in a very concise form in the preface to his frame of Government of Pennsylvania, prepared in 1682: he wrote "I know what is said by the several admirers of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy, which are the rule of one, a few, and many, and are the three common ideas of government, when men discourse on the subject. But I chuse to solve the controversy with this small distinction, and it belongs to all three: Any government is free to the people under it (whatever be the frame) where the laws rule, and the people are a party to those laws, and more than this is tyranny, oligarchy, or confusion. Governments like clocks go from the motion men give them; and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them they are ruined too. Wherefore governments rather depend upon men, than men upon governments. Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad; if it be ill they will cure it. But if men be bad, let

the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it to their turn."

The great end of all government he declared to be "to support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from the abuse of power; that they may be free by their just obedience and the magistrates honorable, for their just administration: for liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery."

In carrying out these general principles, he was practical, wise and far seeing. In the concessions agreed upon by him and the adventurers or purchasers he introduced many provisions intended to promote the growth and development of his province, in all of which we can readily discern the germs of much of our present, as well as proposed legislation. Thus by the 10th Concession it is provided "That every man shall be bound to plant, or man, so much of his share of land as shall be set out and surveyed, within three years after it is so set out and surveyed, or else it shall be lawful for new comers to be settled thereupon, paying to them their survey money, and they go up higher for their shares." In the 18th Concession he provided that "In clearing the ground, care be taken to leave one acre of trees for every five acres cleared, especially to preserve oak and mulberries, for silk and shipping."

Here was a wise forecast of our forestry laws, as well as a recognition of the importance of the silk and shipping industries.

In the 11th Concession he anticipated our present laws now sought to be amended, relating to scales, weights and measures, for he provided that "There shall be no buying and selling, be it with an Indian, or one among another, of any goods to be exported, but what shall be performed in public market, when such places shall be set apart or erected, where they shall pass the public stamp or mark. If bad ware and prized as good, or deceitful in proportion, of weight, to forfeit the value, as of good and full weight and proportion, to the public treasury of this province,

whether it be the merchandize of the Indian, or that of the planters."

In the 12th Concession he anticipated the spirit of our pure food legislation by providing "And forasmuch, as it is usual with the planters to overreach the poor natives of the country in trade, by goods not being good of the kind, or debased with mixtures with which they are sensibly agrieved, it is agreed, whatever is sold to the Indians, in consideration of their furs, shall be sold in the market place, and there suffer the test, whether good or bad; if good, to pass; if not good, not to be sold for good, that the natives may not be abused, nor provoked."

In the 13th Concession he provided against wrongs sought to be perpetrated upon the Indians, and for an adjustment by a mixed tribunal, consisting of six planters and six natives, so that natives and planters might live in friendly intercourse, preventing all occasions of heart-burnings and mischief, "That no man shall, by any ways or means, in word or deed, affront or wrong any Indian," he incurring the same penalty of the law as if he had committed it against his fellow planter, and if any Indian shall abuse in word or deed any planter, the planter should not be his own judge upon the Indian, but make his complaint to the Governor of the Province, or deputy, or some inferior magistrate, so that justice might be done between the white and the red man.

In the framework of his government, consisting of the laws agreed upon in England, he provided for the freedom and purity of elections by declaring, in the third paragraph, that all elections of members or representatives of the people and freemen of the province to serve in the provincial council or general assembly should be free and voluntary, and that any elector receiving any reward or gift in meat, drink, monies, or otherwise, should forfeit his franchise, and that any person who should directly or indirectly give promise or bestow any such reward to be elected, should forfeit his election and be incapable to serve. The Provincial

Council and the general assembly to be the judges of the regularity or irregularity of the elections of their own respective members. In this we see the great features of our present legislation relating to the subject.

He anticipated the doctrine of no taxation without representation, by providing, in the fourth paragraph, that no money or goods should be raised upon or paid by any of the people of the province, by way of public tax, custom or contribution, but by a law for that purpose made; and whoever should levy, collect or pay any money or goods contrary thereto, should be held a public enemy to the province and a betrayer of the liberties of the people.

He declared that all courts should be open and that justice should neither be sold, denied nor delayed. That in all courts, all persons of all persuasions might freely appear in their own way and according to their own manner, and there personally plead their own cause themselves; or if unable, by their friend. This clearly gave the right to counsel and was suggested by his own trying personal experience. Under the seventh section he simplified all pleadings, processes and records in court by declaring that they should be short and in English, and in an ordinary and plain character, so that they might be understood and justice speedily administered. He established the right to trial by jury by declaring that all trials should be by twelve men, as near as may be, peers and equals, and of the neighborhood, and that the twelve men "shall have the final judgment."

In the ninth paragraph he declared that fees in all cases should be moderate and settled by the provincial council, and that a table thereof should be hung up in every respective court, and that any one convicted of taking more should be made to pay two-fold and be dismissed from his employment.

In the tenth section he converted all prisons into work-houses for felons, vagrants and loose and idle persons, and established one in every county. He made all prisoners

bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, where the proof was evident or the presumption great. He gave double damages against the informer or prosecutor to all persons wrongfully imprisoned or prosecuted at law. He declared that all persons should be free as to fees, food and lodging. In the fourteenth section he subjected all lands and goods to the payment of debts except where there was legal issue, and then all the goods and one-half of the land only. In doing this he anticipated statutes passed in England in the reign of George the III and William the IV. He also anticipated the spirit of our statute of wills by declaring that all wills in writing, attested by two witnesses, should be of the same force as to lands as other conveyances, being legally proved within forty days, either within or without the province.

He established a registry for births, marriages, burials, wills and letters of administration, distinct from all other registers. In doing this he accomplished a result which England had in vain attempted to establish by statute, and recognizing the importance of a registry of conveyances he provided for the enrollment and registry of conveyances of land, enacting it into a provision in the great law passed at Chester immediately after his landing and this law, though variously modified, has continued to the present time.

Judge Sergeant in his book upon the land law of Pennsylvania, declares "On this stock our system of conveyancing is grafted; for it will be found it was chiefly in order to promote the registry of conveyances, that a peculiar efficacy was given to them by the act of assembly of 1715, which constitutes the foundation of our present system of conveyancing." By the 28th section he provided that all children within the province, of the age of twelve years, should be taught some useful trade or skill to the end that none might be idle; that the poor might work to live and the rich, if they became poor, might not want. He provided for the liberty of conscience by declaring "No man shall be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion,

or be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship or ministry contrary to his mind, but shall fully and freely enjoy his Christian liberty in all respects without molestation or interruption."

He laid the foundation for the public schools by declaring that the governor and provincial council shall erect an order of public schools, and encourage and reward the authors of useful sciences and laudable inventions in the said provinces. In the 30th section he declared "That all scandalous and malicious reporters, backbiters, defamers and spreaders of false news, whether against Magistrates or private persons, shall be accordingly severely punished, as enemies to the peace and concord of this province."

He severed Church from State, secured the rights of conscience, wedded religious liberty to civil security; encouraged immigration; armed the citizens with the ballot; converted prisons into workhouses; abolished the infamy of jailers' fees; punished perjury and extortion; destroyed multiplicity of suits; overturned the inequalities of primogeniture; suppressed piracy, assailed vice; stripped the criminal law of ferocious punishment; encouraged literature; rewarded science, and thus strove to secure the peace, purity and happiness of his people.

In all these provisions we recognize the great features of our State jurisprudence, and on critically comparing them with the condition of the law that then prevailed in England and with all that has been since accomplished by Howard, Romilly, Brougham, Peel and Gladstone, we are astounded at the extent and boldness of his innovations.

To sum up the main incidents in his career it is seen that his preparation for his crowning work had been ample and peculiar. He was the son of an English Admiral, illustrious and successful in the days when the English admirals triumphed over the greatest of the Dutch. He went to Christ Church College, Oxford, at the age of 16, and there met John Locke, the great philosopher. Two years later, because of his religious views, he was expelled from College

and in consequence was turned out of doors by his father, travelled in France and in Italy, fought with a desperado in the streets of Paris, and was skillful enough in fencing to strike his opponent's sword from his hands, but he chivalrously declined to stab to death his disarmed enemy as he had a right to do under the code. He studied theology under Moses Amyrault, a famous divine of the time, at the Protestant College at Saumur. He subsequently studied law at Lincoln's Inn. He read with attention Lord Coke and Magna Charta, and made each word of gold his own. He kindled at the protest of the Barons at Runnymede, and breathed a similar spirit of defiance. He had scanned the whole fabric of social freedom and pen in hand, had traced to their fountains the liberties of Englishmen. In his own person he had felt the fierce grasp of arbitrary power, and suffered the horrors of the dock and the jail. The inner light had dispersed the darkness of his cell, and his soul had expanded beneath the ministry of Fox. He had divined the truth that about the person and the mind of man there is something too sacred for even the anointed fingers of a king to touch. He had seen the flames curl about Elizabeth Gaunt and had gazed on the mutilated limbs of Henry Cornish at Cheapside. He had debated the loftiest propositions of government with Algernon Sydney; he had talked with John Milton of Pym and Hamden, and dreamed with Sir Thomas More and Harrington of the ideal state. He had seen at Whitehall the pleasure barks of Charles II launched upon the tears of his subjects. He had witnessed with disgust the exaltation of vice and the despair of virtue, and marked the coarse and cruel contrast between the features of royalty and his own unrealized democracy. His mind was a battleground. The superstition of the past and the iron tyranny of the present met the hopes of the future and convulsed his soul as by the shock of arms. The result was a paradox. A friend of the people, he was the favorite of Kings; a man of peace, yet the apostle of progress; an advocate of toleration, yet the champion of aggressive re-

form; an angel of mercy, yet a bolt of destruction; the herald of the things to be, the executioner of the things that are. With such singular characteristics, trained in such schools, and not without experience in the work of colonization, endowed by nature with an intellect bold and commanding, and a heart gentle and benevolent, sustained by an unfaltering trust in God, holding the charter of a matchless Province, he resolved, in the prime of vigorous manhood, to follow the Pilgrims across the sea, and build a great government of the people, founded upon mercy and justice, walled in by truth, peace, love and plenty, crowned by virtue, liberty and independence, the refuge and abiding place of persecuted man.

We are told by Plutarch that Lycurgus, charmed with the beauty and greatness of his political establishment, exacted an oath from the Spartan people never to alter it until his return from Delphi, and then departed never to return, and thus secured the inviolability of his laws. Though William Penn demanded no such pledge, and doubtless had no such expectations of devotion, though since his death the world has been shaken by successive revolutions, yet the great principles upon which he founded his free and happy Commonwealth are still living forces, unchanged in efficiency and usefulness, while the mode of their administration only has been shaped from time to time to meet the wants of a growing people. In the judgment of competent critics, Penn ranks among those founders of States who, by the wisdom and liberality and beneficence of their laws, are justly entitled to the admiration and gratitude of mankind. It was Penn's good fortune to be practical and successful. Locke failed, but he triumphed; Harrington dreamed, but he acted; Sydney died upon the scaffold for his unpublished opinions, but Penn lived to see his plans in peaceful operation.

To the enraptured gaze of Scipio there was revealed a place in heaven assigned to all those who have preserved their country or increased her glory, where an eternity of

happiness is theirs, "For there is nothing more acceptable to God, who rules this world and directs the affairs of men, than those councils and assemblies bound together by laws which are termed states; the founders and preservers of these come from heaven and thither do they return."

WASHINGTON'S HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOK,
1793-1797.

(Continued from Vol. xxix, p. 406.)

———— July 1st ————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Saml. Fraunces del him to purchase Sundries for the Ho		133.18	
House Exp. pd F. Fink for one days washing . . . . .		.40	133.58

———— 2d ————

Sund Exp.	Dr to Cash		
House Exp. pd John Gaceer a months wages		10.	
Contg Exp del. to L. A. Washington to pay his barber		2.	
do pd for 2 books for Mrs. Washington		.82	12.82

———— 3d ————

House Exp	Dr to Cash		
paid Mary Bailey a months wages			5.

———— 4th ————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
House Exp. pd for 2 cords wood . .		6.22	
Mr. H. Lewis pd him on act of Salary		5.	
Contg Exp del ^d L. M. Washington to pay his french instructor, for a qt'r tuition		7.	18.22

———— 5th ————

Cont. Exp.	Dr. to Cash		
delivered to Mrs. Washington . . .		6.	

————— 6th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Mr. H. Lewis pd. on act. of Salary . . .		50.	
Cont. Expen. pd for 2 Copies of No IX of Cary's Geography		50.	
House Exp. p'd for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cords Hickory wood		18.52	118.52

————— 8th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
House Exp. pd to Lewis List a months wages		7.	
Contg Exp. pd Isaac Price for repairing and cleaning a watch for Mr. Stuart and for a good key		5.50	
do del ^d L. A. Washington to buy a jill of oil & inc do of spts turpintine		1.	
do gave a poor woman		1.	
do pd for 3 yards muslin & one doz. pr. gloves for Mrs. Washington		8.87	
Saml Fraunces del him to purchase sun- dries for the Ho		122. 8	145.45

————— 9th —————

Mr. B. Dandridge	Dr to Cash		
pd. Mr. Pearson for making 7 shirts . .			6. 6

————— 11th —————

Cont'g Exp.	Dr. to Cash		
delivered to Mrs Washington			1.31

————— 12th —————

House Exp.	Dr. to Cash		
pd Rich Keating his wages in full to 17th June			17.50

————— 13th —————

Sundy Exp.	Dr. to Cash		
House Exp pd Patty Chuny wages . . .		10.	

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Stable Exp pd for 192 bush Oats . . .	67. 2	
do pd for 24 bush do.	8.53	
Contg. Exp pd Mr. D Clark in full for the Presidents Phaeton	189.63	
do del L. A. Washington to buy him & pay for makg shirts	28.	
do pd for 8 tickets for the Circus	8.	
do gave to Hercules & Austin to go to the Circus	1.	312.18

————— 15th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Mr. H. Lewis pd. him on acct of Salary		2.	
do deld him, to be accounted for to the President by him		70.	
House Exp pd Mary Fessinger her wages in full to this date		7.50	
do pd Eliz Warner a qrs wages to July 1		15.	
do pd Patk Kennedy on act of wages .		5.	99.50
Cash Dr. to the Presidents acct proper Rec'd from Wm Bell Esq by an order from So Carolina, sent to the Presi- dent by Col Wm Washington for the use of Reyal Gilp			678.64

————— 16th —————

Sundry Exp.	Dr. to Cash		
Contg. Exp deld to Moll to buy stock- ings for herself by Mr. W ^m order		2.50	
House Exp. for Mr. Emerson a qrs wages endg 1 st July		33.33	35.83

————— 17th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contg Exps pd M. Pearson for making sheets & stocks pr act		6.66	
do pd. for 101 yds linen for towels (by Fraunces)		27.30	

do pd for gauze to cover pictures & glass pr act	13.50	
do pd for tin ware by S Fraunces . . .	9.46	
do pd. Coopers bill	1.06	
Cont'g Expn. pd Mr Hill for a gold watch case made for Mrs Washington last winter	8.66	
do pd Mary Ledill for makg & marking 48 napkins & 11 Table Cloths . . .	8.42	
Saml Fraunces del him to purchase Sund for the Ho	144.57	
House Exp pd B. Dorsey for Groceries per act (by Fraunces)	236.21	
do pd do act of Sundries sent to Mt. Vernon in May	179.21	
do pd Ed & I. Pennington for sugar (by Fraunces)	89.60	
do pd Jacob Anthony & Son for a cask of oil 52 galls	25.32	
do pd D Timmons act of Soap & Candles (by Fraunces)	40.56	
do pd R Haines & Son for beer rec'd from him in Apl. & May '92	22.	
do pd L. Sayre Esq for 485 bottles Champaign & burgundy wine @ 5/6 pr bottle	355.67	
do p'd Mary Bailey on act wages . . .	5.	1173.20
Cash: Dr to the Treas.y of the U. S. Rec'd for the use of the President . . .		2000.

————— 18th —————

Contg. Exp.	Dr. to Cash	
gave by the Presidents order into the hands of Israel Israel, one of the Com- mittee towards the Relief of the French from St Demingo	250.	
del ^a to L. A. Washington to buy books .	5.	255.

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————— 19th —————	
House Exp.	Dr to Cash
pd Frances Leehe' 2 months wages . .	14. 14.
————— 20th —————	
Sundries	Dr to Cash
Stable Exp. p'd for 24 Bush'l shorts .	3.92
Contg Exp. pd for Fredk to go on board a vessel at Mud Island with Germans on board	1.25
do. sent to Mr Elouis by the Presidents order, as a loan in consequence of an ap- plication	80.
do p'd. Mr Bohlen for a German boy & two women—the former to serve 5 years & the two latter 3 years for their passage .	185.16
The Presdt's act p'd do passage of John Gottlieb Richler, a Gardener to serve 3 ys	59.80
Cont'g Exp. pd for 2 Numbers of Carys Geo- graphy No. X for the Pres'd. & one for Mr H. Lewis . . . . .	.75
do del ^d to L. A Washington to pay for do.	.25 331.13
————— 22d —————	
Sundries	Dr. to Cash
Contg Exp pd. Wm Osborne, bal of Acct Exp due to him in the journey to Mt. Vernon and back again	14.76
do p'd. do for twine bt by him for G. W. P. Custis . . . . .	.50
do pd for a spade—hoe knife & 2 pr. stockings for the Gardener	2.80
Contgs Exp. p'd. Mrs Smarts act of a sat- tin Cloak made for Miss Milly Wash- ington	23.
do paid for 4 shirts for the Gardener and 2 for the stable boy	8.22

do p'd for 26 yards Dowlas for Mrs. Washington	8.67	
do pd for spectacle bows for Mrs. Washington	2.	
do deld to Wm Osborne for a book bot by him for Mr Washington (Shorthand) & on an old Acct	1.37	
do pd for 2 neck Clothes for Gardener & 2 Sleeve buttons for him and the stable boy	1.25	
do pd for sundy articles to make Clothes for the German Women (bot by Mr Emerson)	14. 5	
do pd for a pr. linen for do	9.14	
Sam'l Fraunces, deld him to purchase Sund for the Ho.	134.40	
House Exp. pd Fanny Hurley for 7 days work in the kitchen	3.	
do pd Sam'l Fraunces his wages in full to the 1 st of July	75.	298.16
————— 23 rd —————		
Sundy Exp.	Dr. to Cash	
Cont'g. Exp. p'd for 4 pr. thread stockings for G. W. P. Custis	3.75	
do gave towards building the African Church.	14.	
do gave to a negro who calls himself Prince Achmet	2.10	
do gave to Oney to pay for a pr shoes	1.50	
Cont'g Exp. deld to L A Washington for Pocket money	6.	
do pd. for a p. Fustian Trowzers for the Gardner	1.25	
House Exp. pd. Geo. Beard agt's wages	21.	49.60
————— 24 th —————		
Cont'g Expn.	Dr. to Cash	
pd for 34 yds Callico of diff. kinds & thread for Mrs Wn.	16.56	

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pd for 2 p. India Chintz for do	13.71	
pd difference for exchanging to pr for do	1.33	30.60

————— 25th —————

Cont'g Exp.	Dr to Cash	
pd. Mrs Serres, for work done for Mrs. Washington		36.09
pd. drayage of Sund's to the vessel to go to Virg ^a . . . . .		.58
pd for a saw-plain-hatchet-chissel-hammer and 3 gimlets for Geo. W. P. Custis	1.61	38.28
Cash, Dr to the Treasy. of the U. S. Rec'd for the use of the President . .		1000.
Cash Dr. to the Presidents acct proper Rec'd from Henry Hill Esq—payment of an order drawn by Mr. Holker & sent the President by Mr. Rober Lewis .		34.03

————— 26th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Cont'g Exp. gave to the gardener to buy tobacco . . . . .		.25
The Presdt's acc't proper pd for a bbl sugar to Mt V ^a	27.10	
do pd for 4 bush Tim'y Seed	16.50	
do pd for 6 sides upper & to do soal leather	35.77	
do pd freight of Sun ^d and passage of Gardner to Mt Vernon	11.34	90.96

————— 27th —————

Sund Exp.	Dr to Cash	
Stable Exp pd. S. Pleasants for 23 Cwt hay rec'd in May	18.58	
do pd Wm Crouch for 10 tons hay to be del as wanted	146.66	

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House Exp. pd Francis Leache his wages in full	2.33	
Cont'g Exp. deld L. A. Washington for the XI No of Geogrephy25	167.82

————— *29th* —————

Cont'g Exp. Dr to Cash del'd to L. A. Washington to buy stock- ings	3.50	
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————— *30th* —————

Sundries Dr to Cash Saml. Fraunces del ^d him to purchase Sund for Ho	151.60	
House Exp. pd for 7½ Cords wood . .	28.25	
Cont'g. Exp pd for drawg for Germ. Servts.	4.	183.85

————— *31st* —————

Sund Exp. Dr to Cash Contg Exp. pd for a rope for the mangel do pd for making sundry clothes for the German woman	1.27	
House Exp. pd for carrying in & piling 7½ Cords wood	1.35	4.12

August 1st, 1793.

Cont'g Exp. Dr to Cash pd for 2 pr. shoes for the German woman pd . . the Beauties of Harvey for Mrs. Washington	2.23	
pd for 2 pair stockings for Martin . .	1.73	4.96

————— *2nd* —————

Sundries Dr to Cash Contg. Exp' delv'd to Lau A. Washing- ton to buy paper and quilts . . .	1.	
Do pd Mary Rhodes for making 4 jackets for Miss Nelly	2.88	

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B. Dandridge, pd him on acct. of salary	5.	
House Exp's pd Catherine Burke for working 5 weeks	6.	
Do pd. Patrick Kennedy on acco wages	15.	
Do. pd Jn ^c Gaceer 2 months wages . .	20.	49.88

————— 3rd —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contg Exp' pd for a pr Shoes for H. Workey		1.	
Do deliv'd. Mr Dandridge to pay for a book for Mrs. Washington . . . .		.86	
Do pd for Nos. XI & XII of Careys' Geogrephy 2 sets		1.	
House Exps. p'd Patty Channing a months wages		5.	
Mr. H. Lewis pd for Nos. XI & XII of Careys Geogrephy . . . . .		.50	8.36

————— 5th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Saml. Fraunces, delvd him to purchase sundries for the use of the House		137.06	
House Exp's pd Moody Jackson for 7½ cords Hickory Wood		42.20	
Conting. Exps delivered to La A. Washington to pay his Hair dresser 15/ and for No XII of Careys Geog		2.25	
Do paid freight of a box containing shoes, to Alexa. . . . .		.25	181.76

————— 6th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
House Exps. pd. for carrying in 7½ Cords wood		1.27	
Do paid Lewis List one mo's wages		7.	

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Cont'g Exps.—gave a man who brought some plumbs from Col Johnson25	
Do pd Burgess for 6 yds dimmety for Mrs. Washington	3.80	
Do pd J Phile for 2½ yds linen for Molly	1.	13.32

————— 7th —————

Contingt Exps	Dr to Cash	
paid Thos. Palmer for shoes made by Mrs Washingtons order	9.33	
Deliv'd Lau A. Washington to buy 2 Lottery tickets	14.	
Gave to a poor old soldier by order of the president	1.	24.33

————— 8th —————

Contgt Exps.	Dr to Cash	
Paid for a hat for G W P Custis . . .	3.50	
Pd. Jacob Anthony for doing sundry jobs for the house, pr his acct . . .	2.74	
Gave a poor Frenchman	1.	7.24

————— 9th —————

Contg Exps.	Dr to Cash	
Deliv'd to Mrs. Washington to pay a bill		13.12

————— 10th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Contg ^t Exps. pd for 2 setts No XIII of Careys Geog'y . . . . .	.50	
Do deliv'd to Lau A. Washington to pay for one set . . . . .	.25	
M ^r . H. Lewis pd for 1 set do. for him	.25	
M ^r . B. Dandridge pd him on accot. Salary to pay his French teacher	7.	
House expenses pd. Katy Maloy for working 6 days in June last	2.40	10.40

————— 12th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contg't Exp's. pd Mr Sarjeant for teaching Miss Custis writting & arithmetic		25.18	
Gave to Molly by Mrs. Washington's order		1.51	
Do pd for a bible and prayer book for the Dutch woman		3.	
Do gave to a poor old printer by order		2.	
Do pd Mr. Gardett in full for cleaning Miss Custis' teeth & attending thereto to this day		7.67	
Saml Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase Sund for the house		188.48	186.84

————— 13th —————

Stable Exp's	Dr to Cash		
pd for 75 bundles straw			3.00

————— 14th —————

Conting' Exp's	Dr to Cash		
Gave to a poor blind man		1.	
do to a poor woman who brought a crippled child to be put in the Hospital		1.	2.00

————— 16th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Cont'g Exps. pd G. W. P. Custis quarter Bill		12.50	
do pd for a pair Sleeve buttons do . . . . .		.25	
do pd for Careys Geography 2 setts . . . . .		.50	
do deliv'd L. A. Washington to pay for one no of do . . . . .		.25	
do pd for drayage of 2 pipes of wine		.60	
Mr. B. Dandridge pd him on accot Salary to pay for making shirts &c		8.	

M ^r . H. Lewis pd. for one number of Careys geography for you . . . . .	.25	
Stable Exps. pd for 2 tons hay delivered in May last by John Mifflin	25.74	48.09

————— 17th —————

Cash Dr to the Treasury of the U. S. . Rec'd for the use & on accot of the President		2000.
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————— 19th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
House Exp's pd. John Hamilton a mo's wages		7.
Do p'd Mary Baily a mos wages		5.
Contg Exps. paid Fanny Hurley for washing for Lau. A. Washington for 13 weeks	8.80	20.80

————— 20th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Sam'l Fraunces delived him to purchase sundries for the House	132.96	
House Exp's pd Coopers accot by Fraun- ces	2.60	
Contg Exps. pd Whitesides & Collier for 3 pss linen for Mrs. Washington . . .	58.14	
Do lent Thos Fielder towards enabling him to make his new patent rake . . .	20.	
Gave a poor woman by order	2.	210.70

————— 21st —————

Contg Exp's.	Dr to Cash	
Deliv'd to Mrs Washington	20.	

————— 22nd —————

Contg Exps	Dr. to Cash	
Paid Mess. ^{rs} Mollen & Capron for teach- ing Miss Custis & for music per accot.	99.50	

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23^d

Contg Exps	Dr to Cash		
Paid Jno Sunnock for a travelling trunk for the Presidents Phaeton made in June last		13.	
Gave a poor woman by Mrs W-s desire		1.	14.

24th

Sund's.	Dr to Cash		
Conting' Exp pd for No XV of Careys Geography for the President & Mrs. W. . . . .		.50	
Do pd. George Way in full for a Coachee		192.66	
Mr. H. Lewis p'd for No XV of Careys Geogrephy for you . . . . .		.25	193.41

26th

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Conting Exps. pd for an oz Camphor		.20	
Do deliv'd. L. A. Washington to pay for No 15 of Careys Geography . . . . .		.25	
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase Sunds for the house		133.54	133.99

27th

Contg Exp's	Dr to Cash		
Pd. Mrs Reed for working for Mrs Wash- ington			1.06

28th

Contg Exps	Dr to Cash		
pd for 3 phials Essence vinegar		1.50	
pd for hauling 16 bbls to a vessel bound to Alexandria . . . . .		.67	
pd freight of the above barrels to Alex ^d		8.	
pd for washing Silk Stockings for the President		2.81	
pd. Wm Osborne for ferriage pd by him in going to Mud Fort with G. W. P. Custis . . . . .		.47	13.45

————— 29th —————	
Contgt Exp's	Dr to Cash
Gave a poor man by order	1.00
————— 30th —————	
Sundries	Dr to Cash
Contingt Exps pd board for L. A. Wash- ington in full to 1st Sept.	46.67
Do pd Saml McLane in full for Leather breeches for servants	25.60
Do pd M Roberts for sundry stationery to this date	3.82
Contingt Exp's pd H. Ingles for mend- ing tables & chairs on acco	6.72
Do p'd for 2 pr shoes for Miss Custis	2.23
Do delivd to L. A. Washington to pay his proportion for Cyder drank at his lodgings	11.
Do delivd do to pay for drayage of his things from Mrs Paynes to the Pre- sidents. . . . .	.50
Do pd Richard Courtney his Taylors bill in full this date	311.88
Stable expenses pd Jno Robinson in full to Sept 1	28.
House expenses pd for Sundry jobs Smith's work done to this date in the house	17.30
Do pd French Confectioner for family table ornaments	25.60
Pd Rich ^d Courtney on accot of P. Ken- nedy	28.50
	507.82
————— 31st —————	
Sundries	Dr. to Cash
Contg Exp's pd. Thos Dobson his accot. of Stationary in full to this date	76.53
Do pd. M Mary for dressing Mrs Wn	34.17

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Do pd freight of a bann box & 2 dressing boxes to Alexa36
Do pd B. Gallagher for china & glass	33.50
Do pd Thos Bradley for tinning kitchen utensils	14.17
Cont'gt Exps. pd Jos Cook his accot of Goldsmiths work etc	25.14
Do pd R. Coe for brushes for the House	26.54
M ^r . H Lewis delivd to Dandridge for him to buy a Lottery ticket	7.
M ^r . B. Dandridge pd him on accot salary	8.
House Exps pd H. Sheaff in full for a qr cask wine & sundries per accot	100.58
Do pd E & I Pennington in full for Sugar	72.78
Do pd B. W Morris for Porter	45.60
Do pd B Dorsay for coffee & sugar	8.27
Do pd Dean Timmons for Soap	6.13
Do pd Acquila Jones for vinegar	5.33
Do pd Dr Bass for orange water etc	14.37
Contg Exp ^s pd Mrs Tarbet on accou't of Mrs Washington	477.92
Tobias Lear pd. him salary from 4 March to 4 Sept	400.
Conting ^t Exps. delivd La. A. Washington to buy sundry Books as per rec ^t omitt'd the 9th inst	23.19

[End of Acco^s Kept by T. Lear.]

September 2nd 1793.

Sundries	Dr to Cash
Conting ^t Exps pd James Reynolds for 2 picture frames	3.33
Do p'd Lau Mary for a gold watch chain & a ring for Miss Custis	15.
Do delivered Lau. A. Washington to pay his hair dresser	2.

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Do delivered do for 8 weeks pocket money 8.
 Samuel Fraunces delivered him to purchase sundries for the House . . . 147.14 175.47

————— 4th —————

Contingt Exps	Dr. to Cash	
Deliv'd Molly by order to buy a pr shoes		1.20
deliv'd Wm Osborne to pay for 2 pr silk hose for Mrs W.		4.00
pd for Soame Jennings' Internal Evidence for do . . . . .		.20 5.40

————— 5th —————

Cash	Dr to the Treasury of the U. S.	
Rec'd for the a/c of the President . .		1000.

————— 6th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Contingt Exps. pd J. Phile for 2 hands & 2 prs hose for Martin		3.33
Do pd Richd Marlay for 2 prs sandals for Mrs Wash ^a		3.50
Do pd. for a leather trunk for Mrs Wash ^a		1.75
Contingt Exps pd Kid & Co for 2 dressing boxes to send to Eliz & Patty Custis by order of Mrs Wash		6.50
Do gave Oney by order to buy a pr shoes		1.20
House Exp pd Lewis List a mos wages		7. 23.28

————— 7th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Contingt Exps deliv'd Wm Osborne to buy a telescope case for the President		1.50
Do pd Mrs Tarbet for 2 pss ribbon for Mrs. Washington		3.33
Stable expenses pd for 53 bhs Oats . .		19.43 24.26

9th

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Contingt Exps delivd L. A. Washington to pay his expenses in going to Virginia		25.
Do pd Chs Kirkham for 9½ yds muslin for Mrs Washington		12.34
Do lent Wm Osborne by order of the President to be repaid in one year .		100.
Do for altering a boot for John . . . .		.25
Do pd for fishing tackle for Master Custis		50
Do pd J. M. Barthelemy for teaching Miss Custis French		9.
Contingt Exps delivd the President when going to Virginia 75 guineas weights equal to 355 ¹¹ / ₁₆ D ^a & bank notes to the amot of 200 Doll making		555.11
House Exp's pd Geo Beard on acct wages		21.
Do pd Mary Bailey		5.
Do pd Patty Chaning on acct of wages		10.
Do pd Jno Gaceer on accot do		20.
Do pd Eliz Warner in full to 1st Oct .		15.
Do pd Wm Osborne in full do		35.
Do pd Ann Emerson on accot		33.33
Do pd Eliz Simpson 2 mos wages . . .		10.
Do pd Lewis List a mos wages		7.
Do pd Jos Burke a mos wages		7. 865.53

10th

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Saml Fraunces, delivd him to purchase sundries for the house		181.
Ho Exp pd him on accot wages		75.
Contg Exps pd for a book for Mrs Washington . . . . .		.25 256.25

November 11th 1793.

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Saml Fraunces, delivd to him at the Bank of the U. S. on accot of the President from 10 Sept to 6th inst		180.	
Do pd him in full of his weekley accot to the day		13.33	
Contingt Exps pd for sundry articles while in Virginia for the President's accot as per Memo book		61.67	
Do pd for Ditto as per do		5.22	
Do pd for a quire of paper, Inkstand &c at Germantown . . . . .		.46	
Do pd for making a Coatee and overalls for Lewis List		1.34	
House Exps pd Lewis List on accot wages while at Alexa to buy a pr hose . . . . .		.82	
Do pd Mary Bailey 2 mos wages		10.	
By Dandridge pd for sundry articles for him at Alexa		18.67	291.51
Cash Dr to the Treas. of the U. States recd for accot of the President			2000.
Cash Dr to the President, recd at Mt Vernon			86.88

————— 16th —————

Sunds	Dr to Cash		
House Exps pd Lewis List 2 mos wages		14.	
Contg Exps pd travelling Exps in a trip to Lebanon and Lancaster		29.17	43.17

————— 18th —————

Sund's	Dr to Cash		
House Exps pd Fred Herman in full for 1½ weeks board & lodging of the Pres- ident & B D—Candles etc per rect		37.94	
Do pd John Merkel for board and lodg-			

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ing Lewis & Austin 1½ weeks—and for washing	15.82	
Contg Exp pd Christ Wirtz for cloth and trimmings for stable suit for Lewis	5.27	59.03
————— 20th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash	--
Contgt Exps. pd for putting a lock on the door of the Presidents room at Ger.town . . . . .	.13	
House Exps. pd Patty Channing a mos wages	5.	
Do pd. Jos Burke a mos wages	7.	12.13
————— 21st —————		
House Exps.	Dr. to Cash	
Pd. for a bottle of old Spirits . . . .		.38
————— 22nd —————		
Sund's.	Dr. to Cash	
House Exps pd for a doz eggs . . . .	.16	
Contg ^t Exps pd. Wm Bringhurst sent by M ^r Randolph express to Col ^r Franks at Nazareth with a letter relative to renting his house in Ger- mantown for the Presid ^t	15.67	15.83
————— 23rd —————		
Sundry Exps.	Dr to Cash	
Saml Fraunces deliv'd him the 20 inst to discharge sundry bills bro't in dur- ing the Presidents absence	78.73	
Do. delivered him this day to purchase sundries for the house	73.	
Do delivered him this day to purchase sundries for the House	166.48	
Stable Exps pd for 15 bush of oats . . .	5.	
Do pd Christ Kauck for Oats & bran		

furnished during the Presidents absence	11.87	
Contg't Exps. pd J Phile for sundry articles of clothing for the Dutch girls	28.35	
Do pd Mary Hawkins for whitewashing the house	15.20	
House Exps pd Dean Timmons a bill for Soap & Candles	29.58	408.21

————— 26th —————

House Exps	Dr. to Cash	
P'd for 10½ cords Hickorywood and warfage		60.59

————— 27th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
House Expenses pd. P. Kennedy on accot wages	3.	
Do pd Jno Shee Esq. treasurer of the City a years rent, due the 1st Oct. last for the House occupied by the President	1833.33	
Stable Exps pd for 30 bush Oats . . .	10.	1846.33
Cash, Dr to the Treasury of the U. S. rec'd for the Presidents use	1000.	

————— 28th —————

House Exps	Dr to Cash	
pd Wm Bockius per accot in full for dinners liquors etc furnished at Ger- mantown as per rect	50.46	
pd for sawing and carrying in 2½ wood	1.38	51.84

————— 29th —————

House Exps	Dr to Cash	
pd for ¼ cord hickory wood bot the 19th inst		4.25

————— 30th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contingt Exps pd. for 2 pair hose for Austin		1.50	
House Exps. pd Geo. Bringhurst for Indian Corn for the fowls at German-town		2.00	
Do pd D ^a Meridith in full for Bread furnished for the House in German-town		3.07	6.57

December 2nd 1793.

Sundry Exps	Dr to Cash		
House Exps pd for 15½ Cords Oak wood including wharfage & hauling & for hauling 10¼ cords hick'y.		67.30	
Do pd for carrying in and piling 25½ cords		5.06	
Contingt Exps. refunded Sharpe Delaney Esq so much pd by him for freight for a box for the President		1.	73.36

————— 3rd —————

House Exp.	Dr. to Cash		
pd for 12¼ cords hickory wood warfage & hauling		85.	
pd for sawing 23½ cords hickory @ 4/6 & 15½ of Oak @ 3/.		20. 8	105. 8

————— 4th —————

Sunds	Dr. to Cash		
Stable Exps pd. for 2 Shovels		2.	
Conting Exps pd for bringing Miss Custis Harpsichord from the Custom House		3.50	✓
Do deliv'd the President to send to Mrs Washington on her way from Virginia		50.	

Do pd Ch: Byerly for cooking done to the		
23 Nov	4.67	
Do Thomas Passmore for the work done		
to 23 ^d Nov	1.61	61.78

————— 9th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase		
sundries for the House	183.52	
House Exps. pd S. Fraunces a qr wages		
due 1st Jan next	75.	
Do pd Ann Emerson a qr. wages due		
31st inst.	33.38	
Do pd G. Zepperwick for Soap and		
Candles	11.82	
Contingt Exp. pd Ben F. Bache for in-		
sert'g an advertisement in his Ga-		
zette in Aug last	3.	256.67

————— 10th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
House Exp's pd for 9½ Cords hickory		
wood & warfage	61.22	
The President's accot proper pd a draft		
of Jno F. Mercer in favor of Jas.		
Stuart	400.	
Contingt Exps. pd for tuition of G. W.		
P. Custis 1 qr. french	2.50	
Do pd Sharpe Delaney collector duties on		
Harpicord, imported for Miss Elea		
Custis.	27.84	491.06

————— 11th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
The President's accot proper pd for		
grafts of trees to send to Mt. Vernon	22.	
Do pd for Leather to send to Do . .	58.	
Stable Exps pd for 17½ bush oats . .	6.08	

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House Exps pd for hauling and piling		
9½ cords of wood	6.88	
Do pd for carrying in 12¼ do	2.55	
Do pd Pat Kennedy on acco wages . . .	2.	
Contingt Exps delivd L. A. Washington		
4 weeks pocket money	4.	
Do pd for Moores Journal in France for		
Mrs. Wash ^a . . . . .	.75	
Contingt Exps. pd. Lewis List his exps		
incurred in going to Virginia for Mrs		
W ^a	20.	
Do deliv'd John to defray his expenses		
in going to meet Mrs. Washington . .	10.	115.25

----- 14th -----

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Contingt Exps pd for Careys accot of		
the Malignant fever for Mrs Wash-		
ington . . . . .	.75	
Do pd for a pair of shoes for Henry . .	1.	
Stable expenses p'd for 25 bush Oats . .	8.96	
Do pd for 42¼ bush Do	14.64	25.35

----- 16th -----

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Saml Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase		
sundries for the House	122.40	
M ^r . H. Lewis pd for No 16 of Carey's		
Geography and for the President and		
Mrs. W. . . . .	.75	
Do pd for Virgil for M ^r . Custis	1.50	
House Exps pd Joe Burke a mos wages	7.	
Do pd for 14¼ cord hickory wood and		
wharfage	88.82	220.48

----- 17th -----

Contigt Exps	Dr to Cash
Delivd Master Custis to buy a Latin	

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Exercise book50	
Delivd Do to pay for a Greek grammar	.38	.88

————— 18th —————

Sundrs	Dr to Cash	
Stable Exps pd for 29½ bush Oats . . .	10.20	
Do pd for 65½ bush Do	22.56	
Do pd for 173 bush Do	59.42	
House Exps. paid for hauling 14½ cords wood	7.12	
Do pd for carrying in do	2.88	
Contg't Exps pd Jas. McAlpin Lau A. Washington's accot of tayloring . . .	86.64	
Do deliv'd the President for change	6.	194.82
Cash, Dr the Treasury of the U. S. rec'd. for the use of the Presid't	1000.	
Rec'd for Do at the Bank of the U. S. the beginning of Sept but did not get a war't till now on accot of the illness of the Sec'y of the Treasury at the time	1000.	2000.

————— 20th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Conting. Exp pd for a sett of Shoe brushes . . . . .	.88	
Do p'd Oliver Wolcott Esq. for so much advanced by him to R. W. Carter son of Chas Carter of Fredricksburg . . .	100.	
House Exps pd. Mary Baily a mo' wages	5.	105.88

————— 21st —————

Sundry Expen's	Dr. to Cash.	
House Exps p'd Fred Sliker in full for glazing etc	30.15	
Stable exp's pd for 38 bush Oats . . .	13.09	
Contg Exp. gave Molly to buy a pr. shoes, by order	1.30	

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Do p'd for two copies of No 17 Careys Geography for the President & Mrs Washington50	
Mr H. Lewis pd for No 17 of do for him	.25	
Contg Exps delivd Lau A. Washington to pay for a copy of Do No 16 & 17 .	.50	45.79

————— 23rd —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Contingt Exps pd for freight of 2 bbls appels from New York		1.	
Do pd for 2 ivory thimblas for Mrs. Washington and Miss Custis		1.	
Contingt Exps. p'd Sarah Courtney in full for taylors work done by her late husband		75.50	
House Exps p'd for 9 Cords hickory wood, wharfage & hauling		65.12	
Do pd for carrying in the same		1.80	
Sam'l Fraunces delivd him to purchase sundries for the house		222.09	366.51

————— 24th —————

Contingt Exps	Dr to Cash		
pd for 2 pr stockings for Martin & Henry		1.50	
Gave a poor woman by the Presidents order		2.00	3.50

————— 26th —————

Contingt Exps	Dr to Cash		
pd John Fenno in full for his Gazette published twice a week		2.25	
Gave Moll to buy stockings for herself & Oney by Mrs W's order		2.75	
Gave Oney to buy shoes by order of D°		1.25	6.25

————— 27th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contingt Exps delivd the President to send to two distressed French women at New Castle		25.	
D° Jacob Cox a pr Silk hose for the President		4.	
House Exp's-p'd G. Beard a qrs. wages .		21.	
Stable Exps. gave John to buy grease for the horses feet . . . . .		.25	50.25

————— 28th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contingt Exps pd Thos Dobson for the 11th Volume of the Encyclepedia . .		5.	
D° pd for 2 Copies of Divine Music for Miss Custis . . . . .		.80	
D° pd Eliz Rhodes for work done for Mrs W- by order		1.60	
D° pd the Carriage of L. A. Washington's trunk from Alexa to Phil°		4.	
D° deliv'd L. A. Washington to pay for six Nos of Carey's Geog.		1.50	
D° pd for 2 copies of No 18 of do for the President and Mrs. Washington . .		.50	
M° H. Lewis pd for 1 do for him . . .		.25	13.65

————— 30th —————

Saundries	Dr to Cash		
Sam'l Fraunces delivd him to purchase sundries for ye House		108.65	
Contingt Exps pd Jno Dunlap for the Am Daily Advertiser to 15th Sept last		5.67	
D° p'd do for inserting an advertisement in August last		1.30	
House Exps. pd for 3 sets, tea China & 6 chocolate Cups		102.	117.62

56 *Washington's Household Account Book, 1793-1797.*

----- 31st -----

Cont'gt. Exps	Dr to Cash		
Deliv'd Lau A. Washington to buy locks for his desk etc. . . . .		.73	
D ^o paid for 2 pocket almanacks for the year 1794 for the President and Mrs W.		.25	.98
To the Treasury of the U. States rec'd on accot of the Presidents Compen- sation			2000.

(To be continued.)

ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

[There were two distinct families of the name of Atkinson, both of considerable note in the annals of Bucks County, but not related to each other in any degree known to their founders; (though it is possible they may have had a common origin many generations back in England). One descended from Thomas Atkinson, a minister of the Society of Friends, who came from Yorkshire, in 1681; and the other from the brothers Christopher and John Atkinson, of Lancashire, who sailed for Pennsylvania in 1699, both dying during the voyage, but whose surviving children (and the wife of Christopher) arrived in the province and settled in Bucks County. As many erroneous statements have been written and printed concerning these families, some writers confusing the two where Christian names were alike, this sketch is designed to give an accurate account of several of the earlier generations of each, and call attention to and correct such errors as have found their way into print or into manuscripts deposited in public places.

In 1890, Mr. John B. Atkinson, of Earlington, Kentucky, published a small book, entitled *The Atkinsons of New Jersey*. This was primarily a sketch of his own family, descended from William Atkinson, who settled in or near Burlington, West New Jersey, about 1688, and married March 9, 1686, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Curtis; and the genealogy of this line is given quite correctly.

But the book also contains more or less brief accounts of other Atkinsons early settled in West Jersey, and the Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Atkinsons as well; and in these accounts, Mr. Atkinson having evidently made little or no personal investigation into their subjects, tradition, and in at least one instance, imagination, have apparently been drawn on. (In justice to Mr. J. B. A., it should be mentioned that his sketches of the Atkinsons not of his own family, were largely made up from some notes hurriedly put together by the late Judge Clement, usually a very careful genealogist, but who, in this instance, accepted a good deal of hearsay information, not having time to properly verify the same). These accounts are biographical, not genealogical, (with one exception, noted below). Their subjects are, (the sequence below is not that of the book):

(A). James and Thomas Atkinson, from Belfast (though said to have been Scotchmen), in ship *Antelope*, 1681. They are not stated to have been brothers, but that is the inference. Both eventually settled in West Jersey, and James married the widow of Mark Newby, in 1684. J. B. A. gives a fanciful word-picture of their landing and immediately subsequent actions, and attributes to them personal characteristics he could hardly have had any means of knowing. (This is mentioned with all respect to Mr. Atkinson, and only as a necessary step in the correction of error, since it parallels a similar treatment of the progenitors of one of the Bucks County families in his book.)

(B). *Christopher* and *John Atkinson*, founders of one of the Bucks County families; this account is almost totally incorrect; it will be taken up in detail under the proper head below.

(C). Several William and Thomas Atkinsons, of West Jersey, not identified with any of the foregoing; Timothy Atkinson, who settled in Maryland; and a number of other early Atkinsons not known to be related to any of those above. None of these is treated of at any length.

(D). *Samuel Atkinson*, of Chester Township, Burlington County, West Jersey. He was son of *Thomas*, of Bucks County, Penna., though J. B. A. fails to so identify him. This is the one exception mentioned above in which some genealogy is given, (two generations); the said genealogy, as well as the speculations regarding Samuel's parentage, containing some mistakes, which will be corrected under the caption "Samuel Atkinson," in the Thomas Atkinson line, below.

In the book *Isaac and Rachel Collins*, (Phila. 1893), Appendix, pages 149-150, there are some radical errors in the issue of Samuel Atkinson (son of Thomas), as well as in the genealogical sketch of the Stacy family, into which he married; these will be noted below.

In the MSS. Collections of Isaac C. Martindale, in the library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. 6, the two Bucks County families are greatly confused, and some wrong dates given; these will be noted and corrected in the proper places.

THE PENNA. MAG. HIST. & BIOG., vol. XI, pp. 309-317, has *Records of the Hall Family, of Bristol, Pennsylvania*, copied from the bible originally belonging to John Hall, whose third wife, Hannah, was granddaughter of Thomas Atkinson, the minister. Notes to this record have some errors regarding both Thomas Atkinson and his son William, which will be corrected in their individual sketches; also in the related Radcliffe family, for which see Note E hereafter; and on page 315 occurs the error that Christopher Atkinson settled in Bucks County.]

PART I.

THE THOMAS ATKINSON FAMILY.

I. JOHN ATKINSON, (the father of Thomas), by the statement of his daughter-in-law,¹ was of Thrush-Cross, in Yorkshire, England. The identification of this place was somewhat difficult, but it is now known to be a township at present called Thruscross (and sometimes Thurcross), containing a small village of the same name. Samuel Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary of England*, 3rd edition, (London, 1838), thus describes it:

"THURCROSS, a chapelry, in the parish of FEWSTON, Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 9 miles (w. by s.) from Ripley, containing 601 inhabitants."

The 5th edition of Lewis, (London, 1845), gives the name as Thruscross,² and describes it:

"THRUSCROSS, or WEST-END, a chapelry, in the parish of FEWSTON, union of PATELEY-BRIDGE, Lower division of the wapentake of CLARO, W. riding of YORK, 10 miles (N. N. W.) from Otley; containing 576 inhabitants. The chapelry comprises the hamlets of Bramley-Head, West-End, Low-Green, Thruscross-Green, and Rockingstone-Hall, and contains about 6340 acres."

The same edition of Lewis, article "Fewston" (parish), states that the parish contains the townships of Blubberhouses, Clifton with Norwood, Fewston, Thurcross and

¹ Jane Atkinson, in her *Testimony* concerning her late husband (1687), published in *A Collection of Memorials*, etc. (Phila., 1787), page 10, and in *The Friend* (Phila., 1854), vol. XXVII, p. 172. These are mentioned more fully in the text further on.

² Though the map of Yorkshire accompanying this edition has it Thurcross, being doubtless printed from the same plates as that in the 3rd edition. Also under article "Fewston," in same edition (quoted in text below), it is spelled Thurcross.

Great Timble; that the parish church was St. Lawrence's;¹ and that there was a chapel of ease at Thurcross.

In a gazetteer of Yorkshire, by Edward Baines,² published in 1822, Thurcross is given as a township in the parish of Fewston, wapentake of Claro, and liberty of Knaresborough, 5 miles south of Pateleybridge.³

From the above it would appear that the township, the civil division of the parish, was identical with the ecclesiastical chapelry; a parish being always a civil, as well as an ecclesiastical, unit of division.⁴ This locality was all, in former times, within the Forest of Knaresborough.⁵

¹ The 3rd edition says that the parish church was St. Mary Magdalene's, so the name must have been changed between 1838 and 1845. The earlier one was probably the name in John Atkinson's time. The 3rd edition also mentions the chapel at Thurcross.

² *History, Directory and Gazetteer of the County of York*; volume 1, West Riding; by Edward Baines; Leeds, 1822. This is practically a gazetteer only, and must not be confused with the four volume history, *Yorkshire, Past and Present*, by Thomas Baines, (no date, about 1870).

³ In vol. 14, *Yorkshire Arch. & Top. Journal*, there is mention of a Thurcroft in Yorkshire, probably in Claro wapentake, which about 1750, was the seat of William Beckwith; this might be our Thurcross, or perhaps only the name of Beckwith's estate. In some of the church registers, etc., of the shire, occasionally occurs the family name of Thruscross, sometimes Thruscrosse; this family no doubt in early times owned land in the township, taking their surname from the place.

⁴ For some explanation of these names for divisions and subdivisions of English counties, see the description of Knaresborough, below. Those of Yorkshire are especially difficult of understanding to the uninitiated.

⁵ From Thomas Allen's *History of Yorkshire*, (London, 1831), vol. III, p. 396, we glean the following: The forest of Knaresborough extends from East to West, upwards of 20 miles, and in some places is 8 miles in breadth. By the general survey completed in 1086, we find there were then only 4 townships in the forest, viz., Birstwith, Fewston, Beckwith and Rosset. In 1368 there appear to have been 3 principal towns [townships] and 16 hamlets:

1. Thruscross, with its seven hamlets, Hill, Bramley, Padside, Thornthwaite, Menwith, Holme, and Darley;
2. Clint, with its five hamlets, Birstwith, Fellescliffe, Fearnhill, Hampsthwaite, and Rowden;

The village of Thruscross is about 13 miles west from the town of Knaresborough; within about 20 miles around it are the other well-known towns of Ripon, Ripley, Otley, Keighley, Skipton, Settle, Masham and Aldborough, from several of which Friends came to Pennsylvania.

While John Atkinson might have lived in any part of the township, his residence was most likely in the hamlet or village of the same name, called in one place above Thruscross-Green; for had he lived in some other part, his daughter-in-law would probably have used the name of the nearest hamlet, rather than that of the township. This place we must take to be his residence during the time (or most of it) within his daughter-in-law's knowledge, say from her marriage, 1678, till her *Testimony* was written, 1687; but from the fact that his son was born at Newby, he must have lived some time at that place; whether this residence was only temporary, or whether John Atkinson himself was born there, we have no evidence now at hand; the latter supposition seems the most plausible. However, from a date given in Besse's *Sufferings* (see below), he appears to have moved to Thruscross or its vicinity when this son was quite a young child, before 1659; and no doubt continued there till his death.

From our present scanty means of judging, he was seem-

8. Killinghall, with its four hamlets, Beckwith, Rosset, Bilton, and Harrogate.

The names of the townships of 1086 have become those of hamlets in 1368, except Fewston, which disappears; but Fewston as both township and parish appears again later. Baines's *Yorkshire Past and Present*, vol. II, p. 609, says that the Forest was formerly divided into 11 constabularies, of which Thruscross was one. In a list of assessments for 1584, we find Thurscrosse (another spelling), in "Libertat' de Knaresburge," assessed at four shillings. (J. Horsfall Turner's *Yorkshire Notes and Queries*, vol. i, p. 147, year 1888.)

Rev. Francis Hutchinson, D.D., in his *Historical Essay on Witchcraft*, (London, 1718), p. 85, mentions a prosecution in 1622, by "Edward Fairfax of Fyuston" [Fewston] "in the Forest of Knaresborough, Esq." This brings us down to about John Atkinson's time.

ingly in fairly comfortable circumstances. A recent writer¹ emphasizes the point that most of the early converts to Quakerism were persons of consideration in their localities, those in the country districts belonging largely to the landholding or "squire" class; the arrangements of the meetings being "only adapted for those having their time at their own command." Our increasing knowledge of those English Quakers who came early to Pennsylvania strongly corroborates this. While in the absence of any record to such effect, the presumption is against his being a squire himself, he may have been a smaller landowner, or a yeoman a generation or two from gentle blood; though his name does not appear on any of the printed pedigrees of the gentle families of Yorkshire.²

¹ C. D. Sturge, in *Journal of Friends' Historical Society*, vol. i, p. 90, (London, 1904).

² If he were grandson, or even son, of a younger son, his name would be unlikely to so appear. The pedigrees of Yorkshire Atkinsons to be found in print are, however, very few; those known to the writer are only four: Atkinson of Skelton (Bulmer wapentake, North Riding), in Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1665-66, Surtees Society's vol. 36, (1859) p. 364; Atkinson of Leeds, in Ralph Thoresby's *Ducatus Leod- iensis*, 1st ed. (Lond, 1715), p. 80, 2nd ed. (Leeds, 1816), p. 76; Atkinson of Little Cattall, in St. George's Visitation of 1612, (published by Joseph Foster, Lond. 1875), p. 489; and the family descended from Myles Atkinson, buried 1637/8, in J. Horsfall Turner's *Yorkshire County Magazine*, vol. III (1893), pp. 180-182. Little Cattall, the seat of one of these families, was in the wapentake of Claro, in which John Atkinson lived, but the pedigree ends too early for him, even if he belonged to that family. Joseph Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees* has the names of a number of Atkinson's intermarried with other families, though no Atkinson pedigree; from this and many other references we find that there were quite a fair number of Atkinsons among Yorkshire gentry, whose pedigrees have not been published, one of which might have included John Atkinson. There was a gentle family of Atkinsons at Hatfield-Woodhouse, in township and parish of Hatfield, wapentake of Strafforth & Tickhill, whose heads were, about 1700, Richard, Sr., and his son Robert; no pedigree of this is known. In the same wapentake was Wentworth-Woodhouse, the seat of Sir William Wentworth, and his son the celebrated Sir Thomas Wentworth, 1st Earl of Strafford; Sir William's wife was Anne Atkinson, but she was not of a Yorkshire family, being daughter of Robert Atkinson of Stowell, Co. Gloucester.

John Atkinson was among the earliest converts to the Society of Friends in Yorkshire; his daughter-in-law¹ calls him "an honest Friend." The following extract from Besse's *Sufferings of Friends*, is presumed to refer to him, though there were other Friends of the same name in the vicinity:

Vol. II, p. 97, Year 1659. "In the same Month of November, John Atkinson, of Finston, was summoned to appear at a Manour-Court, at the Suit of Several Improprators, for Tithe: Accordingly he appeared personally, yet his Appearance was not accepted, but he was fined, and had his Goods taken away to the Value of 4 l. About the same time, Agnes Atkinson, as she was passing about her Business through a Grave-yard, was met by a Priest, who without Regard either to Law or Equity, under Pretence of Tithes due to him took from her six Yards of Cloth by Force, and kept it."

Agnes may have been John's wife, of whose name we have no other record. The name Finston is probably a slip of the pen (or type) for Fewston (spelled *Fiuston*; compare *Fuyston* above); no such place as Finston having been found. Besse, in volume II, chapter on Yorkshire, mentions a number of Atkinsons, among them a John several times, but it is doubtful if any of these were our subject or his relatives.²

¹ In her *Testimony*; see previous footnote.

² Page 101. Among the names of 229 persons imprisoned in the West Riding in 11th and 12th months, 1660, for refusing to take oaths, were those of Edward, George, John and Robert Atkinson. Page 110. Among 20 committed to York Castle in 1664, was Edward Atkinson; these were taken from a meeting at Thomas Taylor's in Sedbergh. In the same year, among those fined for not contributing to the charges of the county militia, were: John Atkinson, 6 s., and Edward Atkinson, of Bradley, £2. In 1665, Robert Atkinson suffered distress of tithes, £10. Page 120. In the year 1668, Edward Atkinson of Sedbergh, had goods worth about £1, 1 s. taken for "steeple-house-rates." The places mentioned, though all in the West Riding, were a considerable distance apart, so even those of the same name may not have been the same persons. Sedbergh is 40 miles northwest from Thruscross; Bradley (or Bradleys Both) is 12 miles southwest from Thruscross.

Some years later, when the persecutions died down and meetings were regularly established, John Atkinson belonged to the Knaresborough Monthly Meeting. The meeting house was in the town of that name, which Lewis (3rd ed.) describes:

“KNARESBOROUGH, a borough, market-town, and parish, partly within the liberty of St. PETER’S, East Riding, and partly in the Lower Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding.” Allen’s *History of Yorkshire* says: “The parish and borough town of KNARESBOROUGH is situate in the liberties of St. Peter, York and Knaresborough.” Baines’s gazetteer says the town is in the parish of Knaresborough, wapentake of Claro, and liberty of Knaresborough and St. Peter’s in the West Riding. The town which is 18 miles west from the city of York, is situated on the north-east bank of the river Nidd. Knaresborough Forest (mentioned above as including Thruscross), is to the southwest, across the river.

A word as to Yorkshire topography, (to use the English term), may not be amiss, as well as some explanation of the designations of its subdivisions. In England the counties are divided primarily into *hundreds*; in the northern counties, once occupied by the Danes, their term *wapentake* (originally a division for military purposes) survives, and is used instead of *hundred*. Yorkshire, the largest county in England, has first three grand divisions called *ridings* (North Riding, East Riding and West Riding), which in turn are divided into wapentakes. The latter are then subdivided into *parishes*, originally ecclesiastical divisions, but soon falling into place in the civil scheme; parishes however, probably on account of this origin, did not always fall within hundred bounds, some overlapping from one hundred into another. Large wapentakes were sometimes split into divisions, (as that of Claro mentioned above, into the Upper and Lower Divisions); this did not interfere with the parishes, each division containing certain parishes. The parishes were composed of groups of *townships*, which consisted of a small town or village with the surrounding land, including other smaller villages or hamlets contained therein.¹ Besides this com-

¹ In Pennsylvania and other American States, the *township* is the primary subdivision of the county, with well defined boundaries, and not dependent for its existence on the villages within it, being in fact identical with the English *hundred*. In some states, for instance

paratively simple system of division, there were others more complicated. *Liberties* are tracts of land either excluded from parishes or superimposed upon them, and whose limits were frequently uncertain; ¹ they are districts "within which certain privileges are granted, or whose inhabitants have special rights or immunities;" each liberty had its special court, and in this was independent of the parish government, which came under the manor court. The *unions*, (Lewis's 5th edition mentions Thruscross as in the "union of Pateleybridge"), are amalgamations of parishes for administrative purposes; they were formed early in the 19th century, long after John Atkinson's time.

Some facts concerning Knaresborough may serve to elucidate the above explanations, as well as to present something of its history: The name Knaresborough has covered a (1) manor, (2) honour, (3) castle, (4) forest, (5) parish, (6) liberty, and (7) borough-town. (An *honour* is composed of several manors, or a principal manor exercising jurisdiction over subordinate manors, the honour-court supplanting the several manor-courts. Wills were formerly filed in the honour-courts. The *Yorkshire Archaeological & Topographical Journal*, vol. 10, p. 444, states that the wills in the Honour Court of Knaresborough, from 1640 to 1858, have been transferred to the Wakefield District of Her Majesty's Court of Probate). From Allen's History (vol. III, p. 895 et seq.) and

Delaware, the counties are divided into *hundreds* as in England, and the term *township* not used. In this country we have nothing to correspond with the English township idea. *Parishes* have no status in the civil scheme here; where they exist they are the private limits of jurisdiction of the several churches. But in some states, formerly French territory, as Louisiana, *parishes* take the place of *counties*.

¹ See Lewis's description of Knaresborough, above, which was partly in the liberty of St. Peter's, East Riding, and partly in the wapentake of Claro, West Riding; and compare Allen, who places the town in three separate liberties, those of St. Peter, York and Knaresborough. Pepys's Diary (April 7, 1669), mentions a case at law as to "whether the Temple be within the liberty of the City or no" (London); inferring uncertainty as to limits.

The term *liberty* is familiar to students of early Philadelphia local history, as applied to lands ("the liberty lands" or "liberties of Philadelphia") laid out immediately surrounding the city proper, but not included in it, nor in the townships composing the rest of the county. The liberties in Yorkshire were somewhat, but not altogether the same, for we have not only the liberty of Knaresborough, a town, and that of York, a city, but the liberty of St. Peter's, a church, and the "Forest liberty."

other sources we learn that at the period of the Conquest Knaresborough was a complete Saxon manor, viz., one township presiding over 10 others; it comprised the town of that name and ten surrounding villages, and was a crown demesne. It was given to Serlo de Burgh, Baron of Tonsburgh (in Normandy), who was succeeded by his brother John, whose son lost it; after which the lordship changed hands many times. Serlo built the castle, which was the residence of the lords of the manor. The manor remained in existence until the Civil War, during which the castle was rendered untenable by order of the Parliament in 1648.

The honour of Knaresborough comprised the borough, the Forest (in which Thruscross was situated) and the Forest liberty. About the time of King John the Forest belonged to the De Sturteville family; (it was then technically not a "forest," but a "chase;" a "forest" must belong to king or sovereign alone; if it fall into the hands of a subject it becomes a "chase.")¹

The date of John Atkinson's death is not known. He had at least two children:—

2. THOMAS ATKINSON, b. d. 8. 31. 1687.
Founder of the Bucks County family.
3. JOHN ATKINSON, b. d. 3. 2. 1688.

Went to Pennsylvania with his brother Thomas, who left him by will 100 acres of land in Bristol township, Bucks County, but as John died without issue (and apparently unmarried) within a year thereafter, the land reverted to Thomas's children. John's death is on the Middletown Monthly Meeting register.

2. THOMAS ATKINSON, son of John Atkinson, was born at Newby, in Yorkshire, before 1660. In 1838 there were five townships called "Newby" in Yorkshire,² (not counting one called "Newby-Wisk," in the North Riding), which all seem to have borne the name from a much earlier period. Three of these, being in the North Riding, may be left out of consideration. The other two are in the West Riding:

- (a). Newby, a joint township with Clapham, in parish of

¹ See also description of the manor and forest of Knaresborough in 1608, vol. I, p. 233, *Yorkshire Notes & Queries*, J. Horsfall Turner, 1888.

² See Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, 3rd edition.

Clapham, Western Division of the wapentake of Staincliffe & Ewcross, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles (N. W.) from Settle. This Newby-cum-Clapham was $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. by N. from Thruscross and over 40 miles from Knaresborough. It is unlikely that this was the one in which Thomas Atkinson was born.

(b). Newby, a joint township with Mulwith, in that part of the parish of Ripon which is in the liberty of Ripon, Lower Division of the wapentake of Claro; on the river Ure; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles (S. E.) from Ripon. This one was 14 miles E.N.E. from Thruscross and about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Knaresborough. Being thus the nearest to both these places, it was almost certainly that one mentioned as Thomas Atkinson's birthplace. It was besides the best known, and was generally called simply "Newby."¹

Thomas Atkinson must have removed with his parents from Newby to Thruscross when quite a child; by the time of his marriage (1678) he had moved again to Sandwick or Sandwith, in Addingham parish, and was there in 1679, the last we hear of him till his coming to America.² This place has not been identified; it was doubtless the name of a hamlet, not of the importance of a township. Lewis (3rd ed., 1838), says of the parish, (the name of the church in parenthesis):

"ADDINGHAM (*St. Peter*), a parish, partly in the

¹ It was not from any large population that it was better known, for Lewis in 1838 speaks of it as "containing with Mulwith, 39 inhabitants," while Allen, seven years earlier, says: "*Newby with Mulwith has fifty-two inhabitants;*" (perhaps there were still more earlier, in Thomas Atkinson's time). But its principal claim to notice was that it contained Newby Hall, built by Sir Edward Blacket, about 1705, long after Thomas Atkinson had left there. For description and engraving of Newby Hall (in 1831, then the seat of Lord Grantham), see Allen, vol. III, p. 376.

² A note to *Records of the Hall Family, of Bristol, Pennsylvania*, PENNA. MAG. HIST. AND BIOG., XI, 316, speaks of "Thomas Atkinson of Newby, County York, England;" as we have seen, he was born there, but had moved away long before going to Pennsylvania. I have repeated this inaccuracy in a footnote to *Richard Hough, Provincial Councillor*, *ibid.* XVIII, 33, stating, even more inaccurately, that he came "to Pennsylvania from Newby." O. H.

Eastern Division of the wapentake of STAINCLIFFE and EW-CROSS, and partly in the Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the County of YORK, containing 2251 inhabitants," . . . "6 miles (E. by S.) from Skipton." Lewis mentions a place of worship of the Society of Friends in the vicinity, but does not name it; no doubt Beamsley Meeting House, in the township of the same name, which possibly also included Sandwich or Sandwith, as Thomas Atkinson attended Beamsley Meeting. Lewis (3rd ed) has :

"BEAMSLEY, a township, partly in that portion of the parish of ADDINGHAM, but chiefly in that portion of the parish of SKIPTON, which are in the Upper Division of the wapentake of CLARO, West Riding of the county of YORK, 6½ miles (E. by N.) from Skipton."

Thomas Atkinson joined the Society of Friends when quite young, probably at the same time as his father, and was an accepted minister of that body before his marriage in 1678, at what must have still been an early age.¹ Of the details of his ministry we have no record.² Sandwich or Sandwith (whatever or wherever it exactly was,) was within the compass of Knaresborough Monthly Meeting, in whose register the entries of Thomas Atkinson's marriage, etc., were made.

In 1681, Thomas Atkinson obtained a certificate from Beamsley Meeting³ for himself and family, and they

¹ Most of the personal data here and later are from Jane Atkinson's *Testimony*; see previous footnote.

² Although the gospel labors and sufferings of a Thomas Atkinson are mentioned a number of times in Friends' writings, all so far published appear to relate to a contemporary, but much older man, Thomas Atkinson, of Lancashire, also presumably a minister. See Note A.

³ Jane's *Testimony* says the Monthly Meeting, but *The Friend* sketch of Jane herself says Beamsley, which as stated above, was the particular meeting to which Thomas Atkinson belonged, and one of those constituting Knaresborough Monthly Meeting. At this time Friends sometimes obtained certificates from their particular meetings, or meetings for worship; the practice later was for the monthly meeting only to issue them.

removed to West Jersey, in America, presumably on the "Yorkshire purchase" on the upper side of Burlington. Their stay here was only temporary, for in 1682 they were living in Bucks County, in the Province of Pennsylvania, where Thomas bought a plantation in what was afterwards Bristol township.¹

In the formation of social lines in this new settlement, the Atkinsons naturally gravitated into that class of families which took the lead in the social and political life of the county, and,—most of these being Friends,—in meeting affairs also; this is a strong indication that they were of no mean extraction abroad, for many of these families had solid claims to gentle lineage in England. That his position as a minister of the Society of Friends would have given his family this standing without other qualification, can hardly hold here, for no mention of him as a minister appears on the meeting minutes, and it is likely that ill-health prevented any activity in the ministry, after his arrival in America; and besides there are sufficient instances of persons of obscure origin becoming very worthy in the ministry, but receiving no social recognition. Nor was it wealth that gave Thomas Atkinson a high place among his fellows, for his worldly fortunes were not prosperous, partly because of his poor health after coming here, and partly owing to his temperament being more that of the religious enthusiast than of the business man. He was, indeed, a considerable landowner, but the inventory of his estate² shows that he had been unable to pay for all of it before his death; and at the Falls monthly meeting of 5 mo. 4, 1683,

¹ A note to *Records of the Hall Family*, PENNA. MAG., XI, 316, states that he settled in Northampton township; it is true he bought land in that township also, but the land on which he resided was in Bristol township. I have copied this error, in footnote to "Richard Hough," PENNA. MAG., XVIII, 33, O. H. The account of Thomas Atkinson's residences, location of his lands, list of children, etc., on the 54th page (front and back), vol. 6, of Martindale's MSS (at Hist. Soc. of Pa.) is so totally erroneous, that it is useless to mention errors in detail.

² Filed with his will, see below.

“ William Biles reported that Thomas Atkinson of Neshamine¹ is in want as to his outward concerns, and he and some others hath took his condition into their consideration and have bought him a cow and a calf—the price is five pounds and do desire this meetings assistance toward the payment of the said cow and calf; ” on 8 mo. 3 some subscriptions for this purpose were reported.² Again, shortly before his death, Thomas Atkinson himself told the same meeting, 7 mo. 27, 1687 that he and his family were very weak, and could thresh no corn, nor had any hay for his cattle, and desired some assistance from Friends.

Thomas Atkinson bought, presumably from the Proprietary and soon after his arrival, three hundred acres of land, but as no patent, warrant nor deed for the same has been found the date and seller's name are not known. This was laid out in what became Bristol township, and was the plantation on which he resided. It is shown on Holme's map in Atkinson's name, but without exact boundary lines. In his will, he left 100 acres of this to his brother, John Atkinson, to revert to Thomas's sons, if John died without issue, which is what happened; and the balance of the tract to his wife, Jane, for life, and then to his three sons, Isaac, William and Samuel Atkinson.

At the Falls monthly meeting 9 mo. 8, 1693, “ Jane the wife of William Biles proposed the sale of the Plantation she formerly lived upon . . . and upon a due consideration of the matter it was by this meeting thought most profitable for the children of Thomas Atkinson that it be sold for a valuable consideration and the money its sold for be secured at interest to be paid them with the profits arising by the said interest as they come of age.”

¹ The region in early times called Neshamina, on both sides of the creek of that name, (now spelled Neshaminy), included lands afterwards erected into Middletown township, and parts of the adjoining townships of Bristol, Bensalem and Northampton.

² This and other quotations from and references to the various meeting minutes, are from the minute books in possession of the clerks or other custodians of the Society of Friends. The Falls minute books are at the Friends' Library, (Orthodox), 142 No. 16th St. (16th & Race), Philadelphia; they are, men's minutes, books A to E, 1683-1827; women's, three books, 1682/3-1852; some of these are copies, the originals being in the Newtown bank. The Middletown minute books are kept in the meeting house at Langhorne.

At a County Court held 1 mo. 18, 1695/6: "Adress being made to this Court by Phinehas Pemberton on behalf and at the request of Jane formerly the wife of Thomas Atkinson but now wife of William Biles requesting the approbation of this Court for the disposing of 300 Acre of land given to her by her husband Thomas Atkinson by will during her natural life and after her decease to his three sons Isaac, William, and Samuel. William Biles declared he quit his claim and interest in right of his wife."¹

In pursuance of the above William and Jane Biles made a deed² to George Biles (son of William) 4 mo. 10, 1696, for this 300 acres, "in New Bristol township, taken up by Thomas Atkinson, but never paid for by him." On the same day William Biles gave his bond, to Phineas Pemberton and Richard Hough in trust to secure the money to the children, and the deed was acknowledged before the court.³ As these sons came of age they executed releases for this land, Isaac's being 4 mo. 11, 1700, William's 4 mo. 9, 1702, and Samuel's March 9, 1707/8;⁴ Isaac's and William's were to George Biles, and Samuel's to William Paxson; (G. Biles had sold to Solomon Warder, and Wiloughby Warder to William Biles, Sr., who sold to Paxson.)

At the session of the Board of Property, 12 mo. 23, 1701,⁵ George Biles produced this deed of 4 mo. 10, 1696, for 300 acres of land in "New Bristol township, Bucks County," bounded west by John Rowland, north by William Dungan, east by Randal Blackshaw, and south by Charles Brigham, sold by William Biles and wife Jane, relict of Thomas Atkinson; also Isaac Atkinson's release; and requested a re-survey to make title to Solomon Warder to whom he had sold it. The board ordered him a warrant, and a patent to be issued on the return, Biles paying for "overplus," and the alienation from the Proprietary being further inspected.

Thomas Atkinson, in his will, empowered his executrix to sell "that one hundred ackers of land wch I bought of Joseph English." As no deed to Atkinson, nor from his executrix, has been found for this, it is impossible to exactly locate it.

He also bought from the Proprietary a tract in Northampton township, laid out for 500 acres. The date of this purchase is unknown, as the patent has not been found on record, but the deed for its sale says

¹ From Court docket in Quarter Sessions Office, Doylestown.

² Bucks County Deed Book 2, p. 81.

³ Court Docket and Deed Book 2, p. 82.

⁴ Bucks County Deed Book 3, pages 20, 104 and 404 respectively. Samuel's was not dated, but was acknowledged on the date given above.

⁵ Minute Book G, Board of Property; Penna. Arch., 2 ser., XIX, 277.

the warrant was dated 6 mo. 25, 1684, and that it was laid out by the Surveyor General's order, 8 mo. 20, 1684. It is shown on Holme's Map in Atkinson's name, triangular in shape, bounded southwest by Job Howell's and Arthur Cook's land, northwest by a tract unnamed, and east by a road.

Davis says, (1st ed., p. 355): "Thomas Atkinson owned five hundred acres north of the road leading from Addisville to Newtown, reaching six hundred perches northeast of that village" [i. e. Addisville]. "Adjoining this tract on the north was John Holme, seven hundred acres, which he conveyed to Jeremiah Dungan in 1716."

He sold it to Joseph Kirkbride by deed¹ of 8 mo. 12, 1687, which was acknowledged in the County Court 10 mo. 4, by Robert Dove, attorney for Thomas Atkinson, (who was then deceased).

In a list called "Old Rights" among the papers in the Land Office of Pennsylvania,² occur the following:

18. Thomas Atkinson, warrant for 500 acres, dated 5. 26. 1684.
 19. " " " " 40 " " 8. 28. 1684.

The first is no doubt for the Northampton tract, the figures here for month and day being only a transposition of those in the deed (5. 26—6. 25). The second may be for some allowance, but just what or where is uncertain, as he is not known to have had any tract that size.

In Bucks County Thomas Atkinson joined Neshamina (afterwards Middletown³) Monthly Meeting, on the minutes of which body his name first appears at the meeting held at Nicholas Waln's 7 mo. 2, 1684, when he and Nicholas Waln were appointed to attend the Yearly Meeting. He was appointed on committees of Neshamina Mo. Mtg. on 5 mo. 4, 8 mo. 1, and 11 mo. 7, 1685, and 1 mo. 4, 1686 [1685/6] after which he transferred his attendance to Falls, and was on committees of that meeting 12 mo. 2, 1686 [Feb. 1687, N. S.] and 4 mo. 7, 1687. At this time Friends sometimes transferred this way without certificates when the meetings were about equally near their homes, though the meeting losing the member generally protested.

¹ Bucks County Deed Book 1, p. 132; recorded 10 mo. 15, 1687.

² Penna. Arch., 3 ser., III, 54.

³ Neshamina Monthly Meeting was first called Middletown on the minutes of 3 mo. 2, 1700. Ezra Michener, in his *Retrospect of Early Quakerism*, (Phila., 1860), p. 77, says it was first so called in 1706, evidently a slip of the pen or misreading of the manuscript.

He was a member of the Grand Jury on 4 mo. 1, 1685, but held no public office. We have no specimen of his signature; his will and the deed to Kirkbride, of 8 mo. 12, 1687, were signed with his first initial only, T, he being then very ill.

Thomas Atkinson died 8 mo. 31st, 1687,¹ at his residence in Bristol township, and was most likely buried on his own plantation, though possibly in the ground on Slate Pit Hill belonging to Falls Mtg.; Middletown Meeting had no burial ground so early. The Philadelphia Yearly Meeting published a memorial of him, consisting of his wife's testimony concerning him, in a book entitled *A Collection of Memorials concerning Divers deceased Ministers and others, etc.* (Phila. 1787), page 10 :

Jane Atkinson's *Testimony concerning her late husband*
THOMAS ATKINSON.

He was born at Newby in the County of York, being the son of John Atkinson, of Thrush-Cross, was convinced of the truth and had received a gift of the ministry before I knew him. We were joined in marriage in the year 1678, and lived together in love and unity. He was a zealous man for the truth, and according to the gift which he had received, bore a faithful testimony unto it, of which many were witnesses in that country from whence we came. In 1682 we came into this country, with one consent, and in the unity of our dear friends and brethren, who gave a good testimony for us, by a certificate from their monthly meeting; and my soul hath good cause to bless the Lord, and to prize his mercies, whose presence was with us by sea and land. Since we came into this part of the world, he retained his love and zeal for God and his truth, his treasure not being in this world, and as it often opened in

¹ So stated in Jane's *Testimony*, and in the probate of his will and in the inventory; Middletown Mo. Mtg. register has 9 mo. 1, but the meeting records have in other places been found a day late. The note to *Records of the Hall Family*, quoted above, PENNA. MAG., XI, 316, has October 1682, the last figure of the year being a typographical error.

his heart, did exhort others to stand loose from things which are here below, and diligently seek after those things that are above. He was a tender husband, ready to encourage and strengthen me in that which is good. About the latter end of the fifth month 1687, he was taken with the ague and fever, which much weakened his body, in which he continued a considerable time; being well content with the dealings of the Lord: His heart was often opened in prayer and supplication unto his God, to preserve him in patience unto the end of his days, and that none of us might think hard of any of those exercises that he is pleased to try us withal. At times he would look upon me and say, *my dear wife, the Lord preserve thee and take care of thee, for I must leave thee and go to my rest*; with many more sweet and heavenly expressions and exhortations, in the time of his great weakness, which continued until the 31st of the eighth month, when he once more exhorted me to be content, and that I would desire his brother (who was then absent) to be content also; After which he passed away as one falling into a quiet sleep. And as the Lord hath hitherto been my strength and my stay in the time of my great distress, so the desire of my heart is, that I, with my brethren and sisters, who yet remain behind, may also finish our course in faithfulness, that in the end we may receive the same reward with the righteous that are gone before.


JANE ATKINSON."

An account of him prepared by Nathan Kite, in *The Friend*, vol. XXVII, p. 172, (Phila. 1854), includes the above *Testimony*, worded slightly differently in some parts, making it a little longer, but substantially the same; one additional particular being an account of her own illness before her husband's, (contained more fully in memorial of her to be given below). It is in this version that Jane speaks of her father-in-law, John Atkinson, as "an honest friend." There is an introductory paragraph which speaks of their being in

New Jersey in 1681, while Jane says they came to this country in 1682, though she may have meant Pennsylvania only.

In his will¹, dated 8 mo. 10, 1687, proved 3 mo. 21, 1688, Thomas Atkinson appointed his wife, Jane, executrix, and for the better payment of his debts empowered her to sell the 100 acres that he had bought of Joseph English. To his brother, John Atkinson, he left 100 acres of that "tract on which I now dwell," the same to return to Thomas's children, if John died without issue, (which he did). To his wife, Jane, he left the remainder of his real and personal estate during her life, and afterwards the remaining part of his home plantation (100 acres of which was given to brother John) to his three sons Isaac, William and Samuel. The inventory, dated 12 mo. 11, 1687, mentions the 100 acres which Jane was to sell, and among the debts in Jane's account, dated 2 mo. 10, 1689, are £12 owing to the Governor for land, and £14, 14s. 11d. to Joseph English; the inventory and account are filed with the will.

Thomas Atkinson married 4 mo. 4, 1678 (O. S.) under care of Knaresborough Monthly Meeting, in Yorkshire, Jane Bond². Neither her parentage nor previous residence are known to the writer.

 That she was unusually well educated for a woman of her time is proved by some writings she has left, such as her *Testimony* concerning her husband, as well as the cultivated style of her signature.³ She was

¹ Bucks County Will Book A1, p. 50; registered 5 mo. 5, 1688.

² The meeting register is somewhat illegible at this point; some copyists have rendered this name *Boid*, and one *Bord*, but as these names are unknown in the locality, while that of *Bond* occurs frequently, the preference is for the latter. Miles White, Jr., in *William Biles*, PENNA. MAG., XXVI., 353 n, has *Boid*. The marriage record gives Thomas's residence as *Sandwick*, while that of the birth of his son Isaac, has it *Sandwith*.

³ The signature herewith produced is from her bond as executrix, filed with her husband's will.

a minister of the Society of Friends, and "is said to have had an eminent public testimony."¹ On coming to Bucks County, she first attended Neshamina (Middletown) Monthly Meeting; on 10 mo. 3, 1684, she and Mary Hayhurst were appointed to inquire into the "clearness" of Joan Comly, whose marriage was proposed with Joseph English; she served on a similar committee 12 mo. 3, 1685. After that she attended Falls Monthly Meeting and was on committees there 6 mo. 4, and 8 mo. 6, 1686, 5 mo. 6, and 10 mo. 7, 1687, (and numerous others after her second marriage). She attended Middletown Monthly Meeting again, but not as a member, 11 mo. 5, 1687, and offered to accept the meeting's order in settlement of a difference that had been pending between her husband, lately deceased, and Thomas Stackhouse, Jr.; the meeting ordered her to pay Stackhouse 30 shillings. Falls made her a representative to the Yearly Meeting 7 mo. 1, 1686 and 6 mo. 15, 1688.

"In 1687 she was taken very ill, and both she and her husband thought she would die. After a time he told her he believed she would be raised up again and that he should be taken instead. This proved to be true, for that very day he became unwell, and, after lingering for eight or nine weeks, died; while she, by whom much labor in the militant church was yet to be performed, grew stronger and stronger." (White's *William Biles*, condensed from *The Friend's* account of her.)

Thomas and Jane Atkinson had issue:

4. ISAAC ATKINSON, b. 1.2. 1678/9, d. 11.3. 1720/1. Mar. 4. 23. 1708, Sarah Hough.

5. WILLIAM ATKINSON, b. —. —. 1681, d. 8.29. 1749. Mar. 1st, 2.6. 1704, Mary Hough. 2nd, 4.5. 1722, Margaret Baker.

6. SAMUEL ATKINSON, b. 5.17. 1685 O. S., d. 2.21. 1775, N. S. Mar. 7. 12. 1714, Ruth (Stacy) Beakes.

Jane Atkinson, widow of Thomas, married, second, 10

¹ White's *William Biles*, PENNA. MAG., XXVI, 358.

mo. 11, 1688, William Biles, of Falls township; ¹they were married at the latter's house. They had no issue.

William Biles was one of the most noted men in the Province of Pennsylvania, a minister of the Society of Friends, and a large landowner in Bucks County. He was a Provincial Councillor, and many years a member of the Assembly, and a Justice of the Bucks County Court. For an extended sketch of his life, see *William Biles*, by Miles White, Jr., PENNA. MAG. HIST. & BIOG., vol. XXVI, pp. 58-70, 192-206, 348-359. His children, by his first wife, intermarried with the Beakes, Langhorne, Hughes, Blackshaw, Yardley and Janney families, all prominent in Bucks County, and the distinguished Lambert family of New Jersey, and with their connections, constituted a large part of the old Colonial office-holding aristocracy of the county.

After her second marriage, Jane moved, with her children, to her new husband's plantation in Falls township, more directly within the compass of Falls Mo. Mtg., and continued her activity in the affairs of that body.

An account of her life is given in *The Friend*, vol. XXVIII (Phila. 1855), pp. 93, 102. By it she appears to have been an acknowledged minister before they removed to New Jersey (which this account says was in 1682), and it tells some of the particulars given above and below. When she married William Biles, "in her he had a faithful helpmeet, and one well calculated to assist him in his journey heavenward." (White's *William Biles*.) At this time she began to travel in the ministry of the Gospel, and her husband generally accompanied her. In 1st mo., 1689, with the unity of Falls Monthly Meeting and the approbation of the General Meeting of Ministers, she visited Friends in East Jersey and on Long Island.

"When George Keith began his quarrel with Friends in Philadelphia, he worked insidiously amongst country Friends, who had not an opportunity of immediately testing

¹ Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

the truth of his assertions, and in some instances got up a prejudice against the friends of truth and sound doctrine in those who were themselves sound in the faith." "So it was with Jane Biles. She thought for a *short* time that George Keith was a sound Friend and an injured man." "She was not long suffered to remain in that delusion. She took to the Select Yearly Meeting, held in the First month, 1693, a testimony against George Keith, which 'was read and approved.'" (*The Friend.*)

On 5 mo. 1st, 1696, she and her husband proposed to Falls Monthly Meeting to visit Friends in New England; they were granted a certificate and visited those Friends to their satisfaction. William and Jane Biles were appointed on a committee, 9 mo. 3, 1697, to draw up a Testimony "concerning Thomas Janney's labors and service amongst us in the Truth."

At a General Meeting of Ministers in 10 mo. 1699, Jane Biles laid before it a concern that had long rested on her mind to pay a religious visit to England. William Biles opposed her going she being "but weakly in body," but in 7 mo. 1700 the meeting gave its consent, not considering his opposition an obstacle.¹ On 11 mo. 5, 1700 she proposed the same to Falls Monthly Meeting, her husband consenting and offering to go with her; Falls issued certificates for both 1 mo. 5, 1701 [1700/1]. They sailed early in 1701 and went to both England and Ireland. "They returned towards the close of 1702, having been absent from America something under two years. In giving an account of their labors to their Friends at home, they expressed the satisfaction they had had in the performance of their duty in England and Ireland."

"Jane appears to have been strengthened in her bodily health, so as to perform the service assigned her abroad, and after her return, we have evidence that she was for several years able to attend to her religious duties. She frequented

¹ See also White's *William Biles*, p. 353.

her own Yearly Meeting, and we find her at the Yearly Meetings for worship, which were held at divers places. Her concern for the promotion of the cause of Truth, led her to open in the Select Yearly Meeting, in First Month, 1706, the case of a venerable Friend who had gone to a marriage consummated at the house of one who had separated from Friends." After hearing the Friend himself in reply to Jane's charge, the meeting decided that he "was condemned therein, and that he was mistaken in the motion that led him thereto."

"The last service I find Jane Biles engaged in, was in the year 1706, but doubtless she continued faithfully labouring as long as strength and health were afforded." (*The Friend.*)

The minutes of Falls Monthly Meeting of 11 mo. 4, 1709 record: "Our dear friend Jane Biles is deceased." She was buried 10 mo. 21, 1709. William Biles died in 1710, and was buried 3 mo. 19.

(To be continued.)

PENNSYLVANIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

BY **LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET, W. C., LONDON.**

(Including "Gleanings" by Henry F. Waters, not before printed.)

(Continued from Vol. xxix p. 319.)

WILLIAM PENN ESQRE so called Chief Proprietary and Governor of the Province of Pensilvania and the territories thereunto belonging. Will 27 May, 1712; provd 4 November 1718. My eldest son being well provided for by a settlement of his Mothers and my father's Estate, the Government of my Province of Pensilvania and Territories belonging to the Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer and to Will, Earl Poulet so called, on trust as I shall hereafter, direct. To my dear wife Hannah Penn and her father Thomas Callowhill and to my friends Margaret Lowther, my dear sister, and to Gilbert Heathcote, Physitian, Samuell Waldenfield, John Field, Henry Goldney, all living in England, and to my friends Samuel Carpenter, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston, and James Logan, living in Pensilvania, all my estate on this trust to convey 10,000 acres to the three children of my son William—, Maria Sprungett, and William, and to my daughter Aubry 10,000 acres. The rest among my children by my present wife. Executrix: Wife Hannah. Witnesses: Sarah West, Susanna Reading, Thos. Pyle, Robt. Lomax, Robt. West. This will I made when ill of a fever at London with a clear understanding of what I did then, but because of some unworthy expressions belying God's goodness to me as if I knew not what I did, I do now, that I am recovered through God's goodness, hereby declare it is my last will and testament at Ruscome, in Berkshire, this 27th of y^e 3m. called May, 1712. William Penn. Witnesses present: Elizabeth Penn, Thos. Pyle, Thomas Penn, Elizabeth Anderson, Mary

Chandler, Jonah Dee, Mary Dee. Postscript in my own hand as a farther testimony of my love to my Dr. wife, I of my own mind give unto her out of the rents of America, viz. Pensilvania, etc., three hundred pounds a year for her natural life and for her care and charge over my children in their education of, she knows my minde as also that I desire they may settle at least in great part in America where I leave them so good an Interest to be for their Inheritance from generation to generation wch ye Lord preserve and prosper. Amen. Wm. Penn. 3. November 1718. oath of Simon Clements of St. Margt, Westminster counnty, Middlesex, Esqr and John Page, of George Yard in the parish of St. Edmund the King, London, gent, to above Postscript. Proved by Hannah Penn, 2nd. Grant 16 February 1726/7. to John Penn, son and administrator of goods of Hannah Penn. *Tenison, 221.*

THOMAS CALLOWHILL of City of Bristol, Linnen Draper. Will 28 November 1711: proved 24 December 1712. Lease for 1000 years granted to me by Edward Baugh, White drawer; since deceased in St. James, Bristol. Lease for 1000 years granted me by Edward Baugh Junr. of two houses in same Parish, also a lease for 1000 years granted me by daughter Hanna towards the south side of the Quakers meeting house, in a place called the Fryers, now in occupation of Simon Barnes, Daniell Kindall, and William Timbrell, upon trust to my Kinsman Brice Webb of Bristol, Linnen Draper, and Charles Harford of Bristol, merchant, for my wife Hanna and then to granddaughter Margaret Penn, daughter of my daughter Hanna Penn by her husband William Penn Esqre, and at her decease to her Brother John Penn. I Ratify the agreement made between me of the one part and Brice Webb and Charles Harford and Richard Champion, Merchant of the other part, conveying to them my property in Bristol, Somersetshire, England, and Pensilvania, or elsewhere. To my granddaughter Margaret Penn and her heirs of Body 4 houses in Broad

Meade in tenure of Richard Hooper, John Ride, and Edward Cullmore, my interest in Pensilvania, security for £1000 to William Penn, Lands in Caldecott, county Mon, security on £100 to Mary Herbert, spinster, sole heir of Francis Herbert Esqr. a lease granted by Samuel Price and others of the Society of Merchants, houses in Hotwell, Clifton parish, county Gloucester. Brass works in partnership with James Peters, Jeoffrey Pinnell and others in Terren, county Salop, Copperworks, same partners, in Colebrooke Dale, county Salop, also Packett Boats tradding from Bristol to New York and other parts of America in partnership with Brice Webb, Richard Champion, and others. These interests to Brice Webb and James Peters, in trust for my daughter Hanna, wife of William Penn, and on farther trust to pay to William Penn her husband £26 per annum ; also a debt of £800 due to them (the trustees) the overplus to John and Thomas Penn, their sons. My Brother Walter Duffield to pay \$25 only of the money he owes me. My sister Elizabeth Javeling to pay the money she owes me. To my neices Elizabeth Javelin, Duffrell Javelin, Sara Gurney, and Mary Gurney one piece of gold value 28s. 6d. each. To Elizabeth Weekes my late servant one piece of gold. To my tenant Simon Barnes 10s. To my ancient friend George Whitehead of London, and to Benjamin Coole, Paul Moon, and John Pope my friends in Bristoll, 2 pieces of gold each. To the poor of the parish where I dwell £5, to be given into the hands of Charles Weeks, Gardiner. To bind apprentice any son of a poor Friend £10. Residuary Legatee and Executrix: Wife Hanna. Overseers: Brice Webb, Charles Harford. Witnesses: Nicholas Taylor, Ben. Bisse, Jon. Gregory. *Barnes, 231.*

THOMAS PENROSE of Bedminster, County Somerset, Shipwright. Will 17 March 1721 /2; proved 27 June 1722. To my wife Elizabeth Penrose my manor of Moreton, county Somerset, in parish of Compton Martin, also lands at Rudgehill, parish of Winford, county Somerset, in tenure of

George Brock, also a tenement called Pages in tenure of John Jacob and John Bullock, also lands purchased from Thomas Goldney and Richard Hawkesworth, merchants, also ditto from Anthony Hodges and George Camplyn, late in tenure of John Edington, all which are in the parish of Kingston Seymour, county Somerset, lands in parish of Clevedon in tenure of John Ashwood, also the White Hart in Clifton in tenure of Edward Edwards, to my said wife for life, subject to payment of £40 yearly to my son Romney Penrose and his heirs, in default of such issue, to my daughters Elizabeth, now wife of Edward Lowe, and Anne Penrose. After wifes decease, my Manor to my son Romney. The Farm bought of Thomas Goldney to my daughter Anne. To my wife a Silver Tankard engraved with the Name of the Cranfield Frigott. To my son Thomas Penrose my house in Bedminster, also a silver tankard marked { N.B. } Guardianship and education of my daughter { T.P. } Anne to my wife Elizabeth. To my brother James Penrose £10. To the heirs of my late Brother Bartholomew Penrose lately Residing in Pennsylvania all money he owed me and to his children £5. Residuary Legatee and executrix: Wife Elizabeth. Overseers: Christopher Shuter Esq. late Mayor of Bristol, and John Etwell of Bristol, Doctor and Captaine Edmund Saunderson and Mr. Richard Battiscombe. I confirm a contract entered into with Robert Knight Esquire, lately treasurer or Cashier of South Sea Company for sale of my manor of Morton for £7800, of which £1000 to be fulfilled by his heirs, assignees or administrators. Witnesses: Tho. Coules, Sidm. Feast, Hen. Bampton. *Marlborough, 125.*

THOMAS MASON of Cecill County, Maryland, merchant. Will 4 November 1731: proved Philadelphia 13 March 1731; proved in Prerogative Court of Canterbury 6 June 1732. Only son and heir at law of John Mason, late of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Taylor. To William Carter of Philadelphia £15 current money of America. To my ex-

ecutor John Copron of Philadelphia £20 sterling. To my
 aister Mary all my estate Real and Personal including £150
 Sterling bequeathed to me by Amy Lee of Eaton near
 Windsor in that part of Great Britain called England. Ex-
 ecutor: John Copron. Witnesses: Owen Owen, John
 Jones, Francis Sherrard. *Belford, 171.*

JOHN HACKETT. Will 27 March, 1721; proved 25 Feb-
 ruary 1730 1. In case I dye this voyage, I give and bequeath
 to Sister Mary Bolter £5. To Brother Thomas Bolter £5. To
 Brother Thomas Hackett £5, and what remains of my estate
 I give and bequeath to my father John Hackett of the City
 Worcester. In witness whereof I subscribe my name and
 Sett my seal this 27th day of March 1721. John Hackett.
 Witness: Lydia Pocock, Elizabeth Allibon. Proved by
 Thomas Hackett Brother of said John Hackett deceased in
 Pennsylvania in America. *Isham, 57.*

(To be continued.)

LETTER OF EDWARD SHIPPEN OF LANCASTER,
1754.

[The following interesting and affectionate letter of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, to his son Edward, later the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, was presented to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, by Col. William Brooke Rawle. On the back is endorsed: "Copy—my letter to my son Edward Shippen, March 20, 1754," and it is the letter, which the text states, "I have a copy in my own handwriting, which I shall keep secret and very safe."]

LANCASTER, 20th March, 1754.

MY DEAR SON:—

I now send you by Doctor Boude a Deed to Mr. Joseph Marriotte for one Acre & 12 Perches of Land: Receive the money being forty Pounds; and as I have promised to Joseph to make up his £133.6.8 Legacy, send him up a Receipt for said forty Pounds and when that comes to hand, he shall give me one for the same. I expect soon to be able to raise the remainder.

I also send you John Denton's Deed: You will see that Doctor Boude is a witness to both of them: Let him prove them on sight for his stay is to be but one Day in the City. The widow Price the other Witness will be there in a weeks time: She is Mr. Hesselius Daughter and lives with her Father. Doctor Graeme will owe me £25. or near it on the first day of June: dont call for that money yet—I design it all for Mr. Nevitte who is making my Stair Case; Pay him five Pounds to encourage him to go on briskly and if you are scant of money you may give him an Order on the Doctor for so much.

Send Sammy for W^m Gerrard who leased my Orchard and ask him for Six or eight Pounds: I have an Acco^t to settle with him, and he will fall more than that in my Debt: he and his son William bought two or three Loads of my Household Goods up here & I paid him £3 or £4. at one

time & I sent him 10 Pounds by the Post: William Gerard mowed my Six Acres Meadow last year for his own use, but I made no price with him; he was to pay ad valorem; he and I never disagree on Settlements. I would sell that Meadow, because I want to raise Money to pay to Mr. Storke's Administrators near £300. Sterl^s. I always asked £42.10. p. Acre for it, but on this occasion I would take £40. p. Acre. What did my Bro^r Joseph meadow (a quarter of a mile further off than mine) fetch at Vendue? and also his Orchard of 8 Acres? If you cant sell my said Meadow then you may let some Body cut the first Crop of Grass for £5. or £6. which they must be obliged to carry off as soon as the Hay is fit & leave the Meadow to myself: I wish Mr Marriote would take the first Crop; I would let him have it almost at his own price, my views in this, is in hopes, that when once he has experienced that Sort of Grass, he may become my Chapman.

My son Jo. & myself rise every morning at about Sun rising, having prepared over night, some dry hickory for a good fire—we then sit close to our Business till 9 o clock and we find that we can do more by that time than in all the rest of the Day, as we are afterwards, often interrupted in our necessary affairs; neither do we receive Visits, nor return any until it is near Sun sett, and we eat so moderately, without tasting a drop of Strong Liquour; that the whole day seems like a long morning to us: And if a best friend should happen to come to saunter away an hour or two with us, we make it a fixt Rule plainly to tell him, that we are engaged, that we cannot possibly wait upon him: And then that we may be sufficiently refreshed with Sleep, we have agreed upon ten o clock at night for going to Bed, and so after eating a light supper and drinking a little Wine we lay ourselves down with light Stomachs, cool Heads and quiet Consciences.

Now this Practice I most affectionately recommend to you. Your promotion and happiness in this vexatious World will depend principally upon your own Conduct; and

the more the World perceives you are able to do for yourself, the more ready it will be to offer you its best Services. It is too common a thing for Young Men when they first appear upon the Stage of Action to aim at grandeur, and Politeness; they delight to see their Friends (often falsely so called) frequently at their Houses & to entertain them in a genteel Manner; they are pleased with this, and the acquaintance to dine with them, & then afterwards to sit at table two or three Hours tipling of Wine and Punch, which rendering the Company unfit for any business; a walk to the bowling Green, or to the Billiard Table is proposed and as soon Consented to, and on their return from thence in the evening instead of being Calm and Cool, and having the pleasure of reflecting upon a well spent day, either for the advantage of their Family or the Publick or both, they are become so stupid that they don't know what else to do with themselves, but either to go to Tavern or to one or other of their own Houses, to drink away care till the Clock strikes twelve, & then being quite Devil & quite Beast, they stagger away home, to Snore, Spue, and Groan, by the sides of their poor innocent young Wives, who deserve ten Thousand better things at their hands; and all this, after the poor things have been moping at home & bemoaning themselves at hard fate and crying out a hundred times in an evening— Well! if these be the Pleasures of Matrimony, would to God we had remained under our Parents Roofs to this Day; or if sometimes they are obliged to go abroad for Company, does that afford them any real Comfort? No, far from it, or if it did help to pass away the time now and then, is that any excuse for such unkind conduct in Husbands. But to return, I say when they have wallowed in their Beds till about eleven o'clock next morning, then they raise their unclean Bodys in order to Act the same part over again. And can any rational Creature answer such a Behaviour to God, his Wife & family or even to himself? And besides will not the practice of these things bring a Man into Contempt, & soon reduce him to Penury and Want, by destroying his

Constitution, and of course his Capacity for his Employment. Your married men shou'd be very dilligent, frugal & careful, that they may not only be able always to support a wife & a housefull of Children, but also lay up a hundred or two pounds for every one of them when they go out into the Wide World. Young folks ought never to begin where their Industrious Saving Parents left off. I have almost gone through the World & have gained a little experience by my own mistakes and Blunders, having had no Friends to advise me as you and your Brother and Sister have, and therefore I hope you will all three of you be always ready and willing to obey my Instructions. You are not able to conceive without great Consideration, the unspeakable advantage of having such a Bosom friend, that always has & always will, make your happiness his Study; and whilst others will behave and speak to you as suits their Interest, he will never tell you anything but the Truth. But then Consider, as valuable as this Priviledge is, you are soon to expect to be deprived of it, for according to Course of Nature I cannot stay long here; nor do I, I assure you expect to live anything like the age of a Man, but we must all wait till our Change come, and if I was sure it was very near at hand I hope it would not be grievous, but Joyous, and as I am sure I must then hold up my Hand at the Bar of God I am resolved by Divine Assistance to work out my Salvation with fear and trembling—But I have made a Digression.

I am not able to express the great anxiety I have had to support and educate my family and so I say no more on that head.

Avoid what the world calls pleasure. Pleasure is only for crowned Heads and other great men who have their Incomes sleeping and waking, but young men who are just beginning the world ought to shudder at the thoughts of the Consequence of spending their youthful Days in Idleness; neither would I refuse young People some innocent Diversions, provided they are well timed and not too often. If you would seek pleasure, you will find it in temperance

and Sobriety, Charity and Virtue and in the Dilligent & Honest pursuit of your concerns. Will it not yield a Man great Pleasure in the Evening, to think that he has been closely employ'd all day for the support of the friend of his Bosom, and his little Babies all hovering about him? And how sweet and refreshing is it for a man and his wife often to spend their evenings together at home without any other company? And for my part rather than be deprived by my very best friends of such a pleasure sometimes, I should chuse to retire into our Chamber privately that even our own Servants should not know where to find us out. But I have not done with the Scheme for the husbanding of our precious time, and for guarding ourselves against intemperance. Go to your Cousin Allen, oppulent as he is, & you will find him up early & busily employ'd until Coffee house hours, and when he invites any number of Gentlemen to dinner, which he can well afford, he soon desires the favour of being excused from drinking, and this without Blushing. Visit Mr. Francis, Mr. Turner, Mr. Willing and other temperate, Industrious Gentlemen, I mean in the Daytime, and you will presently see by their Countenances that they had rather have your Room than your Company.

If Mr. Burd had taken my advice, I wont presume to say, he should have had success, but then if he had failed in the world, I believe he would not have been in Debt, & then not have brought an intollerable burthen upon my shoulders.

I desire that you will never go a fishing to the Capes or any other dangerous place, nor that you will keep Company with such and such any more; I say I beseech you speedily to break off that ruinous sett of Companions.

Remember, if a man should spend 3/ in Liquor necessarily or otherwise in his own House every Day, and 3/6 at Club every night, and £3. a year at the Assembly, and £4. p. ann. for the Concert, it will require £125. 12. 6. to support such Proceedings. And Remember, that if a Man rises

at ten & sits at Tea Table till eleven, dines at one, & sits at Table till three, goes to the Coffee House, where he ought by all means to go at four, which ends the Day; I say, if a man makes use of that practice, Then he will only have three Hours a Day to do his Business in & no time at all for improvement in his studys.

This Letter I write, God knows my heart, in pure Love and Affection for your Instruction, as far as you may stand in Need of it, and I desire you will lock it up in your Drawer for my Sake. I have copy in my own hand writing which I shall keep a Secret & very safe. *Consider—Consider* it & May God bless and preserve you for Jesus Christ his sake.

I am Dear Son
Your most affectionate Father
EDW. SHIPPEN.

ORDERLY BOOK, FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION, COL. ANTHONY WAYNE, 1776.

(Continued from Vol. xxix, p. 478.)

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK April 6—1776.

MORNING ORDERS.

Parole—New York. Countersign—New Jersey.

A Capⁿ Comp^y from general Heaths Brigade properly officered to March tomorrow to Horns Hook and Relieve the two Regts. of Minute men now on that Station. Capt. Badlim is immediately to examine the Fort of Horns Hook and make a return of what artillery and ammunition is Wanting for that Fortress, and to order the Two Field Pieces now there into the City.

He is to apply to Mr. Abraham Leviston for Two Brass Field Pieces. No soldier in the standing army is permitted to hire another man to take his place without First obtaining leave of the commanding officer of the Regt. nor is the Col. to give leave unless the man applying is an Invalid and can get an able Bodied man in his room.

HEAD QUARTERS April 7 1776.
NEW YORK.

Parole—Washington. Countersign—Boston.

As a number of Troops have Drawn a number of Cart-rages From the Publick Stores, the General thinks it Necessary to acquaint them of the Rule established by his Excel-

lency General Washington in General orders of the 17th of Feb^r that the Col. or Com^d officers of each Regm^t to give his receipt to the Commissary to account for all Cartrages for his Reg^t, he to take Rec^t from each Capⁿ for the Total Quantity of each Comp^y and the Capⁿ to do the like with each of their men. Who are to account satisfaction by for every load they have Passed their Receipt For, or pay 4^l law-ful money (equal 6 coppers) for each Destroy'd one the Col. or comman^d officer of each Regm^t are to take special Care that this order is strictly Complied with. That those Find are charged without fail to the Delinquent Soldier without and credit given for them in making out the Pay abstract. This Order is to be Read to and Impressed upon the minds of every man by their officer.

All Cartridges and Flints Delivered to the Minute Men and Militia are to be charged to the Reg^t that receives it, that it may be Redelivered or Paid for when Dismissed.

This the Commissary of stores is to Give Especial atten- tion to without Further Direction on this Head.

The Reg^{ts} are to be Brigged as the Following manner till Further Orders :

General Heath	General Thompson
Col. Stark	Col. Hand
“ Patterson	“ Webb
“ Greaton	“ Talcott
“ Bond	“ Ward
“ Sillyman	
“ Doughty	Lord Sterling
	Col. McDuggal
	“ Wayne
	“ Ritzman
	“ Swartmout
	“ Wayne
	“ Martin

The Brigadier General will Immediately assign to each Reg^t his Alarm Post. The Field Officer of the Day to- morrow is Col. Greaton and the adjnt.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK APRIL 8—1776.

MORNING ORDERS.

Parole—Phenix. Countersign—Asia.

The General acquaints the Adjutants that he has given Positive Orders to the Majors of Brigade to confine all, and every Adjutant, that are not Particular in Bringing on their Gaurds, and Fatagues Precisely at the appointed Hour.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK APRILL 9. 1776.

Parole—New London, Countersign—Hopkins.

The Field Officer for the Day tomorrow is Col Wine and his adjutant. The Party this day went to Governors Island must send for Provisions and as they will not be Relieved tomorrow morning the Ferry boats Plying between New York Powless Hook & Long Island are to pass unmolested, From their usual places.

Lieutenant Nathan Whitburry of Col. Webbs Regm^t. Tryed at a General Court Marshall Whereof Col. Stark was President For behaving in a scandalous Infamous Manner such as is unbecomeing the Character of an Officer and a Gentlemen.

The Prisoner Pleading Guilty the Court are of unanimously of opinion the Prisoner be Discharged from the Continental Army.

The General aproves of the Sentence and orders it to Take Place Immediately and the Prisoner to Leave the camp Immediately by Way of King's Bridge.

Brigadeer Major Handly haveing lost a Pistol Brass-banded and Mounted with the same Whosoever shall return it to General Heath shall have a hansome Reward and no Questions asked.

The Fatauge Party to Parade at 6 o'clock To-morrow Morning to Relieve those on Governors Island If there is any Good Gardners in the Regiments the General orders the Officers to send them to Head Quarters to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

All Prisoners to be Tryed by a General Court Martial

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are to be confined at the Main Guard and no others Each Regiment is to appoint a Regimental Court Martial to Try all prisoners Whose crimes can come under that Head. The Officers of the several Guards are to be Punctual in making their Returns to the Main Guard every morning as soon as they are Relieved and he Immediately to make his Report to the Officer of the Day.

Orders For the Detachment of the Fourth Battⁿ. of the Pennsylvania Regiment camp at Cadwells' near New York April 12. 1776.

The Commanding Officer most Earnestly demands and Requires of all the Officers, that they be exceeding Diligent and strict in preventing all Invasion of Privat Property, near this Camp. or Elsewhere, He hopes and Indeed Flatters himself, that every Privat Soldier, will abhor and Detest, such a Practice as Cutting down trees or Fences. He dont mean the Pine Trees on or near the shore as the Pines are fit for no service.

Officer For the day Tomorrow is Lieutenant Christy.

Order For the Detachment of the Fourth Battⁿ. of Pa. Troops; Camp at Cadwells', on Long Island, Near New York, April 13. 1776.

That For the Future no Drum Beating Fifeing or Fife Playing in the House where the Officers are Quartered to Prevent Disturbance to the Land Lord or his Family.

Its Recomendend to the Soldiers that they should make Small Ditches Round their Tents to Prevent the Water from comeing into the Tents. Cleanlyness and Dress is the only thing that keep the soldiers in Health. The Major Recomend to the Officers that they be very exact in Keeping their men clean in Particular when the Weekly Officer Bring their men on the Parade.

The Weekly Officer will see that the men at Roll calling in the Morning have their Hair Tyed—Hands and Face Washed & in every respect appear in a Solderly Manner.

Orderly Book Fourth Pennsylvania Battalion, 1776. 95

CAMP CADWELL, L. ISLAND NEAR N. YORK APRIL 14-1776.

Parole—New York Counter Sign—Prosperity.

HEAD QUARTERS, NEW YORK, APRIL 15-1776.

Parole—Philadelphia, Countersign—Putnam

HEAD QUARTERS, APRIL 16 1776.

Parole—New Hampshire, Countersign—Falmouth

HEAD QUARTERS APRIL 17 1776.

Parole— Countersign—

Orders for the Detachment of the Fourth Batt^a of Pennsylvania Regt.

For the Future the Companies to be under arms at 6 o'clock Precisely and Exercise until 8.

When the men then Have Time to get their Breakfast till 9 o'clock. At nine o'clock the Guard are to mount and all Working Parties that shall be ordered. To Parade at the same Time.

All officers Waiters are to be under arms with their companies every afternoon at Two O'clock.

As there are some sick soldier Lying in Camp who will gett Worse the Doctor Recomend that there should be a House Found for them that are real sick.

The Major orders that one Room in the house where the drummer Davis lives should be prepared for the sick Immediately.

Ensign Barlett is requested to see the Place where the sick are to lye in put in order, and provide a nurse for the same immediately. It is once more Recomend to the Weekly officers and Serjents that they see that their men do not Waste their provisions nor devide them after they receive them for their Messes. The major took notice that some men when they receive their provisions took and cut peices from their meat and put them on sticks to broil them

on the fire and if they do this they will certainly not have provision enough, but will always be some that will suffer with hunger.

The provision must be kept and cooked together and the men who are in messes must eat together and no division to be made except for those on Guard, which their comrades are to bring them their Provision when cooked.

The Provisions must be divided for every day what they will cook as allso the Bread.

Any Serjent or Corporal that leaves his Guard before he is relieved shall be confined and broke as a non commissioned Officer and if a soldier leave his guard without leave the Officer of the guard shall be confined and tried by a Court Martial and punished accordingly.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK APRIL 18-1776.

Parole—Rode Island. Countersign—Hopkins

The Hon. the Continental Congress have been pleased to direct the Thanks of the United Colonies to be presented to the Officers and Soldiers of their Army who with unremitted courage and perseverance surmounted every effort of the enemy and every obstacle of that severe Climate in persisting for eleven months in the siege and Blockade of Boston and finally to force their enemies to make a shamefull and precipital retreat from that once devoted Town.

This Hon^r. mark of the approbation of the Congress would have been inserted sooner in the general orders had not their express gone to the Eastward while their army was upon their march and arrived only last evening from Boston.

One Sub: two sej^{ts} two corporals one Drummer and Twenty Four Privits to parade tomorrow Morning at gaurd Mounting as gaurds to the Provost Marshal, the officer is to follow such orders & directions as he shall Receive from Capt. Maroney.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK APRIL 19th 1776.

Parole—Lexington. Countersign—Gardner.

The Col. and Commanding officers of Corps are without delay to make up their pay abstracts agreeable to the order of the 14 Inst. and present the same for an order of Payment. Necessary clothing &ct. must be immediately provided for every Reg^t and comp^t and the whole to be in readiness for service here or elsewhere as reason shall require—As no excuse will be admitted to retard or prevent their march or embarkation whenever necessary to be commanded The muster rolls to be immediately prepared and the muster master General is to muster the whole as soon as possible.

The Col. who has rec^d money for the purchase of arms and blankitts are to make their acc^{ts} of disbursements and lodge them with the abstract that a final settlement may be made.

All persons serving in the Continental Army without Commissions from the Congress are desired to give in their names and employment in writing That [torn] of their appointment & the nature of their duty may judged out.

Major Crane to take the Command of the Continental artillery, All returns Com. to be made to him. One sub: one serj: 1 cor. and eighteen Privates of General Heaths Brigade to be sent as soon as possible to Minutes Island as a Guard to the smallpox, Quarter Master General to provide a boat and Commissary General to find provisions for the above guard.

James Brittain of Cap^t. Drapers Comp^t. and Col: Bonds Reg^t. tried at a late General Court Martial whereof Col: Baldwin was President for leaving his post when sentinel is found guilty by the Court and adjudged to receive twenty lashes. The General approves the sentance and orders it to be executed at such time and place as Col: Bond shall direct

BRIGADIER ORDERS.

For fatigue on Long Island the 30 of April 1776

60 men at Red Hook to assist the Carpenters

50 men Putnam's Flank

30 men to dig for a Magazine & make a blind in the Fort

Webbs. 1 Capⁿ, 1 Sub. 2 Sej. 2 Co. 55 Privates 1 Drm.

Waynes— 1 Sub. 1 Sej. 1 Cor. 30 Priv. 1 Drum.

Winds 1 Sub. 2 Sej. 2 Cor. 55 P. 1 Fife.

Col. Winds

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK APRIL 20—1776

Parole Hartly

Countersign Nachaven

The General is much surprised that notwithstanding the Orders of the 14 Instant, he is without those returns he then called for, he again requests once for all, that he may not in future have occasion to issue two orders for the same purpose—

Returns from every Captain are to be made regularly at orderly time every Saturday.

James Henry, Serg^t Sam^l Smith and Sej. John M^cKenny, Com^d by Cap^t Hambilton, tried at a late general Court Martial, whereof Col. Starks was President for mutiny the Court finds the prisoners James Henry and John M^cKenny Guilty of the charge and sentence James Henry to be reduced to the Ranks and Mulcted one Months pay and John M^cKenny to be reduced a Matross and be imprisoned a fortnight. The Court finding Sam^l Smith and Rich^d Taylor Guilty of disobedience of orders and sentence them to be reprimanded by the Cap^t at the head of the Comp^y. The General approves the above proceedings of the Court Martial and orders these Serjeant James Henry John M^cKenny as they have not paid for their clothing to be strip^d and be discharged from the Comp^y. The sentence of the Court Martial upon Surjent Smith and Rich^d Taylor to be executed tomorrow at Gaurd Mounting.

Laurence Ferguson tried by the above Court Martial, for striking Lieut. Johnston is found guilty by the Court and sentenced to receive 20 lashes on his bare back. The General approves the above sentences and orders the execution of it tomorrow morning at gaurd mounting.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Fatague the same as before
1 Sub. 1 Serj. 1 Cor. 30 priv. 1 Drum.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK APRIL 21-1776

Parole Rockingham Countersign Newhaven.

Orders for detachment of the Fourth Batt. of Pennsylvania, now in Camp at Long Island April 21. 1776.

For the future there must be a Cap^t for the day and to be relieved every Morning at 9 oclock. He is to receive every morning a return of the Weekly Officer of every Company and to see the Companies turn out for exercise according to the return. As the detachment consists of most all young men the Cap^t must be very exact—Seeing the Weekly officers that they bring their men on the parade every day three times and not to allow any of those young men to be absent on pretence of sickness.

The companies are to turn out every Morning at 5 oclock to exercise At 9 oclock when the Gaurds Mount and then to examine the Men that they have washed and combed themselves, their hair tyed, their shoes blacked, their Cloas and Hatts cleaned and appear in every respect as a clean Soldier.

As also to examine their arms accruturments and ammunition and see that they are in good order according to the Orders given to the Weekly Officer—And in the afternoon at 4 oclock for exercise again where every officer servant must attend and none be absent on any account whatsoever.

The Cap^a is also to examine the gaurd and sentries by day and night and see that they are allert upon their posts and examine into the orders of the sentries and to go the grand round at night between 10 and 12 oclock

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Sej^t Marchant is appointed to do duty as Sej^t Major until the Sej^t Major arrives he is to give in the names of the Weekly Officers. Sej^t and Corporals of every Comp^r to the Officer of the day this evening—

The Cap^t of the day is to be answerable that the weekly Officers, Sej. and Corp. be constant in Camp and if any should disobey this order to make the report of him to the Comm^d officer of the Reg^t. The Cap^a of the day is also to make a report every morning at 10 o'clock to the Comm^d Officer of the Reg^t.

All Officers to attend on the parade every morning when the Gaurds mount:—

For this day Cap^a Lacy

Officer for tomorrow C. Robinson.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK APRIL 22-1776.

Parole Richmond, Counter S. Conway.

For the future all persons confined for crimes for which they are to be tryed by a general Court Martial are to be sent to the Provost Marshall Capt^t Marooney who has a gaurd appointed to secure them and all persons confined in any gaurd for offences that comes under the Cognizance of a Reg^t Court Martial are to be sent to the Barrack gaurd of the Reg^t they belong to.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Fatague 1 Sej. 1 Cor. 30 privit 1 Fife to parade at Brookline at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 o'clock tomorrow morning

NEW YORK HEAD QUARTERS APRIL 23-1776.

Parole Burke Countersign Barr

Hitchcocks & Farnums Reg^{ts} to be ready to be mustered on Friday morning next; They will be under arms at 11. o'clock in the forenoon upon the commons near the Park of Artilry, where the Commissary General will attend.

HEAD QUARTERS APRIL 24-1776

Parole Swiller, Countersign Thanel.

The Reg^{ts} are ordered to be Brigaded. as follows. First Brigade under the Comm^d of B. G. Heath; Leonard, Prescotts, Read, Bayleys and Baldwins.

Second Brigade under the command of Brigadier General Spensors; Persons, Arnolds, Huntington, Wards and Willis.

Third Brigade under the command of Brigadier General Soolivan; Hands, Reads, Nixon, Starks, Webb.

Fourth Brigade under the command of Brigadier General Green; Varnums, Little, Hitchcocks, Waynes, Irwins

Fifth Brigade under command of Brigadier General the Earl of Stirling; Ritzmans, Daytons, M^cDougalls & Winds.

A clean well dressed orderly sej. from each Brigade to attend in the General gaurd room near Head Quarters from six in the morning till they are dismis'd in the evenings they are to bring their provisions with them and be relieved every morning. The Comm^d officer of the Artilry is immediately to examine and report the quantity of case and grape shot in store and see that sufficiency of each is immediately provided.

The riflemen in Col: Irwins Reg^t have liberty to fire their rifles tomorrow as L. Col. Hartly shall appoint, This is mentioned as no persons shall presume to fire without leave.

Felix M^cClenny, Cor. John Melsey, Cor. John Magee, John M^cBord George Conner privates belonging to the sixth Batt. of Pennsylvania Troops tried at a late General Court Martial, whereof Co^l Baldwin was President for mutiny and disobedience of orders. The Court are of opinion that the prisoners Cor. Melsey Cor. John Magee are not guilty but that the prisoners Cor. M^cClenny John Magee and Geo. Conner are guilty of the charge against them and do therefore sentence Cor. M^cClenny to be reduced to a private and that John Magee be confined four days, Geo. Connor seven

days, both on bread and water. The General approves the sentence of the above Court Martial upon Cor. M^cClenny John Magee and Geo. Conner and orders it to take place immediately. Fatigue as usual.

REG^t. ORDERS.

A Court Martial to sit Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to try Sej^t Alex. Alliphant and Timothy Kerly and Cap. Stafford Graham The Court to consist of Cap^a John Lacy President.

Let. Christy	}	Let. Williamson
Let. McKinny		Let. Smith.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK April 25-1776.

Parole Johnston.

Countersign Lutrell

Complaints being made of injuries done to the Farmers in their crops and fields by the soldiers passing over and trampling on the young growth, in a notorious and disorderly manner, He expressly orders the Officers Comm^d either upon duty or in quarters or in sentry to take special care to put a stop to such a practice, And endeavour to convince their men that we came to prevent not to injure the properties of any man. The Quarter Master General assisted by Col. Putnam Chief Engineer, the Q. Master & Q Master Sej^t and two men from each Reg^t of 1st, 2^d, 4th, & 5th Brigades at sunrise tomorrow morning upon the redoubt upon Byards Hill to mark out encampments for four, the brigades above mentioned the Quarter Master General will report to the Comm^d in Chief when he has settled this order. The encampment of three brigades to be marked out in like manner upon Long Island, on Saturday morning. The chief Engineer with the Quartermaster &c from each Reg^t to assist the Q. Master General in that service

As soon as the General has approved of the encampment so marked out, the Troops will be ordered to Encamp until then they are to remain in their Present Quarters.

One Ser. One Cor. Twelve Privates to Parade tomorrow

morning at 10 O'clock at the college. at the Hospital gaurd they are to receive and obey the order of the director of the General Hospital for the time being and are to be relieved every morning at 10 o'clock.

James Gray of Capⁿ Micall Comp^r in Col: Baldwin's Reg^t tried at a late General Court Martial whereof Col: Baldwin was President for Desertion the Court Found the Prisoner guilty of the charge and sentence him to receive 39 lashes on his bare back Joseph Laurell of Capⁿ Wheelers Comp^r in Col. Nixons Reg^t tried at the above General Court Martial for absenting himself from his gaurd without permission and being intoxicated with liquor is found guilty by the Court and sentenced to receive Twenty five lashes on his bare back. Joseph Smith of Capⁿ Winships Comp^r in Col. Nixons Reg^t try'd at the above General Court Martial for quitting his post when on sentry is acquitted by the Court, He approves the above sentences and orders them to be put in Execution tomorrow morning at Gaurd Mounting.

REG^t ORDERS.

A Court Martial to sit tomorrow morning at 10 O'clock consisting of the same persons this days Court viz

Cap^t John Lacy President

Leun ^t Christy	} members	{	Lu ^t Smith
Leun ^t Williamson			Lu ^t M ^c Henry

Parole Abington.

Countersign Hartly

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK APRIL 26 1776

Lef^t Col: Hartly of the 6th Battⁿ of Pennsylvania having lost an espying glass which draws out, either on Governors Island or near White Hall slip- Whosoever will bring the same to Mr. Ayury in this City shall receive a dollar reward, and the thanks of the owner & no questions asked It may perhaps been left in the boat in which Col. Hartly came over on Tuesday 23 instant

Fatagues as usual.

(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN BENJAMIN FRANKLIN AND LEWIS TIMOTHÉE, 1733. Among the Franklin Papers of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania is the rough draft of the articles of agreement between Franklin and Lewis Timothée for the carrying on of a printing office in Charleston, South Carolina. The following copy is made without the changes and interpolations of the original.

Articles of Agreem^t between Benjamin Franklin and Lewis Timothee, Nov. 26, 1733.

Articles of Agreem^t indented made the 26th Day of november A. D. 1733 Between Benjamin Franklin of the City of Philada in y^e province of pensilvania Printer of ye one pt and Lewis Timothée of the sd City Printer (now bound on a voyage to Charlestown in South Carolina) of ye other pt. Whereas ye sd B F & L T have determined to enter into a Copartnership for y^e Carrying on y^e Business of printing in Charles Town—

It is therefore covenanted granted & agreed by & between the sd pties to these presents and y^e s^d B F & L T do mutually agree each with y^e other of them & to & with the Heirs Exec^{rs} & Adm^{rs} of y^e other of them in manner followg. That is to say, That they the sd Benjamin Franklin & L T shall be ptners in carrying on y^e Trade & Business of Printing in Charlestown af^t for & during the Term of 6 yrs from the Day on which ye sd L T shall be put in Possession of a Printg Press Types & Materials in the Town of Charlestown in S. Carol. provided by B. F if they^e sd B & L shall so long live. That y^e sd B. F shall be at y^e sole Charge & Expence of providing a printing Press with all its necessary appuertenances tog^r with 400 w^t of Letters (if ye sd L T shall require so great a Quantity) & shall cause y^e same to be delivered into y^e possession of y^e sd L T in Charlestown af^t. That the Business & working part of Printing & of Disposing of y^e work printed shall be under y^e Care Managem^t & Direction of & performed by y^e sd L T or at his Expence. That all Charges for paper Ink Balls Tympan Wool Oil & other Things necessary to printing Together with y^e Charge of all common & necessary Repairs of y^e press and its appurt^s and also ye Charge of Rent for a Shop & for so much Room as is necessary to be used in y^e management of y^e Business of printing af^t shall be divided into 3 equal p^{ts} 2 of which sd p^{ts} shall be ^{defrayed} ^{disbursed} by & paid as due from ye sd L T and y^e remaing 3rd p^t shall be defrayed & allowed to be p^d as due from y^e s^d B F & deducted out of y^e Income next herein after mentioned. That all money rec^d or to be rec^d for printing or for anything done or to be done relating to y^e Business of printing af^t by^e s^d L T either as Gratuity premium Reward or Salary from the Governm^t or from others shall be divided into 3 equal p^{ts} 2 of w^{ch} s^d p^{ts} the s^d L T shall have for his Care managem^t & performance af^t and y^e s^d B. F shall

St. Ann 1731 # B. J. Frankline & St. ...

June 24	for 5 days mutation of ...	2	6
July 5	for remainder of ...	2	6
Aug 5	for ...	2	6
Sept 5	for ...	2	6
Oct 5	for ...	2	6
Nov 5	for ...	2	6
Dec 5	for ...	2	6
1732 Jan 5	for ...	2	6
Feb 5	for ...	2	6
March 5	for ...	2	6
April 5	for ...	2	6
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1733 Jan 5	for ...	2	6
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April 5	for ...	2	6
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Nov 5	for ...	2	6
Dec 5	for ...	2	6
1734 Jan 5	for ...	2	6
Feb 5	for ...	2	6
March 5	for ...	2	6
April 5	for ...	2	6
May 5	for ...	2	6
June 5	for ...	2	6
July 5	for ...	2	6
Aug 5	for ...	2	6
Sept 5	for ...	2	6
Oct 5	for ...	2	6
Nov 5	for ...	2	6
Dec 5	for ...	2	6

Σ 2 = 11 = 7

Σ 3 = 10 = 1

Σ 9 = 17 = 7

Σ 1 = 1 = 1

have y^e remaining 3rd p^t thereof. That for the regular transacting the affairs in Copartnership aforesaid the said L T shall keep fair and exact Books of acc^{ts} of & concerning all Work done & sold by him & of all his Rec^{ts} & Disburs^{ts} relating to the Business of Printing in Copartnership and w^{ith} y^e Day Month & y^r of each Entry & submit ye same to ye view of y^e s^d B. F his lawful att^{ny} Ex^{rs} or Adm^{ns} as often as thereunto required And y^e all y^e Acc^{ts} of y^e Copartners in Copartnership and shall be drawn out Fair communicated to each other and settled once a y^r during y^e Copartnership and or oftener if either of them the s^d Copartners shall require it and y^e upon such settlem^t y^e s^d L T shall remit the p^t by this agreem^t betong^e to y^e s^d B F in such Wares or Merchandizes or in Bills of Exchange or in Money as the s^d B F shall direct by Letter or Order under his Hand on board such Vessell & to such Part as ye B F shall also require by Letter or Order as and at y^e proper Risque of y^e s^d B F. That y^e s^d L T shall not work with any other printing materials than those belonging to y^e s^d B F nor follow any other Business but printing during y^e Continuance of the Copartnership and occasion^l Merchandize excepted. That y^e Loss of bad Debts shall be divided & sustained by both p^{tes} in the same proportion as y^e money ought to have been divided by this Agreem^t if it had been received That neither of y^e s^d p^{tes} shall reap any Benefit or advantage by survivorship if y^e other of them shall depart this Life before y^e Expiration of y^e s^d Term of 6 y^{rs} as and. But that if y^e s^d L T shall depart this Life before y^e Expiration of y^e s^d Term his Ex^{rs} or Adm^{ns} shall deliver up the press Types & all other materials of printing which have been provided by s^d B F at his Charge to y^e s^d B F his cert^{ts} att^{ny} Ex^{rs} or Adm^{ns} upon Demand in good Order & Condition (allowing for y^e usual Wear & Decay of such things) as also y^e Share of Money Effects & Debts—belonging to y^e s^d B F by this agreem^t. Provided nevertheless That if P T son of y^e s^d L T shall be capable of carrying on and will carry on the Business of printing and as it ought to be carried on and shall also give sufficient security for his complying with & performing all things relating thereto w^{ch} by this agreem^t y^e s^d L T ought to have done had he lived It shall be in y^e power of y^e s^d P T to keep & improve y^e materials of printing so provided by s^d B F as and until ye Term of Copartnership and is expired Any thing herein before contained to y^e Contrary notwithstanding But if ye sd P T shall relinquish this agreem^t and shall be unwilling to continue y^e Copartnership hereby made Then he shall not work at the Business of printing at all in y^e province of Carolina and until the Term of Copartnership and be compleatly expired. And if y^e s^d B F shall depart this Life before y^e Expiration of y^e Term of Copartnership and the sd L T shall continue y^e Business nevertheless paying & remitting the p^t by this Agreem^t belonging to y^e s^d B F unto y^e Ex^{rs} Ad^{ms} or A^{ns} of y^e s^d B F or as they shall direct they perform^t, all parts of this Agreem^t to y^e s^d L T w^{ch} he y^e s^d B F ought to have done if he had lived. And at y^e Expiration of the Term of 6 y^{rs} and y^e s^d L or his son P shall have y^e preference of purchas^t the s^d printing press materials and Types, if they shall be so disposed at their present value allowing only what shall be adjudged a reasonable abatem^t for y^e wear of such Things in y^e Time they have been used. But if y^e s^d L nor P shall not be inclined to purchase them at that price they shall transport or cause to be transported to & delivered at Philad^a. the said printing press materials & Types at their own proper Risque &

Charges, to y^e s^d B F his Ex^m Adm^m or Ass^s & if any unusual Damage by bad usage or negligence shall have happened to them they y^e s^d L or P shall make it good, but if any Damage shall happen to the said Printing Press Types & Materials by some unavoidable accident, the Loss shall be divided & sustained by both Parties in the same Manner as the Loss by bad Debts is by this Agreement to be divided & sustained. Provided nevertheless that if y^e printing press materials and Types w^{ch} y^e s^d B F provides shall be consumed & destroyed by Fire or otherwise rendered unfit for use before y^e s^d L T shall have them in possⁿ then the Loss thereby shall be wholly sustain'd by the said B F & the Copartnership hereby made shall be dissolved & abolished Unless y^e s^d B. F be willing to continue it & provide another press & Types as af^r & send them at his own Risque to Charlestown af^r to be there delivered to the s^d L T anything herein before contained to y^e Contrary in any wise not withstanding In Witness &c

[Endorsed]

Articles of Agreem^t
between Printers
ab^t carrying their Trade
viz int. B. Franklin
& L. Timothée.

LETTER OF THOMAS DIGGES TO BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1779.—

D^r SIR.

My journey hither was a favourable one & I am in hopes will turn out to good account; I have not yet however been able to deliver *all* your letters—those for the environs of London are yet in my possession as I preferd keeping them a day or two to make a personal delivery of them, to the risqueing them by penny post. I this day deliverd Miss Shipleys—His Lordship was not at home to join in the general satisfaction & joy expressed by the whole Female part of the Family on hearing from yourself that you were well & happy—I got a share of consequence by being your messenger, and was rogue enough to wish (when I saw a hasty kiss given to B. F. at the foot of your Letter) to have the beatitude transferrd to me—It is a shame for you to be so great a monopoliser of Hearts. I understand from the Family that a french Gent^l (I believe the Ecuyer to the Count D'Artois) sets out in the morning for Paris, & I am to send this to the Bishops for forwarding by Hine.

Our matter goes on seemingly very well; on a meeting between Mr. H. and a certain great man, the latter seemed to catch with avidity at Mr. H's application for an audience, & this night at nine o'clock is the hour appointed for a parley: I fear it will not be in my power to forward you the result of that parley by this conveyance, as I am under injunctions from your Ruby-lip'd Correspondent to send my letter this evening; I will however keep it to the last, and at any rate risque sending another letter to the Bishops in the morning. I write you from our friend Mr. H^r. where I am waiting his return from Westminster Hall & for his Roast beef.

Everything seems working well for our Country & its cause, I hope no civil discord or nasty cabals will cast a cloud over the promised fair & serene western sky. Arbuthnots squadron is not yet saild from

Torbay but will go with the first fair wind ; If a few ships of war and nearly four thousand Recruits (wth is the force going with him) can do America any further injury, I am confident she has my friend Gov^r Johnstone solely to thank for it ; for He stands alone as to opinion that every exertion against America is now necessary for the Safety of this Country.

Ministry seem to speak out dispondingly of their affairs in Am^a, & particularly for the Southern Army. The exposition of the correspondence between them & their commanders in America has servd to open the Eyes of the people a little, and the examination into the affairs of the Howes by the evidence wth have already been given at the bar of the House of Commons, is likely to damn them compleatly : It now appears that instead of vagabonds & poltroons the Americans are a vigilant well disciplind and a respectable Enemy. In the House of Lords yesterday, L^d Rockingham gave a very melancholly picture of the state of things in Ireland. It would seem to me that the period is not very distant when that oppressed people will seek relief to their distress from Congress's and associations of their own. In the debate on this matter the disunion among both parties Whigs and Tories, was a good picture of the distraction of the times. Lord Rockingham makes a motion for the state of Ireland to be laid before the House—Lord Weymouth opposes it with the previous question—The Duke of Chandos & Lord Townsend support Lord Rockingham—the Duke of Grafton & Lord Shelburne oppose Him ; & it all ends with giving the Marquis his motion He cutting off part of His preamble.

The leaders of the Bedford party have veerd about very much of late, & are from all appearances going over to opposition. The quarrels among the ministry has been the probable cause of this. Lord N. and Lord G. G. are at cat & dog if not at open rupture. Lord N's language is that Lord G. G. is such a blundering ass & so great a fool that it is impossible to act with Him. The other says that North is so treacherous as *never* to support his friends when in need and always leaves them in the Dark. When rogues quarrel, it is to be hoped honest men will get at their rights. There has been some acct^s from N. York to ministry by way of Corke that have not been good enough to give to the publick in a Gazette, consequently they were bad. The talk is that the acct^s from Byron in the west Indies are but indifferent—These, together with the reports wth reignd very currantly about ten days ago that overtures for Peace were negotiating, having ceasd, has caused the Stocks to fall two or two & a half p^r c^t lately & the City gentry are rather in the dumps. Hoping to have an opportunity given me to write in the morning by the same conveyance with this I shall not add further at present than that I am with very great esteem

Dr Sir.
Your very oblig'd and
Obedient Servant
Thos. Digges
London 12 May 1779.

DR. FRANKLIN PRESENTS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO MR. MEYER and prays him not to detain any longer the Picture from which he was to make a Miniature, but return it by the Bearer. Hopes Mr. Meyer will not think him impatient, as he has waited full Five Years, and has

seen many of his Acquaintance tho' applying later, serv'd before him. Wishes Mr. Meyer not to give himself the Trouble of making any more Apologies or to feel the least Pain on Acct of his disappointing Dr. Franklin who assures him, he never was disappointed by him but once, not having for several years past since he has known the Character of his Veracity, had the smallest dependance upon it.

LETTER OF MRS. FRANKLIN TO DR. FRANKLIN in the Manuscript collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

MY DEAR CHILD,

the bairer of this is the son of D^r Phines Bond his only son and a worthy young man he is a going to study the Law he desired a line to you I beleve you have such a number of worthy young Jentelmen as ever wente together I hope to give you pleshuer to see such a number of fine youthes from your one countrey which will be an Honour to ther parentes and Country

I am my Dear child your Afeckshonot
wife D FRANKLIN.

1770

ocktober ye 11

INSCRIPTIONS FROM SOME OF THE TOMBSTONES AT YORKTOWN, VA.

Hic Iacet

Spe certa resurgendi in Christo,
Thomas Nelson Generosus
Filius Hugonis & Sariae Nelson
de Penrith in Comitatu Cumbriae
Natus 20^{mo} die Februarii Anno Domini
1677. Vitae bene gestae finem implevit
7^{mo} die Octoberis 1745
Aetates suae 68°.

Here lieth the Body of
Iane Frank the Daughter
of Mr. Wm Routh of Kirklington
in Yorkshire. She died on her
Passage at Sea April 26, and was
interred May 28, 1755
aged 28 years

Here lies the Body
of the Hon^{ble} William Nelson Esq
Late President of His Majestys Council
In this Dominion
In whom the Love of Man and the Love of God
So restrained and enforced each other
And invigorated the mental Powers in general
As not only to defend him from the Vices and follies
of his Age and Country,
But also to render it a Matter of difficult decision
In what part of laudable conduct
He most excelled

Whether in the tender & endearing Accomplishments
of Domestic life
or in the more Arduous Duties
of a Wider Circuit
Whether as a Neighbour, a Gentleman
or a Magistrate
Whether in the Graces of Hospitality—(defaced)
or Piety
Reader, if you feel the Spirit of the exalted Ardor
Which aspires to the felicity of concious Virtue
Animated by those emulating and divine Admonitions
Perform the T—K and respect the Distinction of
(task)
the Righteous Man.
Ob 19th Nov A Dom 1772 (or 3)
Etatis 61.

RECORD OF THE ANTHONY FAMILY OF PHILADELPHIA, * from the
Gesang Buch of Jacob Anthony. 1774.—[See Hildeburn No 3023.]

Jacob Anthony was born 13 October, 1764.

Sukey Anthony was born February 1766.

Michael Anthony was born the 16th of April and christened the 22nd
of April and departed from this world the 15th of June, 1788.

John Anthony was born the 28 July, 1789 and christened the 16th of
August, 1789, and departed the 27th of July, 1790.

Jacob Anthony was born 7 June, 1792, died 30 September, 1798.

Joseph Anthony was born the 25th July, 1795.

Sally Anthony was born the 30th October, 1797.

William Anthony was born 15 January, 1801.

Catharine Sherer, of Bustleton, wife of Joseph Anthony, died August
1752.

Jacob Anthony was married 15 July, 1787 to Susanna Cart.

John Anthony born 16 April, 1788.

Peter Anthony was born the 28th November, 1804, and christened
March the 3rd, 1805.

Jacob W. Anthony, born 17 August, 1820, died 16 February, 1897,
son of Joseph Anthony. Mary Abel, wife of Jacob W.

Anthony, born 26 March, 1826, died 12 November, 1901, daughter
of John Abel, by his wife Mary Himes. Her grand-father was
Frederick Himes and his wife Sarah M^cCoombs.

Henry P. Anthony, son of Joseph Anthony, born 26 August, 1823.

Joseph H. Anthony, born Sunday, 18 October, 1845.

Caroline R. Cramp, wife of Joseph H. Anthony was born 18 Novem-
ber, 1849.

*The Pennsylvania Gazette of October 14 1772, has the following advertisement: JACOB ANTHONY Turner and Instrument Maker at the Sign of the German Flute and Hautboy &c. on the East-side, the upper End of Second-Street, a little Way above Vine-Street, near the Vendue-House, Begs leave to acquaint the Public that he makes and sells all Sorts of Musical Instruments, and German Flutes of all Sorts, common Flutes, Hautboys, Clarinets, and Soldiers Fifes; he also mends old Ones; and makes all Sorts of other Turner's Work.

LETTERS OF TIMOTHY PICKERING TO JAMES AND JOHN MCHENRY, contributed by D^r Bernard C. Steiner, of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.—

TRENTON, Sept. 12. 1797.

Dr. Sir,

When Major Rivardi was going to West Point & afterwards to Canada, he requested my consent to transmit his letter thro' me; this has occasioned a continued correspondence to the present time, in which he seems to have expressed his sentiments to me without reserve. From this source perhaps useful information may sometimes be derived. I now inclose an extract from his letter of July 28th received a few days since. If his future letters contain any thing material, I will let you know it, I perceive he was very much disappointed in not getting the command at Mackinac; principally I presume from pecuniary considerations.—Just at Capt. Mitchell's departure for Detroit, two weeks ago, he dropped somethings relative to Major Rivardi, which I was sorry to hear: I mean lest there should be ground for reproach.—My acquaintance with Major R. was on a very few interviews, and by a private & public correspondence. I was pleased with his good sense and liberal sentiments; and deemed him an acquisition in our service. My first impressions were rec'd from General Washington & Genl. Knox before I had ever seen Rivardi; and for the sake of the public service I shall much regret that he should not merit the character which they & I have supposed belonged to him. Were not the enemies of Col. Rochefontaine the enemies, or *not the friends*, of Major Rivardi? and at the same time the friends of Major Tousard? Now I confess to you that I should place much higher confidence in the integrity of Rochefontaine than of Tousard.

When you have perused, it will be best to burn this letter.

I am dear sir

very sincerely yours,

T. PICKERING.

(private)

JAMES MCHENRY, Esq.

Downing's Town

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Decr. 13. 1804.

DEAR SIR,

You will recollect that General Pinckney, prior to his going to France, engaged Stuart to paint for him a full length portrait of Gen. Washington. Gen. P. desired me to pay the price, \$500. for which he has Stuart's receipt. The General not being received by the French Directory, the picture was not sent to him. Indeed I never saw it. But it lays in my mind that you went to Stuart's when at Germantown, on purpose to see it; and I presume the portrait was actually made.—General Pinckney has lately written to Mr. Lowndes on the subject, stating, that he has *repeatedly* written to Stuart on the subject, but cannot even get an *answer*; & therefore desires Mr. Lowndes & me to call on him, and endeavour to obtain the picture. We suspend the call, that you may be advised of the matter, and write me, communicating what facts you can recollect. Was the portrait actually made? If it was, I think Stuart must have parted with it—intending doubtless to paint another for Genl.

Pinckney : but not having done it, gives no answer to his letters, because the explanation cannot be a pleasant one.

I promise myself the pleasure of spending Christmas at Baltimore, in company with Mr. Tracy, agreeably to your friendly invitation. But we shall write you when the day shall draw near.

With sincere respect & esteem

I am dear sir

Your obedt. servt.

T. PICKERING.

JAMES MCHENRY, Esq
Baltimore.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Jan'y. 6. 1816.

MY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND,

I embrace the earliest opportunity of fulfilling my promise, to send you Dr. Price's little volume of sermons, on the most important subjects which can engage the attention of the candid inquirer after Truth in the way of Salvation by Jesus Christ.—It is more than forty years, since, with strong conviction, I renounced the Calvinistic scheme, in which I had been educated, as utterly incompatible with the perfections of the Deity. But it was not till a later period that the doctrine of the Trinity (which I had never heard controverted in the pulpit) employed my thoughts; and Dr. Price's sermons first opened my eyes, and induced me, with the like conviction, to reject this dogma likewise, in the creed of Calvin. It has since been the essential article of my faith and practice, to worship only *One God*, who "sent his *Son* to be the Saviour of the World."

Should the Dr's reasonings fail to *convince*, his candour and charity towards those of different sentiments, must *delight* every unprejudiced mind.

I am very affectionately yours.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

MR. JOHN MCHENRY.
Baltimore

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Jan'y. 19, 1816.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have this day received Mr. Channing's second pamphlet of Remarks on Dr. Worcester's second letter to him, on the Unitarian controversy which took place in Massachusetts, during the last summer. It did not originate on any attempt to discuss the question, whether Trinitarianism or Unitarianism was the doctrine of the Gospel; but some few arrogant Trinitarians, assuming to themselves exclusively the knowledge of the Truth on this subject, loudly, zealously and passionately denounced the liberal christians in Boston & its vicinity, as dangerous men, as worshipers of another God, and from whom therefore all orthodox christians, worshipers of the Trinity, ought to separate, & no longer to hold christian communion with them. The amiable, intelligent & pious Mr. Channing took up his pen in defence of the injured & insulted Unitarians. His second pamphlet I now send in this and one other packet. It is the pamphlet I mentioned to you, and comprehends every thing material on his side of the controversy; while it opens, tho' very concisely, his views of the doctrine itself.

He speaks of *Congregational* churches; which to you will require ex-

planation. While the Presbyterians have several ecclesiastical tribunals, for the government of their churches, rising, from the Session, or minister & elders of a single church, to a presbytery, composed of the ministers & a deligation of elders from a number of churches—to a synod comprehending several presbyteries—and (in Scotland, at least) to a general assembly, comprehending all the synods; — the churches of New England are generally *congregational*; that is, each separate church has the complete power of church government within itself; and in this respect may be called *independent*. Yet a christian fellowship is maintained among them. And if differences arise in any church, particularly any controversy between a minister and his church—or church & congregation (the latter comprehending all persons of the same society who are not church members, or communicants) the ancient and continued practice, to this day, has been, to request a few ministers and delegates from neighboring churches, to assemble, hear the parties, and give them *advice*; and this terminates in a conciliation—or in a separation of the minister from his church and congregation, when the actual state of things forbid the expectation (in the mind of the voluntary ecclesiastical council, called as above) of his future usefulness in that society.—So likewise, when a vacant congregation having heard a preacher, approve of him, & desire to settle him as their minister, they call a similar ecclesiastical council, to ordain him. This is according to the Cambridge Platform, or order of church government, settled long since (more I believe than 150 years ago) in a general assembly of divines & distinguished church members, as Cambridge in Massachusetts. And under this plan, the Congregational churches have enjoyed great quiet:—But in Connecticut, the clergy, a good while ago, formed what they called a consociation of churches; in which, all the churches voluntarily engaging in it, subjected themselves to the government of their consociation. And it is an establishment of this sort that a body of aspiring clergymen, of the Calvinistic order, wish to introduce into Massachusetts. This is the “Consociation” mentioned by Mr. Channing.

Such establishments are the surest means (as they would say) of preventing *schisms* and *heresy* among the churches of Christ. And the surest means, I should say, of fettering the consciences of men, and preventing free inquiry, and reformation of errors. Those gentlemen (I mean the ambitious, arrogant leaders) have not impudence enough to set up a claim to *infallibility*; yet so certainly as any candidate for the ministry—or any minister already settled & who renounces his errors—preaches doctrines contrary to the *established* creed they refuse Ordination to one, and dismiss the other. This attempt at clerical tyranny, will surely be defeated.

Sincerely adieu!

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Mr. John Mc Henry.

I committed the volume of Dr. Price's sermons, to General Devreux, to hand to you.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Feby. 1807.

DEAR SIR,

Your general benevolence & friendship for me, must be my apology for giving you some trouble for the benefit of two of my neighbours in Massachusetts—Messrs. Swasey & Rogers.

They were owners of the schr. Nancy which in August last sailed from Martinico for Boston, with a cargo of sugar and coffee. On the 22d she saw the French ship L'Eole (now lying at Anapolis) in distress, and bore up to her. She was in consequence detained (a French crew being put on board her) until she anchored at Annapolis. This detention put the schooner out of time, after a known tempestuous period, in which the French ships & many others were dismasted; & many vessels were lost. The owners therefore, ignorant of the Nancy's fate, endeavoured to get her insured: but no *company* in Boston would underwrite; and the lowest rate of insuring by *individual* was 25 PCent. Now this premium, the owners (seeing that by not taking out a policy they became their own insurers) think themselves entitled to. This constitutes more than half their demand.—The detention occasioned another loss. The House in Boston to which the vessel was consigned, sold Martinico sugars of the same quality for \$10. & \$10.50 at the time when the Nancy would have arrived, but for the detention by L'Eole. And when she did arrive sugars had fallen, & actually sold for no more than \$8.50 to \$8.75. This forms the other heavy item in the claim; the whole amount of which is \$8996.81

I have just written to one of the owners (with whom I am well acquainted) suggesting that not these only, but all the items will probably be contested, and advised that he or his partner should come on to Baltimore to prosecute the claim: for there, by Turreau's direction, it is to be adjusted, thro' the French consul; by mutual consent, if he and the owners can agree; otherwise by arbitration. Now my good sir, can you ask the French Consul at what time he will settle this claim? The sooner the better, for the owners want their dues as soon as they can possibly be obtained. And will you favour me with an answer?

Before I knew the amount of the claim, and while I supposed it comparatively small, I had intended (& so I wrote my acquaintance) on his letter of request relative to his claim generally, to appoint an agent, in his behalf, at Baltimore, to prosecute it for him: and it is possible he may ultimately ask me to do it. Should this be the case, will you have the goodness to name some worthy man, intelligent & faithful, for such an agency? And will you endeavour to ascertain the terms on which it would, by such a man, be undertaken?

I wish to know with certainty *when* the French Consul will engage in the adjustment of this particular claim, to prevent my neighbours suffering additional damage, by the waste of time and money by a premature attendance at Baltimore. And, if after the adjustment shall be made, the Consul should have no money to pay them (which I greatly fear will be the case) the grievance will be sorely aggravated.

Expecting as early an answer as will consist with your obtaining the information requested, I remain, dear sir,

Affectionately yours

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

JAMES MC. HENRY Esq.

LETTERS CAPT. JAMES MOORE—COL. ANTHONY WAYNE.—

ALBANY December 21st 1776.

COLNL. ANTHONY WAYNE

SIR: I just see a letter from a Gentleman In Philada to his friend in this Place, which Came With the Express dated 10th Decemr.

VOL. XXX.—8

In which he Mentions That The are in the Utmost Confusion There, The Enemy to the Amount of Ten Thousand Under Com. Wallace, Were In Possession of Trentown, Our Army Under Genl. Washington which at that Time, only Consisted of Three Thousand Men Were on the other Side of the River, opposite Trentown, Where Genl. Washington With his handfull of Troops, Were to Make a Stand Untill The Could be Reenforced.

He also Mentions That from Several Unhappy Incidents the People are Much Divided, and from the Great Sweep the Enemy have had in Plundering all Thro The Jersey Without any Aposition, are Much Intimidated, In Short, It Was With Great Difficulty the Militia Could be Prevailed upon to go to the Succour of our brave Genl. Washington.

The People are in the Greatest Confusion in Philada since the Enemy began to Penetrate Thro' the Jersies, Moving all their Effects into the Country, from the best Intilgence I Can have, the Were Much affraid that, Philadelphia the only Magazine from Whence all the States Were Supplied With The Necessaries for Carrying on the War Should have fallen Into the Hands of our Enemy, and God only knows Whether It Will Not Soon be the Case, a Fleet With 10,000 Land forces on board are Embarked from N. York, Where they are Destined far as yet Cannot be ascertained, but I am very Doubtfull a Little Time Will Convince us that the are Making for our Capes.

By a Letter from a friend, I am Informed That a Great Majority of the People are Much Against the New Form of Government.

The Loss of our Worthy Genl Lee I must Now Inform you of—he Was taken By a Body of Lighthorse Whom (by Some Torrys) had Information of his Detaining In the rear of his Army to answer Some Letters of Genl Gateses Where the Light Horse Surrounded the House and Carried him of—he had a very Small Guard With him its said two of the Light Horsemen Were Killed.

Genl Heath Who Now Commands that Army (Since Genl Lees Capture) Which consists of Three or four Thousand Men are on their Way to Trentown, Genl Gates With about Two Thousand Militia are on their March to Join Genl Heath.

I have had Great Success In Recruiting While The Cash lasted, (Which Was Not Long) I have here Thirty Eight Men, and had I been Suplied With Money Should have had Many More, Could Not Draw Money. Here Was forced To Borrow, I hope you Will Send Me a Supply as Soon as Possible That I May Pay My Debts.

Have Sent you a Pair boots, 2 yd Cambreck its so Coarse I Was afraid to Get any More of it for you.

I am Dr Sir
Your Most Obt. Hbl. Sert.
JAMES MOORE.

TICONDEROGA 2nd Jan'y 1777.

DEAR SIR

I condole with you on the Distresses of our Common Country—and the Loss of Genl. Lee ; but let not this in the least Intimidate us—our Growing Country can meet with Considerable losses and Survive them : whilst our Defeat will forever Ruin the *English Rebel Army*—they may for a while Embarrass us much—we shall soon learn to meet them in the Open field—let them Conquer our Maritime towns—they can't Sub-

jugate the free Sons of America, who very shortly will produce a Conviction to the World that they deserve to be free.

I have sent you five Hundred and twenty Dollars—and wish you Success in Recruiting—keep them to Manœuvring—such as Marching and Wheeling : I believe I should soon be Ordered to March to the Assistance of our Distressed Country.

Interim I am Dr Sir
Yours most Sincerely
ANTY WAYNE

CAPT. JAMES MOORE.

LETTERS OF COL. FRANCIS JOHNSTON TO GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE.—

PHILADA. July 23d 1780.

DEAR GENERAL.

I send you by General St. Clair a *Plume, Facings, Eppaulets &c.* they are of the very best quality—You will please to inform General Irvine that his things shall be forwarded very soon.

You will also be so kind as to send the Bundle to General Hand which is directed to him, together with the inclosed Note.

Delany intended writing to you, but alas! his good Intentions are frequently frustrated.—My Dr Sir I wish to hear from you as soon as may be, Inform me respecting the Infantry—communicate the News—

I am Dr General,
Ever Yours

F. JOHNSTON.

P. S. Mrs. & Miss Wayne are well. My kind Compts. to Col. Butler.

PHILADA. July 25. 1780.

MY DEAR GENERAL.

I thank God you are still safe, for tho' you do not honor me with a single Line, yet, I am sincerely interested in your personal safety, & shall embrace every opportunity to let you know it—

Your affair at Bergen pray let me know in a particular manner, the reason of your Attack, the Mode of it and the consequences you expected to derive from it, in case you had been successful to your utmost Wish— From what I have already Learnt of the matter, I find both officers & men behaved with their wonted bravery & resolution, would to Heaven I had been with you, for believe me My Dear General the business I am engaged in is truly *ungallant*, tis dam'd troublesome & unattended with the success I was at first lead to expect, for these reasons I have solicited to be recalled—Pray are you to command the Infantry? If so, as an old officer & your honest & let me add very sincere friend I would wish to have a Command in it, & honorably fall or gloriously rise with you. I am weary of this damn'd City, I am weary of its Vices, nay the Prince of Darkness himself the father of all Vice would blush were he here—Virtue is pass'd unheeded by in the streets & like a hideous Ghost is avoid'd by the Inhabitants—Would you believe it? I have seen the honest soldier who bravely plac'd his foot in the *Breach* in the hour of Danger, beat time with a Crutch or with a wooden leg make music grating to the very soul of harmony, I say, such a Spectacle has been exhibited to view soliciting Alms from an ungrateful Country, *without success*. Gracious Father! Tis almost my de-

sign to war against the Elements to war against Man at this Day is almost pitiful for a Soldier or a *man of honor*—Pray what has become of your Remonstrance, depend on it tis high time it was here & if you wish to derive any solid advantages from it—it ought to be well seasoned with *Attic Salt & Roman Pepper*.

I have sent you a Bundle which Mrs. Wayne forwarded to my Care pray write to me, & believe me

Ever Yours
F. JOHNSTON.

DEAR GENERAL.

Our friend Delany has not yet procur'd you your Eppaulets &c. however, he has an excuse, they were very scarce at least those of the best quality were.

I have at last found out some elegant Lace, Bullion &c., so that in a day or two, they shall be made up & forwarded with the other things—Inform General Irvine that I shall also carefully transmit him the things he wrote for. Please to inform Fishbourne that Mr. Emlen is not yet returned from the Country.

My Dr General, you cannot conceive how difficult the task is which I have undertaken, however, I had previous to my leaving Camp a *pre-sentiment* of it, I shall not therefore complain, on condition my weak services will render any good to the public Weal.

Pray how do you like the New Levies & what expectations have you from their services?

Write me by the earliest Opportunity—Your family I learn are all well—My Compts to all friends—I am in haste

Your Sincere friend
F. JOHNSTON.

PHILADA.
July 18.

DEAR GENERAL.

A Variety of incidents have concurred in retarding the business of our mission to this place—Assembly men have fallen sick, so that frequently a *House* could not be made, Council-men have been absent, & the most untoward Circumstance of the whole is, that President Reed has lost his amiable Wife which has rendered him wholly unfit (for the present) for any public Avocation.

However, under all these disagreeable circumstances, I make no doubt but we shall at last be able to settle our Depreciation at least, equal to the Eastern States.

Congress received a very interesting piece of News Yesterday from the Southward, (viz) A Colonel & party of South Carolina Volunteers intercepted the Enemy's Escort & retook all the Prisoners we lost in the late Action with a considerable quantity of Baggage. This News comes from General Gates himself.

I saw your amiable little Daughter a few Days since, She is very hearty as is also Mrs. Wayne.

Please to give my Compts. to Major Fishbourne, let him know I have sent him a small package & some Letters from his family by Lt Colonel Forrest. Delany would have written to you but is sick, in short every body is sick in the City & hundreds dead & dying, even Wine-bibbers

& men who live well, are carried off like the snuff of a Candle. I am also sick, I fear it is the epidemical Fever which has attacked me.

I am Dear General,
most Sincerely yours

F. JOHNSTON.

SEPT 20 1780.
Philada

A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION, whose name does not appear in the printed Muster Rolls, in Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series.—

WILMINGTON Septm: the 5 1777

Permit Christian Knipe to pass to Gwynedd in the County of Philad^a and to return to join his Regiment within four Days from the dates Inclusive.

BENJⁿ McVEAGH, Col.
3^d Batt Penna. Militia.

To all whom it may Concern.

LETTER OF ADMIRAL, SIR WILLIAM PENN, 1654, IN THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

HONORED GENTLEMEN

Some 3 or 4 howres after Gen^l Disbrow Left us, being not able y^t tyde to get out at Ellens, we were forct to come againe to an Anchor. The next morning early, the wind blowing hard at East, and perceiving the Leeward ships could not be able to get out y^t way, I sent the Portland to call on them to make sayle along wth him out at y^e Needles, & to give them orders y^t I with y^e ships that went about with me, would meet them off the Stert (?) & gave them notice what they had to doe in case of separacon, sending alsoe a Ketch to tell every one of them y^t they should follow the Portland, who had orders for them. The next day (being ye 27th) we met wth divers of them, wherof the Portland was one, who told me he had given out the orders to all, save the Pellican Prize & y^e Halfemoon, wth whom, by reason of their backwardnesse, & the darknesse approaching he could not speake. But soon after understanding by y^e ffalmouth, that they alsoe came out at y^e Needles & finding the wind to freshen upon us at East, & being unwilling to loose a whole nights sayle by staying at y^e Start, I left them y^e Hound & a Ketch to looke after y^e said ships, & carry them y^r orders, & to hasten them & what other might have repaired thither, after us. The wind is still Easterly & there are now wth us in sight y^e Paragon, Gloucester, Lion, Dover, Portland, G^t Charity, Sampson & ffalmouth. The ship by whom I send this being unwilling to be drawn to Leeward & we to loose tyme, I shall trouble yoⁿ noe more at present, but remaine

Gent.

yo^r very humble Serv^t.

W^m Penn

ffrom on board y^e Swiftsure
34 Lgs S. west of y^e Lizard
29^o Decemb^r 2 afternoone, 1654.

ABSTRACTS FROM LETTER OF TENCH COXE, Esq., TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, April 5, 1797, suggesting seven questions concerning the possible grounds of dissatisfaction on the part of France against the United States. Copied by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, of Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.

(Private.)

Questions concerning the possible grounds of dissatisfaction, on the part of France against the United States.—

I.

May not the French conceive that by the 13th article of the British treaty, we made an arrangement with one of the belligerent parties for buying and carrying to market, her *East India* produce and manufactures to the great support and aid of the British East India dominions in the war, altho we could not lawfully do so before the war—and that the East India company were by these means enabled to circulate their manufactures throughout the world through our neutral ports and in our neutral vessels. It is certain that the British courts of Admiralty in Europe and the West Indies have decreed the confiscation of all neutral vessels, which have been taken in similar trades, to the Colonies of France, Holland &c. &c., affirming the measure to be justifiable upon the principles herein contemplated.

II.

May not the French also observe, that the same arrangement operates to give the British East Indies, in neutral American bottoms, many supplies, not only from neutral, but even their enemies countries, which tho' not *contraband of war*, do actually serve as provisions and refreshments for the British army and navy, materials for the equipment, and arming of vessels, troops and fortifications, consequently for defence and offence, and even afford greater facility to, or the actual means of offensive operations against the East India colonies of France—May not these things appear the more serious and delicate, because an existing treaty between the United States and France contains a guaranty of the dominions of the United States undertaken with a particular eye to the very power (Great Britain) with whom the article was formed—and which first broached and now decidedly and strenuously maintains the doctrine, that *such alterations in war of the state of things immediately before existing in peace*, are just causes for the confiscation of neutral ships. If this doctrine be held in cases wherein the charge is made by the *separate* act of the belligerent party in the form of a statute or proclamation, is there not a probability, that they may deem it even offensive and injurious when effected by the *joint* act of *an enemy* and *an ally* in the form of a treaty, voluntarily begun and concluded pending a war.

It would have made this arrangement unexceptionable, if a provision in the treaty had declared, that this article should begin operation only from and after the conclusion of the war in which Great Britain, France, &c. are engaged. In the meantime England could have done as she pleased, by statute or proclamation, without involving the *joint act* of

our Government. The French courts of Admiralty must then have been satisfied to capture and confiscate our and other neutral vessels employed in such trade.

III.

May not France observe, that if our real native citizens, are actually taken out of our own ships and put to the guns of their Enemy's navy, without a remedy upon the transgressing British Captains having ever been pursued to issue in any one case, it is *the conversion of a neutral object into an hostile engine*, and that too without a demand and procurement of reparation and punishment even in acknowledged and ascertained cases, and may not France conceive, that there is not a perfect correspondence between these circumstances, as they effect her, and the 21st article of the British treaty as that effects her enemy.

IV.

May not France reasonably except to the arrangement, in regard to provisions destined to ports not blockaded, seeing that we have promulgated an official declaration (considered and settled by the President, Secretary of State and Attorney General, &c.) that such an arrangement could be *contrary* to a faithful Neutrality (see correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of the United States to England, A. D. 1793.)

V.

May not France, without unreasonableness entertain some dissatisfaction, that this Government has not restrained by law, the trade of its Citizens with those parts of her dominions (the conquered islands and districts in the West Indies) which we have guaranteed to her by treaty, especially as they have been conquered by that very power against whom she stipulates a guaranty of the territories of the United States, and *particularly*, because *the progress of those conquests would have been every where impeded, perhaps in many places arrested by such a law on our part*. May she not reflect that the Island of St. Lucia is a *mere place of arms* for the maintainance and extension of the power of her enemy, without agricultural or commercial capacities.

VI.

May not France have entertained reflections and feelings concerning the 12th or West India article of the treaty, similar to those noticed under the 1st. 2nd heads in regard to the 13th. East India article. If she might think herself injured by what has been stated in regard to the East Indies, she might have some feeling as to the application of similar ideas in the West India case, because the West India article was agreed to by our Negotiator, will be presumed to have been approved by the President, was not known to be opposed by the then, nor present Secretary of State, nor does it appear to have been objected to by the Senate upon such principles as are contemplated under the East India head in the 1st. & 2nd. divisions of this paper. In the West India case the feelings of France may the be more quickened, because of our guaranty of the West Indies, and perhaps because she may conceive herself to have favoured our situation 1793, in waving the performance

of that guaranty. The *particular duration* of the West India article, may have impressed France disagreeably, for tho' it may be a cautious experiment on the part of England, yet it is, *at least at the same time*, true that it is to last *only* through the war, and the short time of restoring the West Indies to repair and vigor after it; that is till the end of two years after the existing war with France. There is one provision in this 12th or West India article, which would have been deeply injurious to the French West India colonies: that is to say, the prohibition to export West India produce from the United States to any other country. America had provided some support to the French Colonial agriculture in its own revolutionary war; but now that it is at peace, and with a great fleet of private ships, it is plain, that it would prove a grand support to the French Islands. That article of the treaty would have cut off two thirds of this advantage from France and would indeed have been a *most important alteration of the state of things pending a war*. It is not a complete answer to these reflections upon the present feelings and reasonings of France, to observe that the article is rejected, for that only applies to some of these or other points in the original form of the article. It is only suspended for amendment. It may appear to France to be the intention and desire of the United States to modify it in parts and then to sanction the arrangement.—

VII.

The rigidness or laxness observed by belligerent nations, in regard to several important articles included by the British treaty in the list of contraband of war, greatly depends upon their own power and necessities upon the power, resources, and situation of a neutral nation, and upon the circumstances of the moment. Is it not therefore probable that France may feel irritated because the benefits to her of all these chances is cut off *in the middle of a war*, by the treaty of Great Britain, which explicitly fixes the most unfavourable rule of contraband, that is possible or which has ever been devised by the refinements of the most powerful and grasping nations. May she not feel an unalterable conviction, that the *new method of agreeing to be paid* for an article at least doubtful, is a device of profit at the hazard of her ruin. May she not believe that the desire of gain has rendered the United States unattentive to the duties of neutrality and consistency, in not resisting the doctrines concerning provisions, in the manner which the strong and explicit declarations of our Government, before referred to, had led her confidently to expect. France may deem it in us, a *sufferance of an acknowledged violation of our neutrality for money* and may look with the more zealous upon this article, because it is proved to be (on the part of the British Government) the execution of a plan secretly entered into between Russia and England in March 1793 and unreservedly avowed to be a design common to those two powers and to Spain, calculated to be extended to Portugal, Holland, &c. (see Lord Grenville's declaration to Mr. Pinkney on the 5th of July 1794).

Before the British treaty (*no law forbidding*), the French could sell in our ports all prizes taken from whatever power. The buyer only had to take care abroad. May they not feel some irritation because a treaty made with an enemy, in the time of war, is the instrument to deprive them of that advantage and that same enemy is left by that treaty and

our laws, to enjoy the advantage of having its navy and privateers greatly supported by the right to sell all its prizes (other than French) in our ports. Is not such a state of things calculated to operate upon mutual powers to fear more to join England than France. May not the treaty in question (No. 14 & 15) be considered as working an alteration in these respects, in the state of things, in the time of war.

THE LEDGER OF WILLIAM BOWDEN AND FARQUAHAR KERLOCK, LONDON 1747-1754, in possession of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, gives the following correspondent's accounts during those years.—

February, 1747—November 1749, M^r William Duiguid, near Richmond.

November 1749—February 1754, Col. Armisted Churchill, Middlesex Co.

February 1747—October, 1750, Rev^d M^r Alexander Whyte, King & Queen, Co.

April, 1750—June 1753, Rev^d M^r William Smith, in North Carolina.

March, 1749—April 1752, M^r James Mills in Hobbs Hole.

November 1744—June 1749, M^r William Westwood in Hampton.

July 1751—August, 1754, John Spottswood Esq, Rappahanock.

June 1751—April, 1752 Col. Nathaniel Harrison, Potomack.

November, 1749—April, 1752, M^r William Booth, Potomack. This includes an order from the Rev M^r John Fox, and one from Thomas Booth.

July 1753—April, 1754, M^r James Murray, Prince George County.

September, 1751—August, 1754, M^r Charles Blacknall, Gloucester.

April, 1752—November, 1753, M^r John Mitchelson, in Williamsburg.

March, 1748—December, 1755, Rev M^r Roscon Cole of Warwick Co.

September, 1748—September, 1753, M^r Roscon Sweny, Hampton. Under date of 30 April, 1752, M^r Sweny is recorded as deceased and Jane and Roscon Sweny as executors of his estate.

June 1751—Oct., 1754, John Lightfoot Esq., deceased, and M^r Anthony Walke, Prince George. Balance by William Lightfoot Esq'. Mentions acceptance of Robert Ruffin's order, Henry Lee's Exchange on James Russel and Richard Lee's Exchange on Richard Smith.

August 1754—January, 1756, Colonel John Henry. Mentions cash from M^r Miles Cary.

November, 1749—November, 1752, John Henry, Hanover. Mentions balance by John and Patrick Henry, and Patrick Henry's bond of 3 November, 1752.

November, 1752—October, 1753, John and Patrick Henry. John Henry's Bill of Exchange on John Backhouse of Liverpool, and on John Martin & Co., Dublin, payable in Whitehaven.

June, 1751—July 1757, Rue Curtis Jun^r Spotsylvania Co.

June, 1751—August, 1752, William Hunter, Fredericksburg.

June, 1751—April, 1754, Nathaniel Harrison, Potomock.

June, 1751—April, 1755, Benjamin Hubbard, King William.

June, 1751—April, 1757 Rev Robert Barres, Hanover.

June, 1751—April, 1755, Philip Buckner, York River.

June, 1751—Kenneth McKensie, Surry.

Queries.

CLARK FAMILY.—Mr. James R. Clark, of Maumie, Illinois, whose ancestors came from Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, is compiling a genealogy of his family. There have been many persons bearing that surname, born in Pennsylvania, including the Hon. William Andrews Clark, United States Senator from Montana, whose birth occurred near Connellsville, Pennsylvania, Jan. 8, 1839. Can his paternal ancestry be given by any correspondent?

EUGENE F. McPIKE.

1 PARK ROW, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAMES ARMSTRONG (PENNA. MAG. VOL. XXIX. p. 483.).—The omission of a detail in my notes on Captain Armstrong of Lee's Legion, in the twentieth line, page 484 of the October Magazine, seriously affects the argument that he settled in Georgia. The sentence should read: "According to Heitman's Register he was the same who was appointed Major in the 5th U. S. Infantry, July 12, 1799, from Georgia." Official documents also name Major James Armstrong's residence (1799) as Georgia, but so far I have not found the town or county given. No exhaustive search, however, has been made at Washington or in Georgia. Regarding the James Armstrong of Georgia who received a vote for Vice-President in 1789, I may add that of the ten men who with Washington and John Adams received votes in our first national election James Armstrong is the only one whose history is now unknown. Probably he is the only one who has ever received such a vote whose identity can not readily be established.

F. C. COCHRAN.

107 EAST MARSHALL ST.,
ITHACA, NEW YORK.

A HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA ASSEMBLIES.—During the winter of 1748-9 six Assemblies were given in Philadelphia. They were under the management of Lynford Lardner, John Inglis, John Wallace, and John Swift. There were fifty-nine subscribers, and the entertainment was simple. John Swift, who acted as secretary and treasurer, had arranged, about 1740, a number of small dances or "assemblies" as they were called at that time, at his own house and that of some of his young friends. Since Colonial days the Assemblies have been given with fair regularity except when prevented by war or other interruptions, and yearly beginning with 1866. With the purpose of writing the history of these historic balls, the oldest in the country, I shall be much obliged for the communication of any facts or items relating to them.

THOMAS WILLING BALCH.

EARLY ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The difficult task of the Alumni Catalogue Committee of the University of Pennsylvania, in collecting data in regard to its graduates of more than a century ago, will be lightened if any person having information in regard to the persons named below will send it at once to the Editor of

the Alumni Catalogue Committee, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. (Historical and Genealogical journals are requested to copy.)

Information is especially desired as to full name, date and place of death, academic degrees received, prominent public offices held, and any printed references to the men named.

1790.

John Baldwin, N. J. (?)
William Garder, S. C. (?)
Plunket F. Glentworth, Pa.
Thomas [R.] Harris, Pa.
Matthew Henderson, Va. (?)
Jonathan Kearsley, Pa.
Samuel Keen, Md. (?)
John Laws, Del.
John Penington, Pa.
James Proudfit, Pa.
John Culbertson Wallace, Va. (?)

1791.

James Blundell, Del.
James Graham, N. C.
Hast. Handy, Va.
George Pfeiffer, Pa.

1792.

Henry C. Berry.
Henry Colesberry, Del.
Ninianus McGruder, Md.
Valentine Seaman, N. Y.

1793.

John Andrews, Pa.
Robert Johnson, Pa.
John Newman, N. C.
Matthias E. Sawyer, N. C.
William Stones, Pa. (?)
James Westwood Wallace, Va.
Matthias Williams, Va. (?)

1794.

Lewis Condit, N. J.
Thomas Drysdale, Md.
John Lamb, Jr., N. Y.
Henry Rose, Va.

1795.

Charles Everett, Va.
Benjamin Shultz, Pa.
John Willis, Pa.

1796.

Thomas Ball, Va.
Robert Chisholm, S. C.

1797.

William Alston, S. C.
Robert Black, Pa.
Samuel Cooper, Pa.
Benjamin DeWitt, N. Y.
James Fisher, Del.
Joseph Johnson, S. C.
Colin MacKenzie, Md.
Edward W. North, S. C.
John Edmunds Stock, England.
James Walker, Va.
Goodridge Wilson, Va.

1798.

John Archer, Jr., Md.
John Claiborne, Va.
William Cocke, Ga.
Henry Disborough, N. J.
John Hahn, Pa.
James T. Hubbard, Va.
James Stuart, Va.
Thomas Triplett, Va.
William Webb, Va.
Isaac Winston, Va.

1799.

John Skottowe Bellinger, S. C.
Edward Brailsford, S. C.
Wm. G. Chalwill, Tortola, W.I.
John H. Foushee, Va.
Robert S. King, Md.
Arthur May, Pa.
James Norcom, N. C.
Washington Watts, Va.

1800.

James Agnew, N. J.
Robert Berkeley, Va.
Joseph Glover, S. C.
John Parker Gough, S. C.
John McLeod, Ga.
Alexander May, Pa.
John Moore, Pa.
Frederick Seip, Pa.
Edward Darrell Smith, S. C.
Joseph Trent, Va.

Book Notices.

A SERIES OF HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN HISTORY.—In preparation by Thomas Forsythe Nelson, Washington, D. C.

"A Series of Historical, Biographical and Genealogical Studies in American History with a view to individualize the unselfish patriotism of those who laid the foundation of our national existence, commencing with those events which led up through the Period of Remonstrance (1760-1774) to the Period of Separation (War for Independence, 1774-1783) and covering the Period of Formation (1783-1789); with an analysis of the individual environment, education, association, and family influences surrounding those who have left the imprint of their personality upon the events of that historic period (1760-1789), and thus produce a composite picture of that pure American valor, patriotism, wisdom and dignity which gave birth to our American Freedom. The first group, that of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence is now almost completed as well as their contemporaries in the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1783 from the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia, and represents almost twelve years of systematic search into the family history of each, both ancestry and descendants."

HISTORY OF THE THIRD PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY, SIXTIETH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, IN THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR, 1861-1865. Compiled by the Regimental History Committee, Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Brooke Rawle, Chairman. Philadelphia. 1905. 8vo, pp. 650. Illustrated. Copies on sale by John C. Hunterson, Treasurer, No. 311 Wharton Street, Philadelphia.

This celebrated regiment, well known as "Averell's Cavalry," was the first volunteer cavalry regiment organized for the three years service, and was the first to take the field. Its first Company, A, (The Merchants' Troop of Philadelphia), was mustered into service July 18, 1861, and the completed regiment August 26 following. The regiment, or portions of it, continued in service until June 7, 1865, when it was consolidated into four companies, which were temporarily transferred to the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry for purposes of final muster out and disbandment, which occurred at Philadelphia, August 15, 1865. During the first three months of its existence, the regiment was known as "Young's Kentucky Light Cavalry," and consequently lost its precedence in number as a Pennsylvania organization. At first its companies were scattered among the infantry, doing escort and orderly duty, and scouting and picketing, for Corps and Division commanders, but were brought together in October, 1861, at Camp Marcy, Va., and reorganized as the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel William W. Averell. It led the advance of the Army of the Potomac upon the Confederate works at Manassas. Transferred with that army to the Virginia Peninsula, it again led the advance to Great Bethel. It was actively engaged throughout the Peninsular Campaign, and was the last body of troops covering the falling back of the Army from Malvern Hill to Harrison's Landing. In the Antietam Campaign, detached for service with Hooker's Corps, it was the first force to develop the enemy's line during the evening before the Battle of Antietam. After the brilliant

series of cavalry fights along the Blue Ridge in the advance of the Army, it spent the arduous winter of 1862-63, while the Army lay in front of Fredericksburg, in scouting, reconnoitering and picketing, and was engaged in the first real cavalry fight of the War, Kelly's Ford, March 17, 1863. In the Gettysburg Campaign, beginning with the cavalry battle of Brandy Station, in which the then newly organized Cavalry Corps was for the first time engaged as a unit, it served continuously, distinguishing itself particularly in the great cavalry fight on the right flank at Gettysburg. Almost unassisted it saved a large part of the wagon train of the Army of the Potomac at Yates' Ford, in the face of greatly superior numbers of the enemy during the retrograde movement of October, 1863. It led the advance of the left wing of the Army in the advance upon the enemy's position in the "Mine Run Campaign" of November in the same year.

The regiment served with the Second Cavalry Division under General D. McM. Gregg in all its hard fighting and arduous campaigning until the latter part of February, 1864, when it was ordered to duty at the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, in connection with which, and with the Headquarters of General Grant commanding the "Armies Operating against Richmond," it served throughout the Overland Campaign from the Rapidan to the James and the Siege of Petersburg, and was in the very forefront of the Army of the Potomac at Lee's Surrender at Appomattox Court House, after which it served in the garrison of Richmond, Va., until its final disbandment.

The work is on a higher plane, and its field broader, than the generality of regimental histories. Much material has been brought together, in accessible and intelligent form, which will be of assistance to students of the operations of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomac during the first three years of the War, and to those interested in the personal movements of Generals Grant and Meade and their Headquarters, in close touch with which the [regiment served during the entire period of the connection of the former with that army.

The make up of the book, in paper, type and binding, with the illustrations, reflects much credit on Colonel Rawle and his Committee, and we must also notice the table of Contents, arranged as a chronology of daily occurrence in the history of the regiment, which makes an index superfluous.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF SCHOOL HISTORY IN LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA. By William Riddle, of Lancaster, Pa 1905

For more than half a century the author of this work, has been identified with the school system of Lancaster, as pupil, teacher and director, and he is therefore qualified to compile this comprehensive history. He gives an interesting account of the Common School System in a city which has grown, since the adoption of that system, from a population of less than 8000 in 1838, to nearly 50,000 in 1904; from an investment of \$7000 in school property, during the same period, to more than \$700,000 sixty-seven years later; from 700 pupils at the opening of the schools in 1838, to 6000 in 1904; and from 16 teachers to 120 on the present roll of the Lancaster School Board. He traces the development of the curriculum and the broadening of the courses of study; the progress that has been made in hygiene and the

laws of sanitation; and contrasts the improvements in school architecture and apparatus. He has linked the earlier history of education in Lancaster City and County, with the system founded by the State, and emphasizes the fact that no town in the State by the personality of its educators, has been so conspicuous as Lancaster; that no county has been better represented in the work than by the Millersville State Normal School and Franklin and Marshall College. This admirable book ought to be read by all who are interested in education, and a copy acquired by every library in the State. The author is to be congratulated on the production of a work which is so helpful and valuable for its historical research. Seventy plates illustrate the text.

FALCKNER'S CURIEUSE NACHRICHT VON PENNSYLVANIA. Amplified with the text of the Original Manuscript in the Halle Archives. Together with an Introduction and English translation of the complete work. By Julius Friedrich Sachse, Litt.D. Philadelphia. 1905. 8vo, pp. 256. Illustrated. Price \$3.

This is a reprint of Falckner's "Curieuse Nachricht von Pennsylvania," edition of 1702, a publication that stimulated the great German emigration to this province in the early years of the eighteenth century. The published version is printed in German type upon the left-hand pages, the English translation on the opposite pages. All variations or omissions from the original manuscript have been inserted in brackets. As a contribution to the early history of Pennsylvania the work in its present form is very valuable. The illustrations and maps are numerous, and the head- and tail-pieces used in the body of the book, pp. 45-245, are reproductions of the edition of 1702. The edition, limited to 250 copies, has been privately printed for the author, and is an attractive piece of bookmaking.

DAVID REES OF LITTLE CREEK HUNDRED; AND THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN REES, HIS SON No I Pp 81

SAMUEL GRIFFIN OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY ON DELAWARE, PLANTER, AND HIS DESCENDANTS TO THE SEVENTH GENERATION No II Pp 235

Compiled and Published by Thomas Hale Streets, M.D., U.S.N.

Under the general title of "Some Allied Families of Kent County, Delaware," Dr. Streets has published the genealogies of David Rees, and his son John and his descendants, and Samuel Griffin and his descendants to the seventh generation, both valuable and acceptable contributions relating to two Welsh families who settled on the Delaware, in the early years of the eighteenth century. They are arranged on an easy plan, interspersed with numerous notes, and well indexed.

The following communication has been received from the compiler. "Since this book, ("David Rees etc.," p. 11.) was written, the records of the Welsh Tract Baptist Church have been published by the Historical Society of Delaware, and, after a more thorough search of them than I was able to make in the original, I am convinced that the letter which David Rees presented to the Iron Hill meeting was dated from the church of Montgomery, in the county of Philadelphia (now in the county of Montgomery), and not from Montgomery, Wales.

"The records show that when communicants were received by letter from Wales, it was so entered in the book, and when from a church in

this country, the name of the church only is given. This is illustrated by the following extract: 'Daniel Griffith was received into communion by vertue of a letter from Montgomery, being dated April 30, 1748.' 'Daniel David was received by vertue of a letter from Wales, Nov. 4, 1749.'

"The following is quoted as significant of the location of the church of Montgomery. 'John Morgan and James Williams were aded one from Great Valey, the other from Montgomery, July 3, 1757.' It is hardly necessary to add that, the Great Valley mentioned here is in the adjoining county of Chester.

"The most convincing evidence, however, of the location of the Montgomery mentioned in the church-book, is shown in the recorded movements of Thomas Edmund, and in his will, a copy of which is given in the book. In 1738, Thomas Edmund, and his wife Mary Edmund, removed, and were recommended by letter, to the church in 'Mountgumw.' In 1752, they returned to the Welsh Tract church at Iron Hill. In the will of Thomas Edmond, of Pencader hundred, New Castle county, signed 6 January, 1758, he bequeathed for the benefit of the 'Baptist Church of Montgomery, in the county of Philadelphia, of which Benjamin Griffith is now minister, two hundred pounds.'

"David Rees is the first one recorded as coming from Montgomery. The records show that seven others followed him from there between the years 1733 and 1757."

A MEMOIR OF THE FIRST TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES WITH CHRONOLOGICAL DATA. By Rev. Michael Reed Minich, A. M. Philadelphia. 1905. 8vo, pp. 87. Privately printed.

The data collected relating to the ancestry of Michael Hillegas, the first Treasurer of the United States, and his services to the country will be very helpful to the future biographer. By patient research of the records has this only been accomplished. The arms of the family, illuminated, and a portrait of the Treasurer are additions to the text.

CATALOGUE OF THE ENGRAVED WORKS OF DAVID EDWIN. By Mantle Fielding. Philadelphia. 1905. Royal 4°, pp. 61.

We have received a copy of this work, which is very attractively gotten up and useful as well. The edition, privately printed, is limited to 100 copies, but a few are for sale by J. O. Wright, 6 E. Forty-second Street, New York. Price \$3.

A HISTORY OF OLD PINE STREET, BEING THE RECORD OF AN HUNDRED AND FORTY YEARS IN THE LIFE OF A COLONIAL CHURCH. By Rev. Hughes Oliphant Gibbons. Philadelphia. The John C. Winston Company. 8vo, pp. 366.

The history of "Old Pine Street" Presbyterian Church, the third founded in this city, compiled by its eighth pastor, has been received. The reverend aumor has industriously collected and admirably presents. the history of the congregation for one hundred and forty years, and his text is illustrated with seventy-two full page portraits of pastors, prominent officers and members, churches, fac similes of early documents and grave stones. The church edifice is the only one of the denomination

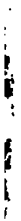
preserved in this city, which dates from the colonial period, and its cemetery has the honor of being the resting place of congressmen, and officers and soldiers of the Revolution. During the occupation of the city by the British, a captain of Tarleton's dragoons and a large number of Hessian soldiers were also interred there. The congregation was well represented in the war for independence; its pastor, Rev. George Duffield, was a Chaplain of Congress; William Shippen Jr. Director General Continental Hospitals; Colonels Robert Knox, John Steele, George Latimer, William Linnard, Paul Cox and others of lesser rank served in the army. The preservation of this old historic church and its cemetery, should be a matter of pride to all Presbyterians and patriotic citizens.

LIEUT. COL. JACOB REED. Proceedings at the Dedication of the Monument erected to his memory in Franconia township, Penna, under the auspices of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, Penna., Oct. 8 1901. Norristown. 1905. 8vo, pp. 198.

This volume gives the papers read at the Fall Meeting of the Historical Society of Montgomery County, in Emmanuel's (Leidy's) Union Church. They are, "Lieut. Col. Jacob Reed, of Hatfield Township," by Dr. W. H. Reed; Extracts from the Dedicatory Address by Rev. B. F. Luckenbill; "He fought with Washington," an original poem by Mrs. Findley Broden; "The Leidy Family," by Dr. Reed; "History of Leedy's Church," by Joseph Proctor; "Private Burying Grounds of Franconia Township," by John D. Souder; "Indian Creek Reformed Church," by Dr. Reed; and "Hatfield Township," by Edward Matthews. The book is liberally illustrated, and an acceptable contribution to local history.

VALLEY FORGE—A CHRONICLE OF AMERICAN HEROISM By Frank H Taylor Philadelphia 1905 8vo, pp. 120.

This attractive monograph has been issued under the direction of The Valley Forge Park Commission of Pennsylvania. The illustrations, which are numerous, comprise portraits of the commanders of the Brigades and Divisions, with their headquarters, who were with Washington at the encampment, and an excellent map, with the locations of the various camps is appended. The "Explanatory Notes" comprise the most reliable data extant, some of it published for the first time. The compiler must be congratulated on the thoroughness of his researches among the documents of those who were participants in or witnesses of the events that transpired at Valley Forge.





John Swift

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THE SWIFT FAMILY OF PHILADELPHIA.

BY THOMAS WILLING BALCH.

The early settlers of the Middle colonies, unlike Virginia and her neighbors to the southward, or New England in the northeast, were not of a homogeneous stock, and the colonial immigration to Pennsylvania probably was more diversified than that of any other of the British North American colonies. The valley of the Delaware was occupied first by the Swedes, then by the Dutch, and finally by the English. All three of those nationalities contributed their quota to the make-up of the population of Pennsylvania. After the control of the Province had passed into English hands there was a large immigration into Pennsylvania of yet another race from the Palatinate in the valley of the Rhine, known locally as Pennsylvania Dutch. Even the so-called English element was much diversified in its make-up. Contingents of Scotch, Welsh and Scotch-Irish all settled in Pennsylvania. The pure English were largely Quakers in their religious belief, though there was a fair sprinkling of members of the Church of England, and a few Catholics, who left their country to seek new homes in the Commonwealth established here by William Penn.

Among the adherents of the English Church who set-

most in Philadelphia in colonial days were two brothers, John Swift and Joseph Swift, and their sister, Mary Swift.

Their father, John Swift, brought them from Bristol, England, about 1737 or 1738, to place them in the care of their uncle, John White, a successful merchant of Philadelphia, and then returned to England. John White, an Englishman by birth, had formed a partnership with Abram Taylor, a fellow-countryman, as early as 1724.¹ In their commercial undertakings they were very successful, and John White, with a view of offering a better business opening to the children of his sister, invited them to Philadelphia.

John White in 1741 returned to his native land, leaving his nephews and nieces in the care of his partner. He established himself at first at Bristol and afterwards, when he had retired from business, at Croydon in Surrey. His portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller is still in the family.

¹ In preparing this article much valuable information was found in: "Letters and Papers relating chiefly to the Provincial History of Pennsylvania, with some notices of the Writers," by Thomas Balch, Philadelphia, 1855; "Edward Shippen," by Elise Willing Balch in Charles P. Keith's "Provincial Councilors of Pennsylvania," Philadelphia, 1883; and "Genealogy of the Kollock Family of Sussex County, Delaware, 1657-1897," by Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Philadelphia, 1897. See also THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, October, 1904, for an article on "The English Ancestors of the Shippen Family."

² In a deed, dated at Philadelphia the 27th day of July, 1741, John White of the City of Philadelphia Merchant of the first and Abram Taylor of the said City Merchant of the second part agreed "WHEREAS, a copartnership and Joint-trade was entered into by and between the said parties to these presents in the year of our Lord 1724 as Merchant Adventurers, which they, the said parties, have ever since until the date hereof carried on by the name and title of White and Taylor, * * * * And the said John White being minded shortly to remove out of the said Province into the part of Great Britain," &c., &c. John White for a consideration of £7000 sterling conveyed to Abram Taylor all his rights &c. to all lands goods &c. purchased with funds arising from the said copartnership. Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia, "Book G 2" page 468.

On October 20, 1741, Abram Taylor wrote from Philadelphia to John White at Bristol in England: "Everything here is just as it used to be at this season of the year and the generality appear much the same as when you left us. But to one who has parted with an acquaintance, with whom he has had the strictest Intimacy, and the most sincere Friendship for so great a number of years, things appear with a very different face. Pray remember us all in the kindest manner to Jack Swift."¹

Again ten days later Taylor wrote to White: "Thank God we are at present, well, which I know will give you pleasure to hear, as I assure you, it would afford the greatest to me to have the same account from you and that your voyage has been agreeable to you."

The inventory of Mr. White's furniture when he was living at Croydon, in County Surrey, England, is of interest in showing the household belongings of an English merchant of the eighteenth century:

"One Pair of sauce boats for Mr. John Swift, thirty-four ounces; Twenty Neckcloths; Two half-pint Mugs; One Pint Do., Two small Waiters; One Large Waiter; One Pair Salts & Shovels; One Pepper box; One smoking Candlestick; One Pap boat; Twelve Table Spoons; One Narrow Spoon; One Punch Spoon; One Soup Spoon; One Punch Ladle; Three Bottle Ladles; One Coffee Pot; One Tea Canister; Eight Tea Spoons; One Strainer; One Pair Tea; One Silver Milk Pot; The weight of the above one hundred and thirty eight ounces. *The above for Mr. Joseph Swift.*

"Joseph Swift's Picture & Small Landscape & Six Prints and cuttings for Mr. Joseph Swift.

"Two Dozen Pewter Plates, six soup plates and nine dishes for Mr. Joseph Swift. *Likewise my *Exo Bible*.*

"A Pair of Spectacles for Mr. John Swift, & my Blue Great Coat for John Swift.

"John Swift's Picture & my own for Mr. John Swift.

"Six Damask Napkins & Six shirts mark'd from twenty to twenty-six. My best suit of Cloathes Black Velvet waistcoat and Breeches and my Night Gown for Mr. John Swift.

"One eight Day Clock, one Corner Cupboard, one Pier Glass, One

¹ Probably some information could be found at Bristol about the Swifts.

Mahogany Dining Table, one Pigeon-Wood Tea Chest, six chairs with Silk Damask seats, one Elbow Chair, one Grate, Shovel, Tonga Poker & Fender, one Dozen Blue and White China Plates, six Japan Do., six cups & saucers, six Do., one Dozen Wine & Two Beer Glasses, Four Glass Tumblers, six wine glasses, a Two quart China Bowl, Two Blue & White Do., One Mahogany Tea-board, six Black handle knives and six Forks, A Parcel of Ivory handle Desert Knives & Forks, one Coffee Mill, one Pepper Mill, A Mahogany Claw Table.

“ In the Bed Room.

“ A Feather Bed, Bolster & Two Down Pillows, Four Blankets, two Cotton Counterpanes, a Bedstead with sacking Bottom & Mahogany feet Posts, Harrateen Curtains and Two Window Curtains, Double Chest of Drawers with a Mahogany Front. Four Cherry Tree Chairs, a Mahogany Night Chair, a Brass Hearth, Brass Shovel, Tonga, Poker, & Fender, Three Chintz Curtains, a Side Carpet in the Bed Room.

“ In the Blue Room.

“ A Feather Bed, Bolster & Two Pillows, Four Blankets and a blue and white callicoe Coverlid, A Bedstead & Blue Curtains, A Bedside Carpet, Two Window Curtains, a Wainscot Desk, a Looking Glass, Four Chairs & a Trunk.

“ In the Kitchen.

“ A Plate warmer, a Grate with Iron Back, Shovel, Tonga, Poker & Fender, an Iron Crane, Two Double Box Irons & Four Beaters, two Spits & a Cook-hold, Four Brass Candlesticks, a Tinder-Box, a Spice-box, a Pair Window Curtains, a small Wainscot Table, two Copper boiling Pots & Covers, a Stewpan & Frying Pan, one Preserving Pan, Four Sauce-pans, two Cushions, one Ironing board with Iron Legs, Spit racks, Meat screen, Dripping Pan & Hand Jack & Warming Pan.

“ *My Quarto Bible to Joseph Swift*, a green Cloth for a Table.

“ In the Cellar.

“ Six twelve Gallon Casks iron bound, one Twenty Gallon Cask, Iron bound, Three stands, a small Deal Binn.

“ In the Brewhouse.

“ A copper weight 56lb. & Iron work, a stand & Cooler, Bottlerack, a Chicken Coop, a Watering Pot, a Parcel of Baskets, a Ladder, a Horse for beating Cloathes & a Plate rack, 4 doz. Bottles.

“ In the Garret.

“ A new Partition & New Door. Four Cloathes Posts.

“ In the Parlour.

“ A Floor Cloth.

“ It is my will and desire that everything in this House, besides what is bequeath'd, be sold by Auction, upon the Premises by Moyce & Fry, & I appoint Grosvenor Bedford Esq^r., & Chas. Bedford, his son, my whole and sole executors, & I desire that Mrs. Alice Young of

Croydon be so far my Executrix as to be impowered to take into her possession a marriage Bond & Testament between her son in law Carew Saunders of Croydon, Attorney at law, & Sarah his wife.

“ 80 July 1767.

“ Sign'd at Croydon.

“ John White.

“ The beforementioned things to be sold to pay any Funeral expences, which I desire may be plain and neat & Perform'd by John Stedwick, one Hearse & one Coach. Here lie the remains of John White of Croydon, who departed this Life ——— Aged ——— & I desire that my two Friends, Chas. & Richd. Bedford may attend my Funeral, & the Overplus to be paid to Grosvr. Bedford.

“ John White.”¹

John and Joseph Swift, and their sister Mary, were the children of John Swift and Mary White, his wife. John was born in 1720, Mary in 1726,² and Joseph on June 24, 1731.³ They were all born in England. In 1740, John Swift, who was a young gentleman fond of society, arranged a number of dancing parties or “assemblies,” as they were called at that time. In 1748 he went back to England to join his uncle, where he remained until 1747, when he returned to Philadelphia. In this city he became a successful merchant and a prominent and influential individual in

¹ John White's arms as painted on his china and engraved on the silver, are:—Gules, a bordure sable charged with eight estoiles or; on a canton ermines, a lion rampant sable. Crest,—On the china, an ostrich, but on the silver a stork.

The coat of arms of the Swifts was:—Or, a chev. barry nebulée ar. and az. between three rebucks courant ppr.

² Mary Swift married Matthias Keen, September 1, 1743 (Trinity Church Register).

³ In a letter dated at Philadelphia, September 29, 1743, Abram Taylor writes to “Mr. John White, Croydon, Surrey, Engd,” as follows:

“Yesterday, I saw Rich^d. Martin, who acquainted me that a few days before one of your nieces was married to the Brother of his son's wife. He says it is a very good match, and I sincerely wish them and you joy of it; he promised to send you a Letter of it.” From this letter it would seem that there was another sister, who died young. THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, Vol. V. p. 480.

the affairs and the social life of the town. He was elected to the City Councils, and was appointed by the Crown Collector of the Port, 1762-72; after that he was known as "the Old Collector." In the winter of 1748-9 he was primarily instrumental, together with Lynford Lardner, also an Englishman, and John Wallace and John Inglis, both Scotchmen, in planning and organizing a series of dancing parties, known as the "Assemblies."

Thus was inaugurated a long series of balls that have become historic in the annals of Philadelphia, and are known to-day as "The Philadelphia Assemblies." During the winter of 1748-9, six Assemblies were given under the management of four Directors: Lynford Lardner, John Inglis, John Wallace and John Swift. There is a tradition in the Swift family that has come down in two different lines that the first meeting at which the Assemblies originated was held at John Swift's house. There were fifty-nine subscribers in all, and as an invitation was extended to the family of every head of a family who subscribed, probably some two hundred persons were eligible to attend the dances. The subscription was two pounds sterling. Three manuscript relics of those gay festivities have come down to us: the rules to govern the dances, the list of the original subscribers, and the Treasurer's Account-book. Except the signatures of the subscribers all three documents are in the handwriting of John Swift. In 1879, Mr. Charles Swift Riché Hildeburn, a descendant of John Swift, the Manager and Treasurer, and Mr. Richard Penn Lardner, a descendant of the first Lynford Lardner, the Manager, presented to The Historical Society of Pennsylvania two of these three documents. Mr. Hildeburn gave the rules to govern the dances, and Mr. Lardner gave the list of the original subscribers. In 1902 Mr. Edwin Swift Balch and Mr. Thomas Willing Balch presented their great-great-grand-uncle's Account-book to the American Philosophical Society.

The Account-book is small and thin, and Mr. Swift

used it originally for some of his own accounts, and for some land transactions for his younger brother, Joseph. On one cover he wrote: "Account book, 1746." When the Assemblies were instituted and his fellow-managers chose him the Treasurer, he turned to the other end of his little Account-book, and there kept the "Assembly Account." Owing to age and neglect, the Account-book is much worn and somewhat injured. But now it has been treated by an expert, and every sheet covered with silk so as to guard it against any future weathering of time.

An examination of the Account-book shows that the six Assemblies of 1748-9 were far less costly than the two large balls that were until recently given annually at the Academy of Music, and now at the Bellevue-Stratford; or, for that matter, even the three balls that were held each season about fifty-five years ago at Musical Fund Hall. The Managers of the first Assemblies had to pay a tax, both to the city and to the county, as may be seen by turning to Mr. Swift's Account-book, but as the book is there somewhat torn, it is impossible to know how much.

From the time the Assemblies were first organized to the present, they have continued with pretty general regularity except when interrupted by war or other events. They have been held in various places, and the names on the list of subscribers have changed much. Many of the Quaker families—such as the Rawles, the Norrises, the Logans, the Whartons, etc.—that owing to their faith kept aloof at first from such gay and frivolous pastimes, later joined in with the Shippens, the Willings, the Swifts, the McCalls, the Hopkinsons, the Lardners, the Francises, the Bonds, the Lawrences, and others who were among the first list of subscribers. And many of the old names, alas! have died out.

On October 4, 1757, John Swift was elected a Common Councilman of Philadelphia, and so continued to serve until about the end of 1764 and in that office devoted much

time to the service of the city.¹ In 1762 he was appointed by the Crown Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, and during the ten years that he served in that office, a large part of his time was occupied in preventing the landing of cargoes without the payment of duties. He had to cope with all sorts of subterfuges on the part of the smugglers in their attempts to avoid the payment of duties. For example, sometimes the clearance papers were altered during the voyage. And on two occasions the smugglers resorted to acts of piracy in the Delaware River to accomplish their purpose, as some of the following letters from his correspondence in the collections of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania show.

" To The Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in America."

"HONOURABLE GENT".

* * * * *

"In your letter of the 14th August your Honours are pleased to say 'That it is the Merchants business to put the goods into the Scales.' We wish your Honours had been pleased to point out the Law that obliges them to do it, because they are an obstinate sett of People, and we might as well pretend to make them change their Religion as do any thing of this Kind which they think they ought not to do. This is a matter of little consequence and in our opinion not worth contending with them about. The Principal thing is to have the Goods honestly weighed. If we employ the Porters, they will be in our Interest, if the Merch^{ts}. employ them, they will be in theirs, and your Honours may easily conceive that in weighing a Cargo of Sugar it may be in the power of the Porters to cheat the King of more than all their Wages will come to. The Officers of the Customs are but few, & they have to contend with the whole Body of Merch^{ts}, many of whom think it no crime to cheat the King of his Duties. If therefore we can at a small expence make friends, even of Porters, we think it will not be bad policy to do it. The difference between employing them to put the weights in & out of the Scales & doing the whole business, will be very inconsiderable, if any. The Inspector General saw the difficulties that would arise about

¹ " Minutes of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, 1704 to 1776," Philadelphia, 1847, pp. 621, 703.

² "Custom House Papers, Philadelphia," Volume X., May 1769–Nov. 1770. The King's Commissioners were at Boston.

this matter before he went from hence, & he promised to represent them to your Honours, when he got to Boston ; and in the mean time (that there might be no interruption of business) he order'd us to pay the Porters at the rates that Allen had paid them, which was 9^d p. Hhd. We have lately had several Cargos of Sugar landed here, and we were obliged to engage to pay the Porters for weighing them, or they would never have been weighed. We got it done for 6^d Curry. p. Hhd., which we hope your Honours will have no objection to allowing us in our account of Incidents, and we do not see how we can possibly avoid continuing this practice. It is a dangerous thing for officers of the Customs to insist upon any thing of this kind that they have no law to support them in. Suppose the Duties pd. & a permit granted for landing a cargo of Sugars ; they are accordingly landed. The Merch^t. refuses to put them into the Scale, the officer says he will not weigh them unless they are put into the Scale, nor suffer them to be taken off the Wharfe. There they lie, night comes on & the Goods are Stolen. Query. Whose loss would it be? Or if the Merch^t. should take them away by force, what remedy would the Officer have? We think it best to avoid contentions of this kind, where the object is not worth contending for. It has happen'd once before, since M^r. Williams went away, and is the case at this present time, that we have five or six Vessels discharging dutiable Goods on the same day. It was not possible for M^r. Smith to attend them all. We were therefore, obliged to employ M^r. Allen to assist him, and having only one Beam & weights, we were obliged to hire two others for the purpose of weighing the Sugar. As it was necessary for the service of the Revenue, we hope your Honours will have no objection to allowing what was paid.

“ We were in hopes that M^r. Williams would have prevailed on your Honours to have made M^r. Smith the usual allowance of 3^d p. Cask for gauging & 6^d for weighing over & above his Salary as Land Waiter. It is a place of great trust, he is an honest man, is indefatigable in his Duty, and deserves encouragement. Fifty pounds a year is but a poor living in this Country for a man who ought to make some little appearance to support the dignity of his office.

“ We find that Keeping a Custom H^o. Boat is attended with considerable expence, and we beg to know whether we are to answer all M^r. Ross's Bills for Keeping her in repair. Sometime ago he had the misfortune to run foul of a Schooner in the Bay, and lost his Boat ; he represented that another was absolutely necessary, & we therefore consented to his purchasing one, which he has done ; the cost was Six pounds ten shillings, besides Oars etc. We have paid several small Bills, which we thought were necessary. We beg your Honours will be pleased to let us know whether we have done right or not. M^r. Williams directed that the Tidesmen who go with M^r. Ross in the boat are to be paid

their 18^d Sterg. p. day while they are upon that service, which we have accordingly paid.

* * * * *

“ We are

“ Honourable Gent^a

“ Your Most Obedient

“ Humble Servants

“ J. S.

“ P. S. We are in want of another set of Instruments for gauging ; they are not to be got here.

“ Custom H^a. Philad^a.

“ Aug^t. 23rd, 1769 ”

This letter is addressed to John Swift, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, by John Hatton, Collector for the district of Salem and Cohansy.

“ CUSTOM HOUSE FOR SALEM & COHANSY¹

“ AT CAPE MAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1770.

“ SIR :

“ There arrived in this Bay on Monday evening last a large Ship which from the best Information I can get is from Liverpoole or Londonderry, her name was formerly the King George, but now is the Prince of Wales commanded by Capⁿ. Crawford, which Ship was met by several pilot boats, who immediately set to unload her, on which I got about eight men, and manned two wherries, & rowed down to her about ten miles. We rowed on each side of the Ship with our two Boats, as soon as they perceived us they threw overboard a great quantity of Bales & casks of Claret or Red wine, which casks they bilged. When we came near, they called out to me, & bid me stand off, or they would sink me, and they manned their Sides with Swivels, Guns, Peteraroes, Blunderbusses, & Musketts, and declared they would murder us. I parlied with them about an Hour, but could get no Information from them, they had a pilot boat along side which they Mann’d, which Boat was deeply laden, and I suppose they are in Number about Fifty Persons ; finding I could not board them, I then set out for another pilot Boat I saw about four miles off, which I supposed belonged to them. They then manned their Barge & after us, as soon as we reached the Pilot Boat I jumped on board, then my Son and Negro got in, the Pilot & me set to scuffle, my Son open’d her Hatches, and said she was full of goods such as Bales & Casks etc. I then legally seized her & set the two Pilotts & then my Boy in my Boat to be put on Shore by my american men who would not stay any longer. We then weighed anchor and made Sail, but there

¹ “ Custom House Papers, Philadelphia,” Volume X., May 1769–Nov. 1770.

being no wind, their barge soon came up with the man who call'd himself Captain, & eight more men arm'd with a Musquett, Patteraro Gun, Swords & axes, and threatned us with Death if we would not Surrender. We stood on the side of the Boat to meet them when they began their assault and endeavored to board us, but with our Guns & Swords we beat them off for about an hour and a half, but my Negro being Knocked down they boarded us when we put down our arms, and I said 'Gentlemen, we submitt.' Then they took up our guns & with them & their Swords & axes beat & wounded us in a most inhuman manner, rifling our Pockets, taking from me one riffle Pistol, four Dollars and my Shoe buckles & some other trifles. With great intreates we got them to leave off, & my son and me got on Shore, leaving my Negro and three Guns, two Hangers & several other things behind us which they would keep. I despair of my Negro's life, and am dangerously wounded myself, as the Bearer my Son (who is the least wounded) can testify. It now being night they took the Pilot Boat with my Negro up to the Ship, and took him on board her, where the captain and others sett on him again, but towards morning they put him on Shore; he informs me they had a great quantity of valuable goods on board; the two Pilot boats before mentioned were to sail the next Tide up the Delaware. I am not able to write or travel, therefore my Son writes & comes with this tho' in a poor condition. The Pilot on board of the Ship who pointed the Patteraro at me & swore he would murder me was one Jeddediah Mills a neighbour of mine, & part owner of the boat I seized, the other Pilot boat which lay along side belonged to another neighbour of mine, one Seletheall Forster.

"This is a just information of the proceedings of

"Sir

"Your most obedient humble Serv^t.

"JOHN HATTON, Coll^r."

In the following letter John Swift reported to the King's Commissioners at Boston this act of piracy:—

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15th, 1770.¹

"HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN

"I herewith enclose a Letter which was deliver'd me by M^r. Hatton's Son, on Monday evening the 12th instant just after his arrival in town. He was in a sad condition, he had one cut on the inside of his wrist an inch & a half long & very deep, but the Sinews are not cut; and two cuts on his head, one of two inches long and the other an inch & a half, & both to the bone. The Vessel his complaint was against had got here

¹ "Custom House Papers, Philadelphia," Volume X., May 1769—Nov. 1770.

before him, and was enter'd from Liverpool with 7000 *Business of Salt & 2400* *Christians of Coal*. I to not apprehend that her remaining bulk at Sea and putting *Goods* in *board* the *Pilot Boat* makes her liable to any penalty the *Goods* taken out & the *Boat* into which they were put were forfeited if *M. Hatton* could have kept it possession, but as they were rescued from him, the case is alter'd, and the Persons who beat, wounded & abused him are liable by the Act of 24 Chas. II. to a forfeiture of one hundred pounds & to be imprisoned till discharge'd by the Court of Exchequer in England, for we have none here. There appears such an absurdity in extending that part of the Act to America where there are no Courts of Exchequer that our Lawyers & Judges think it was not intended that it should ever be put in execution here. So that an Officer may be beat and abused in the Execution of his Office and can have no redress but at common Law. I am in doubt whether *M. Hatton* can have any redress here for an offence that was committed in another Province, or rather upon the high Sea. But if he could, the persons who beat & wounded him & his son are unknown, and will probably continue so, for nobody will dare to discover them.

"But the worst part of my Tale is yet to be related. The young man (*Hatton*) called on me again the next day, and acquainted me that he had seen the *Pilot* who own'd the *Boat* that had been rescued from him, and said he made no doubt but the *Boat* was somewhere in the Harbour, upon which I order'd one of the *Waiters*, who said he knew her, to find out where she was and to bring me word. He accordingly went in Search of her, but did not return before I went out to dinner (I was that day engaged to dine abroad). I invited the young man to dine with my Family & when I went out left him at my House. I had given directions to two of the *Waiters* in case the *Boat* was discover'd to go with young *Hatton* and assist him in securing her. The *Waiter* return'd & said that he had seen a *Boat* at *Carpenter's Wharfe* that he believed to be her but could not be sure, and thought it would be best for young *Hatton* to see her before any steps were taken to stop her. Accordingly my *Son* went with him to show him the *Wharfe* where she lay; and as they were going thither they met the *Pilot* who own'd the *Boat*, and young *Hatton* enter'd into a conversation with him, he pretend'd to be very sorry for what had pass'd, and told him he might take the *Boat* and do as he pleased with her and artfully engaged him in conversation for near half an hour till he (the *pilot*) observed seven or eight *Sailors* arm'd with *Clubbs*, close upon them; he then told him to take care of himself for they were coming after him, upon which young *Hatton* & my son took to their Heels, and the *Sailors* after them. My son was fortunate enough to get into a *House* where he was known & was protected. A *Sailor* just as he enter'd the door made a blow at him with a *Club* but miss'd him. Young *Hatton* likewise got into another

House, but the Sailors follow'd & dragged him out, and drove him about from place to place, and with more than savage barbarity tore off the dressing from the Wounds on his head and arm and pour'd a pot of Tar upon his Head, and then feather'd him. The mob gather'd as they drove him with sticks from Street to Street. They had a rope round his body, and when he would not walk or run, they drag'd him ; they put him in the Pillory, and when they were tired of that, they drove him to the River & duck'd him. They then put him into a Boat and row'd him across the River to the Jersey shore & there landed him. From what I can learn they tortured him in the manner above related an hour or more. As I was in a different quarter of the town I heard nothing of it till it was all over. As soon as I heard where young Hatton was I immediately sent one of the Waiters to enquire what condition he was in. He returned and inform'd me that he had found him at Cooper's (the ferry House), opposite Philadelphia. He was in bed but so ill that he could not speak ; I immediately went to Doctor Bond and desired he would either go or send somebody to do what was necessary for him, which he accordingly did. Early the next morning Doctor Bond called on me and I went with him to Cooper's where we found him in Bed. His wounds were much inflamed, his wrist much swelled, & he had a fever. Doctor Bond attends him constantly at Cooper's, and every thing possible shall be done for his recovery. I did not dare to have him brought to this City, fearing the same Tragedy might be acted over again. I am much at a loss what steps to take in this matter. Many people here say they are sorry for what has happen'd, tho I believe most in their hearts approve of it. Not a man interposed to prevent it, neither Magistrate or Citizen. I have no doubt but that the Sailors were set on by an Irish Merchant in this City, one Caldwell, to whom the Vessel was consign'd ; its the same man that own'd the Wines that were rescued ab'. two years ago after I had seized them. If these riots are permitted with impunity it will be impossible for any Custom House Officer to do his duty in this Port. There are not less than a thousand seamen here at this time, and they are always ready to do any mischief that their Captains or Owners set them upon."

[PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20th, 1770].¹

"The Honourable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in America.

"HONOURABLE GENT".

"We have received your Letter of the 10th instant and enclosed we now send you copy of the Register of the Ship Prince of Wales from which you will learn who are the owners and also copy of her entry

¹ "Custom House Papers, Philadelphia," Volume XI, Nov. 1770–Oct. 1771.

inwards. We had no suspicion when the vessel was enter'd that any illegal practices had been committed, & therefore, did not think it material to enquire the names of the seamen, but we will endeavor to find out their names & transmit you a list of them.

“Your Honours are pleased to say that we ought to have made proper representations of the riot which happen'd in this City the 13 Novemr. last to Governor th [Thomas?] Penn. May it please your Honours we were of opinion that the governor & the magistrates of the city ought of their own accord to have taken the proper steps & have exerted themselves to discover who were the ringleaders & perpetrators of such a notorious insult offer'd to government; but finding that they did not do it, the D. Coll^r. did apply to the Mayor & some of the Aldermen who with great indifference told him, that if he would inform them who were concern'd, they would do their duty; but they did not think themselves obliged to hunt after business of this Kind. He also spoke to the Governor about it, who told him that he thought the Magistrates would have done something in it; he had heard, he said, that they intended it. In short, the truth of the matter is the hands of government are not strong enough to oppose the numerous body of people who wish well to the cause of smuggling, even if they were ever so well disposed to do it. What can a government do without the assistance of the govern'd? What can the Magistrates do unless they are supported by their fellow citizens? What can the King's officers do, if they make themselves obnoxious to the people amongst whom they reside? Your Honours are pleased to authorize us to offer a reward of fifty pounds,—we don't look upon this as a command, & therefore take it for granted that we are at liberty to use our own discretion in the case. We don't think it can possibly answer any good purpose, nobody will dare to inform unless we & they were countenanced by the government. If the Governor with the advice of his Council would issue a Proclamation & offer a reward, it might perhaps be attended to; but for us to offer a reward in the present situation of affairs will in our opinion, answer no purpose, but to make ourselves ridiculous. This is not a time for works of supererrogation, and it will be said, that this is a matter that does not immediately concern us, and that we had no occasion to make ourselves busy about it. This is our opinion of the matter; but if your Honours are desirous of having a reward offer'd, we beg you will be pleased to direct the form of the advertizment & send it to us. It will not be too late for we are well assured that the persons principally concern'd are inhabitants of the City. The Ship is still in this Port, & now loading lumber for Ireland. The Capt., a Patrick Crawford is rewarded with a new Ship lately built at this Port called the Venus, belonging to the same Owners, and sail'd for Londonderry yesterday.

“M^r. Hatton Son's hand is yet very bad, he has had the assistance

of two as able Physicians as any we have, the two Doctor Bonds, who have constantly attended him, at Coopers, where he was landed after the Mob had done with him. They have done everything that could be done for him, but fear that he never will have the right use of his hand again. He has suffer'd infinite pain, which at first brought on a fever & his life was thought to be in danger; and it was long a matter of doubt with the Doctors whether they should not be obliged to cut his arm off, but I believe they now think him out of danger. But he is not in a condition to travel, and if he was at home he could get no assistance there. As I employed the D Collector's Doctors & undertook to see them paid, he hopes your Honours will be pleased to allow him to charge it in his amount of incidents. His board at Cooper's is to be paid for as well as the Doctors Bills, and his father is not very well able to bear the expense of either out of his small salary and no fees.

"M^r. Hatton the Collector (for Salem and Cohansy) was here two days ago. He has been sadly harassed by the Magistrates of his county where he resides, who have done everything in their power to perplex & plague him. He is now gone to Burlington with a remonstrance to Governor Franklin, setting forth the ill treatment he has met with from them and from thence he intends to go to Amboy, to take the opinion of the Attorney General agreeable to your Honours directions. And if we are not much mistaken he would have done just as well if he had stay'd at home and whistled to the wind."

"To the Honourable the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in America.

"HONOURABLE GENT^l."

"It is with extream concern that I am now to acquaint you that M^r. Barclay the Comptroller of this Port departed this life last night;—his disorder was the gout in his head. We acted together as officers of his Majesty's revenue at this port with the greatest harmony for many years, & I very sincerely lament the loss I have met with. As it was necessary that some person should be immediately appointed to succeed M^r. Barclay in his office, the Governor has thought proper to appoint his Uncle Lynford Lardner Esq^r. till your Honours pleasure be known. If I might presume to ask a favour of your Honours, it would be, that you would be pleased to confirm the Governor's appointment of M^r. Lardner, till some person is appointed by the Lords of the Treasury. I have never deceived your Honours in any matter that I have ever had occasion to write to you about, nor could private friendship induce me to do it. I have a very high opinion of M^r. Lardner, & think him a very proper person for the Office. He is a man of good understanding & a man of honour; & is beloved and esteemed by all that know him; and is one of the few persons in this City who have

not joined with the multitude in giving all the opposition in their power to the measures of Government;—and he is not concern'd in trade. If your honours will be pleased to confirm the Governor's appointment of M^r. Lardner, I shall esteem it a particular favour confer'd on

“Honourable Gent^s.”

“Your most obedient

“Humble Servant

“J. S.

“Custom H^o Philad^s.”

“Jany. 12th 1771.”

“PHILAD^s Jany. 16, 1771¹”

“SIR—

“Inclosed I now send you the account of Sales of the ship Marquis of Granby & her Cargo, the neat proceeds after paying all expences being £ 960 in Currency.

“By the Packet I rec^d. an Information from the Treasury that the Ship Speedwell, George Hardwick master, was taking in a Cargo of Tea at Gottenburg, for this Port; she has since made her appearance here & enter'd from Liverpoole with Coal & Salt—dated the 6th Sept^r. last. I have seized her agreeable to my orders from the Treasury, & am now getting the Coal landed in order to discover whether she has any Tea under the Coal, but I fear I shall find none. I have no doubt but she has come from Gottenburg & brought Tea from thence, but I fear it was all got out before she came here, & is probably lodged some where below in order to be brought up here, of which I give you this notice that you may act with your usual diligence in discovering it. There were two other Vessels bound either to N. York or this place with Tea, I have not yet heard of their arrival. I am

“Sir

“Your Most Hum. Serv.

“J. S.

“CAP^t. W^m. DUDINGTON
at *Wilmington*”

[PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6th, 1771].²

“*To The Honourable The Commissioners of His Majestys Customs in America.*”

“HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN

“On the 18th of last month the Deputy Collector seized the Schooner Mary, W^m. Alexander Master, from Nevis with ninety five Hhds of

¹ “Custom House Papers, Philadelphia,” Volume XI., Nov. 1770–Oct. 1771.

² “Custom House Papers, Philadelphia,” Volume XI., Nov. 1770–Oct. 1771.

Rum & fourteen Hhds & one barr^l of Sugar on board. The Capt. when he came to make his entry produced papers from Nevis sign'd by the Collector & Comptroller there, for eighty Hogsheads of Rum & twenty tierces of Sugar, for which the Duty of 4½ P C was certified to have been paid. But upon examining of the papers it appear'd that they had been altered. They were originally for eight Hogsheads of Rum containing seven hundred & twenty gallons, & twenty tierces of Sugar. By adding a y to the word eight they had made it eighty, and between the words seven and hundred, they had interlined the word (thousand two) in another hand writing & different ink. So that instead of eight Hogsheads of Rum containing seven hundred & twenty gallons, which is ninety gallons to a Hogshead (the way they rate them in all the Islands for the 4½ P C Duty) it reads, eighty Hogsheads of Rum containing seven thousand two hundred & twenty Gallons w^{ch}. is twenty Gallons more than it ought to have been supposing each Hogshead to be rated at ninety gallons. The Nevis papers were originally dated in June, and the word June is alter'd to July, in so clumsy a manner, that the original letters can be plainly distinguished. We have not the least doubt but that the whole cargo was taken on board at St. Croix.

“ * * * * * ”

“ To The Honourable The Commiss^{rs}. of His Majestys Customs in America

“ HONOURABLE GENTLEMEN

“ Nov. 25th 1771 ”

“ We are now to inform you of a sad mischance that has happened to the Custom House Schooner & the Officers & people belonging to her. On Saturday last the 23^d instant they met with a pilot Boat of Chester standing towards Philad^a, which they boarded & found that she was loaded with Chests & Cases, w^{ch}. they seized, and were afterwards informed by the people belonging to her, that there were fifteen Chests & twenty quarter Chests of Tea & some Cases of Claret & Geneva on board her,—that proceeded with her towards Philadelphia till they got as far as red Bank (eight miles below Philad^a.) where they met the ebb tide & were obliged to come to an Anchor, there being no wind. The Custom H^o. Boat & the Prize lay close along side of each other. About ten o’Clock at night they discovered a large pilot Boat standing towards them & they observed that she had three small Boats with her which being uncommon alarm’d them a little, but as they saw only two people they had no apprehension of what was to happen; as she drew nearer Capt^o Mushett called to them to keep off & not run foul of him, which

¹ “ Custom House Papers, Philadelphia,” Volume XII., Nov. 1771–March 1774.

they paid no regard to, but came close along side the prize. Capt^a. Mushett's people at first endeavor'd to shove them off, but in an instant, they were prevented from doing that, by a number of people who had concealed themselves in the Cabbin & hold of the Vessel, who rushed out & boarded the prize, & with Clubs, Cutlashes & Guns, with which they were arm'd, attacked Capt^a. Mushett & his people with such violence that they presently laid most of them flat upon the Deck and then threw them, some into the Hold & others into the Cabbin of the Custom H^o. Schooner & fastin'd the hatches upon them. Capt^a. Mushett was shut up in the hold by himself, & was near expiring with his Wounds when Peter Ozeas who had been shut up for some time in the hold of the boat that made the attack, was removed (being first blind-folded) to the Custom H^o. Schooner & thrown into the hold where Capt^a. Mushett was and hearing his groans, enquired how it was with him, and beg'd of the people upon deck to let him have a Bucket of Water, which after some entreaty they comply'd with. After they had thus treated Capt^a. Mushett & his people they fell foul of the Custom H^o. Boat, with their Cutlashes cut away all her standing & running rigging & sails, cut the other cable in several places, carried away their small Boat, & then towed the Schooner to the shore & and let her sticking fast in the mud & carried off the prize. About three o'Clock on Sunday morning Capt^a. Mushett & his people got up to Town & is now in bed very ill with his wounds. Capt^a. Mushett had with him Alban Davis, Peter Ozeas, John Mercer, James Ash, James Forrest & John Wormington. Davis has got a very bad cut & bruise on his head. Ozeas is much hurt with a blow on his right Arm. Forrest has got a cut on the head. Ash had several blows but he don't complain much. On Sunday morning after the D. Coll^r. had been inform'd of the Affair he waited on the Governor and acquainted him with it. He has promised to issue a Proclamation as soon as the necessary affidavits can be taken & laid before him. He also waited on the Chief Justice, & the Mayor of the City who both promise to do every thing in their power to get the persons concern'd apprehended & brought to Justice if it can be discover'd who they are—but we have no reason to believe that any discovery will ever be made. We are getting the Boat fitted up again but we fear Capt^a. Mushett will not be in a condition to take command of her again very soon, he has got one very bad cut on the Head. This is all the information we can at present give your Honours respecting this affair, but you may depend upon our exerting our selves to the utmost of our power in the prosecution of it. We are

“Honourable Gent^a”

“Your Most Hum Serv.

“JOHN SWIFT D. C.

"To The Honourable The Commissⁿ. of His Majestys Customs in America.

"Nov. 30, 1771.¹

"HONOURABLE GENTⁿ."

"In our letter dated the 25th instant we acquainted your Honours of the mischance that had happen'd to the Custom H^o. Schooner & the people belonging to her. We have not yet been able to discover who were the person concern'd in this unwarrantable Act, tho we have too much reason to believe that they were some of the principle Merch^{ts}. in this City in disguise. They had Sailors Jackets & their faces were black'd but some of them had white Stockings. It was a very bright moonlight night, and it seems very strange to us that none of the people belonging to the Custom H^o. Schooner should not know some of them, either by their Voices or the shape & make of their faces & persons ; but so it is, they either do not know them, or are afraid to mention their names, or have rec^d smart money & therefore will not do it. Peter Ozeas, Alban Davis & John Mercer are well acquainted with the faces & persons of every Merch^t. of any consequence in this City, but they say they did not know any of them. Captⁿ. Mushett thinks he knows some of them & has mentioned their names, but he cannot be positive ; he was surrounded by a dozen of them in an instant, which confused him ; one of them (a lusty man whom he thinks he knows) presented a Blunderbus to his breast, while others, laid him over the head with Cutlashes & Clubs & knocked him down & then threw him into the hold of the Custom H^o. Schooner where he found himself after he recover'd his senses ; he seems well disposed to have the affair brought to light. Mr. Smith & Thornton have taken a great deal of pains to make discoveries & have made some that will probably lead to more. Thornton has discover'd the Pilot Boat that was made use of by the Persons who rescued the Seizurd. The Governor's Proclamation is not yet issued ; when the D. Collector waited on him on Sunday morning he found him booted & just going out of town into the Jerseys, from whence he is not yet return'd. We don't know whether any reward will be offer'd by the Government of this Province for discovering the persons concern'd in this scandalous affair, or whether it will be expected that we should offer the reward, and if the latter should be the case, we shall be at a loss what reward to offer, nor do we know whether your Honours would approve of our offering any, without first having your approbation. We shall therefore wait till we have your honours directions concerning this matter. We think it will be best to offer a large reward, three, four, or five hundred pounds.

¹ "Custom House Papers, Philadelphia," Volume XII., Nov. 1771-March 1774.

“The Superior Court of this province has refused to grant Writs of Assistance agreeable to the form transmitted by your Solicitor & the reason given by the Judges is that such Writs are not warrantable by Law. The D Collector in a late conference with the Chief Justice Allen ask'd him if he would grant him a Writ to search for the Goods above mention'd, which had been rescued from the Officers after seizure. His answer was, Yes, If you will make Oath that you have had an information that they are in any particular place I will give you a Writ to search that particular place, but no general Writ to search every House. He added, I would not do that upon any consideration.

“We have had the Custom H^o. Schooner refitted & she is gone upon another Cruise, under the Command of John Thornton extra tidesman who appears to be a man of resolution and we believe is very honest,—we have recommended him to M^r. Wootton to be put upon the establishment. We requested M^r. Thayer to take command of the Custom H^o. Schooner till M^r. Mushett was able to go, but he gave us a possitive denial.

“Inclosed we sent your Honours The Affidavits of Alban Davis, Peter Ozeas & James Forrest respecting the Rescue of the Goods & pilot Boat taken before the Chief Justice viva voce. He choose to have it done in that way which took a great deal of time, & are not so full as they would have been if we had done them ourselves at our leisure. Capt^o. Mushatt's examination was not taken because he was not able to go out of his chamber, but he has nothing very material to add. He complain'd much of a gidiness in his head, but he is getting better,—and so they are all.

“The Commission mention'd by Peter Ozeas in his Deposition which Capt^o. Mushett show'd to the people belonging to the pilot Boat which he seized, was no Commission at all, but Ozeas thought that it was, & he knows nothing to the Contrary now.

“Your Honours may depend that every thing in our power shall be done to discover the Persons who have been guilty of this daring insult against the laws, that they may be brought to Justice, & others deter'd from acting the same part. We are

“Honourable Gentlemen

“Your most obedient

“Humble Servant

“J. S. [JOHN SWIFT]

“J. L. [JOSEPH LORING]

“CUSTOM H^o. PHILAD^a.

“Nov. 30th. 1771.”

The Collector and the Comptroller of the Port, John Swift and Joseph Loring, offered a reward of two hundred

pounds sterling for the discovery of any one concerned in the rescue of the smugglers.¹ But no success seems to have rewarded their efforts as the following letter of John Swift to the Commissioners of Customs in Boston shows:

"To the Honourable the Commis^r of His Majestys Customs in America."

"Feby. 11th 1772.

"HONOURABLE GENT^l:

"In consequence of your Honours leave of absence to M^r. Loring, Comptroller of this Port, in your letter N^o. 1 dated the 10th of last month, he set out for Boston on Monday the 3^d instant. As we did not conceive that his presence was any longer materially necessary here in taking proper measures for discovering & bringing to Justice the Persons concern'd in the outrage upon M^r. Mushett and the Rescue of the Pilot Boat, nor for instituting a Presecution for treble the value of the Tea seized & condemn'd at this Port. We have very little expectation of every discovering the persons concerned in the first. We cannot but be of opinion that the Tidesmen must know them, and we have try'd every method to induce them to make a discovery, but in vain,—they persist in it that they do not know any of them. M^r. Mushett's Doctor has brought him a Bill of £ 6—for curing his head, and the same Doctor charges Alban Davis £ 1, 14, for curing his, and they both expect that your Honours will be pleased to give me an order to pay him. Now I am upon the Subject of Broken Heads I will beg leave to mention to your Honours a request which M^r. Hatton has often made to me, which is that I will pay another ten pounds to Doctor Phineas Bond for attending his Son when he lay ill at Coopers with the Wounds he received in his Head and Wrist when the Pilot Boat was rescued from him at Cape May, and in this City, where he was attacked by the Mob. There were two Doctor Bond attended him, and only one of them has been paid. I employ'd Doct^r. Tho^s. Bond, but as it was not convenient to him to cross the River to visit him so often as was necessary, he desired his Brother to assist him, and they went by turns, and often both together, and between them they attended him very faithfully for upwards of six weeks. M^r. Hatton thought they had been in partnership and I do not know to the contrary, so that when he got your Honours order to pay the Doctors, he apply'd to Doct^r. Tho^s. Bond for a Bill, which he gave him, and I supply'd him with Money to discharge it, agreeable to your Honours orders, and imagined that all was paid. But

¹ Letter of January 17th, 1772, "Custom House Papers, Philadelphia," Vol. XII., Nov. 1771–March 1774.

² "Custom House Papers, Philadelphia," Volume XII., Nov. 1771–March 1774.

some considerable time afterwards M^r. Hatton apply'd to me again for another ten pounds which he said Doctor Phineas Bond demanded of him in making the second application, and as I had forwarded my preparatory account for your Honours approbation before he apply'd, I refused to pay any more without a fresh order from your Honours, wherefore Doct^r. Phineas Bond remains still unpaid, but I think he ought to be paid, and if your Honours approve of it I will supply M^r. Hatton with money to pay him. The poor young man will never have the use of his Hand again. If M^r. Loring's presence should be necessary I will immediately acquaint your Honours therewith; at present there is nothing to do, the River being full of Ice. M^r. Loring appointed M^r. Smith to Act for him in his absence."

John Swift married twice, first Magdalen Kollock, and second Rebecca Kollock, a niece of his first wife. In the latter years of his life he lived at his country place, Croydon Lodge, in Bucks County, Pa.¹

Among the children of John Swift and his first wife, Magdalen Kollock, their eldest daughter, Alice Swift, born at Philadelphia, February 20th, 1750-1, was married at "Croydon Lodge," Bucks County, Pa., on November 22nd, 1778, to Robert Cambridge Livingston, son of Robert Livingston, Third Proprietor of the Manor of Livingston.²

Another of the children of John Swift and his first wife, was Charles Swift who, admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in March, 1779, was one of the founders in 1805 of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

John Swift, a son of the above-named Charles Swift, was born at Philadelphia January 21st, 1790; he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, receiving the A. B. degree, was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar on March 16th, 1811, and married at Philadelphia on March 11th of the same year, Mary Truxton, a daughter of Commodore Thomas Truxton of the United States Navy. He was

¹ His portrait belonged in 1855 to his grand-daughter, Miss Magdalen Peel Swift.

² For an account of their descendants see "Genealogy of the Kollock Family of Sussex County, Delaware, 1657-1897," by Edwin Jaquett Sellers, Philadelphia, 1897, p. 41 *et seq.*

Captain of the second company of the Washington Guards during the War of 1812 and afterwards became their Colonel. He was one of the Committee of the "Military Birth Night Ball" that was given on Washington's birthday, February 11th, (old style), 1818, at Washington Hall. He was elected a member of the State in Schuylkill, October 2nd, 1822. He was chosen chief marshal of the civic division of the parade held at Philadelphia, September 28th, 1824, in honor of La Fayette.¹ His name appears first in the charter granted by the Commonwealth to the State in Schuylkill, April 27th, 1844. John Swift was mayor of Philadelphia from 1832 to 1838, from 1839 to 1841, and again from 1845 to 1849.² He won "applause by the courage with which he quelled several riots, leading the police in person."³ On one occasion when there was an uprising in the old jail at the south east corner of Walnut and Sixth Streets, Mayor Swift, hearing of the trouble, quickly appeared upon the scene holding a loaded pistol in each hand. He met the prisoners beginning to come down the steps. Promptly he shot the first man, wounding him, and then drove back the others and put down the turmoil.⁴ During the Presidential campaign of 1844, Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, staid at his house several days, and Mr. Swift held an evening reception for him.⁵ He presided over a Mexican War meeting that was held in Independence Square, May 13th, 1846.⁶ Mr. Swift

¹ See "A History of the Schuylkill Fishing Company of the State in Schuylkill, 1732-1888," Philadelphia, 1889, *passim*; and "History of Philadelphia," by J. T. Scharf and T. Westcott, Philadelphia, 1884, *passim*.

² During the cholera epidemic of 1832, a John Swift rendered conspicuous service in the county prison, for which the city presented him with a service of plate in March, 1833.

³ Colonel J. Granville Leach in "Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography," New York, 1889.

⁴ The late Edwin Swift, Esq.

⁵ Edward Swift Buckley, Esq.

⁶ "History of Philadelphia," by J. T. Scharf and T. Westcott, Philadelphia, 1884, page 678.

died at Philadelphia, June 9th, 1873, and was buried in Christ Church ground. His portrait by Thomas Sully, shows a man of much force of character.

Joseph Swift, a brother of John Swift, the Secretary and Manager of the first Assemblies, was born in England, June 24th, 1731, and was brought to Philadelphia by his father about 1738. In 1747 he went to England to join his uncle. He was sent to school at Manchester, and became a proficient scholar in reading both Latin and French, a rare accomplishment in those days. Some of his Latin and French books are still preserved in the family, among the latter a handsome edition of Fénelon's "Télémaque."¹

On one occasion he journeyed to Paris on business in behalf of his uncle, John White, and of that trip he wrote the following amusing account:

*" To Mr. John White
" Merchant in Croydon, Surry
" in England*

" PARIS 10th September 1749.

" DEAR UNCLE

" I wrote to you from Boulogne acquainting you with our safe arrival there, which I now can do to this place, we got in here last night, about seven and made a very awkward figure, 'begging my two Friends pardon' for ye Captain whom I believe I mention'd in my last letter, left us as soon as we came to Paris, and we very wisely gave ye Postillions the Directions to our Lodgings, and when we set us down at ye Inn he, either on purpose, or accidentally had lost ye directions and ye had forgot ye name, so we had no Lodgings to see in a new, and unknown Country as it were—so you may think what a fine condition we were in,

¹ *Les Aventures de Telemaque fils d'Ulysse par feu Messire François de Salignac de la Motte Fenelon, precepteur de Messeigneurs les Enfants de France & depuis Archevêque-Duc de Cambrai, Prince du saint Empire, & Nouvelle Edition conforme au Manuscript original. Avec des Remarques pour l'intelligence de ce Poeme. A Londres, chez J. Tonson, à l'enseigne de Shakespear dans le Strand; & J. Watts, à son Imprimerie dans Wild-Court près de Lincolns-Inn-Fields, MDCCXIX.*

One of his Latin books that he bought in Philadelphia in 1744 is entitled, "Hermes Romanus Anglicis D^m Johannis Garretsoni Vertendis Exercitiis Accommodatus." It was published at Dublin in 1735.

much ye same I believe as if we had dropd out of ye Moon, for ye neither understood us nor we them ; but as some folks are most fortunate, so we fell in Company wth. a man who could speak English and French, who clear'd up ye Spectators ye misfortune we had met wth., for we had a Crowd about us in an Instant. This honest man likewise conducted us to ye Lodgings we are now in, and told us of a Coffee-house frequented by English, where we went and fell into chat wth. an English Gentleman who very kindly informed us, of several material things, and after ye conducted us to our Lodgings and bid us good night. This morning we go up a little more reconciled to our situation of ye night before, and find to day we are got into very good hands, and getting into English Company who have been here for some time, are a little better acquainted wth. ye Place tn. we last night expected to be. We went this morning to my Lord Albemarl's Chappel, where we heard our king pray'd for as king of France, which had a very odd sound, in this Nation. We had a very good Sermon and so return'd to Man. Kemps "an English woman where most English frequent" and dinned. I have given you a detail of our proceedings since our arrival here. Mr. Williams and Westwood are gone to ye Opera, but I chose to defer it, to write to you, as I can go another time. There is not much in omitting going of a Sunday and you may perhaps wonder what I ail of I cou'd not help out wth. my French, but I assure you, there is nothing in learning English French, it has no affinity wth. ye real French. We shall stay here three days, in which time it will be impossible, to get acquainted wth. ye Behaviour of this polite Nation and as for ye politeness of any other part which I have seen but this, it may very well be compar'd to ye Moors in Lancashire, who are amazed at everything they see and awkward in every thing they do. So don't, pray don't be amazed to find me ye unpolished piece, I was when I went out of your hands. I am told by ye French people here if I was to stay two months among'em I should speak very good French, but as I am continually upon ye motion I am deprived of ye opportunity of improving greatly in my French, "tant pour cela." We are not certain as yet when we shall set out for home, but I believe in a little time. Mr. Williams was in a great passion wth. himself yt. he cou'd not speak, and would have given half his Estate to have understood French for a month. I am at present Cashier they not knowing ye Coin, neither will they ever Learn it so I must pay for what they buy, and keep their accounts, for we keep separate Purses while at Paris. I am very much charmed wth. this place, it far exceeds my expectation, both in magnificence grandeur and every thing else. I cou'd not have thought there had been such a place if I had not seen it. Ye buildings are more regular than London and all of stone. I will preserve many other things which I cou'd fill another sheet of paper wth. till I have the pleasure of seeing you, and

then I shall enjoy a double pleasure. I will now have done wth. what relates to our Voyage and return to something more material, which is ye health and ease of our absent Friend. I hope first you are well—yt. Mr. Williams and Mrs. Williams are perfectly recovered, and yt. all our Friends are as well or better and we em; my fellow Travellers being absent I'll venture to desire their Compliments to all Fds. which I dare say they do.

"I am your
" Affectionate
" Nephew
" JOSEPH SWIFT

"P. S.

"Pray rememr me to Mrs. Williams and Charley."

Settling permanently in Philadelphia, Joseph Swift engaged successfully in partnership with his elder brother John Swift in mercantile pursuits. He was one of the signers of the Non-Importation Resolutions of 1765; and à propos of this, Mr. Swift's name appears with those of a committee of merchants of Philadelphia, including Tench Francis and Robert Morris, who acknowledged in October 1769 a vote of thanks for their patriotic conduct, passed by the Assembly of New Jersey.¹ On October 6th, 1767, he was elected a Member of the Common Council of the city and served in that body until the Revolution;² and under the Act of March 11th, 1789, incorporating "The Mayor, Alderman and Citizens of Philadelphia," he was chosen one of the fifteen Alderman. For a period of about forty years he was a vestryman or Warden of Christ Church. As Deputy for Christ Church he signed "The Act of Association of the Clergy and Congragations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Pennsylvania" in 1785; and annually represented that parish in subsequent Diocesan Conventions till 1802, at the same time always serving upon the Standing Committee of the Diocese.³ He

¹ "The Register of Pennsylvania," edited by Samuel Hazard, Philadelphia, Volume IV., page 198.

² "Minutes of the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, 1754 to 1776," Philadelphia, 1847, pages 722 and 810.

³ THE PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY, Volume VI., page 329.

was chosen in 1785 one of the first board of Trustees of The Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Swift resided for many years on the west side of Front Street between Market and Chestnut and afterwards on the north side of Pine Street between Third and Fourth, and had a country-seat near Germantown, in Philadelphia County. He died December 24th, 1806, and was buried in Christ Church ground. The following obituary notice of him appears in Poulson's "*American Daily Advertiser*" of the 29th of that month: "Died, on Wednesday last, in his seventy-fourth year (*sic*), Joseph Swift, Esquire, a respectable merchant of Philadelphia. It is not enough to record of this very worthy gentleman, that he maintained a blameless course through a protracted and trying life. With a constitution delicate in the extreme, he executed his many duties with an energy and steadiness only to have been expected from a stronger frame. In his private dealings, he was exemplarily just. In the city Magistracy, which he filled for some time, he was a firm, though gentle curb to evil doers, and a supporter and protector of those who did well. In various offices of our commercial, charitable, and religious institutions, and particularly in those of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was an *invaluable* member, he honored himself and served his constituents by faithful, and judicious execution of the trusts. As the tender comforter and true friend of numerous relatives, bereaved, by the dispensations of Divine Providence, of precious and beloved connections, Mr. Swift's conduct was eminently meritorious and engaging: and from that cause many a tear bedews his memory. In the domestic scene—as a good Brother, a tender and excellent Father, and the true and best friend of one of the most worthy and affectionate of Wives, he merited and enjoyed the perfect esteem of all who knew him in that private walk. But his most distinguishing characteristic was an enlightened and respectful attachment to the principles and truths of Christianity. A sincere devotion to these was ever

considered by our departed Friend, as the only sure foundation of genuine piety in this world, and of safety and happiness in the world beyond the tomb."

Mr. Swift married February 3rd, 1759, Margaret McCall, a daughter of George McCall; she died December 24th, 1806, and was buried in Christ Church ground.

Among their children, Samuel Swift, born January 12th 1771, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1786, and studied law with his cousin, Judge Jasper Yeates.

"Educated a Federalist, he nevertheless espoused the Democratic policy, which he occasionally advocated in articles greatly esteemed at the time for their vigour, candour, research and polish. He possessed much natural poetical talent which he cultivated and exercised, up to his decease, for the amusement and gratification of his family, though he never cared to seek a wider circle." He was a Vestryman of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Oxford, Philadelphia County. He married February 11th, 1795, Mary, daughter of Colonel Joseph Shippen, Secretary to the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Lancaster County.

Their eldest daughter, Margaret McCall Swift, married May 19th, 1831, her cousin, John Shippen.

Mary Swift, a daughter of Samuel Swift and his wife, Mary Shippen, was born at the "Grove," Philadelphia County, November 22nd, 1798, and died at Philadelphia, February 15th, 1877. She was married September 9th, 1824, by Bishop White to Matthew Brooke Buckley, who was President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, from June 1st, 1842, to January 7th, 1846, and a Director of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company and the West End Bank.

Joseph Swift, a son of Samuel Swift and Mary Shippen, his wife, was born December 26th, 1799, at the "Grove," Philadelphia County, and died at Long Branch, New Jersey, July 1st, 1882. He was one of the original members of

the Philadelphia Club (1834). On October 5th, 1835, he was elected for the first time a Director of the Club, and in subsequent years he was chosen again and again to fill that position. On April 7th, 1854, Mr. Swift was elected President of the Philadelphia Club, in which position he continued to serve until September 16th, 1859.¹ He was elected a Director of The Philadelphia Contributionship (the Hand and Hand) from September 4th, 1844, to August 16th, 1871; The Philadelphia Bank from 1851 to 1859; The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society from 1855 until his death in 1882; and The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities from September 13th, 1852, to December 10th, 1867. In 1845 he took the first of a number of trips to Europe, travelling in that tour as far as Constantinople. In June, 1851, he was invited to a dinner at Schloss Johannesburg by Prince and Princess Metternich.² The Prince, during the course of the dinner, sent for a half bottle of the 1842 blue seal Johannesberger, which was brought to him, and he himself poured out the fine wine

¹ "Minutes of the Board of the Philadelphia Association and Reading Room :"

April 7th, 1854: "On motion the Board proceeded to elect its officers.

"Joseph Swift was elected President,

"Persifer Frazer was elected Secretary,

"Wm. Stevenson was elected Treasurer.

"Mr. Swift then took the chair."

"Minutes of the Board of the Philadelphia Association and Reading Room," September 16th, 1859: "The resignation of Joseph Swift as President and Director of the board was received, Whereupon it was resolved, That in accepting and recording the resignation of Mr. Swift, the Board desire to express their great regret at the separation, and their sincere wishes for his safety and health during his contemplated visit to Europe,

"Resolved, That the secretary be requested to convey to Mr. Swift a copy of this resolution."

² Prince Metternich was born at Coblenz May 15th, 1773, and died at Vienna, June 5th, 1859; from 1809 to 1848 he was first Minister of Austria.

and sent it to his guests. Later, Prince Metternich sent a bronze statuette of himself to Mr. Swift in recognition of some fine madeira that the latter had sent him, In 1850 Mr. Swift was a member of the Board of Managers of the Assemblies, the last year those balls were given before the Civil War; and the next year (1851),¹ together with Peter McCall and Henry Shippen, Jr., was a member of the last Board of Managers of the Assemblies before that struggle, though no balls were apparently given in that year. In 1831, Mr. Swift married Eliza Moore Willing, daughter of George Willing. Their eldest daughter married October 5th, 1852, Thomas Balch of the Philadelphia Bar, a member of a family established in Maryland since 1658.

Another son of Samuel Swift and Mary Shippen was Edwin Swift. He was born November 6th, 1806, and died at Philadelphia, March 22nd, 1891. He was a member of the Philadelphia Club, President of the Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Company from December 7th, 1836, to May 20th, 1844; and a Director of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company from June 1st, 1868, to the day of his death in 1891.

¹ Letter of Henry Shippen Jr. to Joseph Swift, November 12th, 1850.

With the purpose of writing a history of these historic balls, the oldest in the country, I shall be much obliged for the communication of any facts or items relating to them.

WASHINGTON'S HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOK,
1793-1797.

(Continued from page 56.)

— January 1st, 1794 —

Sundry Accot'	Dr to Cash.		
Stable exp's p'd Wm. Crouch for 300 bundles of Straw		12.	
Conting't Expen's. gave the carrier of Brown's Gazette		1.	13.

————— 2nd —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Conting't Exps. pd for Jenning's Evidence of the Chr Religion and the Klopstock's Messiah for Mrs. Washington		1.75	
Conting't Exps. gave the carrier of Dunlap's paper		1.—	
D° p'd for sundry tables of fed° money . . . . .		.38	
D° gave the carrier of the Penna. Gazette . . . . .		.50	
D° gave Watchman		3.—	
D° gave the carrier of Bache's paper		1.	
D° p'd the Trustees of the University of Penna for the tuition of G. W. P. Custis		2.	
Stable Exp's pd. Jos. Ferree for stabling horses at Germantown		24.64	
D° pd do for Milk furnished at Germantown53	34.80

————— 6th —————

House Exps	Dr to Cash		
p'd Patty Chaning in full to the 1st. inst.		10.	

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Sam'l Fraunces, delivd him to purchase sundries for the House	170.14	
Contg't Exps. delivd Lau. A. Washing- ton 4 weeks pocket money	4.	
D° gave the carrier of Fenno's paper . . .	.75	184.89

————— 7th —————

Sundries	D ^r to Cash.	
House Exps. p'd. Pat. Kennedy on acco't of wages	20.88	
D° p'd Louis List on accot do	5.—	
D° pd Jos Burke on accot do	6.30	
D° pd for sweeping Chimne'ys	4.40	
D° p'd for 48 ^m of Candles	7.47	
D° pd D ^r Bass for sundris per bill . . .	6.50	
D° pd Henry Sheaff for do & do	33.96	
D° pd B ^t Dorsey for do & do	184.72	
D° pd J. & Ed. Pennington for sugar . .	80.20	
D° pd for 58½ bush oats	19.60	
Ditto pd for 18 bush ^l do	6.	
Contingt Exps p'd. Moody Jackson for hauling Ice & filling the Ice house . .	53.40	428.38

————— 8th —————

Sundries	D ^r to Cash.	
Stable exps. pd for 159 bush ^l Oats . . .	53.	
D° pd for 24 do	8.	
House exps p'd Jno. Gacer on acco wages	30.	
Contingt Exp p'd Harrison & Gill for a pr boots got for Lewis List when go- ing to Virg ^a last fall	6.	97.—

————— 9th —————

Sundries	D ^r to Cash	
Contingt Expen. delivd Lau. A. Wash- ington to buy paper50	
D° pd. Jno Whitesides for 5½ yds Muslin for Mrs Washington	16.50	

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D° p'd J. Phile for 1.½ yds Cambrick for		
do.	5.	
D° p'd. Mrs Sere for sundr's for do . . .	15.67	
Stable Exps. pd for 2 pr shears67	38.34
————— 10th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash	
House Exps. p'd. Mary Bailey in full to		
the 1st inst	2.50	
Contingt Exps. gave a poor woman by		
Mrs. Washingtons order	1.00	3.50
————— 11th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Contingt Exps. pd for 2 copies No 19 of		
Carey's Geography . . . . .	.50	
D° pd. Harrison & Gill for shoes for Lau.		
A. Washington	12.74	
M ^r H Lewis pd for No 19 of Carey's		
Geog. for him . . . . .	.25	13.49
————— 13th —————		
Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Sam'l Fraunces, deliv ^d to him to pur-		
chase sundries for the House	143.40	
Contg. Exps. pd. C. W. Peale for 4		
tickets of Admission to his Museum		
for 1794 subscribed for by the Presi-		
dent	4.	
D° pd Wm Young for a french book for		
Nelly Custis	1.	148.40
————— 14th —————		
House Exps.	Dr to Cash	
Paid Eliz Simpson wages in full to the		
1st inst		17.50
————— 16th —————		
The Presidents acco't proper	Dr to Cash—	
Paid in full for 20 tickets purchased by		
the President in P. Fitzhugh's lottery		188.

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————— 17th —————

House Exps	Dr to Cash.	
pd. Geo. Williams in full for butter . .		10.18

————— 18th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Stable Expens. pd for 3 doz brooms . .	3.	
D° pd. for six bush of shorts	3.	
Contg't Exp. pd for hair powder pomatum etc for the Presid ^t	5.13	
House Exp. pd W & Jos Sims for 2 pipes of Mad ^a wine had in Aug. ^t last	484.59	
D° p'd for 2 cords hickory wood . . .	10.67	506.39

————— 20th —————

Sam'l Fraunces	Dr to Cash.	
Deliv'd him to purchase Sundries for the House		109.39

————— 21st —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Contgt Exp gave Pothe, a poor old man, by order	2.	
Do pd J. Whitesides for 2 pr bl'k silk hose for the President	7.	
Stable Exp's p'd. Jacob Hiltzheimer for keeping horses & W. bill & rect . .	16.	25.

————— 23d —————

Contg Exps.	Dr to Cash.	
P'd Lau. A. Washington's hair dresser 1 month		2.

————— 24th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Contingt exp. pd. for stockings for G. W. P. Custis	2.13	
D° p'd. Jesse Sharpless in full to this day		72.22

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Cont'g exp. pd. J Harland for 13 yds		
Dimity for Mrs W-n	17.33	
Stable Exps p'd for 100 bundles straw	4.	95.68

————— 25th —————

Contg Exps.	Dr. to Cash.		
pd. for 2 copies Carey's Geog. No 20 for			
the Pres ^t & Mrs. W. . . . .	.50		
pd. for a pr. shoes for Henry	1.00		
pd. for breeches ball for serv ^t . . . . .	.25		
pd. Mat. Carey for Maps bot by the Presi-			
dent	1.50	3.25	
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. S.			
rec'd on acco't of the Presidents com-			
pensation			1000.

————— 27th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase			
sundr for the House	150.23.		
Cont'g Exp. p'd. Felix Brunot for dress-			
ing Mrs Washington	9.45	159.68	

————— 28th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
House Exp. p'd. Geo. Beard a months			
wages	7.		
Stable Exp. p'd Jacob Hiltzheimer in			
full for pasturage etc.	22.53		
M ^r Howell Lewis p'd him on acco't			
Salary	101.02		
Cont'g Exps deliv'd the President to put			
into the hands of Dr White to be dis-			
tributed among the Poor of Phila.	250.	380.55	

————— 29th —————

Contgt Exps	Dr to Cash.		
Paid for Ossian's poems & two p s s.			
music to send to Betsy Custis, by order			2.18

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————— 30th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Stable Exps. p'd for 100 bundles of straw		4.	
The Presidents acco't proper pd for 42½ bush. barley sent to Mount Vernon last fall		42.50	46.50

————— 31st —————

Sund's	Dr to Cash.		
House Exps. p'd Patty Channing a mo's wages		5.	
Contg't Exp's deliv'd Mrs. Washington		20.	
D° deliv'd Lau. A. Washington four weeks pocket money		4.	29.00

— February 3rd. —

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Sam'l Fraunces, delivered him to purchase sundries for the House . . .		114.47	
House Exp's, p'd Benj. W. Morris in full for poster etc, to the 1st of Jan. last.		98. 9	
Cont'g Exp's. pd for drayage and putting in the Cellar 2 pipes wine		2.	
D° p'd Eliz Rhodes for work done for Mrs Washington		1.69	
D° p'd Jno. Bringhurst pr. gold ear drops for Miss Custis		18.	229.25

————— 5th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Stable Exp's. p'd for 87½ bush. Oats . .		29.18	
House Exp's p'd Lewis List a mo' wages		7.	
M ^r . Howell Lewis Pd him on accot of salary		58.	94.18

————— 6th —————

Contg't Exp's	Dr to Cash		
p'd Tho ^s Smith for carpenters work per bill		28.42	

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————— 7th —————	
House Exp's.	Dr. to Cash
p'd Mary Bailey a mo wages	5.
————— 8th —————	
Sundries	Dr. to Cash.
Contg't Exp's. p'd for No 21 & 22 2 copies ea. of Carey's Geo'y for the Presd' & Mrs Washington	1.
M ^r H. Lewis p'd for ditto for him . .	.50
House Exp's p'd Pat. Kennedy a mos wages	10. 11.50
Cash; Dr. to the Treasury of the U. S. rec'd on acco't of the President's com- pen' ^a	2000.
————— 10th —————	
Sundries	Dr to Cash
Sam'l Fraunces, delivd him to purchase sundries for the Household	160.70
House Exp's pd God'y Zeppernick for Soap & Candles	35.54
Contg't Exp's. gave a poor Sailor by the Pres ^{ts} order	1.
Do p'd for a tambour frame for Miss Custis	2.
Do p'd for New York Magazine for '93	2.25 201.49
————— 13th —————	
Contg't Exp's	Dr to Cash
pd Geo. Bertault upholsterer his accot in full	30.00
————— 14th —————	
Contg't Exp's	Dr to Cash
p'd Mr & Mrs Grombridge for teaching Miss N. Custis to paint & tambour per bill	22.01
p'd. for making a gown for Mrs Wash- ington . . . . .	.74 22.75

————— 15th —————	
Contg't Exp's.	Dr to Cash.
p'd. Adm. of the late David Clark his accot to 14 Jan 1st. inst.	68.04
————— 17th —————	
Sundries	Dr to Cash
Sam'l Fraunces. delivd him to purchase Sunds. for the House	166.68
House Exp's p'd Thos Passmore for sun- dries pr. bill	5.79
Ditto p'd. for 5½ Cords oak & 1 do of hickory wood	40.53
Contg't Exp's pd for washing and mend- ing the President's Silk stockings . .	1.54
	214.54
————— 18th —————	
Sundries	Dr to Cash
Contg't Exps pd for ribbon & bobbin for Mrs Wash'n per bill.	6.50
House Exps pd for hauling 6½ Cords of wood	3.25
Do for carrying in & piling do . . .	1.80
Do. for sawing and splitting wood . .	4.74
Stable Exp's. p'd Wm Crouch for 100 bundles of straw	4.00
	19.79
————— 19th —————	
Contg't. Exp's	Dr to Cash
Pd. for pocket handkerchiefs for Wash- ington Custis	2.18
pd. for Riley's pocket Library in 6 vol. for Mrs Washington	4.
& for Helmuth on the Yellow fever . .	.30
pd Chas Taus in full for tuning Miss N. Custis Forte piano	17.
	23.48
————— 24th —————	
Sundries	Dr to Cash
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd. him to purchase sund for the House	195.73

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The Presid ^u acco't proper for sundry		
Garden seeds to be sent to M ^t V ^a . . .	4.87	
D ^o pd for 2½ bush ^l chocolate shels & bar ^l		
to send to Col Ball	2.20	
House Exp's p'd for 3 cords of Oak wood		
warfage & hauling	19.63	
pd. for sawing and bringing in wood . . .	1.10	223.53

————— 25th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
House Exp's p'd Jac Mouk (André) a			
mos. wages	7.00		
Contg't. Exp's pd. for making shirts for			
Martin	4.00		
Ditto pd for the " Way Worn Traveller "			
a song for N. Custis . . . . .	.31	11.31	

————— 27th —————

House Exp's	Dr to Cash.		
p'd for saw'g and Spliting wood	1.83		

— March 1st. —

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
House Exp's. p'd for a load of Hickory			
wood	8.		
Ditto p'd Lewis List a mos wages . . .	7.		
D ^o p'd for sawing wood . . . . .	.53		
D ^o p'd. for load of wood	6.89		
Contg't Exps p'd Adam Franks for			
dress'g the President 4 times . . . .	.80		
Do. p'd for Grecian daughter, for Mrs			
W ^a (a play) . . . . .	.20	23.42	

————— 3d —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Contg't Exp's pd for 8 play tickets New			
Theatre, by order of the Presid ^t . . .	8.		
D ^o deliv'd Lau. A. Washington for 6			
weeks pocket money	6.		

D° p'd for Newton on the Prophecies for Mrs W ^a	2.	
d° p'd Lewis Dellois for 6 yds Muslin for Mrs W—n	11.60	
D° p'd for Cloth brush for the Pres ^t . . .	.75	
House Exp's p'd for 2 cords hickory wood warfage & hauling	16.09	
p'd for sawing and carrying in do . . .	1.30	
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase sundries for the Household	146.48	192.22

————— 5th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Conting't Exps gave a poor blind man by the president's order	1.50	
Ditto p'd for a blank Music book by order	1.50	
M ^r Ho ^l Lewis deliv'd him to pay his Hairdresser	4.33	
The Presidents acco ^t proper pd Mr. Lewis in full for a draft on Mr Ross of Alex ^a in fav. of W ^m Pearce & recd by him	93.33	100.66

————— 7th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Contg ^t Exps. pd for mending an um- brella for the door . . . . .	.62	
Ditto p'd for sundry books purchased by the President	10.89	
Ditto pd D. Breitnall for shoes for Miss N. Custis	7.80	
House Exp's pd for 2½ cords of Hickory wood and wharfage	21.36	
D° p'd for sawing and carrying in do . . .	1.70	42.37

————— 8th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Contg Exp's pd for Nos. 23, 24, & 25 of Careys Geog. (2 copies) for the Presi- dent & Mrs W n.	1.50	

D° pd for No ^r 24 & 25 of do for Lau. A. Washington . . . . .	.50	
D° p'd for Prophetic Conjectures on the French Revolu ^t for Mrs Wn. . . . .	.25	
House Expn pd Jno. Jones in full for work done per bill & rec ^t	12.07	
D° p'd Mary Bailey one mo ^r . wages	5.	19.82

————— 10th —————

Sundries Dr to Cash.		
House expen's pd for 6½ cords wood wharfage & hauling	42.54	
Saml Fraunces delv'd him to purchase sundries for the Household	146.32	188.86

————— 11th —————

Sund's. Dr. to Cash.		
Contgt. Exp's. pd. freight on a box to Fredericksburg containing sundries for Miss H ^t . Washington	—25	
D° deliv'd M ^r Lewis for so much p'd by him to the President in Alex ^a bank notes	80.—	
Ditto p'd. Jacob Cox for sundry articles sent to Miss H ^t Washington	19.19	
Ditto pd. in part for a Locket for Nelly Custis by ord of Mrs W—n	1.33	
Ditto p'd for mending a p'r. of Silver shoe-buckels for Washington Custis . . . . .	.34	
House Exp's. pd for sawing and carry- ing Wood	3.37	
House Exp's p'd God'y Zeppernick for soap & candles	34.76	
Ditto pd. D ^r Gravenstine for a box of Raisins	4.67	
Ditto p'd I & J. Painter a bill for Salt etc	11.33	155.24

————— 12th —————

Sundries Dr. to Cash.	
Contgt. Exps. pd for 8 seats in New Theatre	8.

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Stable Exp's. p'd Wm Croch in full for
 hay etc. 15.87 23.87

————— 14th —————

Sundries Dr to Cash.
 Cont'g. Exp's. p'd for a pr. Gloves for the
 President 1.25
 House Exp's p'd. for 8 Cords Hickory
 wood, including wharfage and hauling 47.02
 Ditto p'd for sawing and carrying in
 same 5.25 53.52

————— 15th —————

Sundries Dr to Cash.
 The President's accot. proper pd for 5
 bush plaster of Paris, cask 'etc. 5.—
 Do p'd drayage of barrels &c to the wharf .31
 D° for freight of 3 tierces 2 barrels & 2
 kegs to Alexi* 5.50
 Contg't expenses delivered Mr. Lewis to
 buy 8 play tickets by order 8.00 18.81

————— 17th —————

Sam'l Fraunces Dr to Cash.
 deliv'd him to purchase Sundries for the
 house 131.19

————— 18th —————

Cash, Dr to the Treasury of the U. S.
 rec'd. on acco.'t of the Presidents compen-
 sation 2000.

————— 19th —————

Sundries Dr to Cash.
 House Exp's p'd. Ben't Dorsey in full
 for groceries 187.51
 D° p'd J & E. Pennington in full for sugar 135.59
 The Presidents accot. pro. pd. C. Roberts
 for clover seed pr. bill 126.67

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D° p'd for porterage of the same to ye vessel to go to Virg ^a25	
D° p'd Robt. Smith for 3 p' oznab ^a to send to Virg ^a	80.91	
The Presid ^a acco ^t pro.		
p ^d Todd & Mott for 6 pss oznab ^a to send to Virg—	163.25	
Cont'g Ex'ps p'd for p's muslin for Mrs. Washington	30.	724.18

————— 21st —————

Sundries	D ^r to Cash.	
House Exp's p'd. Jos André a mos. wages	7.	
Contg't Exp's pd for a pr shoe buckels for W. Custis	1.50	8.50

————— 22d —————

Sundries	D ^r to Cash.	
Contg't Exp's. p'd for hair powder perfume etc for the Pres ^t and Mrs Washington	4.33	
Ditto p'd for 2 Copies No 26 of Carey's Geog. for do. . . . .	.50	
Ditto p'd for 1 copy do for Lau. A. Washington . . . . .	.25	
Stable Exp's, p'd. C. Kauck for 6 bush. of shorts & bran.	3.	8.08

————— 24th —————

Sundries	D ^r to Cash	
Sam'l Fraunces, deliv'd him to buy sundries for the House	187.52	
The President's Acco ^t proper pd for 3 ^{lbs} Lucerne seed to send to M ^o V ^a	1.—	
Ditto p'd for freight of leather &c sent to d ^o in Dec last	2.	
Ditto p'd freight of a bale of oznab ^a to Alexandria	2.75	

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Contg't Exps p'd for 2 tickets for Mrs Wash—n & Miss Custis to see automatom	2.00	
D° p'd for 8 tickets New Theatre	8.00	
D° pd for a p's of muslin & a p'r of silk hose for Mrs Washington	15.50	
House Exp's p'd cooper's bill for sundries memo etc	1.07	219.84
————— 25th —————		
Contg't Exp's	Dr to Cash.	
Paid for 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ yd's Cambrick for Mrs Washington		41.60
————— 26th —————		
Contg't Exp's	Dr. to Cash	
Delivd. Lau. A. Washington to buy a p's linen etc	25.62	
Paid Isaac Franks in full for house rent etc at Germantown	75.56	101.18
————— 27th —————		
Mr. Howell Lewis	Dr to Cash	
p ^a him on acco't salary	12.—	
————— 28th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash	
M ^r H. Lewis p ^a him on acco't salary	10.83	
Cont'g Exp's del'd Lau. A. Washington to pay his hatter	4.50	
D° p'd for a bonnet and feathers by order of Mrs. W—n	12.00	
House Exps, p'd Isaac Parish in full for hats for the Presidents household	26.33	53.66
————— 29th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Contg't Exp's p'd for a p ^r gloves for Kennedy to wear when putting on table ornaments	—50	

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Ditto-deliv'd to Mrs Washington . . .	8.00	
Ditto p'd M. Carey for books for Miss Nelly Custis	6.90	
D° p'd for 1 doz. cotton hose for Mrs. Wash—n	14.67	
D° p'd Mrs. Tarbet for sundries for do .	3.80	
D° p'd Jno. Phile in full for sundries .	73.03	
House Exp' pd Jno. Handerson to the time he left the Presidents service .	5.50	112.40

————— *31st* —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase sundries	182.90	
House Exp's p'd for 181 lbs. hams . .	20.11	
D° p'd for cheese	6.25	
Contg't Exp's. p'd for Ladies Geography & Wolstoncroft's Education for Mrs Washington	2.10	211.36

— *April 1st.* —

House Exp's	Dr to Cash	
P'd Geo Beard in full to this day when he left the Pres ^{tu} service	14.	
P'd Patty Chaning 2 mo.s wages . .	10.	
P'd Lewis List 1 mo's wages	7.	
P'd Ann Emerson a qr's wages . . .	33.33	64.33

————— *2nd* —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Contg't Exp's. p'd Jos. Starr & Son in full for shoes & boots furnished . .	46.02	
House Exp's p'd. Jno. Gaceer a qrs wages	30.00	76.02

————— *3rd* —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Contg't Exp's. p'd for 39 yd's muslin for shirts for the President	26.	

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House Exp's p'd for 8½ Cords of wood & wharfage	33.70	
P ^d for hauling do.	4.12	
D ^o for sawing and carrying in do	4.02	67.84

————— 4th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contgt Exp's p'd for making shirts for Harry . . . . .		.80	
D ^o for making cloaks etc for the Dutch Girls		1.60	
House Exp's p'd Jos. Burke in full for wages to the 1st. inst. when he left the President's service	21.00		23.40

————— 5th —————

Contingt Exp's	Dr to Cash		
p'd T. Dobson for 2 ^d Vol of Hazards Historical Collection 2 copies	6.50		
p'd for 8 tickets to see automatoms by order	4.00		10.50

————— 7th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contgt Exp's. p'd And Kennedy for a p's of Muslin for Mrs Washington	20.00		
House Exp's p'd Sam'l Fraunces a qrs wages due the 1st inst.	75.00		
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase sundries for the Ho	159.15		254.15

————— 8th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contgt Exp's deliv'd the President to give the workmen at the Mint	5.		
Stable Exp's. for 100 bundles of straw	4.		
House Exp's p'd Ann Warner a days washing50		9.50

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Cash	Dr to the Treasury of the U. S.		
	Rec'd on acco't of the Presidents compensation		2000.
	————— 10th —————		
Contg't Exp's.	Dr to Cash.		
	Paid for a phial of Essence for toothach for Miss Custis . . . . .		.25
	————— 12th —————		
Contg't Exp's	Dr to Cash.		
	Paid D. C. Claypoole in full for his paper & for inserting an advertisement in Aug ^t '93		5.00
	————— 14th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
	Conting't Exp's p'd Fred. Kit for the time he was kept in suspence for the President to determine whether or not he would employ him	10.	
	Ditto. deliv'd Lau. A. Washington for ten weeks pocket money.	10.	
	House Expenses p'd Tho ^s Passmore for sundries pr bill.	13.63	
	Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase sundries for y ^e House	154.28	187.91
	————— 16th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash		
	Conting't Exp's p'd for a fan for Miss N. Custis by Mrs W'n order . . . . .	.40	
	D ^o p'd Jos Cooke in full for work done	3.83	
	D ^o gave a poor mason by order	1.00	
	D ^o deliv'd to Lau. A. Washington to pay for making shirts	7.63	
	The President's acco't pro p'd for freight of furniture of Mrs F. W. to Mount Vernon	10.00	22.86

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————— 19th —————			
Sundries	Dr to Cash		
The Presidents acco't proper pd for 100 mulberry trees sent to Mount Vernon last year		2.67	
House Exp's p'd for hauling 4½ cords of wood		2.12	
P'd for sawing & carrying in wood		1.75	6.54
————— 21st —————			
Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Conting't Exp's p'd J. M. Barthlemy for a qr's tuition of Miss Custis books etc		11.09	
D° p'd by Mrs Washington's order in part for subscription to a publication intended by Mrs. Rowson.		2.00	
Do° p'd for making 7 shirts for Austin		3.60	
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase sundries for the House		189.41	206.10
————— 22d —————			
Sundries	Dr to Cash		
House Exp's p'd Jos' André a mo's wages		7.00	
Ditto p'd Pat. Kennedy on acco't wages omitted the 18th inst		30.00	
Contg't Exp's p'd for a ticket for W. Custis to go to a play, by order		1.00	
D° deliv'd Oney by order to buy a bonnet etc		2.00	
D° p'd Chas. de Kraff for a map of the Potomac &c for the President,		26.67	66.67
————— 25th —————			
Contg't Exp's	Dr to Cash.		
Deliv'd to the President		7.00	
p'd for a phial of the tincture for the toothache, for Nellie Custis25	
Gave a poor woman by the Presidents order		1.00	8.25

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————— 26th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
House Exp's p'd for 4½ cords wood and wharfage		25.69	
Stable Exp's p'd for a dusting brush50	26.19

————— 28th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contg't Exp's p'd Ann Serre for sundries furnished Mrs. Washington per bill & rec't.		14.78	
D° deliv'd to Mrs Washington		8.00	
D° p'd W ^m Winstanley for 2 large paintings		93.33	
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase sundries for the House		162.60	278.71

————— 29th —————

Sundries	D ^r to Cash		
House Exp's p'd for 6 cords of Hickory wood		29.07	
Do p'd for carrying in and piling do.		1.20	
Contg't Exp's. p'd for the Artists Assistant for Miss Custis		— .37	30.64

— May 1st —

Cont'gt Exp's	Dr to Cash.		
Deliv'd to Mrs Washington		20.	
p'd for a writing desk for Miss El ^r Custis by order		8.	28.

————— 2nd —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
House Exp's p'd Lewis List a mo's wages		7.	
Ditto p'd for hauling 6 cords of wood		3.	
Stable exp's p'd for 100 bundl's of straw		5.	
Contg't exp's p'd for the breeches Call for the servants25	

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do p'd for a locket for Eli ^r Custis by order of Mrs W'n	6.	
Do deliv'd Molly to buy a pair of shoes by order	1.30	
D ^o p'd Jno. Whitesides & Co for sundries per bill & rec't	104.94	
D ^o deliv'd to Austin to pay for mend'g his shirts by order of Mrs Wtn. . . .	.40	127.89

————— *3rd* —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Contg't exp's p'd Jno Guest & Co for sundries per bill & rec't.	83.97	
House Exp's p'd Mary Bailey 2 mo. wages	10.	
D ^o p'd D ^r Bass for sundries furnished per bill	21.	
D ^o p'd for shoes for the Dutch women .	5.33	
D ^o p'd for a pair of shoes for Henry .	1.25	
D ^o p'd Tho's Bradley for tinning the Kitchen utensils	29.36	150.91

————— *5th* —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash	
M ^r Howell Lewis deliv'd him by the Presidents order, when he left Philad*, to pay off his bills & bear his ex- pences to Virginia	263.	
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase sundries for the house	160.41	
House Exp's p'd for 100 lbs. of starch .	8.33	431.74

————— *7th* —————

Contg't Exp's	Dr to Cash	
Paid for 8 tickets New Theatre, by order		8.00

—————8th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
House Exp's p'd Eliz Simpson for three months wages		15.	
Contg't Exp's deliv'd to Mrs. Washington to give to a poor french woman . .		1.00	
D° gave Jas. Allen (by the President's order) who had his brew house burnt		5.00	21.00

—————9th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Contg't Exp's p'd Wm. Groombridge for instructing Miss Custis in the art of drawing		15.17	
Mr H. Lewis—p'd Timothy Leonard 5 dolls & your hair dresser 3 d° by your desire when you left Phila: . . .		8.	23.17
Cash D° to the Treasury of the U States Rec'd on acco't of the Presidents compensation			1000.

—————12th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Contg't Exp's. gave G. W. P. Custis by order of Mrs. Washington . . .		1.00	
D° p'd M. Jones for sundries p'r. bill for Mrs Washington		31.	
D° p'd Chas Kirkham for sundries for D° & bill		27.54	
Contg't Exp's. p'd for a book called Charlotte (by Mrs. Rawson) for Mrs. Washington . . . . .		.67	
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase sundries for the house		162.18	
House Exp's, p'd Henry Sheaff in full for wine & spirits &c.		118.86	
Ditto—p'd Godfrey Zeppernick for 56 ^{lbs} candles & a barrel of soap		12.18	
Stable Exp's p'd Saml Pleasants for 6 tons 9° & 1 q° of hay &c in full . .		95.78	449.21

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————— 13th —————

Sundries	D ^r to Cash	
The Presidents acco't proper p'd Henry Ingle in full for furniture for Mrs. F. Washington		133. 7
Contg't Exp' p'd Hy Ingle for work done per bill		5.37
D° gave to a poor woman by the Presid' order		4.00
D° p'd for Bligh's Narrative & a blank book for Geo & Eli ^r Custis, by order		.38 142.82

————— 15th —————

House Exp's	D ^r to Cash .	
Paid for 2 cords of wood wharfage & hauling		7.50

————— 17th —————

Cash	Dr to Chas Carter	
Rec'd of him in full for so much advanced by Oliv ^r Wolcott Jr Esq' on the Presidents acco't to R. W. Carter		100.

————— 19th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Contg't Exp's p'd for 8 tickets for new Theatre		8.00
D° p'd for sundry toys for Mrs Washington to send to Ber'd Lear		1.00
The Presidents acco't proper p'd M. Frelinghuysen for a bbl of seed Oats bo't for the President by him		2.00
Sam'l Fraunces deliv'd him to purchase sundries for the Household		179.69
House Exp's. p'd for 7 5-8 cords of wood @ 40/ wharfage and hauling		44.81
D° for carrying & piling wood		1.62 237.12

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————— 20th —————

Contg't Exp's	Dr to Cash		
Paid for Nos 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of			
Careys Geogrephy 2 copies for the			
President and Mrs W—n			
		2.50	
D° deliv'd Lau. A. Washington to pay			
for 5 numbers of D°			
		1.25	3.75

————— 21st —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Stable Exp's p'd for 67½ bush of Oats @ ½			
		33.01	
D° p'd for 3 doz. brooms			
		3.00	
House Exp's p'd Jno Gaceer a mo' wages			
due 1st inst			
		10.00	
Ditto—p'd Mr. Vaughan for 6 bottles			
Champaigne got as a sample			
		6.00	
Contg't Exp's. p'd. for a p° of Music			
(Lullaby) for Nelly Custis by order			
		.25	
D° p'd Eliz. Smart in full for sundries for			
Mrs Washington p'r bill			
		47.75	
D° p'd for hair powder, pomatum etc. for			
the Presid ^t and Mrs W—			
		5.23	
D° p'd for 2 pr raw silk hose for the			
President			
		4.40	
D°—p'd for washing silk hose for the			
President			
		.38	110.02

————— 23rd —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Contg't Exp's p'd Mrs. Groombringe for			
instructing Miss Custis in Embroidery			
		12.29	
D°—gave a poor Mason by order			
		1.—	
House Exp's p'd. Ann Warner & Eliza			
Pister for work done in the house			
		7.00	
Cash— Dr to the Treasury of the U. S.			
Rec'd. on acco't of the President's com-			
pensation			
			1000.

D°—p'd Sam'l Fraunces his wages in full to the end of this month together with a mos wages given him by the President	100.	
D° p'd Ann Warner for 7 days work	3.50	
Sam'l Fraunces, deliv'd him to discharge his weekly acco't & sundry bills as exhibited this day when he left the Presidt's. services	179.73	283.98

————— 10th —————

Contg't Exp ^s	Dr to Cash	
Paid Mrs Pearson for work done for Mrs Washington		22.20

————— 11th —————

Contg't Exp's	Dr. to Cash	
Contg't Exp's deliv'd to the President to defray his Exp's to Virginia		280.
D° p'd for box in the New Theatre		8.
House Exp's p'd Pat Kennedy a months wages	11.	299.

————— 13th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
House Exp's p'd for sawing wood . . . . .		.50
Ditto p'd for 5 cords of hickory wood, wharfage &c.		29.89
Contg't Exp's gave Oney by Mrs. W.'s order to pay for making a gown . . . . .		.50
Ditto p'd Jos. M°Alpin on accot of Lau. A. Washington		53.81
D°—pd ditto for work done for the Presidents family	181.21	265.41

————— 14th —————

Contgt. Exp's	Dr. to Cash	
Contg't Exp's—p'd freight of a box and a bundle to Alexandria . . . . .		.75

Ditto—p'd Geo. Meade in full for freight of a harpsichord imported for Miss Custis	13.20	
D° p'd Dr. Bass his acco't in full . . .	41.68	55.68
————— 16th —————		
Jas Germaine		
Dr to Cash		
Delivered him to purchase sundries for the Presidents household	204.80	
————— 17th —————		
Sundries		
Dr to Cash		
Contg't Exp's p'd Thos. Sargeant for tuition of Miss N. Custis	24.08	
The Presidents acco't proper p'd for 5 ^m Turnipseed to send to M ^t Vernon . . .	6.67	30.70
————— 21st —————		
Contg't Exp's		
Dr to Cash.		
Paid John Phile for stockings for Martin & Austin	7.25	
Paid for a swivel for a watch chain for Mrs Washington . . . . .	.12	7.37
————— 23d —————		
Sundries		
Dr to Cash		
Contg't Exp's deliv'd Lau: A. Washing- ton 8 weeks pocket money	8.	
Ditto p'd for Nos. 33 & 34 of Carey's Geog'y for him . . . . .	.50	
Ditto p'd for do. for President and Mrs W——n one copy each	1.00	
Ditto delivd to Mrs Washington . . .	8.00	
Ditto p'd for a Greek Lexicon for Geo Custis	2.00	
Ditto p'd a man who brought a piece of beef from the wharf . . . . .	.50	
James Germaine, delivd him to purchase sundries	100.	120.

————— 24th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
The Presidents acco't proper p'd Chas			
L. Carter on acco't of Colo B. Ball . . .		25.	
Contg't Exp's p'd Jno Jones for Sundry			
jobs per bill		5.37.	30.37

————— 26th —————

Conting't Exp's	Dr to Cash		
Delivered to Mrs Washington		20.00	
Paid for glass ink stand and sand box for			
Patty Custis & 2 p ^m music for Nelly by			
order		2.00	
Paid for a bottle of essence for the tooth-			
ache for Nellie Custis . . . . .		.25	22.25

————— 28th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Contingt Exp's. p'd for two bobbins			
silver cord for Mrs Washington . . .		6.00	
D° pd for a p'r of stays for Ny Custis		9.00	
Stable Exp's p'd for 9 bush bran . . .		4.20	
D° pd for 3 tons 1½ cwt Hay lot from the			
farm of Mr Claymer		46.16	65.36

————— 30th —————

Jas Germaine	Dr. to Cash		
Deliv'd him to purchase sundries for the			
Household		104.96	

(To be continued.)

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

BY HERBERT DU PUY.

As the original of the present structure spanning the Monongahela River at the foot of Smithfield Street was one of the earliest of Pittsburgh's monuments, it might be well to give some slight description of the conditions which surrounded its organization and something regarding its difficulties and troubles, together with a brief outline of its life from its construction, through three structures to the present time.

Pittsburgh in the early years of the last century was a small straggling center occupying principally the Eastern bank of the Monongahela River. The banks on both sides were covered with foliage, and forest trees found firm root in the soil where now busy teams haul laden wagons over well-paved streets. At that time the Southside, from the bridge site up the river for a mile or two, was extensive open meadow-land, with two or three orchards and a dozen or so dwellings. Where Mt. Washington now stands the hillsides were covered with woods where the youth of that day did their shooting, wild-pigeons being often found there in great numbers. On the Pittsburgh side of the river, near the site of the bridge-approach, where now stands the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad station, stood a monarch poplar tree, so prominent that for many years it was shown on the drop-curtain in the old Library Hall. Nearby, where now stands the Monongahela House, did the Hon. William Wilkins live, his grounds being beautifully laid out with flowers and shrubs. At that time all traffic passing from one side of the river to the other, was carried at the foot of Smithfield Street on a little ferry-boat owned by Enoch Wright of Westmoreland County and Andrew Herd of

Allegheny County, who leased the "buildings, ferry and improvements" to one Robert Shanhan. Where the ferry landed on the South side, stood Enoch Wright's stone house. Such was the appearance of the surroundings early in the Spring of 1810 when a few prominent members of the Borough of Pittsburgh met together for the purpose of seeing what might be done towards the construction of a bridge at this point. They were James O'Hara, Wm. McCandless, David Evans, Ephraim Pentland, Jacob Beltzhoover, Adamson Tannehill, Thomas Cromwell, Thomas Enochs, Dr. George Stevenson.

After thoroughly canvassing the situation, they decided to memorialize the Legislature of the State for a charter of incorporation for what they felt was a necessity and what they hoped would turn out to be a valuable and important franchise.

On the 19th of March, 1810, an Act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Governor to incorporate a Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela at Pittsburgh in the County of Allegheny.

It provided that on or before the 1st of May, 1810, books for soliciting subscriptions should be opened; that notice should be given in "all the public newspapers in the Boro of Pittsburgh, and one printed in the town of Washington in Washington County, one printed in Uniontown in Fayette County, and one printed in the Boro of Greensburg in Westmoreland County, during one calendar month, of the time and place, when and where said subscription books shall be opened by the Commission, and they shall be kept open for six hours in each of six judicial days until 2000 shares shall be subscribed."

An advertisement was inserted under date of April 9th, 1810, in the "Pittsburgh Gazette" of April 27th, 1810, giving public notice that books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the capital stock for erecting said bridge would be opened at the time and in the following places: viz, "at the Court House in the Boro of Pittsburgh on Saturday the 5th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

“ At Washington on Monday the 21st day of May next, at the house of Matthew Ocheltree.

“ At Uniontown on Monday the 28th day of May next, at the house of Thomas Collins, at 11 o'clock A. M.

“ At Greensburg, on Monday the 4th day of June next, at the house of Samuel Drum, at 11 o'clock A. M.

“ At which times and places some one of the Commissioners will attend for the purpose of receiving subscriptions and the first payment thereon, agreeably to law.”

The Commissioners then named were those who were active in bringing about the passage of this Act and who were named above as being instrumental in securing its passage.

These Commissioners met in accordance with the advertisement, and under the terms of the Act were to receive Letters of Incorporation when 1000 shares of stock were subscribed and duly certified to, under the style and title of “The President, Managers and Company for erecting a bridge over the River Monongahela in the Boro of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny,” with all the privileges incident to a corporation, which shall have perpetual succession and the power to increase the capital stock to \$100,000 and the par value of each share being \$25.00.

Every effort was made at this time to secure the necessary funds with which to organize the work, but ill-luck met all the efforts of those having the matter in hand, and the scheme lay dormant during several years afterward. However, early in 1816 renewed efforts were made to resuscitate the work, and to do so it required an amendment to the original charter, so that a new bill was prepared and sent to Harrisburg as supplemental to the original charter, and this was presented to the Legislature and first read Jan. 13th, 1816, and on the 17th it was passed as “An Act relative to building certain bridges over the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers opposite Pittsburgh.”

After the failure to secure sufficient capital to do the work under the original charter of 1810, a new set of men took

Richard Robinson	10 shares
Wm. Arthurs	10 "
Thomas Liggett	10 "
Benjamin Kendreth	20 "
John Osborne	10 "
Robert Cochran	10 "
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell	50 "
James Liggett	10 "
Thomas Cooper	10 "
D. & J. Chute	10 "
James Patterson	15 "
John McDonald	20 "
Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.	20 "
Benjamin Levey	20 "
Sarah Starkey	20 "
John Cochran	10 "
Jacob Beltzhoover	20 "
John McCormick	10 "

In accordance with the Act of the Legislature, Simon Snyder, on the 22nd of July, 1816, being then Governor of the State, subscribed for and in behalf of the Commonwealth, for 1600 shares, so that the entire subscriptions at this time amounted to 3488 shares including the large subscription of the State. As the latter was not payable until the piers were finished, when the half of it would be due, the incorporators had to depend on the receipts of the first payment on the other 1888 shares, which at the subscription price of \$5 per share in cash, gave the Company a little less than \$10,000 with which to start its work. It may be said with pride that of all the shares subscribed, only 144 were forfeited on account of non-payment thereon. Owing to the success of this subscription, it was now decided to begin active work, so, on June 11, 1816, the following named persons were chosen Managers: President, Wm. Wilkins; Managers, James Ross, David Pride, Christian Latshaw, George Anshutz, Thomas Baird, Wm. McCandless, Philip Gileland, Benj. Page; Treasurer and Clerk, John Thaw.

In the Act of Feb. 17, 1816, which as above stated,

amended also the Charter of the Allegheny River Bridge Company, the method of voting is fully covered under a peculiar design whereby the minority stockholders had in proportion to their holdings, a much stronger representation and power than did the holders of the larger interest. This bill provided that "No stockholder shall have more than one vote for each share not exceeding five shares, one vote for every two shares above five and not exceeding ten, one vote for every four shares above ten and not exceeding twenty, and one vote for every six shares above twenty; provided that no person shall have more than twenty votes at any election or in determining any question arising at said meeting, whatever number of shares he may have subscribed." The result of this peculiar method of voting shows that a man with five shares had five votes while to get ten votes he must own twenty-six shares, and to get nineteen votes he must own eighty shares, while to secure the maximum number of twenty votes he must control eighty-six shares of stock. Seldom were there more than 125 votes cast at any one election, though the total capital amounted to 6440 shares at this time. This rule worked so curiously that in the election of 1882 when 5903 shares were used, they gave but 85 votes.

The Board of Directors just elected immediately set to work to accomplish some good, and in order to get rid of the ferry which then monopolized the traffic across the river and to secure its lands, on June 27, 1816, an application was made to the Court of Common Pleas to appoint three discreet and disinterested freeholders to decide upon the price to be paid for the properties at the South end of the proposed bridge, owned by Enoch Wright and Jacob Beltzhoover, together with the ferry opposite, owned by Enoch Wright and Andrew Herd, and the interest of Robert Shanhan as lessor. In compliance with this petition, two days later the Court appointed as Commissioners to assess these damages, Adamson Tannehill, Robert Simpson and David Evans. The proceedings dragged along

during several years, so that before they were concluded Adamson Tannehill, one of the Commissioners, died. The Court then on Oct. 21, 1822, by consent of the attorneys, selected John Darragh to fill the vacancy. These men met at the inn of James Crossan in Pittsburgh, where all the parties at interest were heard together with their witnesses, and finally a settlement was reached satisfactory to both sides. In the meantime, and while the Commission was sitting, on Aug. 14th, 1816, the Borough Councils of Pittsburgh gave permission to use the wharf at the end of Smithfield Street for the Northern approach to the proposed bridge. On July 9th, 1816, while this ordinance was pending in Councils, the contract for the construction of a double-passage wooden-bridge, covered from end to end, was made with Joseph H. Thompson, from plans furnished by Lewis Wernwag, the contract price being \$110,000.

So great was the interest in the construction of this first bridge by the citizens of the City and also by the large number of country-people who came to town, that great crowds assembled on both sides of the river to watch the steady progress of the structure. At length the people were gratified by its completion and on October 10, 1818, it was first opened to foot-passengers and during the following month to loaded wagons.

The "Gazette" of November 24th, 1818, noticed the following account:

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

On Saturday (November 21st) the last arch of the Monongahela bridge being completed and the whole floored, the undertakers and builders announced the pleasing event by the discharge of cannon from the middle pier and the display of the United States flag waving over the central arch, having attached to its staff a beautiful banner with appropriate representations.

The City Guards and the new company, Washington Guards, from Birmingham, paraded on their respective sides of the river, marched across and fired salutes.

In the afternoon the workmen sat down to a substantial dinner, at which Mr. Johnson, the meritorious undertaker and Superintendent, presided.

The following toasts were drunk :

First—The State of Pennsylvania—the first in the Union for the number and beauty of its bridges.¹

Second—The Legislature of Pennsylvania—their liberality has kept bright the hammer and the axe of the bridge builder.

Third—The Governor.²

Fourth—The President of the United States—may the route of his next tour be entirely bridged.³

Fifth—The Sixteenth Congress.

Sixth—Henry Baldwin—above high water mark.⁴

Seventh—Walter Lowrie.⁵

Eighth—The President of the Monongahela Bridge Company—distinguished for his public spirit.⁶

Ninth—The Managers and Company—may their success equal their enterprise.

Offered by one of the Managers: The Undertakers, the Builders of the Monongahela Bridge—their success has equaled their enterprise.

At the time of the opening of the bridge, Wm. H. Hart was made the first toll-collector, and continued so until his death on March 13th, 1865, having fulfilled the duties of his office for nearly 47 years with ability, firmness and un-

¹ The subscriptions to the stock being insufficient, the Legislature under the Act above described, subscribed for 1600 shares of stock.

² Simon Snyder.

³ This toast was in reference to a visit of the President of the United States, James Monroe, in September of the preceding year. He had been making a tour South and West; arriving by the Old Washington road on the 5th, he was conducted to the ferry-landing on the South Side where a splendid barge manned by four sea captains was in waiting. While rowing across the river accompanied by a band of music a national salute was fired from the City. Landing he was received with military honors by Capt. Irwin's Light Infantry Company, the authorities of the City and the citizens with loud cheers. A fine coach with four horses was in waiting but he preferred to walk with his escort up the bank to the elegant residence of William Wilkins (where the Monongahela House now stands). On the day following the Municipal authorities called on him, and an address was delivered by James Ross, President of the Select Council and Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, to which President Monroe made an appropriate reply. Afterwards on the same day, he visited the "New Garrison" as the United States Arsenal at Lawrenceville was then called. On the following day, Sunday, he attended Divine service in the morning at the Episcopal Church (old Trinity, usually called the Round Church), and in the afternoon at the First Presbyterian. He remained in Pittsburgh visiting the different manufactories and other places of interest until Wednesday, the 10th, when he departed expeditiously for Washington City.

⁴ Mr. Baldwin was then our distinguished representative in Congress.

⁵ Walter Lowrie, of Butler, the leading member of the State Senate, was afterwards, from 1819 to 1825, United States Senator.

⁶ Wm. Wilkins, later our Minister to Russia, and one of the most progressive and active men of the times. He was the first President of the Company and remained so until his death on June 23rd, 1865, at the age of 86 years.

swerving integrity. Mr. John Thaw, elected at the first meeting of the Managers on June 11th, 1816, as Treasurer and Clerk, the latter covering the office of Superintendent, was the father of the late Wm. Thaw, and many of his descendants have since held prominent places in this community. Faithfully and with his well-known business precision and exactness, did he retain the direction of the business affairs of the bridge until his death on Sept. 3rd, 1866, in the 87th year of his age, thus having served the Company over 50 years. Succeeding Mr. Hart the Board chose as his Assistant Montgomery Fedder, who had been a toll-keeper for many years. In consideration of his services, the Board on March 3rd, 1879, elected Mr. Fedder to become one of its members. He held this position and also that of Superintendent until his death on Sept. 24, 1884.

The old portal at the end of Smithfield Street as it then stood with its quaint old-fashioned entrance, gave rather the appearance of a door-way to a country barn than the openings to a bridge crossing an important river. In the upper part of the portal and above the entrance to the bridge lived the toll-keeper, Mr. Hart, and his family. The covered structure had windows at occasional intervals along its sides to admit light, but at best, within was always dark and gloomy. The sight of such a peculiar structure caused wonderment and surprise to those first beholding it. In speaking of it some years since, the late Judge J. W. F. White recalled his first impressions. Said he, "I will never forget the first time I saw the old bridge. I was with my aunt, an old lady who had long promised to take me to the City, and as we reached the top of Coal Hill, coming in from Washington County where we then lived, I saw first the river and then the bridge. Looking down from the high hill at the two little black holes as they appeared to me in the bridge, I said, 'Why, Aunt, do horses walk on top of the bridge?' 'No,' said she, 'they go through the bridge.' I told her that I thought she was mistaken, and it was not until we had descended the hill and nearly

reached the entrance that I discovered horses could actually go through it and not over it."

In 1838 there existed just below the bridge a sandbar or island where it was customary for the people of that day to have their out-door celebrations. It stood two or three feet above the surface of the water and on one occasion in this year an ox-roast was held there in a grand jubilee gotten up by the Democrats after the election of David R. Porter. To reach the island on the day of the roast, a pontoon bridge was constructed of keelboats running from the bar to the shore. The late Col. Wm. Phillips was then a leader in the ranks of the Democratic party and dealt out ribs of roast with a lavish hand. A considerable crowd of on-lookers peered through the windows of the old bridge in such numbers as to excite the Superintendent and to cause him great anxiety for the safety of the structure. A few hours after the meeting had adjourned rain commenced to fall, and the next morning not a grain of sand of the island was to be seen above the surface of the water.

A few years after it opened, the bridge in 1818 began to show some degree of profit, and steadily increased until on June 4th, 1844, the Managers declared the first dividend, when 3 per cent. was divided among the stockholders. For a few years longer these payments were kept up, until on Jan. 21st, 1832, owing to the weak construction of the pier near the North end of the bridge, ice carried it out, dropping down two spans into the river below. The Board of Managers threw up their hands in terror when they beheld the structure which they had nursed so carefully and upon which they had worked so hard, thus suddenly lose its usefulness. The calamity was more than their treasury could stand, and after full consultation they determined again to appeal to the generosity of the State for assistance. Their friends at Harrisburg on May 5th, 1832, went to their rescue and on that day passed a bill authorizing the Governor to subscribe and pay for 400 additional shares of stock, making the State's ownership at this time 2000 shares of stock. On

May 28th, 1832, the Governor paid this money into the treasury of the Bridge Company and with it the pier was re-built and the lost spans recovered so that on October 29th, 1832, after being closed down during ten months, the public were again permitted to cross over it.

In 1844, the Commonwealth, being in need of funds, sold its 2000 shares of this stock at a price which netted it under \$16 per share, and since this time the ownership of the bridge has been divided up among many citizens of the Commonwealth from one end of the State to the other.

On April 10th, 1845, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the old bridge which had stood for 27 years, caught fire and within 10 minutes was totally destroyed in the great conflagration which swept on that day over the lower part of the City, leaving 40 acres of ruins at night where the morning before had stood the principal portion of Pittsburgh's buildings. The blow was stunning and for a time it seemed that it would be fatal to the prosperity of the town, but soon the native energy asserted itself and the work of restoration began. The old Bridge Company keenly felt the necessity of re-establishing communication with the South Side, but were in no financial condition to incur any heavy expense. Every one seemed to be ruined and it was questionable whether the required funds looking towards the re-building of the bridge, could be raised; therefore, the first thing which entered into the minds of the Board of Managers was the question of cost. At that time Mr. John A. Roebling of Trenton, N. J., was completing the construction of the Aqueduct across the Allegheny River, connecting the Pennsylvania Canal with the basins within the City, which enabled him to introduce the plan of suspension bridges which he had in view. He seized upon the occasion to make and suggest a plan and estimate for a wire suspension bridge, in which the abutments and the seven dilapidated piers of the burnt bridge might be utilized. Having all the mechanical appliances required in the execution of the work, together with the skilled and

unskilled workmen whom he was then employing on the Aqueduct, he determined not to miss the opportunity of introducing his distinctive form of construction to the world. He therefore met the Board of Managers of the Bridge Company, spread out his plan and offered to construct this bridge at a cost of \$55,000, the masonry requiring \$13,125 of this amount, so that the superstructure would cost but \$41,880. It is possible that no other bridge in the world of the same length, having a double carriage-way and two sidewalks, was ever constructed so cheaply. Mr. Roebling figured this to be the actual cost of the work, leaving to future works the proper remuneration. The offer of construction was so low that the Board of Managers of the bridge accepted it, and 20 days after the destruction of the old bridge, or on May 1st, the work of preparing for the new one was commenced. The abutments and piers of the old bridge had been greatly damaged by the fire, requiring the injured portions to be taken down and replaced by new masonry.

The piers were 50 ft. in length at the bottom, 36 ft. high, 11 ft. wide at the top. Two bodies of cut-stone masonry, 9 ft. square and 3 ft. high, were erected on each pier at a distance of 18 ft. apart. On these the bed-plates were laid for the support of the cast-iron towers to which the cables were suspended by means of pendulums, each span being supported by two separate cables, there being in the whole bridge 16 cables. In speaking of this construction, Washington A. Roebling, the distinguished son who afterwards built the great Brooklyn bridge in New York, said that "the peculiar features of the Monongahela Bridge were the pendulums, as by means of these any concentrated load upon one span was distributed over all the others from anchorage to anchorage. By this means it became possible to use such small towers which were built on the narrow piers of the old bridge."

In consequence of this pendulum system, several times in the existence of the old structure, during high water

the river-men were enabled to pass their boats under, whereas without such construction they would have had to await the river's fall. In cases where they lacked up to 9" of headway in the channel-span, it frequently occurred that the passage of wagons was stopped on the two contiguous spans, thereby depressing them and raising the channel-span sufficient to let the boats through. On one occasion Wm. Robinson, by means of heavily loaded teams stationed in this manner, raised the channel-span 14", which allowed his boats to pass under. Before the completion of the piers and abutments, Mr. Roebling made an earnest effort to raise the level of the bridge 10 feet, but without avail. Quite a bitter controversy arose on the subject. The up-river interests called for its raising, while in Pittsburgh it was urged that by giving a greater headway over the channel it would allow boats to ascend direct to Brownsville, leaving Pittsburgh as a way-station between the West and the East. In those days Brownsville was the point where the National Road—one of the main arteries of Western travel—struck the Western waters; from thence handsome packets brought the travel to Pittsburgh, this travel forming an important item in our resources, as the passengers generally lay over at least one night in Pittsburgh before taking steamer for their Western homes, this delay furnishing opportunity to our merchants and manufacturers to secure many good customers. Therefore the general feeling was averse to doing anything which might impair this advantage and move the head of navigation farther up the river to Brownsville. The feeling became so strong along the river that in the year 1845 the "Brownsville Herald" charged the Hon. Wm. Wilkins, the President of the Bridge Company, with successfully opposing building the bridge at an increased height upon the ground that it would let boats pass up to Brownsville to the injury of Pittsburgh. In answer to this, Mr. Neville B. Craig, the editor of the "Pittsburgh Gazette," said that he doubted the correctness of such report and denied that the re-build-

ing of the old bridge or a higher one would have any effect on the business of Pittsburgh, adding: "This is sheer folly. Pittsburgh has size and wealth; her geographical position, her situation at the terminus of the Pennsylvania Canal, and at the converging point of roads and trade and means of intercourse with a wide, extensive country, is eminently a point for commencing and closing voyages. In this respect no other place on the Western waters equals her excepting St. Louis and New Orleans. How preposterous then to suppose that the raising or lowering of a bridge is going to affect her trade. We would be glad to see the bridge raised to give our Brownsville neighbors the fullest opportunity of rivaling Pittsburgh." On the 26th of June, 1845, Mr. Craig again expressed the wish that the bridge might be raised to the level of Smithfield Street, but regretted that on account of the low condition of the finances of the Company, the existing gloomy state of affairs generally, and the fear of getting into trouble by saddling themselves with an additional debt of \$10,000—at that time, all circumstances considered, a fearful amount—the construction of the bridge was continued on the original plan without alteration, and Pittsburgh continued to remain at the head of navigation.

The bridge was thrown open to travel in February, 1846, eight months after its building began and nine months after the contract for its erection had been signed; but it had been used once before. It was on the night of December 31st, 1845, that the ice in the Monongahela River broke up owing to a sudden rise. At noon of the next day, New Year's of 1846, to relieve the great inconvenience to the public, the first floor having just been laid, the passage of wagons was allowed for one hour. With great trepidation and anxiety did the worthy Treasurer of the Company, Mr. John Thaw, walk to and fro until the whole stream of market-wagons and other vehicles, occupying at times the entire length of the bridge, as many as 17 being on one 150-ft. span, had passed safely over.

In 1849 the capital of the Company was increased to \$107,450, where it remained until 1870, when the Managers having in mind the construction of a new bridge, it was increased to \$161,150. It was again increased on Dec. 4th, 1872, to \$500,000, where it remains until the present time.

After the fire which destroyed the old bridge in 1845, the value of the shares dropped to \$12.50 per share, and in 1849, when it began to bring returns to its stockholders, its estimated value jumped to \$20 per share, par being \$25.

This wire suspension bridge built by Mr. Roebling answered the requirements of the times, in fact it was considered so strong that in 1859 an agreement was made with the Pittsburgh & Birmingham Railway Co., a horse-car line then being constructed to the South Side, to permit the use of the structure at a price of \$15 per car per month.

On March 8th, 1864, the Board of Managers authorized the purchase of additional lots owned by the Estate of Enoch Wright at the South end of the bridge. In 1865 gas was first used to light its passage-ways, and in 1867 foot-toll was reduced to 1c. per passenger.

The old structure became so weak that the Board of Managers determined for public safety that a new bridge should be built at once. Therefore on February 1st, 1871, bids on a new type of structure were presented, but soon thereafter the City made an effort to secure the franchise. This brought out a meeting of the stockholders on May 27th, 1872, contesting such right. This difficulty naturally retarded the new improvement. However, on Dec. 4th, 1872, the Company offered the franchise and property to the City for \$241,762.50, but troublesome times being in view the offer could not be accepted, and it lapsed. The panic of 1873 and its resultant difficulties for a number of years afterward prevented anything being done towards improving the property, but in 1880 the suffering public thankfully received the news that the old structure would be finally torn down and that a new bridge would be built and opened in the Spring of the next year.

The Board of Managers called to their aid Mr. Charles Davis, afterwards Allegheny County Engineer, who designed a bridge of great beauty. A little later, in 1880, the ownership of the Company changed hands, the control being vested in the late David Hostetter and his associates. This gentleman was then largely interested in the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad, and it was thought possible that some day this road might desire to bring its cars across the bridge to a connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, whose station is at the North approach of the bridge. In consequence of this change of ownership, work on Mr. Davis' plan was stopped, old contracts were cancelled and new drawings were made, and Mr. Gustav Lindenthal, then a young bridge-engineer associated with the Erie Railway, was employed to succeed Mr. Davis. He presented the plan of the present structure, it being the second of its kind in the world, the first one being at Hamburg, Germany. It was expected that the bridge would be completed in the Spring of 1882 but it was well into that year before even the piers themselves were finished. There had always been a delightful haziness in regard to the clear-distance between low-water mark and the bridge. Suddenly the river-men waked up. They were of the belief that the distance above the river shown by the height of the piers was not sufficient for their use; they therefore went into Court and petitioned for an increase of 10 feet in height. This unfortunate litigation stopped all work. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the State, pending which trial the travel across the bridge was confined to but a single track. The people growled and grumbled, as well they might for the months of delay, and then suddenly, before the Supreme Court had made a decision, a compromise was effected between the various interests and five feet was added to the height of the piers as originally projected. It was a remarkable engineering feat to build this new structure having spans of 350 ft. over, above and around the old suspension bridge with its spans of but 150

ft., and at the same time to continue the passage of traffic. Only on a few Sundays and nights when some of the heaviest girders were thrown into position was traffic temporarily suspended. Thousands of tons of bridge-iron were put in place while the people passed safely beneath, yet none were injured. It is a fact that no lives were lost in the construction of this important monument to Pittsburgh, the only man killed being an unfortunate who walked into the river one Thanksgiving night through his own indulgence in drink; and this death could not be charged to the Bridge Company. Few undertakings of such magnitude have been productive of such good results.

Owing to the heavy traffic on the bridge a few years after its completion, due to the change of motive-power on the street-car line from the slow horse-power to the rapid electric system, it was determined to build an addition to the present structure for the sole use of the traction company. This was done and completed in 1890.

In 1895 the City of Pittsburgh determined to secure the bridge and throw it open free to the public. After the appointment of viewers and the taking of testimony on both sides, the Commissioner's report was filed in Court, and, no exceptions being taken, the City secured the complete ownership of the Corporation through the purchase of the outstanding stock. Soon afterwards placards on the old toll-houses notified the travelling public that forever afterwards no toll would be collected for passing from one side of the river to the other.

Thus for seventy-seven years the public whose business required them to pass from Pittsburgh to the South Side paid tribute to those public-spirited citizens and their successors who foresaw the necessity of a progressive people and prepared for it. They reaped their reward in seeing such a great thoroughfare forever made free and only brought up to its present standard of strength and excellence through the energy, faith and foresight of those predecessors who through its many vicissitudes clung to their

work and left a monument to their liberality which will forever stand.

When we look back at the list of the Boards of Managers of this Company through the many years of its past activity, we come across a stronger and more influential set of names than has probably ever been found on any other record of Pittsburgh corporations, unless it be that of its sister, the Allegheny Bridge, which is so closely identified with it. Among the notable Managers of the Company were :

George W. Jackson, who died Sept. 20th, 1862, aged 62 years.

James W. Baxter, who died Feb. 19th, 1864, aged 55 years.

The Hon. Wm. Wilkins, President, died June 23rd, 1865, aged 86 years.

John Bissell, died July 15th, 1865, aged 69 years.

Thomas Bakewell, died March 30th, 1866, aged 74 years.

Nathaniel Holmes, died March 24th, 1866, aged 47 years.

John Thaw, Treasurer, died Sept. 3rd, 1866, aged 87 years.

Thomas S. Clark, died Oct. 19th, 1867, aged 67 years.

James McAuley, died Jan. 9th, 1870.

Samuel Watson Carr, died Dec. 10th, 1875.

Aaron Floyd, died May 6th, 1878, aged 75 years.

John Wilson, died May 27th, 1878, aged 65 years.

Richard Cowan, died June 13th, 1878.

S. S. Boggs, died Jan. 3rd, 1879.

Thomas L. Shields, died March 9th, 1879, aged 70 years.

George Reiter, died June 4th, 1880, aged 70 years.

Reuben Miller, Jr., and

finally, on November 6th, 1888, aged 69 years, Dr. David Hostetter, the prime mover, the organizer, constructor, and the man to whom is entirely due the construction of the present Monongahela Bridge, which for many years will stand as a lasting monument of his progressive foresight and energy.

ORDERLY BOOK FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION, COL. ANTHONY WAYNE, 1776.

(Continued from p. 103.)

NEW YORK April 27—1776.

MORNING ORDERS.

Parole—Camden, Countersign—Chatham.

The riotous behaviour of some of the soldiers of the Cont^a Army yesterday and the evening before had filled the General with much regret and concern & lays him under the disagreeable necessity of declaring that if the like behaviour should be practised again, the Auther will be brought to the severest punishment as if Taken or treated as a common enemy if they dare to resist; men are not to carve out remedies for themselves, if they are injur'd in any respect there are legal modes to obtain relief, & just complaints will be always attend^d. to & redressd. It should be the pride of a soldier to conduct himself in such a manner as to obtain the applause, not the reproach of the people he is sent to defend, & it should be the business as it is the duty of an officer to inculcate and enforce this doctrine.

The Hon^r. The Contin^l. Congress having been pleas'd to order a Brig. Gen^l. & six more Batt^a. to be immediately sent to Canada, his Excellency directs the Co^l. or commanding officers of the Regmt^a. of Stark's, Reeds, Waynes, Irwins, Datons & Wines to prepare their Corps for immediate Embark^t. the Quar^t. Master Gen^l. will provide vessels & the Com^o. General provision & Gener^l Sulaven will order every Reg^t. to embar^k & to sail with all convenient expedition.

The Hon^r. the Contn^l. Congress in consideration of the fore-nam'd Regiments being ordered of the Middle Colonies

are pleas'd to direct them to be put upon the same with those already on more remote service which pay is to commence the first of May next

Colon^l. Stark & Col^l. Reeds regiments to be ready to be musterd at eight o'clock tomorrow morning on the common near the park of artillery. All officers, non-commissioned officers & soldiers at present absent from their Regiments Commanded by the Colon^l. Wayne, Erwin Daton & Wines, are forth with ordered to join their respective Corps.

Colonel McDougal & Colonel Ritzman's Regiments to parade on Monday morning ten o'clock upon the Common to be reviewed.

William Hains of Capt. Danton's Company of Col^l. Ritzman's Reg^m. tried at a late General Court Martial of which Col^l. Baldwin was president, for desertion, the Court finding the prisoner Guilty of the charge & do sentence him to be whipped twenty three lashes on his bare back. The General approves the sentence & orders to be put in execuⁿ on Monday morning at the head of the Regiment.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK April 28. 1776.

Parole—Manchester. Countersign—Punsonby.

The commanding officer of Regt^t. or Corps are to be careful that the men are made perfectly well acquainted with all the orders issued for the Government of the Army; are not to be less diligent in exercising obedience thereto.

Yesterday a number of Col. Irwins Reg^t. were found firing their pieces and wasting their ammunition, under pretence of not knowing that they were acting contrary to orders. The Articles of War are to be read at least once a week to every company in the Army that neither the men nor Officers may plead ignorance against any of the rules and regulations therein contained. Col. Wind and Col. Dayton's Regt^t to be mustered on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock upon the Common, where the Commissary General of the Musters will attend and the muster rolls of the regt^t be made out immediately.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK 29th 1776.*Parole—Dunning.**Countersign—Glyn.*

The Army to be encamped upon the ground marked out by the Quarter Master General on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Col. Miflin will appoint the application of the commanding Officers of Regt^s and Corps supplied with necessary tents and camp equipage, straw and fire-wood; the troops are to be Brigaded in the following order.

The first brigade on the right, the 2^d on the left, and the fourth on the centre. The Reg^t. of Artillery in the Rear of the Park of Artillery which is to be formed upon the ground for that purpose.

Brig. 1. G. Heath,

READ,
BAILEY,
PRESCOTTS,
BALDWINS.

2^d Brigade

SPENSER,
PARSONS,
HUNTINGTON,
WILLIS,
ARNOLD,
WARDS,

3^d Brigade G. Green

WARDS,
VARNUMS,
HITCHCOCKS,
LITTLES.

4th Lord Sterling.

WEBB,
NIXONS,
MCDUGALS,
RITZMANS.

The third Brigade under the com^d of B. General Greene to encamp on Long Island. The Comp^y. of Virginia men and Maryland riflement, to be included in Lord Sterling's Brigade as Vandike commands the Comp^y of the City of New York, has by letter acquainted Lord Sterling that the circular battery to the N. W. of the City is now compleated and the General being now informed that the Granadier Comp^y. on the first alarm of danger from the Enemy, did valiantly undertake to erect and have themselves in a most masterly and neat manner pitched the same, the General justly admiring such an example of spirit and persevering and highly esteeming a body of men possessed with the noblest virtues of good citizens, Desires his thanks to be

publicly given to the Grenadiers for this first instance upon this first ready compliance of his wishes. The officers & men of Col. Wind's Reg^t. to be dismissed from the Laboratory and prepare for embarkation. The Reg^t. of Artillery are immediately to furnish a sufficient number for that duty.

Col. Prescotts Reg^t. is to remain in their present encamp^t. until further orders. Col. Willis to occupy the barracks at present possessed by Col. McDuggal, the Quarter Master General wth the field officers of the Reg^t to be assembled at Sunrise tomorrow morning at Byards Hill, to mark out the ground for the Artillery Park and for the encampment of the Reg^t of Artillery.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK April 30th 1776.

Parole—Saco bridge.

Countersign—Oliver.

All officers, non-commissioned officers & Soldiers belong^t to any of the regiments now in or going to Canada to parade tomorrow at 9 o'clock A. M. in the street opposite to Gen. Sullivan's Quarters, near the Bowling Green to receive his orders.

All non-commissioned officers & Soldiers are strictly commanded upon no pretence whatever to carry anything out of the Barracks or the houses that they at present occupy, that belong to such Barracks or houses, neither are they to injure the buildings within or without. All damages wantonly done to the houses where the troops are Quart^d are to be paid for by the troops Quart^d in them. The com^{mad}. officers of Comp^t. to deliver to Col: Brewer Barrack Master a list of the names of those Quarterd in each house, his own name at the head of the list and the Reg^m to which he belongs.

Immediately upon the troops encamping, the Quar^t Master Gen. & Barrack Master to examine the condition of the houses are left in, and secure them in the best manner & make their report to the General.

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Gen^l. Greene's Brigade to encamp tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock upon the ground mark'd out on Long Island.

One captain, four Sub^t., four Sarg^t., 4 Corpl. two drums & Eighty four privates to parade this Afternoon at 3 o'clock at Mr. Vanzants wharf, to go upon Command under Col. Tupper, the officers & men of this Command to be taken equally from the four Brigades mentioned in yesterdays orders; they are if possible to be all seamen or men used to the water.

HEAD QUARTERS NEW YORK May 1st 1776.

Parole—Shelbourne. Countersign—Townsend.

The Major of Brigades are to see that every Reg^{mt}. in their respective brigades take their proper share of all duties that the service requires.

ALBANY May 10. 1776.

Brigade Orders

The riotous & disorderly behavior of the Troops oblige the General to order every soldier to be at the Barracks at Nine o'clock.

The several Guards are desired to take up and confine any soldier found strolling through the City after that time.

The tattoo to be beat precisely at 9 o'clock.

Every Reg^t. to give in a return to the Brigade Major at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The adjts. to see that the men for Guard are on the parade precisely at 8 o'clock in the morning, or must be held answerable for neglect of Duty.

1 Sub. 1 Serg., 1 Corp., 10 Privits, to parade tomorrow at 8 o'clock.

Brigade Orders May 11 1776.

All the Adjutants and those that act as such, are punctually to attend at orderly time upon the Brigade Major

for Orders. They are also to call upon him at 5 o'clock every afternoon to see if any after orders are issued.

It is expected that every Soldier draughted on for Guard or any other duty, pays the same obedience to the Officers placed over as to his own Capⁿ or Commanding Officer.

The General expects that the foolish distinction between the Troops of one Colony and another, and that between different Reg^t will totally be forgotten by freemen contending in the same Glorious cause and fighting for the mutual interests of each other. Mr. Gerry Brigade Drum Major to appoint a place to meet the Drummers and fifes of the Brigade to instruct them in beating the drum and playing the fife, a spell each morning and afternoon. The Drummers and fifes to assemble as he shall direct for beating the Troop Tattoo &c. and follow such directions as he shall give them.

Col. Wind's Reg^t. to March on Monday morning at 6 o'clock; it is expected that everything will be prepared the proceeding day and in the morning so that the Reg^t may march precisely at the hour appointed.

Field Officers of the Day tomorrow are—Lieu^t Col: White Adjutant, Clough.

FOR GUARD TOMORROW :

	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Sub.</i>	<i>Serg.</i>	<i>Corp.</i>	<i>Privates</i>	
Col: Winds, . . .	1	1	3	2	21	D. & F.
Col: Dayton, . . .	0	1	2	1	21	
Col: Waynes, . . .	0	0	1	1	10	
Col: Irwin, . . .		1	3	1	23	
	1	3	9	5	75	

One Sub. 2 Serj. 2 Corp. and 30 privates of Col. Dayton's Reg^t. who have had the smallpox to parade tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock to relieve the smallpox Guard.

General Orders Issued by Brigade General Sullivan

AT ALBANY May 12, 1776.

Parole—Durham.

Col. Winds Reg^t to March tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock the Col. to order the General to Beat at half past Four upon

which the Soldiers are to strike their tents and make them up; the tents and baggage are immediately to be sent to the wharf and put under the care of those who are to Guard the baggage on board the Battoes. The boards for the tents and oars also to be taken and piled in one pile, and at 6 o'clock the Col. is to order the assembly, upon which the Reg^t is to parade with their Bag^s &c, and are to be marched off immediately for Ticonderoga. The Route, together with the marching Orders, will be delivered out this day at Orderly Time. The quarter master of Col. Wind's Regt., or the Person acting as such, to see that the provisions are drawn for the men to night, that no delay may happen on that acct.

Col. Irwin's Reg^t to March on Tuesday morning and Col. Dayton's Reg^t. on Wednesday at 8 o'clock, each of the above Reg^{ts} in their turn to follow the above directions for their March and the Route the proceeding day at Orderly Time. Serj. Hood Raddils of Cap^t. Lacy's Comp^t Try'd at a General Court Martial, found guilty of encourageing Sedition, is adjudged to be reduced to the ranks. The General approves the sentence and orders it to take place immediately.

Phillip Williams at the said Court Martial found Guilty of a breach of the seventh article of the regulations of the Continental Army, sentenced to receive 21 lashes on his bare back, mulcted one month pay, and confined 6 days on bread and water.

The General aproves the sentence and orders it to take place at Guard Mounting.

The General forbids the Firing of Guns upon any pretence whatsoever.

He enjoyns it upon the Commis^d. and Non-commis^d. officers to use their utmost endeavours to prevent that Prentitious practice of destroying ammuniton, which is so much needed in our Army.

A Serj. Corporal and 18 Privates of Col: Dayton's Reg^t to parade at the City Hall tomorrow morning at half past 3 o'clock, with their arms, and wait for their Orders.

Field Officer for the Day tomorrow is Col. Dayton.

The Court Martial whereof Lieut. Col. Ogden is President is dissolved, and another ordered to sit tomorrow morning 9 o'clock at the King's Arms Tavern, whereof Lieut. Col. White is appointed President, for Members Col. Dayton, Col. Wayne.

The Quartermasters of several Reg^{ts}. and those acting as such, are to see that the surplus Provision on Board the several Transports which brought up their troops is collected immediately and delivered into the Commissary and his Receipt taken therefor.

GENERAL ORDERS May 18 1776.

Col. Irwin with his Reg^t March tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock, observing the same Rules for preparing as was pointed out for Col. Wind, by the orders of the 12 instant. A Serj. and six men from the two companies of Col. Waynes Reg^t. and Corporal and six men from Col. Daytons to parade at the City Hall, at half past five in the morning, and wait for orders. A copy of the Route with the Marching Orders will be delivered to his Adjutant by the Major of Brigade this afternoon at three o'clock.

The Officers and men who are to guard the Baggage are to be paraded on the wharf near the City Hall at half past five o'clock in the morning ready to go off with the Baggage.

The Overseer of Batteaus to see that the Batteau seamen &c are furnished ready to set off with the baggage at 6 o'clock precisely.

Ensign William Nicholas of Col Irwin Reg^t. try'd at a General Court Martial whereof Lieut. Col. Ogden was president, & found guilty of rescuing a prisoner from his place of confinement and sentenced to be publickly reprimanded at the head of his Reg^t. his sword delivered publickly, and then to wait on the General and acknowledge himself Guilty of Impudence. The General approves the sentence and orders that he appear at the head of the Reg^t. this evening at roll call, to receive his sword and a reprimand.

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mand from Col. Irwin, that he then wait on the General at seven o'clock at his Quarters to make the acknowledgement ordered by the Court Martial.

GENERAL ORDERS GIVEN AT ALBANY May 14 1776.

Col. Dayton with his Reg^t. to march tomorrow morning 6 o'clock. He is to observe the same directions in preparing for his march as was pointed out for Col. Wind and Col. Irwin. The copy of his rout and marching orders will be delivered him by the Brigade Major this afternoon at three o'clock. Col. Wayne is to march on Friday morning with that part of his Reg^t. now in this City or that may arrive by that time.

ALBANY May 16 1776

Lt. Col. Wagne's orders.

The three companies belonging to his Battⁿ now here, to appear clean and shaved on the Parade tomorrow morning precisely at 10 o'clock without their arms. From thence to proceed to the place of worship with Drums and fifes, it being the day which the Hon. Congress have ordered observed and kept in Fasting & Prayer.

HEAD QUARTERS ALBANY 18 May 1776.

The General is to be at Capⁿ Robinson tent tomorrow morning at half past four o'clock, upon which all the tents are to be struck and made up and conveyed with the heavy baggage to the wharf, where the Battoes will be ready to receive them & convey them to the Half Moon; a proper Guard to be appointed to take charge of the Baggage and at 6 o'clock the Assemblay to beat, upon which all the men belonging to the 4th Pennsylvania Battⁿ are to parade under arms, with their packs slung, and to march immediately to the place where Col. Irwin is encamp^d. The Col. expects that every officer without distinction, will exert himself in getting the men &c in proper order at the hour before men-

tioned, it being their duty to see that the orders are exactly complied with.

GENERAL ORDERS May 18 1776.

Col. Wayne with that part of his Reg^t now in this City, to march tomorrow morning at 6 o'clock—his Route and marching orders will be delivered him this afternoon by the Brigade Major.

Col. White to remain here with Col. Dayton's Reg^t. till Col. Dayton returns, with his party from Tryon County. As soon as those Troops, return Col. Dayton is to march with the whole of his Reg^t except three com^d for Lake George pursuing the same Route pointed out in his former marching orders.

Those three companies to be left here to assist in forwarding provisions &c. till further orders.

Col. Courland is appointed president of the General Court Martial, in the room of Lt. Col. White, Col. Wayne to take with him all the prisoners in the Main or Quarter Guards which belong to his Reg^t.

Col. Dayton to bring on all the Prisoners belonging to the Brigade which may be in either of the Guards at the time of his leaving this City.

CAMP June 12 1776.

Its Col. Wayne's Orders that all Catrages be immediately examined and all such as are damaged or expended to be immediately supplied with new ones, taking particular care to dry the Baked Powder contained in those that are damaged, which will render it again fit for use. A number of men from each Company must be selected to make and fill Catrages, and powder and lead must be distributed for the purpose.

The men to be under arms at 9 o'clock, with their Catrage boxes, Powder horns &c. in order to be inspected. The Captains or Commanders of each Comp^y are in future to send an Orderly Serj. to the Adjutant for the orders of the day, which the Officers will be particular in seeing observed.

Every non-commissioned soldier who shall come to the Parade dirty, with a long beard or his Breeches knees open shall be mulcted a days allowance of Provision for each offence, and do a double tour of duty, for the Col. lays it down for a [torn] that that soldier who neglects to appear as decent as the nature of his situation will admitt, is unfit for gentlemen's Comp^r and a coward.

Soldiers are ever held in the light of Gentlemen; if it is in the Col. power his people shall support that Character. Their spirited conduct in bravely attacking and sustaining the fire of both great and small arms of an enemy more than ten times their numbers, meets his highest approbation and he takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the Captains Robinson, Church and Mores, Lieut. Christy, Smith and Ryon: Ensigns Vernon & Bartly for the part they acted that Day, being that of Gentlemen and Soldiers.

HEAD QUARTERS June 13 1776.

Francis Fulton and Thomas Mills, of Col. Burril's Reg^t try'd by a General Court Martial for attempting to desert to the enemy, and found Guilty; Francis Fulton Judged to receive 30 lashes on his bare back; Thomas Mills to receive 20 lashes on his bare back, both to be drummed out of the Camp with Haulters about their necks, then to be sent to Albany in Irons, & then discharged from the service, the above sentence is approved of. The stripes to be laid on the 13th instant at Guard Mounting immediately after they are to be drummed out of the Camp and afterwards sent to Albany in Irons as soon as may be.

After Orders.

The Field Officer of the Day tomorrow is Col. De Haas, Field Officer of Fatigue Lt. Col. Williams; Adjutant Ryan.

The Baron de Mouldke is desired to encamp the Rifle Comp^r from Col. de Haas, at the point near Coulton's Battery so called, a part of them with some of the Volunteers from Berlin to be kept Patrolling between this and River, to

watch the motion of the enemy, no other duty to be done by them.

A Party to be sent off the evening by water with three days provision for the Company stationed at Markee. A party of a Capⁿ, 2 Sub and 50 men, to be sent this evening down the River to the Point to the South, with the River in view of our works and remain there till Sun Rise. A Cannon and Boat to be kept Patrolling between shore and the Lakes tonight and return in the morning to Head Quarters, with report without mentioning their discoveries before they arrive at Head Quarters. All the Field Officers to attend at Head Quarters this evening at half past 6 o'clock. The Field Officer of the Day in future to apply to the General the evening of his appointment to receive his orders.

HEAD QUARTERS AT ISLE OF NOIX June 19 1776.

The several Reg^{ts} to encamp as soon as may be in the following manner viz. Col. de Haas, Winds, Waynes, Maxwells, St. Clairs & Irwins Regt^s to encamp on the East Side the Island; Col. Read, Sharps, Patterson, [torn] Bonds, Porter, Burrils & Beadels Reg^{ts} on the west side the Island. The Quarter Master General will assign the ground to east and divide the grounds as he thinks proper. All the Baggage to be disembarked, the boats unloaded of everything but artillery stores.

The Boats laden with these articles to be brought together—and sentries placed on them.

The Commissary to see that all the provision is stored in proper places and apply for sentries to secure the same. All the invalids are to be prepared to embark for Crown Point at 12 o'clock.

The Q. M. G. to see that boats are provided for their reception.

The tents and Markees under the care of Col. Ogden, to be immediately sent to the Generals Markie.

The several Col: or Commanding Officers to make return of the Tents and what are wanting, that they may be

supplied. Returns of the several Reg^{ts} to be made this afternoon in order that the army may be divided into Brigades.

Col: Campbell the Deputy Q Master General and his assistant Mr. Tucker, Mr. Carty and Mr. Ross will attend to direct the Reg^{ts}.

HEAD QUARTERS AT ISLE OF NOIX June 20th 1776.

An Orderly Sergeant from each Reg^t to attend constantly at Head Quarters.

The Adj^{ut}. of Col: Reed's Reg^t to attend at Head Q^{rs} tomorrow, after which the Adjts. are to attend in rotation. A party of six men to be immediately draughted from each Reg^t & parade at the General's Q^{rs}.

A Sub. from each Reg^t to attend. Adjutant Brooks of Col. Irwin's Reg^t to attend at the same time.

A Surgeon or Surgeons Mate from each Reg^t to attend at Head Q^{rs} at three o'clock.

A return of all the tents & Markees in the several Reg^{ts} with the num^r of all the officers & men on the spot fit for duty to be made by 4 o'clock.

The commanding officers of the several Corps to make return of all officers absent without leave & of those who came from St. John, Chamblee or Sorrell without leave & of those who are gone forward to Crown Point in the same manner. The General expects punctual compli^{ce} with these orders. The Non-comm. officers & Soldiers are to take particular care to treat the officers of the different Corps with the greatest decency and respect, & are to hold themselves as ready to obey the officers of any other Reg^t as their own & when they are by their own officers sent upon duty & are requested by any other officer to assist upon a different duty they are with the greatest deacency to except the officer with it who will in such case excuse them. The Gen^l. is determ^d to punish with the greatest rigor every insult or act of disobedience offer^d to any officer or soldier, at the same time he assures the officers that every act of

cruelty and inhumanity towards a soldier shall be at all times discourag^d by him; he wishes the officers to distinguish themselves by their humanity and tenderness to their men & the soldiers to distinguish themselves by their obedience to their officers and those of every other Reg^t.

He enjoins it upon every Officer and non-coms^d officer to assist him in repressing every kind of riotous behaviour amongst the Soldiers; they will immediately confine all such persons as they may discover fighting or giving abusive language to each other, as he is determined to put an end to such unsoldierlike practice.

A Court of Enquiry wereof Col: St. Clair is President, to sit again tomorrow in Lieut. Col: Hartley's Markee at 9 o'clock in the forenoon to enquire into the charge against Doc^r Barker for selling medicine belonging to the Publick & for taking money from the soldiers for innoculating them.

ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

(Continued from page 79.)

4. ISAAC ATKINSON, born at Sandwith, parish of Ad-
dingham, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, 1 mo.
[March] 2, 1678/9,¹ died in Bristol township, Bucks County,
Pennsylvania, 11 mo. [Jan.] 3, 1720/1,² son of Thomas and
Jane Atkinson, came to America with his parents when
about a year old, and after the brief sojourn in West Jersey,
lived first with them in Bristol township, and after 1688,
with his mother on her second husband's plantation in Falls
township, until his majority. He belonged to Falls
Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, having been
brought up within its fold from early infancy, but it is
uncertain if he continued a member after 1713.

On 4 mo. 11, 1700, being then of age, he executed a release³ to George
Biles, for his interest in his father's land, which his mother had sold to
Biles 4 mo. 10, 1696.

He bought of John Guy, 10 mo. 9, 1700,⁴ 200 acres in Falls town-
ship, next below the plantation of his step-father, William Biles, on the
Delaware River. This had been originally part of Samuel Darke's
tract, shown on Holme's Map in the latter's name. 10 mo. 9, 1702,
he sold this to Jonathan Taylor.⁵

Isaac Atkinson afterwards bought three separate "parcels of land"
(two of them contiguous however), in Bristol township. They were all
within a tract shown on Holme's Map, adjoining the lower side of

¹ Knarborough Monthly Meeting register has 1 mo. 2, 1679, mean-
ing March 2, 1678/9, O. S. Although the year did not officially begin
until March 25, people frequently began dating the new year on March 1.

² Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

³ Bucks County Deed Book 3, p. 20.

⁴ Bucks County Deed Book 3, p. 32.

⁵ Bucks County Deed Book 4, p. 207.

Pennsbury on the Delaware River, inscribed with six names in the following order:

William Dungan. John Tully.
Mordecai Bowden. Thos. Dungan.
Clement Dungan. Rich. Lundy.

Some of these persons never owned any of this land, either because the rights intended to be located here when the map was made, were afterwards laid out elsewhere, or because they sold their warrants before the patents were made out, and the latter issued to the purchasers. But the three Dungans all owned here. The jury of 1692 made the line between this tract and Pennsbury the boundary between Bristol and Falls townships, as it remains to this day, Pennsbury being in Falls and these lands in Bristol. The individual boundary lines of the several owners ran back from the river parallel to the Pennsbury line. (The lots appear to have been too narrow on the scale of the map for each name to appear on a lot, hence the above arrangement.)

The first next the Manor was 400 acres patented to John Sirket 7 mo. 3, 1701, together with 90 acres of the back part of the tract below,¹ and 46 acres 35 perches additional, probably "overplus."

The next was William Dungan's, patented to him 11 mo. 7, 1692, as 200 acres.

Next John Green, 200 acres, patented 1684.

Next Thomas Dungan, 200 acres, patented 8 mo. 1, 1692.

Next Clement Dungan, 200 acres, patented 11 mo. 7, 1692.

John Sirket sold his holding 7 mo. 8, 1703, to William Atkinson, who sometime thereafter² sold one half of it to his brother Isaac. Sirket's sale was of 536 acres 35 perches (including the back part of Wm. Dungan's original patent), and it seems to have been William Atkinson's intention to sell Isaac an exact half (268 acres 17 perches) reserving

¹ Wm. Dungan, whose patent was nine years earlier than Sirket's, appears to have sold 90 acres to the latter before his (Sirket's) patent was issued, though no record of the sale has been found. The only record of Dungan's disposal of any of it is his bequest of the river front half, 100 acres, to his son William (1711); no doubt Sirket really got 100 acres, which accounts for his "overplus" on later survey.

² The date is uncertain, as no deed has been found for this sale, but it was between 1703 and 1710; for by deed of March 26, of the latter year, William Atkinson sold John Smith the other half (Deed Book 4, p. 288), and in this deed mention is made of 6 acres 96 perches already sold to Isaac Atkinson, and the bounds given show Isaac to have owned the other portion. For authorities for other deeds and facts mentioned in above paragraph, see under William Atkinson.

an exact half (268 acres and 18 perches,) to himself (which he afterwards sold to John Smith); but Isaac's purchase included a curious wedge-shaped lot of 6 acres 96 perches of meadow right in the heart of the other half and not within 70 perches of the rest of his land; that this was intended to be a fraction of Isaac's half and not of the other, is shown by Smith's deed which states that "The sd lands within ye first mentioned bounds (hereby granted to ye sd John Smith) contains besides ye six acres and ninety-six perches herein excepted, 268 acres and 18 perches, being ye moiety or one-half part," etc. Isaac, however, must have got that much above his half, for when his tract (though no longer his) was sold by the Sheriff in 1727, it contained the full 268 acres 17 perches in the main lot and the 6 acres 96 perches besides.

Isaac's purchase (excluding the small lot) was the river front half of Sirket's plantation, running along the Pennsbury (now the Falls) line. Common Creek, (not shown on Holme's map) flowed from Pennsbury quite across Isaac Atkinson's land, and emptied into the Delaware on the line between him and Dungan, forming their boundary for a few perches from the mouth. This land corresponds to the spot on Holme's Map on which the name of John Tully appears, and while it is easily seen that the six names in one plot, of which his is one, only indicate ownership within those limits and not more exact locations, this has led to some confusion, from the fact that the modern village of Tullytown lies mainly just across the border of and partly extends into this land; Oxford Street of the village, running back from above mentioned creek, being the township line. Davis, in his *History of Bucks County*, (1st ed., p. 115) says that Tullytown "was called after a man named Tully, who owned land there;" and in a footnote: "John Tully was an original settler in Bristol township on the line of Falls." But Tullytown is on the Falls side of the line, while this tract, even if Tully ever owned it, which is doubtful, was on the Bristol side. Again, Tullytown was laid out by Thomas Riche about 1800, and long called Riche-Town. Which puts a gap of nearly 200 years between the John Tully of Holme's Map (who did *not* own its site) and the Tullytown of the 19th century.

Isaac Atkinson no doubt disposed of this plantation before removing from Bucks County in 1713, for when John Smith sold Robert Smith the adjoining land in that year, the land on this side was said to be "John Lanning's formerly Isaac Atkinson's." But no deed from Atkinson has been found. On April 12, 1727, Sheriff Timothy Smith sold the two lots 268 acres 17 perches and 6 acres 96 perches as the property of John Maddox.¹

¹ This deed is not recorded, but is recited in deed of John Martin to Timothy Titus, Aug. 20, 1792, Bucks Co. Deed Book 27, p. 245.

On June 10, 1708,¹ Isaac Atkinson bought of Esther Willson, relict of Richard, two tracts in Bristol township, on the Delaware River, one of 100 acres and one of 50 acres. These were adjoining and both within the six-named tract on Holme's Map. The 100 acres was the river front half of Thomas Dungan's original patent of 200 acres. It passed from him to Thomas Dungan Jr., to John Scott, to Tobias Dymock and Sarah, his wife. The other was a quarter of Clement Dungan's patent, taking in half the river front; from him to his brother-in-law, Edward Doyle, and from the latter's widow to Tobias and Sarah Dymock. After her husband's death Sarah Dymock sold both to Richard Willson, whose widow sold to Isaac Atkinson. The latter (and wife) sold them March 18, 1709 [1708/9],² to Willoughby Warder and Sarah his wife.³

Isaac Atkinson no doubt moved in 1700 from his step-father's plantation⁴ to that he bought of John Guy in Falls township. After selling that, he lived in Bristol township on the land he bought there from his brother, until 1718, when he moved to the upper part of Burlington County, West New Jersey. On 1 mo. 4, 1712/3, he requested Falls Monthly Meeting for a certificate to Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. in that county, his wife, Sarah, asking one from the women's side the same day; hers was signed a year later, 1 mo. 7, 1713/4, and his doubtless then or previously, though not on the minutes; they must have then already moved. Just where they located is uncertain; possibly in or near Trenton, which was within the compass of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, and then in Burlington County, though now in Mercer.

¹ Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 9.

² Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 125.

³ I take this occasion to acknowledge the valuable assistance of Mr. Warren S. Ely, of Doylestown, in searching the Bucks County deed records, enabling me to locate exactly lands once owned by Isaac Atkinson and his brother William; as well as for other help in the preparation of this article. O. H.

⁴ It appears that William Biles conveyed his plantation in Falls to his son William in 1698, and removed to one he bought of Henry Baker, either within the Manor of Pennsbury, or adjoining it on the Bristol side; see White's *William Biles*, PENNA. MAG. XXVI, pp. 65, 203 and 354. Isaac most likely lived on the Guy place some time before he was of an age to have the deed made to him.

They stayed about two years, Sarah bringing a certificate back to Falls, 8 mo. 5, 1715.¹ After returning to Bucks Co. they lived again in Bristol township, but not on any of the land mentioned above, as Isaac had disposed of it all before leaving. His brother William, now living in Bristol borough, had bought a plantation in the township in 1717, (on the river, part of the Christopher Taylor tract of Holme's Map; see account under William). It is quite likely that Isaac lived here as manager for his brother, perhaps with a joint interest, for his inventory mentions "corn in the ground," wheat and barley, cows, calves and shoats.

In some deeds Isaac Atkinson is styled "cordwainer." Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton, in *Colonial Days and Dames*, remarks (p. 21): "Men who came from families of good position on the other side of the water felt it no dishonor to put their hands to any honest toil that had for its object the work of home-making and nation-building. Hence among the first settlers of Pennsylvania we find many good English names connected with the trades of tailor, hatter, carpenter and the like." But though the inventory of Isaac Atkinson's estate mentions shoemaker's tools, it also indicates that he was engaged in agriculture, and we have seen above that he was, at least temporarily, a landowner; therefore it would appear that, following the custom of his class, he had the shoemaking carried on by servants, and only assumed the style "cordwainer" to conform to Quaker ideas; it is no indication of his station in life.

By his will,² dated
Dec. 23, 1720, proved
Dec. 5, 1721, which states
that he was "of the
County of Bucks," (but gives no township), he left £ 20

¹ None for her husband is mentioned in the minutes, but he evidently came too; his name does not appear on the Falls minutes after 4 mo. 3, 1713, when he "gave a paper of condemnation which was read and accepted." Chesterfield Monthly Meeting minutes have no mention of them.

² Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 59. The inventory was made 11 mo. (Jan.) 30, 1720/1.

each to his three children, John, Jane and Thomas when they came of age; his wife to have the use of the money without interest until the payment, if she remained his widow. No land is mentioned. Residue to his wife Sarah, who was made executrix, with his "loving and trusty friend" Samuel Baker to assist her. The signature to this will (reproduced here) is of a good fashion for that period.

Isaac Atkinson married 4 mo. [June] 23, 1708, at Falls Meeting,¹ Sarah Hough, (b. 4 mo. 7, 1690), daughter of Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough, of Makefield township. For account of Richard Hough, who was a Provincial Councillor, Justice of the County Court, etc., and his wife, and their connections, see PENNA. MAG. vol. XVIII, pp. 20-34, and also Note B. following this article.

Sarah Atkinson was for some years active in religious affairs, and was appointed on committees of Falls Monthly Meeting 12 mo. 3, 1719, 3 mo. 4, 1720 and 3 mo. 3, 1721, but in the latter year some violation of discipline caused her disownment, and a "testimony of disunion" against her was issued 11 mo. 3, 1721, (1721/2, exactly a year after her husband's death).

Isaac and Sarah (Hough) Atkinson had issue:

7. JANE ATKINSON, b. 6. 6. 1709,² d. — .

Mar. 8. — . 1728, John Wilson.

8. JOHN ATKINSON, b. — , d. — .

(? Mar. 1735, Margaret Yates ?)

9. THOMAS ATKINSON, b. — , d. — .

Sarah (Hough) Atkinson married, second, in 1724, Leonard Shallcross, of Falls township. They were not married under care of Friends as she was no longer a member; on 6 mo. 5, 1724, Leonard Shallcross brought to the monthly meeting "a paper of condemnation for his marriage out of the unity of Friends." He had previously been in good standing and served on a committee of Falls Monthly Meeting, 10 mo. 5, 1722.

¹ Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

² Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

Leonard Shallcross had first married 11 mo., 1702, Ann Ellet, daughter of William, and had six children; he had none by Sarah, who survived him, and was mentioned in his will, 1729/30. (See Note C. hereafter.)

5. WILLIAM ATKINSON, born 1681, died in Bristol, Pa., 8 mo. [Oct.] 29, 1749,¹ son of Thomas and Jane Atkinson. He was most likely born while his parents were in Burlington County, West Jersey, then living with them on his father's plantation in Bristol township, Bucks County, until his mother's second marriage (1688), then with her on his step-father's plantation on the Delaware River in Falls, then from about 1698 on William Biles's new home at the northwestern end of Pennsbury, until his marriage,² when he moved to his own plantation in Bristol township (bought 1703, see below); he lived there until about 1711, when he moved into the town of Bristol, where he resided the rest of his life.

Shortly after coming of age he executed a release³ to George Biles, dated 4 mo. 9, 1702, for his interest in his father's land bought by Biles.

On 7 mo. 8, 1703, William Atkinson bought⁴ of John Sirket 536 acres, 85 perches in Bristol township, on the Delaware River, and adjoining Pennsbury; it was the upper section of the tract shown on Holme's Map in the names of William Dungan, John Tully, Mordecai Bowden, Thomas Dungan, Clement Dungan and Richard Lundy, but some of whom were not owners, as Sirket bought 400 acres direct from the Proprietary, and had an original patent (though including part of William Dungan's former patent); this has been explained at length under Isaac Atkinson. It ran back from the river the whole length of the Pennsbury line, now the boundary between Falls and Bristol townships. William sold the front half of this, 268 acres, 17 perches, to his brother Isaac;⁵ also a lot of meadow land, 6 acres, 96 perches, about

¹ Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

² His marriage record on Falls register calls him of Falls tp.

³ Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 104.

⁴ Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 119.

⁵ Date not known, as deed is not on record, but deeds to adjoining lands show it to have been before 1710, and it was probably very soon after William's purchase, say, 1703 or 1704.

the centre of the half William retained, supposed to be included in the above amount, but since shown to have been so much in excess. William held the other half until March 26, 1710, when he sold it to John Smith.¹

March 25, 1712, he bought of John Borradaile,² of Burlington, a lot on the north side of Mill Street in Bristol borough; this was no doubt where he resided the rest of his life; after his death, his executors sold it to his son William,³ in 1758.

On June 17, 1713, he bought of John Hall,⁴ of Bristol (afterwards his son-in-law), 4 acres in Bristol township, part of 116 acres patented to Hall by the Commissioners of Property the same year; and sold it to Benjamin Harris,⁵ July 24, 1714.

In 1717, William Atkinson bought of Thomas Rogers, Jr., a piece of land of perhaps 55 acres on the Delaware River, in Bristol township, part of the tract shown on Holme's Map as Christopher Taylor's, between William Haige and Francis Richardson, containing something less than half of Taylor's water front. The exact date and amount are uncertain, as no deed is recorded for the Atkinson purchase. He died seized of it, and his executors sold⁶ John De Normandie 48 acres, 65 perches as "part of a larger tract which was conveyed to sd William Atkinson by Thomas Rogers Junr. the seventh day of Anno Domj. 1717;" which is all we know of its purchase by William Atkinson. O. Taylor's heirs had sold his whole tract to John Rowland, who sold it off in several lots, all accounted for but 6 acres 95 perches in a triangle adjoining the back of the 48 acres 65 perches sold by Atkinson's executors, which makes it appear as if that was the balance of the larger tract which he bought, making it 55 acres, but we find no record of the disposal of this portion, either by him or his executors.

He obtained 9 acres in Bristol township by failure of Nathan Watson to pay off a mortgage made July 10, 1744,⁷ but as no further record of it as Atkinson's appears, perhaps Watson afterwards redeemed it.

William Atkinson was much occupied with political affairs, and held a number of important public offices; by birth, by the marriages of his mother (to William Biles) and brothers, and his own, he was strongly affiliated with the

¹ Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 288.

² Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 194.

³ Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, p. 55.

⁴ Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 295.

⁵ Bucks Co. Deed Book 5, p. 49.

⁶ Bucks Co. Deed Book 64, p. 272.

⁷ Bucks Co. Deed Book 7, p. 189.

group of families that dominated the local government of Colonial Bucks County.

He was Coroner of Bucks County for nine terms (of one year each) in 1721, 1731-35, 1737, 1739 and 1740¹; and a County Commissioner in 1722.

He was eleven years, from 1738 till his death in 1749, Collector of Excise, a position corresponding to the present Federal office of Collector of Internal Revenue for a District. In this office he was succeeded by his son-in-law, John Hall.

He served two terms as a Common Councilman in Bristol, 1745 and 1746 (and possibly more, as some of the lists about his time are missing.²

In his commissions as Coroner, William Atkinson is styled "gentleman," and some deeds call him "taylor." The first correctly indicates his rank, in a period when the term was strictly limited to that sense. The other can be accounted for by the custom of Friends' families of whatever rank, having their children taught trades, who in after life, though not following them, used such designations in accordance with Quaker precepts against ostentation. Many gentlemen also had some business carried on by "servants" (and sometimes by slaves, but William Atkinson does not appear to have been a slave owner), and if they were of the Society of Friends, designated themselves by it for the same reason. But William Atkinson's time was devoted to his landed interests, politics and particularly meeting affairs, and there was no more eminent man in Bristol, during his lifetime than he; not even excepting Thomas Brock and Anthony Burton, its founders. His family and connections were the leaders in the social life of the town, the connections, including the Radcliffes, from

¹ Three of his commissions as Coroner, dated Oct. 3, 1733, Oct. 4, 1734 and Oct. 4, 1737, respectively, have been published in *Penna. Arch.*, 3 ser., vol. viii, pp. 8, 30 and 59.

² A note to *Records of the Hall Family*, *PENNA. MAG.*, xi, 316, gives him only one term.

whom Radcliffe Street (then as now, the fashionable residence street) took its name, and the Burtons (the founder's family above mentioned);¹ and after his death, the foremost citizen of Bristol was, without question, his son-in-law, John Hall.

William Atkinson's concern in Friends' meeting matters began very early in life. He belonged to Falls Monthly Meeting and soon after reaching his majority was appointed Clerk to that body, a position he held until his death forty-seven years later. The term "clerk" (of the meeting) does not occur in his first appointment, but gradually came into use, and he is so called later. The first minute in relation thereto, 4 mo. 3, 1702, reads: "William Atkinson engaged to record the minutes of the Monthly meeting." And again, 7 mo. 2, 1702: "It was ordered that William Atkinson should be paid 16s. 8d. for writing.—This meeting orders William Atkinson to take the book for births, burials, and marriage certificates into his custody, and record the same as they come to his hand."² He kept the records of the women's side of the meeting, as well as the men's; their minute of 12 mo. 2, 1703 being: "Agreed that Jane Biles take care to get her son William Atkinson to record all ye minutes of ye meeting from ye beginning

¹ The Burtons were connected through his first wife, Mary Hough, whose niece, also Mary Hough, married Anthony Burton, Jr., son of Anthony mentioned above. The Radcliffe connection was one of several links: William Atkinson's second wife, Margaret Baker, was daughter of Henry Baker, by his second wife, Mary, widow of James Radcliffe; the latter was mother of Edward Radcliffe, who married his step-sister, Phebe Baker, daughter of Henry, by his first wife, Margaret Hardman; Mrs. Atkinson was thus half-sister to both Edward Radcliffe and his wife. (See *Henry Baker and Some of His Descendants*, by Miles White, Jr., *Publications Southern Hist. Assn.*, vol. 5, pp. 388-400, 477-496.) Again Rebecca Radcliffe, sister of Edward, was first wife of John Hall, whose third wife was William Atkinson's daughter, Hannah.

² The book for recording certificates of removal presented to Falls Mo. Mtg. appears at that time to have been outside the clerk's province. It was kept by Richard Hough from 12 mo. 6, 1683 until the meeting of 2 mo. 4, 1704, when he turned it over to Joseph Kirkbride.

unto ye day into ye bound book that was bought for that purpose." "Margery Hough and Jane Biles appointed on a Committee to review all ye writings before they be transcribed." At the women's meeting 1 mo. 5, 1707¹: "The Friends appointed to examine ye book wch is in William Atkinson's hand—give an account they find ye book well and truely recorded." Similar directions for reviewing and recording re-occur a number of times, on both men's and women's minutes; William Atkinson was sometimes on the reviewing committee himself.²

The men's minutes have, 9 mo. 2, 1749: "William Atkinson the late clerk of this meeting being deceased William Buckley is therefore desired to undertake that service as also to get the several books and papers belonging to this meeting from the Executors of the said William Atkinson into his care."

William Atkinson was also Clerk to Bucks Quarterly Meeting; the first mention of this in Falls records is in the women's minutes, 1 mo. 3, 1707/8:

"The Quarterly Meeting book that was in William Atkinson's hand is recorded to the satisfaction of Friends." Accounts of payments to him for recording the Quarterly minutes, appear thereafter from time to time in Falls books. The *Friends' Intelligencer* of 2 mo. 13, 1886 (no. 7 of vol. XLIII, p. 108) has:

¹ These dates are all Old Style; this is really March 5, 1706/7; this is a case (such as referred to in a previous footnote, p. 220) of dating the new year in advance of its official beginning (March 25); the preceding minute being correctly dated 12 mo. [Feb.] 5, 1706. Such cases occur frequently in the Falls minutes and are a cause of some confusion.

² He was on this committee 1 mo. 4, 1718/9, 7 mo. 3, 1729 and 3 mo. 2, 1739. An entry 4 mo. 1, 1715, is: "William Atkinson having recorded the Minutes, brought them to this meeting." There are other entries to this effect, and ordering his charges paid, or stating amounts that had been paid him. On 1 mo. 5, 1735 [1734/5] he was ordered to get a new minute book, and on 3 mo. 7, it was reported he had done so.

“OLD COPIES OF THE DISCIPLINE.

Editors Intelligencer and Journal :

In ‘Letters by the Way,’ in the last issue of the paper, P. E. Gibbons mentions ‘the first edition of the Discipline, issued in or about 1793.’ I have a manuscript edition of the Discipline adopted by Philadelphia Yearly Meeting in 1719. It is in the handwriting of William Atkinson.

R. W.

Doylestown, Pa.”

Falls minutes (men’s) have in regard to this, 5 mo. 6, 1720: “* . * * the Quarterly Meeting ordered he” [William Atkinson] “should have 15s. paid him for transcribing the revisal of the Book of Discipline, so much being our proportion which is ordered paid.”

The minutes of Bucks Quarterly Meeting (now deposited in the Newtown Bank) show him to have been appointed clerk to that meeting some years before the first mention above. At a Quarterly Meeting held at Falls, 3 mo. 28, 1702: “William Atkinson having entered ye minits of ye q^{tr} meeting y^t. was Left unentered by Phinehas Pemberton it is thought fit by this meeting yt he Enter y^e Births Burials & Marriage Certificat’s y^t still remains unentered in y^e quarter meeting Book & y^t friends satisfie him for his Care therein.” At a Quarterly Meeting held at Neshaminy 6 mo. 27, 1702: “The frst Concerned to Collect ye acc^{ts} of w^{ch} publick fr^{ds} have died belonging To This meeting have Brought y^e s^d acc^{ts} into This meeting Therefore it is ordered y^t both meeting Lists be Joyned in one & y^t Will^m Atkinson trancescribe Them against ye yearly meeting.

William Atkinson haveing given y^e meeting an acc^{ts} y^t all y^e Births and Burials are Recorded to this Time * * *.”

At a Quarterly Meeting held at Wrightstown 12 mo. 27, 1745 [Feb. 1746]: “This meeting appoints Joseph White, Robert Collison, Joseph Chapman, Samuel Eastburn & Wm. Atkinson to view the Minuits of this Meeting Unrecorded, and when done William Atkinson is Appointed to record them.” But he did not record this minute, as it is in a new hand, and was probably entered by the next clerk, after William’s death. At a Quarterly Meeting held at Middletown,

9 mo. 30, 1749: "Joseph White is desired to act as Clerk to this Meeting in room of William Atkinson Deceased."

William Atkinson was appointed an Elder of Falls Monthly Meeting 11 mo. 4, 1726, and at his death had acted in that capacity nearly twenty-three years.¹ The above date of appointment is given in the list of Elders in the minutes for 3 mo. 28, 1746, of the Meeting of Ministers and Elders (of Bucks Quarter) (with the other Q. M. records in Newtown Bank), as well as in those of Falls Monthly Meeting. He appears not to have been clerk to the Ministers and Elders meeting.

He was a representative of Falls Monthly in the Quarterly Meeting at least twenty-one times; these were:

[dates of appointment, not of holding the Q. M.] 3 mo. 2, 1711; 3 mo. 5, 1714; 3 mo. 4, 1720; 9 mo. 6, 1723; 3 mo. 6, 1724; 9 mo. 3, 1725; 9 mo. 2, 1726; 6 mo. 5, and 12 mo. 3, 1730; 9 mo. 3, 1731; 6 mo. 6, 1735; 3 mo. 6, and 9 mo. 4, 1741; 3 mo. 5, and 12 mo. 3, 1742; 3 mo. 2, and 12 mo. 6, 1744; 3 mo. 1, 1745; 9 mo. 5, 1746; 12 mo. 1, 1748; 3 mo. 3, 1749.

He served on many special committees of the monthly meeting (over eighty of them, so only the most important can be mentioned here, besides some under appropriate heads elsewhere):

Appointed 1 mo. 5, 1711/2 on committee to settle Treasurer's accounts.

2 mo. 2, 1712, to collect subscriptions from Bristol.

8 mo. 5, 1720, to collect subscriptions from Bristol meeting to assist in rebuilding Chester Meeting House, Burlington County, destroyed by fire.

4 mo. 5, 1723, to receive subscriptions to aid Shrewsbury Friends in building their Meeting House.

William Atkinson was an original member of Bristol particular meeting on its establishment in 1710. Previously the Bristol Friends had attended Falls particular meeting

¹ The note to *Records of the Hall Family*, mentioned above, PENNA. MAG., XI, 816, says erroneously thirty-three years.

(William had naturally done so in early life when living in Falls township); though from about 1704 they had had occasional meetings at Bristol. Samuel Smith, historian of early New Jersey and vicinity says: "Meetings for worship at Bristol were sometimes held at Friends houses till 1710 when a meeting-house was built, and a meeting settled therein." It was one of the constituent members of Falls Monthly Meeting.¹

He was made an overseer for Bristol Meeting at the monthly meeting of 8 mo. 3, 1711, and was released from that position, 11 mo. 7, 1713.

On 2 mo. 1, and 7 mo. 2, 1713 he was on committees for accounts of Bristol meeting house. Middletown Monthly Meeting, 10 mo. 6, 1722, ordered a subscription for Friends who lost by fire at Bristol, the amount collected to be paid to George Clough and William Atkinson.

William Atkinson was one of the Trustees for lands belonging to Falls Monthly Meeting.

John Rowland, by deed² of 1 mo. 8, 1703/4, conveyed to Edmond Lovett, William Atkinson and Nehemiah Blackshaw, trustees, a lot 5 x 5 perches, near the house of Thomas Watson, the elder, laid out for a burying ground. At the monthly meeting 11 mo. 1, 1745/6, it was agreed that, as William Atkinson was the only surviving trustee, the deed should be renewed to others then selected. Accordingly the said survivor by deed³ of Feb. 1, 1745/6, conveyed the said 5 perches square, in Falls township, to Thomas Watson, Joseph Wharton, Edmond Lovett and Joseph Atkinson, the persons chosen; and reported his action to the meeting 4 mo. 4, 1746.

On Feb. 1, 1706, Joshua Hoopes, survivor of former trustees, conveyed⁴ to the new ones, Joseph Kirkbride, Thomas Watson (tanner), Abel Janney, Samuel Baker, Edward Lucas and William Atkinson the burying ground of 72 sq. perches, which Thomas Janney had donated the meeting, and conveyed to the former trustees, 4 mo. 4, 1690; this was

¹ In 1788 it was transferred to Middletown Monthly Meeting, where it now belongs.

² Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 157.

³ Not on record, but fact recited in deed of these new trustees to their successors, 9 mo. 15, 1778, Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, p. 213.

⁴ Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, p. 175; it was not recorded until 1760.

the one on Slate-pit Hill, on the road below Yardley in (now Lower) Makefield township. And 10 mo. 10, 1721, Daniel Burgess (devisee of Samuel Burgess) conveyed six acres to the same;¹ it having been discovered that the six acres donated Falls Meeting by Samuel Burgess and conveyed by him to its trustees, 4 mo. 4, 1690, had been laid out in another place. On 12 mo. 7, 1774, Joseph Atkinson, as son and heir of William, last surviving trustee, conveyed these two lots² to new trustees; it was stated that at that time the Janney gift was walled in.

At the monthly meeting 5 mo. 7, 1714, the bequest of John Sirket for keeping the grave yard at Falls Meeting House in repair, was placed in care of William Atkinson.

He was appointed a trustee for the Bristol burying yard, by Falls Monthly Meeting, 12 mo. 7, 1710. On June 12, 1711, Samuel Carpenter conveyed³ to Joseph Kirkbride, Thomas Stevenson, William Croasdale, George Clough, Samuel Burgess and William Atkinson, for use of Bristol Meeting, two lots in that borough, one of 4 acres, and one of 19 perches, the latter at the corner of Market and Wood streets. May 18, 1738, William Atkinson, as survivor of the above, conveyed⁴ these two lots to the new trustees, Joseph Kirkbride, William Blakey, Samuel Bunting, John Hutchinson, Jr., Thomas Marriott, Jr., and Joseph Atkinson.

It will be noticed that in two of these trusteeships William Atkinson was succeeded by his son Joseph.

On 1 mo. 6, 1727/8, William Atkinson acquainted the monthly meeting of his intention of going on a voyage to sea, and requested a certificate. This was to Barbadoes; he was gone about seven months; on his return he presented to Falls, 9 mo. 6, 1728, a certificate from Friends at Barbadoes.

William Atkinson in his will⁵ dated Sept. 22, 1749, proved Nov. 30, 1749, speaks of himself as of the "Burrough of Bristol" and "ffar advanced in years." He left his daughter Rachel Atkinson furniture and money, and his daughter Mary Banckson and son Samuel Atkinson each a

¹ Fact recited in deed to their successors, 12 mo. 7, 1744, Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, p. 205.

² Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, p. 205.

³ Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 166.

⁴ Bucks Co, Deed Book 10, p. 181.

⁵ Bucks Co. Will Book 2, p. 168.

small sum, and directed the residue to be equally divided between all his children, "as well them above named as the rest." He also mentioned his son-in-law John Hall, and "cousin" Samuel Bunting (a nephew of his second wife). The executors named were his son Joseph and daughter Rachel. He gave them power to sell all real estate, but did not specify what he possessed; the inventory made Nov. 18, 1749, mentioned some woodland and a house and lot, but not their extent nor location; the house and lot were, of course, his residence on Mill Street, Bristol, which the executors sold in 1758 to William Atkinson, Jr.

William Atkinson married, first, 2 mo. [April] 6, 1704, at Falls meeting,¹ Mary Hough, (b. 6 mo. 1, 1685, d. 9. mo. 11, 1720),¹ daughter of Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough, of Makefield township, and sister to his brother Isaac's wife. For account of Richard Hough, Provincial Councillor, etc., and Margery Clows, his wife, see *PENNA. MAG.*, Vol. xviii, pp. 20-34; also Note B. appended to this article.

Mary (Hough) Atkinson was active on the women's side of Falls Monthly Meeting; her particular meeting being Falls before marriage and Bristol after. She was chosen a representative to the Quarterly Meeting 3 mo. 6, 1719; and was named on committees of the monthly meeting 12 mo. 7, 1710/1; 3 mo. 4, and 10 mo. 7, 1715; 3 mo. 2, 1716; 2 mo. 1, 1719; and 5 mo. 6, 1720. She was appointed an overseer (presumably for Bristol meeting) 4 mo. 1, 1720; on 3 mo. 3, 1721 the minutes say: "By reason of the death of our friend Mary Atkinson, Jane Chadwick is appointed to be an overseer in her stead."

In a letter in possession of the writer, dated 3 mo. 13, 1721, from William Atkinson to Phebe Radcliffe in Bristol he says in part: "for all my private Retirements and Meditations are intermixed with a Natural Sorrow, for Loss of so many of my most near friends, first my Dear Sister (in the nearest Relation) M : W : then of my Dear Brother : W.

¹ Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

B: and then of my near Dear true Companion and Bosome friend, (which is most Direfull to Bear) then of my poor Brother Isaac and mother all which have so succeeded one another, that ever Since that day that I came to Neshaminy quarter meeting when M: W: Lay dying I have waded deep through unexpressable Sorrow * * *

The "Dear true Companion," etc., meant his wife; M. W. and W. B. must have been sister and brother in the religious sense only, as none of his own, nor his wife's, nor his stepfather's family, corresponding to these initials, died at this time; the mother was doubtless his mother-in-law Margery Hough, whose death followed Isaac Atkinson's as the letter states. The Phebe Radcliffe to whom the letter was written was daughter of Henry Baker & widow of Edward Radcliffe; she will be written of in Notes D and E.

William and Mary (Hough) Atkinson had issue:

(Births from register of Falls Mo. Mtg.)

10. SARAH ATKINSON, b. 1. 10, 1704/5, d. 10. —, 1706.¹
11. HANNAH ATKINSON, b. 11. 25. 1706/7, d. 12. 9. 1760.²
Mar. May —, 1734, John Hall.
12. WILLIAM ATKINSON (JR.), b. 9. 18. 1709, d. 1794.
Mar. Sept. 24, 1734, Sarah Pawley.
13. MARY ATKINSON, b. 7. 19. 1713, d. —.
Mar. July 9, 1745, Daniel Bankson.
14. JOSEPH ATKINSON, b. 10. 5. 1716, d. —.
Mar. 1st, Dec. 8, 1743, Jennet Cowgill.
2nd, April 13, 1762, Sarah Silver.
15. SARAH ATKINSON, b. 9. 4. 1719, d. 2. 7. 1726.¹

William Atkinson married, second, 4 mo. [June] 5, 1722, at Bristol meeting,³ Margaret Baker, (b. 6 mo. 2, 1693, d. 6 mo. 20, 1748),⁴ daughter of Henry and Mary

¹ Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

² Hall Family Bible, the entries in which were printed, with notes, as *Records of the Hall Family, of Bristol, Pennsylvania*, in PENNA. MAG., XI, 309-317.

³ Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

⁴ So in Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.; in White's *Henry Baker*, and *Records of the Hall Family*, her death is given Dec. —, 1748.

Baker, of Makefield township;¹ at this date Henry Baker was deceased, and his widow, with her daughter Margaret, was living in Bristol borough. For an account of Henry Baker, one of the leading men of early Bucks County, see sketch of him by Miles White, Jr., in *Publications of Southern History Ass'n*, vol 5, pp. 388-400, 477-496; also Note D. following this article. Margaret Atkinson's mother, before marrying Henry Baker, was widow of James Radcliffe, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends; the Radcliffe family was connected with the Atkinsons in other ways also; see Note E.

Margaret (Baker) Atkinson served frequently on committees of Falls Monthly Meeting, viz.: 6 mo. 7, 1723; 2 mo. 7, 1724; 8 mo. 2, and 9 mo. 6, 1728; 9 mo. 5, 1729; 1 mo. 3, 1735/6; 8 mo. 5, and 9 mo. 2, 1743; 5 mo. 2, 1746; 4 mo. 3, and 5 mo. 1, 1747.

William and Margaret (Baker) Atkinson had issue:

(Births from register of Falls Mo. Mtg.)

16. RACHEL ATKINSON, b. 3. 23. 1723, d. 5. 8. 1803.²
Mar. 10. 18. 1750, Thomas Stapler.
17. REBECCA ATKINSON, b. 5. 26. 1725, d. 8. 8. 1731.³
- { 18. SAMUEL ATKINSON, b. 5. 12. 1729, d. — .
- { 19. ISAAC ATKINSON, b. 5. 12. 1729, d. 7. 16. 1747.³
20. THOMAS ATKINSON, b. 11. 19. 1732, d. 5. 7. 1734.³

In Martindale's MSS., vol 6, on the 32nd page Rachel's birth is given as 3. 27; on the 56th page her birth is given as 3. 21, her death as 5. 9, and Thomas's birth as 11. 9; as these MSS. have frequently been found inaccurate, we give the preference to the meeting register dates, as copied above. The mistakes on the 56th page as to Rachel's birth & death are repeated on the 61st page.

¹ In Isaac C. Martindale's genealogical MSS. in possession of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, vol. 6 (not paged), on the 32nd page, Margaret Baker's husband is given as William Atkinson, of Middletown, son of John; this William was of the other (Christopher and John) Atkinson family, and the true facts as to him will be found in Part II of this article. The children named by Martindale on that page are actually Margaret's children as given above. On the 56th page her husband is correctly called William Atkinson of Bristol, son of Thomas, and the same list of children reappears.

² Register Falls Mo. Mtg.

³ Martindale's MSS., just mentioned.

(To be continued)

THE MASONIC CHRONOLOGY OF BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN.

COMPILED BY JULIUS F. SACHSE.

The Masonic career of Benjamin Franklin extends over a period of almost sixty years, during which time he was accorded the highest Masonic honors at home and abroad.

Born Boston, O. S. January 6, 1705-6. N. S. January 17, 1706.

Initiated in St. John's Lodge, Philadelphia, February 1730-1.¹

Drafts a set of By-laws for St. John's Lodge June 1732.²

June 24, 1732 Elected Junior Grand Warden.³

June 24, 1734 Elected Grand Master of Pennsylvania.⁴

August 1734 Prints his "Mason Book" a reprint of Anderson's Constitutions, the first Masonic book printed in America.⁵

1734-5 The State house (Independence Hall) built during Franklin's administration. According to old Masonic and family traditions, the corner-stone was laid by him and the brethren of St. John's Lodge.⁶

1735-8 Serves as Secretary to St. John's Lodge.⁷

April 13, 1738 Franklin in a letter to his Mother, says: "Freemasons have no principles or practices that are inconsistent with religion and good manners."⁸

¹ Vide "Liber B" in Collection of The Historical Society of Penna.

² Vide Proceedings Grand Lodge of Penna. 1885 pp. 37-39.

³ Pennsylvania Gazette No. 187. June 26. 1732

⁴ " " " No. 290 June 27. 1734

⁵ " " " No. May 9-1734

Copy in Hist. Soc. of Penna. and in Masonic Temple Library,

⁶ Vide Votes of the Assembly, Etting's History of Independence Hall, also date on water spouts, of the Hall.

⁷ "Liber B" 1734-1738.

⁸ Original draft in Franklin's handwriting in his Common-place Book, Collection Hist. Soc. of Penna.

May 25, 1743, Visits St. John's Lodge, Boston.¹

June 10, 1749 Appointed Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania by Thomas Oxnard of Boston.²

August 29, 1749 Tun Tavern Lodge petitions P. G. M. Franklin for a Dispensation.³

March 13, 1750, Deposed as Provincial Grand Master and immediately appointed Deputy Grand Master by William Allen.⁴

March 12, 1752 appointed on Committee for building the Freemason's Lodge in Philadelphia.⁵

October 25, 1752 Visits Tun Tavern Lodge, Philadelphia.⁶

October 11, 1754 Present at the Quarterly Communication held in Concert Hall, Boston.⁷

June 24, 1755 Takes a prominent part in the Grand Anniversary and Dedication of Freemason's Lodge in Philadelphia. The first Masonic building in America.⁸

Serves as Deputy Grand Master of Pennsylvania until 1760.⁹

November 17, 1760 Present at Grand Lodge of England held at Crown & Anchor London. Entered upon the Minutes as Provincial Grand Master.¹⁰

1762 Addressed as Grand Master of Pennsylvania.¹¹

1176 Affiliates with Masonic Lodges in France.¹²

1777 Elected Member of Loge des IX Soeurs (Nine Sisters or Muses.)

¹ Records first lodge (St. John's) Boston Mass.

² Proceedings G. L. of Penna. 1882 — p 157.

³ Mss. Minutes Tun Tavern Lodge.

⁴ Proceedings of G. L. of Penna.—1882. p. 157

⁵ Original Mss in Masonic Temple Library.

⁶ Mss. Minutes Tun Tavern Lodge.

⁷ Proceedings Grand Lodge Massachusetts 1871 p 361.

⁸ Pennsylvania Gazette No. 1384—also "a Sermon preached in Christ Church" Philadelphia 1755 in Hist. Soc. Penna.

⁹ Noorthouck's Constitutions.

¹⁰ Minute Book of Grand Lodge of England.

¹¹ Letters to Franklin from Bro. Valentz in Collection of Amer. Philos. Soc.

¹² Vide Documents in Collection of Amer. Philos. Soc.'

February 7, 1778 Assists at the initiation of Voltaire in the Lodge of the Nine Sisters.¹

November 28, 1778 Officiates at the "Lodge of Sorrow" or Masonic funeral services of Voltaire.²

1782 Elected Venerable (W. M.) of Loge des IX Soeurs Grand Orient de Paris.³

July 7, 1782 Member R. 'L.' De Saint Jean De Jerusalem.⁴

April 24, 1785 Elected Venerable d'honneur of R.' L.' De Saint Jean De Jerusalem.⁵

1785 Honorary Member Loge des Bone Amis (Good Friends) Rouen, France.⁶

December 27, 1786. In the dedication of a sermon delivered at the request of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, by Rev. Joseph Pilmore in St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, Franklin is referred to as "An illustrious Brother whose distinguished merit among Masons entitles him to their highest veneration."⁷

April 17, 1790 Benjamin Franklin passed to the Grand Lodge beyond.

April 19, 1906 Masonic Services at his grave in Christ Church yard, Philadelphia by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, the occasion being the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the Birth of Brother Benjamin Franklin.

¹ Klass' History of Freemasonry.

² Mss in Amer. Philos. Soc. See also Medal struck in honor of the occasion in Masonic Temple library at Philadelphia.

³ Documents in American Philosophical Society.

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ *ibid.*

⁶ Documents in Collection of University of Pennsylvania

⁷ Copy of book in Hist. Soc'y of Penna. and in Masonic Temple library.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

BUST OF FRANKLIN, ATTRIBUTED TO CERACCHI THE WORK OF CAFFIERE.—The well known bust of Franklin, with the loose neck-cloth, which for nearly, if not quite, a century has been attributed to the Italian sculptor Guiseppe Ceracchi I have discovered was not made by him but is the work of the Frenchman, Jean Jacques Caffiere. The one presented by Franklin to M. le Roy, of the Academy of Sciences, is signed "fait par J J Caffiere en 1777," in which year it was exhibited at the Salon. I am satisfied that Ceracchi never made a bust of Franklin. The whole story I shall soon tell in a work I am preparing.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

FRANKLIN PORTRAITS.—The letter from Franklin to Jeremiah Meyer, the eminent miniaturist and enameler, printed from a rough draft, unfortunately not dated, in the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY for January 1906, in which Franklin speaks of "the Picture from which he was to make a Miniature," leads to the pertinent inquiry, What has become of the Franklin Family portraits? I know of but one portrait of Deborah Franklin, that engraved for Sparks, of but one of Sarah Bache, that painted by Hoppner, now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; and of but one family miniature of Franklin, that by Duplessis, formerly owned by Mrs. E. D. Gillespie. Yet in the Franklin letters, in the American Philosophical Society, there are repeated references to portraits and miniatures of himself, of his wife and of his daughter. What has become of them? Any reader knowing will kindly answer.

Franklin writes to Deborah November 22, 1757 [with a postscript on December 2] "I hear there has a miniature painter gone over to Philadelphia, a relative to John Reynolds. If Sally's picture is not done to your mind by the young man [John Hesselius] and the other gentleman is a good hand and follows the business, suppose you get Sally's dope by him and send it to me with *your small picture* that I may get all our little family drawn in one conversation piece."

June 1758,—"I fancy I see more likeness in her [Sally's] picture than I did at first and I look at it often with pleasure, or at least it reminds me of her. Yours is at the painters who is to copy it and do me of the same size; but as to family pieces it is said they never look well and are quite out of fashion and I find the limner very unwilling to undertake anything of the kind. However when Franky's [Francis Folger] comes and that of Sally, by young Hesselius, I shall see what can be done."

Spring of 1759.—"I wrote you by a man of War lately sailing for New York and sent you my picture in miniature."

August 14, 1771.—“I am glad to hear of all your welfares and that the Pictures etc were safe arrived. You do not tell me who mounted the great one nor where you have hung it up. Let me know whether Dr Bond likes the old one, if so the old one is to be returned hither to Mr Wilson [Benjamin Wilson] the Painter. You may keep the Frame as it may be wanted for some other picture.”

March 19, 1772.—(Fragment) “I wonder that the picture could not * * * * * stairs. I think it would have hung * * * * * passage.”

July 14, 1778.—Richard Bache to Franklin writes.—“A Captain André also took with him the picture of you which hung in the dining room.”

October 23, 1788.—Franklin to Madam Lavoisier.—“I have a long time been disabled from writing to my dear friend by a severe fit of the gout, or I should sooner have returned my thanks for her very kind present of the portrait which she has done me the the honor to make of me. It is allowed by those who have seen it to have great merit as a picture in every respect; but what particularly endears it to me is the hand that drew it. Our English enemies when they were in possession of this city and my house, made a prisoner of my portrait and carried it off with them, leaving that of its companion, my wife, by itself, a kind of widow. You have replaced the husband and the lady seems to smile as well pleased.”

Here is plenty of material for investigation and may lead to the identity of some unknown portraits.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

BURIAL PLACE OF CHARLES BROCKDEN BROWN THE FIRST AMERICAN NOVELIST.—

Through the courtesy of our esteemed member, Mr. George Vaux, Sr., we are able to answer the question, so frequently asked, as to the burial place of the first American novelist, Charles Brockden Brown. Mr. Vaux writes: “I was called upon perhaps a dozen or more years ago, by some one, I cannot now remember who, with the request that I should try to ascertain whether Charles Brockden Brown was interred in Friends Burial Ground. There is in the Record Department of Friend’s Library a copy of a record of interments kept by a former superintendent of the grave-yard at Arch and Fourth streets. This copy was made from the original many years ago at my suggestion, by a gentleman at one time a clerk in my employ as a clerk, who I think was a careful copyist, and I have no reason to suppose that the copy is inaccurate.” “The interment was in Friends’ Burial Ground, Arch and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia, 2nd mo., 22, 1810, age thirty-nine years; disease, decay; Locality, row 18, Grave 16; District, Southern. The locality has no significance—all the early grave mounds in this ground were levelled about seventy years ago and no interments earlier than 1848 can be identified.”

Mr. Stevenson H. Walsh, another member, in an examination of the Records of the Board of Health, Philadelphia, made the following ex-

tract from the "Interments in the Friends' Burial Ground from the 17th of 2nd month to the 24th, 1810, Charles Brown, thirty-eight years, of Phisis Pulmonalis."

Letters of administration on the estate of the deceased were granted in the same year to Elizabeth L. Brown, widow, and Elijah Brown, merchant. Sureties Armit Brown and James Robertson, merchants. No account of the Estate appears—only an Inventory.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF RICHARD NEAVE, JR., during his residence in Philadelphia, from original in collection of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

1773

February.—Made a visit of ten days to New York, taking a servant and two horses. While there his hair dressing cost £1.2.6. Theatre tickets £1.13, and his losses at the Club, £2.5.6.

March.—Dinner at Clarks 10/6; Supper at Frankford 7/6; Theatre tickets £3.2.6. Gains at the Club £2.12.6. Sold a silver-laced waistcoat, £2.

April.—Dinner at the Falls 5/6, and Burns' 15/ and again 19/8. Theatre tickets 17/6. Lost at the Club 15/.

May.—Dinner at the Falls, 10/. Lost to Sam. Morris, £2.10., to B. 10/6; won of Moylan, 3/6.

June.—Dinner at Schuylkill Club, 42/9. Lost to John Meas, £2.15.

July.—Gift to Dutch Church, 20/; Dinner at Musket's 13/. Winter Club at Duff's, £8.9.6. Beaver hat for self, £2.4.0.

August.—Sold phaeton, £55. Supper at Claus 7/6. My Club dinner, £2.14.8. Turtle at Burns, 19/6. 4 pair Silk stockings, £5. Dressing my hair one year, £9. Hair ribbons, 2/4.

September.—A parrot cage, 14/. To the new play, 1/8.

October.—2 Bot. Wine, 10/. Expenses to Chester with T. Read, £1.5.8.

November.—Tea at Muskets, 3/8. Tickets for the play, 7/6. 1 pair new shoes, 10/. Carting trunk to wharf [for New York]. Hire of a chair, 3/. 1 pair knee buckels £1.9. [Spent parts of the months of November 1773, and to end of April 1774, in New York City with 2 horses and servant Toby.]

1774

January.—1 Bot. Turlington, 4/. 1 pair black breiches, 84/. Suit of clothes for Toby 16/ and shoes 9/6. Keyser's Pills 17/. Bridges for hair dressing 4 mo. 64/.

May.—Returns to Philada.—expenses of journey going and returning 64/. Dinner at Chester 6/9.

August.—Club at Schuylkill £2.10. Drawing Toby's tooth 1/.

September.—Tickets for theater 9/ Supper at Carsons 4/6.

LETTER OF ELIZA WEST, WIFE OF BENJAMIN WEST, THE ARTIST, TO HER KINS FOLKS ROBERT SHEWELL AND WIFE, OF PAINSWICK HALL, BUCKS CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

[The original letter is in the possession of Dr. James Hendrie Lloyd, of West Philadelphia, who is a lineal descendant of Robert Shewell, to whom the letter is addressed. The Mr. Hunt referred to is the father of Leigh Hunt, the poet. Leigh Hunt was a nephew of Mrs. Benjamin

West, his mother having been a daughter of Stephen Shewell, merchant, of Philadelphia, who was a brother of the artist's wife, Eliza or Elizabeth Shewell.]

My Dear Cousins, Robt. & Sally,

Altho' I have not heard from either of you, yet I cannot resist the inclination of writing, in hopes it will be a further inducement to you, to afford me the pleasing satisfaction of hearing from you. You will no doubt expect that I should say something of your son, my Cousin Thomas, but I am truly sorry to be under the necessity of acknowledging that I have not seen him more than twice or thrice since his arrival here. — which is to me the more unaccountable, as knowingly, or willingly, we have never given any offense: — I have made strict enquiry — & never yet have been able to find his abode, or any connection by which I could trace him, & it has at times made me really unhappy; — Mr. Hunt told me a long while ago, that he had left London and was gone on a Commercial scheme into the country; — but whether he has returned to America or not, I am totally ignorant.

I have the happiness my dr Cousins to say that Mr. West and our sons are perfectly well, that my health still fluctuates tho' I think myself better than I was some years ago, tho still troubled with Nervous & Billious Complaints, — I stay much at home as usual.

As to News—it grieves me to reflect on the deplorable situation the world is in, — the Thousands that have perished, & are likely still to fall by the desolating sword,— Oh! God preserve and keep us; I sincerely pray that America may be enabled to preserve her neutrality; — but sometimes my fears will prevail.

I have sprained my thumb some time ago, & it is at present so painful that I can scarcely hold the pen, therefore will only beg you will have the goodness to remember me to all your family.

Accept yourselves my dearest Love & believe me most truly your affec.^t

ELIZA WEST.

London, 20 July 1798.

LETTER OF SAMUEL POWEL TO GEORGE ROBERTS, 1763.—

(For other letters of these correspondents see PENNA. MAG., Vol. xviii, pp 35-42.)

DEAR ROBERTS,

I know not how to account for your long Silence, or what can have tempted you to be so forgetful of your Friend. Not a Line by Budden, Tillet, Osborne, or the Ship arrived at Bristol a few Days past. Could I imagine this Neglect to be willful, be assured I would not write you a Syllable. Crapton says he has a Line from you in which you enquire after me. I will not condemn you unheard, but trust to Time to convince me that you still remember I am an Inhabitant of this lower World.

What in the Name of good Luck makes you export so many People—no less than 24 in Budden, amongst the rest Meinheer Kepley & Hughey Forbes. The last after conversing with me in the Coffee House (the first I do not know) enquired how my father did, assuring me he behaved to all the Passengers with particular affability and good nature. Budden who sat by marred the Joke, by asking him who I was—he replied, A. Allen—Indeed I fancy I shall be as great a Stranger to most People in Philad* on my Return as you were.

Morgan still in Edinburgh presents Compliments to you. He is near graduating & will leave Scotland in about a fortnight. I wish you had

been with me yesterday—two soney Scot's Ladies, my Lord Provost's Daughters, did me the Honor of taking a Dish of Tea here. You see Robert I am visited by Ladies of better Fashion than those who frequent the Temple. Will you go to Marybone tonight? The Entertainment is tolerable & quite new to you. On Tuesday night the Free Masons with their Grand Master, (Lord Ferrers) were there at Lowe's Benefit. I have no news for you, save Foote has brought out a new Piece called the Mayor of Garrett, in which he takes off among others Glover (the author of Leonides) a Member of Parliament. This seemed his favorite Character, but he has been obliged to drop it. 'Twas droll enough and well supported.

I beg you will present my Compliments to Mr. Charles Thomson & honest Steel, from both of them I have received Letters, but cannot answer them now. When does Harry publish the Lower County Georgies? Or will not the Goddess emerge from the Fens and Mud to assist him in the arduous Task?

My next to you, if you give me any encouragement to write, will be dated from Paris—I am now on Haste and only scrawl this unconnected stuff to assure you you are not, nor can be forgotten by

Yours &c

29 JUNE 1763

S. POWEL

FROM AN OLD "SAMPLER" BELONGING TO A LADY OF LEWES, DELAWARE:—

William Paynter, son of S and E. Paynter was born January 24th 1774.

Jane Jacobs, daughter of A and E. Jacobs was born October 20th 1782.

William Paynter and Jane Jacobs, married September 13th 1797.

James J. Paynter, b. 9-7-1798.

Albert J. Paynter, b-12-28-1800.

Elizabeth Paynter, b-4-26-1802.

William Paynter, b. 1-28-1804.

Jane Paynter, b. 3-21-1806.

Ann Paynter, b. 1-23-1807.

Mary S. Paynter, b. 3-21-1809.

Sarah M. Paynter, b. 3-22-1811.

Hannah Paynter, departed this life 8-10-1813.

DELAWARE BIBLE RECORDS.—The following records have been copied from the Bible belonging to Mrs. Louisa Moarshall, Lewes, Delaware:

John Marshall son of W^m Marshall and Kitty his wife (Catherine Maull) b. 11-10-1802.

Eliza Rodney West daughter of William and Mary West b. 9-29-1806

Burton Marshall son of John and Eliza Marshall b-5-23-1824. at 3 P. M

William Marshall son of John and Eliza Marshall b. 7-5-1825, at midnight

Charles M. Marshall son of John and Eliza Marshall b-7-14-1826. at 7 A. M.

Helen Mar. Marshall daughter of John and Eliza Marshall b. 8-4-1829, at 7 P. M.

- Elizabeth R. Marshall daughter of John and Eliza Marshall b. 6-2-1843
 George Herbert de Orton b. 9-25-1874
 Edgar Marshall de Orton b. 8-24-1877
 William West, father of Eliza Rodney West, b. 10-15-1771 d. 12-1-1816
 Mary, wife of W^m West and mother of Eliza R. West, b 7-30-1776 d 4. 28-1845
 John Marshall was married to Elizabeth Rodney West, Sept. 3^d 1823 by John Finley. Departed this life 3-8-1868
 William Marshall, the father of John Marshall, was born 11-4-1774. d 6-21-1850, † past 10 P. M.
 John Marshall son of John Marshall and Eliza Rodney his wife. b. 1-1-1831. 4 P. M., Married Lizzie P. Morris 1-26-1853
 Catherine M. Maull wife of W^m Marshall d. 11-27-1874, aged 95 years
 James W. Marshall son of John and Eliza Marshall -was b-11-13-1832. at 11 P. M.
 Elizabeth Marshall daughter of John and Eliza Marshall b. 8-6-1834, at 6 P. M
 William Marshall son of John and Eliza R. Marshall b. 4-26-1836 at 12 P. M. d-3-2-1866
 David A. son of John and Eliza R. Marshall b. 9-28-1838.
 Frances Almira Boggs Marshall daughter of John and Eliza Marshall b 12-5-1840, at 1 A. M. d. 11-15-1845
 Burton Marshall son of John and Eliza R. Marshall d. 8-17. aged 2 months and 25 days
 William Marshall son of John and Eliza R. Marshall d. 9-5 aged 2 months
 Elizabeth daughter of John and Eliza R. Marshall d-7-31-aged 11 months, 25 days
 Elizabeth R. de Orton daughter of John and Eliza Marshall d. 1-27-1880 at 6 P. M.
 George de Orton (her husband) d. 8-16-1880
 Eliza Rodney Marshall d. 7-22-1882 in the 76th year of her age
 Helen Mar. Marshall d-11-9-1851.
 "Elizabeth Rodney youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Marshall and beloved wife of George de Orton"
 (Newspaper cutting pasted in Bible.)

FINE FOR FIRING A CRACKER OR SQUIB July 4, 1825.—Justice of the Peace Eneu's office, was at 200 Shippen (now Bainbridge) Street. Commonwealth }
 vs. } July 4th, 1825, Personally appeared J. Walker
 John Walker. } and pay^d Sixty Seven cents, the fine for firing of a cracker or Squib on this day on the Publick Street.

JAMES ENEU, JR.,
 Justice of the Peace.

BATTLE—PRICE.—Copy of entries in Book of Common Prayer, which belonged to James and Mary Price of Christiana Mills, New Castle County, Delaware, and is now in the possession of Mr. William J. Williams of Philadelphia. It is deficient in title-page, but the Psalter, bound with it, was "Printed by J. Barber, for J. Holland, at the Bible

and Ball, and W. Taylor at the Ship, both in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1707." The record, other than that of the Battell family is not consecutive.

CHRISTIANNA MILLS.

Mary Battell, daughter to William Battell* and Parnellah his wife, was born the 27th of September, at eleven o'clock in the day in the year 1728.

French Battell was born the 16th day of July, 1725.

Aves Battell was born the 25th day of June, 1727.

Sebeller Battell was born the 6th day of April, 1729.

Elizabeth Battell was born the 30th August, 1730.

In another hand Mary Price, March the 29th, 1752.

* William Battell married 19 June, 1718, Parnell French [Records of Immanuel Church, New Castle], daughter of John French. The will of the latter, dated 22 November, 1728, probated 12 December, of the same year, and on file in the Registry of Wills of New Castle County, styled him "Colonel John French of New Castle upon Delaware, gentleman." In it, Colonel French named wife Eves, daughters Mary and Sybilla French, sons-in-law Robert Robertson and Captain William Battell and grand-children Mary Battell, Avis Battell and Mary Robertson, also a "beloved grand-son." Colonel French was a familiar figure in Colonial Pennsylvania, serving successively as Sheriff of New Castle County, Register of Wills, Master of the Court of Chancery, Justice of the Supreme Court, and a member of the Governor's Council at the time of his death.

M. A. L.

NEW CASTLE, December 9, 1749.

Robert, son of Mary Mackys was born on the 9th of this inst, about . . . o'clock in the morning.

Mary Price departed this life 25 April, 1777.

Ruth Price, daughter of James Price and Mary his wife, was born January 5th, 1753, about 12 o'clock in the day in New Castle Hundred.

Ruth Price departed this Life the 27th Day of October in the year 1753, in the tenth month of her age.

Aves Price was born on Wednesday at eleven o'clock in the morning, 26 March, in the year 1755 in Penn Cader Hundred, New Castle County.

M. James Price, April the 22nd, 1759.

Mary Price was delivered of a son the 18th of October, 1766, which died the 24th of the same month.

William Price was born in the year of our Lord, 9 April, 1761, in Penn Cader Hundred in New Castle County.

James Price departed this life March ye 25th at midnight, 1802.

William Price Departed this life March ye 24th about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in the year of our Lord, 1803.

Esther Price departed this Life September ye 16th in the year of our Lord 1773.

UNIFORMS OF THE OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY 1779-1780.—

At the request of a correspondent, the following orders regulating the uniforms of the officers and privates of the Continental Army. have

been copied from the Orderly Books of the Commander-in-Chief, in the possession of the United States Government :

Head Quarters, Moore's House, October 2, 1779.

The following are the Uniforms that have been determined for the troops of these States respectively as soon as the state of the public supplies ever permit their being furnished

New Hampshire,	} Blue faced with White Buttons and Lining White.
Massachusetts,	
Rhode Island,	
Connecticut.	

New York,	} Blue faced with Buff, White Lining and Buttons.
New Jersey.	

Pennsylvania,	} Blue faced with Red, Buttons and Lining White.
Delaware,	
Maryland,	
Virginia.	

North Carolina,	} Blue faced with Blue. Button holes edged with narrow white lace or tape. Buttons and Lining White.
South Carolina,	
Georgia.	

Artillery and Artillery Artificers.	} Blue faced with Scarlet. Scarlet Lining, yellow buttons, yellow bound hats, coats edged with narrow lace or tape & button holes bound with the same.

Light Dragoons.	} The whole Blue faced with White— White buttons and linings.

Head Quarters, Short Hills, June 18, 1780.

As it is at all times of great importance both for the sake of appearance and for the regularity of service that the different military Ranks should be distinguished from each other and more especially at present—

The Commander-in-Chief has thought proper to establish the following distinctions, and strongly recommends it to all the Officers to endeavor to conform to them as speedily as possible.

The Major General to wear a blue coat with Buff facings and lining—yellow buttons—white or buff undercloaths—two Epauletes, with two Stars upon each and a black and white Feather in the Hat.

The Brigadier Generals, the same uniform as the Major Generals, with the difference of one Star instead of two, and a white feather.

The Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors, the uniforms of their regiments and two Epauletes.

The Captains, the uniforms of their regiments and an Epaulette on the right shoulder.

The Subalterns, the uniform of their regiment and an Epaulette on the left shoulder.

The Aides de Camp, the uniforms of their ranks and Corps, or if they belong to no Corps, of their General Officer. Those of the Major Gen-

erals and Brigadier Generals, to have a green feather in the Hat. Those of the Commander in Chief, a white & Green.

The Inspectors, as well Sub as Brigadier—the Uniforms of their ranks and Corps, with a blue feather in the Hat.

The Corps of Engineers and that of Sappers and Miners—a blue coat with buff facings, red lining, buff undercloaths and the epaulettes of their respective ranks.

Such of the Staff as have military rank to wear the uniform of their ranks and of the Corps to which they belong in the line—such, as have no military rank to wear plain Coats with a Cockade and Sword.

All officers as well Warrant as Commissioned to wear a Cockade and side arms either a sword or genteel Bayonet

DELAWARE MILITIA COMPANY, 1803–1807.—Contributed by Rev. H. B. Turner.

Joshua Burton, was commissioned by Governor James Sykes, of Delaware, to be Captain of the Fourth Company, in the Eighth Regiment of Militia, June 25, 1801. The following is the Muster Roll of the Company for the year 1803.

Commissioned Officers.

Joshua Burton, Captain ;
Paynter, Lieutenant ;
Isaac Waples, Ensign.

Sergeants.

1st Thomas Burton,
2^d James Burton,
3^d Thoms Grice,
4th John Lingo.

1st Class.

Cornelius Burton,
John Lingo.
Cannon Prittyman,
Arthur Milby,
Shaduck Murrah.

3d Class.

William Burton,
Eli Cary,
Perry Pool,
Samuel Burton,
Woolsey Burton,
John Hancock,
Cannon Smith.

5th Class

Ebenezer Lyons,
David Barker,
Thomas Shennor,
Bagwell Burton,
Gilbert B. Poynters,
Lewis Lingo.

Corporals.

1st Benjamin Richards,
2^d John Burton,
3^d James Lingo,
4th William Hommons.

2d Class.

Bagwell Barker,
Peter Milby,
Henry Lingo,
Jonathan Cullin,
Joseph Milby,
Peter Marriner,
Joseph Waples.

4th Class.

Isaiah Burton,
William Clark,
John Jones,
John Stockley,
John Burton,
John Cade.

6th Class.

Robert Marriner,
Epraim Gorden,
Joseph Fisher,
Jonathan Bell,
Henry Massey,
Kindle Batson,
James Hancock.

7th Class.

Benjamin Burton,
Isaac Waples,
William Wolfe,
Jacob Richards,
William Bagwell,
James Fossett,
Isaac Burton,
Valentine Pride.

8th Class.

William Morgan,
Thomas Poynter,
Robert Burton,
Luke Warrington,
William Harp.

A Roll of the Commissioned, non commissioned officers and private men in the 4th Company of Militia of the 8th Regiment in Sussex County, in the State of Delaware, between the age of Eighteen and Forty-five years.

Commissioned Officers.

Captain, Joshua Barton, com. 14 Oct. 1807.
Lieutenant, Paynter Frame, " "
Ensign, James Burton, " "

Sergeants.

Thomas Burton, 37 years.
Isaiah Burton, 44 "
Jacob Richards, 44 "
Horatio Collins, 41 "

Corporals.

William Lingo, 32 years.
Robert Marriner, 30 "
David Hazzard, 34 "
Bagwell Burton, 27 "

Rank and File.

William Bagwell,	30 years.	James Collins,	20 years.
Samuel Burton,	28 "	Aytchless Lingo,	21 "
Cornelius Burton,	33 "	Perry Pool,	38 "
Robert Thomson,	22 "	Kendal Stevenson,	35 "
Kendal Batson,	38 "	Richard Roach,	33 "
Lewis Milby,	37 "	James Mumford,	36 "
Burton Warrington,	25 "	Benj Richards,	40 "
James Warrington,	22 "	William Burton,	32 "
Thomas Reynolds,	32 "	Woolsey Waples,	33 "
John Burton,	30 "	Eli Cary,	33 "
David Barker,	30 "	Cannon Prittyman,	35 "
George Robinson,	38 "	Henry Lingo,	27 "
Benjamin Burton,	20 "	Wm Blizzard,	30 "
John Burton,	27 "	Peter Waples,	40 "
James Burton,	24 "	James Davidson,	23 "
Thomas Sheppard,	23 "	Zadock Evans,	35 "
Bagwell Barker,	41 "	Joseph Barker,	19 "
Lewis Butcher,	25 "	Wm Brerecton,	20 "
James Hancock,	31 "	Elijah Warrington,	19 "
Henry Lingo,	20 "	James Lingo,	29 "
Morris Abdel,	22 "	Hopkins Parsons,	27 "
Isaiah Cleft,	30 "	William Reynolds,	22 "
Joshua Cary,	18 "	Samuel Coffin,	22 "
Noah Reynolds,	18 "	John Roach,	23 "
James Johnson,	23 "	Jehu Barker,	30 "
Isaac Prittyman,	29 "	William Barker,	26 "
		Isaac Lane,	38 "

Queries.

MOUNTAIN FAMILY:—"J. Mountain, from New Jersey—English, about 1554. Children were: Joseph, John, Richard, Martha; also half-brother, George Grinup. Joseph Mountain married Miss E. Drake; one child, Joanna. Martha Mountain married Captain James McPike," (*? circa 1789*). *Extract* from original manuscript dictated by the late Judge John Mountain McPike (1795-1876), which is now preserved in the Museum of The Newberry Library, Chicago; case No. II. 31.2; catalogue No. 89030.

The same manuscript gives the names of the ten children of James McPike and Martha Mountain, his wife, in the order following:—Joseph, Richard, Elizabeth, Nancy, Sarah, John, Haley, George, Martha, James. Other reliable evidence shows that the full name of the third son was John Mountain McPike; hence it is safe to infer that he was named after his maternal grandfather, described above as "J. Mountain," though it is possible that he was, instead, (and like his brothers Joseph and Richard) named after a maternal uncle. Be this as it may, these facts seem to assign the given name James to the McPike family as such. The name of James McPike's father is unknown; perhaps, it, also, was James. He is said to have been a linen-merchant, presumably in Edinburgh or London. Can any reader confirm marriage of T. James McPike (Pike or Pyke) to Martha Mountain, about 1789, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania or Maryland?

The date 1554 above given, is obviously wrong: the year 1654 might be more nearly correct as representing, approximately, the period of emigration of one Mountain from England to New Jersey.

EUGENE F MCPIKE.

1 Park Row,
Chicago, Illinois.

REV. SAMUEL KENNEDY.—I shall be thankful for information of the parentage and descent of the Rev. Samuel Kennedy, an eminent Presbyterian Minister who came from Scotland to America before 1751 and had a church at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, where he died in 1786.

There is a brief account of him in the *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, but it does not mention his father.

WM. HAND BROWNE.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

Book Notices.

THE HISTORY OF NATHANIEL EVANS, OF CAT FISH CREEK, AND HIS DESCENDANTS. By James D. Evans. 8vo, pp. 104. Illustrated.

This history, interesting not only to the Evans and allied families, but to all of the descendants of the Welsh settlers of the Great Pedee Valley in South Carolina, contains the first authentic record of their families from the earliest knowledge we have of them down to the present time. It also gives the names of the emigrants and the places in Wales from whence they came, their first settlements in Pennsylvania and their removal to the "Welsh Tracts," South Carolina.

The history contains, besides these records, many other original documents of great interest, and in addition to the full and exhaustive history of the Evans family, includes full genealogies of the collateral families of Daniel of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Durham of North and

South Carolina, Gary, Godbold, Gregg, McCollum and Powell of Virginia; comprehensive references, in foot notes, are given of the following families: Applewhite, Baker, Berry, Bethea, Blue, Braddy, Christian (of Va.), Davis, Dixon, Ellerbe, Fladger, Foxworth, Gause, Harrison (of Va.), Haseldon, Jordan, Lawson (of Ga.), Lee (of Va.), Leggett, McEachern, Merchant (of Pa.), Miles, Orr (of Va.), Peyton (of Va.), Power, Riely (of Va.), Rogers, Singletary, Stevenson, Stinson, Weed (of Conn.), Witherspoon, Woodberry, Woodson (of Va.).

There are fifteen full page photogravures on parchment vellum paper, in brown tints, of old family portraits, and eight cuts of coats of arms of various families. Only one hundred copies have been published for private distribution. The price is six dollars, post-paid. Address the compiler at 119 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE. Published by the Maryland Historical Society. Issued quarterly, at \$3 per annum to subscribers, at the Athenæum Building, Baltimore.

We have received the first number (March) of this new quarterly of history, published by the Maryland Historical Society, and tender our congratulations on its attractive appearance, and best wishes for its prosperity. The Society and the State, has a rich collection of historical documents, which, through the medium of the Magazine, will be made accessible to students, and the early Colonial history of Maryland is so closely connected with that of Pennsylvania, that we may expect the publication of much valuable material. *Crescite et multiplicamini!*

PIKE FAMILY:—A collection of notes from English archives, relating to the Pike family, is now being formed, with the assistance of an experienced and reliable record-searcher in London, England. The latter has already supplied several interesting notes on this subject. The material of course consists of unpublished data obtained from the Public Record Office, British Museum, etc. These original gleanings will be of considerable interest to many other families, and will probably be published. For particulars, address

EUGENE E. MCPIKE,
1½ Park Row, Chicago, Ill.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Vol. III. No. 1. Philadelphia, 1906. 8vo, pp. 104.

The publications of this Society have always received the general approbation of its members, and the first number of the new volume will amply satisfy anticipations. The principal contributions are a memoir of Charles Swift Riche Hildeburn, first president of the Society, by Josiah Granville Leach; Some Genealogical Obstacles Considered, by John F. Lewis; a continuation of Abstract of Wills at Philadelphia, October 1697 to January 1700; and Memoranda from the Diary of John Dyer of Plumstead, Bucks County, Penna., 1763-1805.

From the Reports of the Board of Directors, we find that the following records have been copied and added to the collection of the Society. Minutes of Middletown, Bucks Co. M. M., 1755-1800; Abstracts Philadelphia Wills, 1823-1825; Marriages and Obituary notices in Poulson's Advertiser, 1826-1830; Records of First Reformed Church, Philadelphia, (presented by John F. Lewis); Index to Exeter M. M. (presented by

W. M. Mervine); Records Darby M. M. (presented by Morgan Bunting); Register of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Chester, 1704-1903; Burlington and Mount Holly, N. J. M. M. Records, 1678-1872; Index to Minutes Burlington M. M., 1720-1803; Abstracts of Minutes Longgrove M. M., 1792-1867; Abstracts of Minutes Gwynedd M. M. 1714-1801; Records of St. John's Church, Concord; Records of St. Martin's Church, Marcus Hook; and in course of preparation, Book of Records of Sussex County, Delaware, 1683-1695; Abstracts of Wills, Cumberland Co., Penna. (copied to 1801); Records of Reformed Church, Falkner Swamp; Records of Presbyterian Church, Lewes, Cool Spring, Rehoboth and Indian River, Del., and Christ P. E. Church, Philadelphia, complete Records with index.

PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Vol. IX. WilkesBarre, Pa. 1906. 8vo, pp. 294. Price \$3.

The present volume of this well established and active Society, differs from previous issues in the large amount of Ethnological matter it contains, and the illustrations are numerous. Its collections in this department are rich in fine and rare local specimens of the aboriginal art, and deserve the prominence given. Pioneer Physicians of Wyoming Valley, 1771-1825, by Dr. F. C. Johnson; The Early Bibliography of Pennsylvania, by Hon. S. W. Pennypacker; and The Expedition of Col. Thomas Hartley against the Indians in 1778, to avenge the Massacre of Wyoming, by Rev. David Craft, are among the historical contributions to the volume. A facsimile of the Zebulon Butler tablet, placed on the front wall of the Society's building, forms the frontispiece.

THE TRUE ANDREW JACKSON. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1906. 8vo, pp. 504. Illustrated. \$2.00 net.

Of the half dozen great Americans whose names have added lustre to *The True Biographies Series*, none made history more rapidly or so spectacularly as the hero of the present volume. Mr. Brady has been studying the career of our seventh President for many years, scarcely leaving a volume unopened, or a sketch unread, that could throw light upon his many-sided personality and the many contradictory estimates of it. The work therefore, is a notable gathering of evidence in the way of opinions and anecdotes, traced back to authentic sources, offering conclusive proof of every point the author desires to sustain. An extended chronology of Jackson's life is prefixed to the volume, which the reader will find of great value, and an appendix embraces papers of historical importance mentioned in the text. The illustrations are numerous and comprise portraits, facsimiles of letters and appropriate views.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCH IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND. A HANDBOOK FOR THE STUDENT. By J. Henry Lea. Boston, Mass. 1906. pp. 112.

A very large and constantly increasing number of persons, both in America and Great Britain, are beginning to take a deep interest in genealogy, and are no longer disposed to rest content with the names of their grandparents or remain in ignorance of their origin. To America must be given the credit for the inception of this movement, and the

rapid growth in recent years of patriotic societies (whose first requirements for admission, is a pedigree as clearly proved as the College of Arms would exact), has given a great impetus to the study of the past. This handbook is the result of twenty years' experience in genealogical research in Great Britain, and treats of the English counties and their Probate jurisdictions; Will Registers, Prerogative Court of Canterbury, chronological and alphabetical; Will Registers, Consistory and Commissary Courts of London; Marriage Licenses; Chancery Proceedings, Herald's Visitations and Probate and Diocesan Registries in England. In Scotland, the Commissariat Courts; Scotch Shires and their Commissariat jurisdictions; Irish counties and their Diocesan jurisdictions, Will Indices and Admon Indices at Dublin. As the early Welsh records are written in the vernacular, the services of some native antiquary are necessary. The work will prove most helpful to any person contemplating genealogical investigation in Great Britain, and Mr. Lea advises the inexperienced to first devote a few months' careful study of the ancient handwritings, particularly those of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and some knowledge of Latin is requisite, as a large proportion of the records are written in that language.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS PEOPLE FROM THEIR EARLIEST RECORDS TO THE PRESENT TIME. By Elroy McKendree Avery, Ph.D., LL.D. Vol. II. The Burrows Publishing Company, Cleveland.

This magnificent historical work, the publishers announce, will be extended from twelve to fifteen volumes, which the final revisionary writing and the material to be used has made necessary. The second volume, of which we can give only a preliminary notice now, is a handsome book, and too much cannot be said in praise of the artistic excellence of the illustrations, and the maps also, are uncommon and exceptionally useful. By gradual stages the work is unfolding itself, and it is not probable that another of this magnitude will again be undertaken for a long series of years.

A MEMOIR OF DR. JAMES JACKSON WITH SKETCHES OF HIS FATHER HON. JONATHAN JACKSON, AND HIS BROTHERS ROBERT, HENRY, CHARLES AND PATRICK TRACY JACKSON; AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR ANCESTRY. By James Jackson Putnam, M.D., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. 1805. 8vo, pp. 456. Illustrated. Price \$2.50.

The ancestors of the subject of this memoir were originally an English family, and representatives of the branch from which he descended. Christopher Jackson and Susan Johnson his wife, of London, had two sons, John and Edward, who came to this country, the former in 1635, and the latter in 1643, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Edward was the paternal grandfather of Dr. James Jackson.

The early chapters of the work are devoted to the ancestry of the family and sketches of Jonathan Jackson, the Tracy and Lowell families, and Robert, Henry, Charles and Patrick Tracy Jackson. Dr. James Jackson, a son of Jonathan Jackson and Mary Tracy, was born October 3, 1771, and died August 27, 1867. After graduating from Harvard in 1797, he began to read medicine, and two years later sailed for England to complete his studies. Returning to Boston in 1800, he began to

practice his profession for the ensuing sixty-six years. The facts of his career are given definitely and authoritatively, and much correspondence and incidents of interest are related in connection with his long and distinguished professional life. He was at once a great physician and a man of affairs, whose abilities, character and charms gained for him the friendship and intimate confidence of the leading men of the day. Dr. Jackson's medical writings are marked by soundness of judgment, accuracy in observation, fine discrimination, sympathetic insight into human nature and clearness of literary style. The print, paper, illustrations and general style of the work, leave nothing to be desired.

THE BEVAN AND NAISBY LIBRARY, Birmingham, England. Charles Dickinson Sturge contributes a sketch of the Bevan and Naisby Library at Birmingham, England, in *The Journal of the Friends' Historical Society* of July, 1905, from which we quote the following: One of these [volumes] is probably unique: it is a *Primmer*, edited by F. D. Pastorius, having William Penn's book plate inside the cover, and on the first pages a written address:—To William Penn, the Father of this Province, and lately also the Father of John Penn, an innocent and hopeful babe:

Since Children are the Lord's Rewards,
Who get them may rejoice;
Nay, Neighbors, upon this regard,
May make a gladsome noise.

Therefore, us thinks we dwell so near,
Dear Governor, to thy gate,
That thou mayst lend an Ear to hear
What Babes congratulate.

God bless the Child (we young ones cry,)
And add from time to time
To William Penn's Posterity
The like! Here end our Rime.

But fervent prayers will not end
Of honest men for Thee,
And for thy happy Government,
With whom we all agree.

Philadelphia the 29th day
of the XI month.
Anno 1699/1700.

ZECHARY WHITPAINE.
ISRAEL PEMBERTON.
ROBERT FRANCIS.
JOHN WHITE.
SAMUEL CARPENTER.
HENRY PASTORIUS.

For themselves and on behalf
of their schoolfellows.

THE LINDSAY FAMILY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.—The second annual report of this Association has been received. The Department of the Historian, which comprises notes, queries, and answers, is full of interesting data, and the request is made for more items concerning the

Lindsays of the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Cumberland, Blair, Indiana, Allegheny, Berks and Franklin. The Secretary of the Association is Mrs. Margaret Lindsay Atkinson, 59 Waldeck Street, Dorchester, Mass.

NEWPORT OUR SOCIAL CAPITAL. By Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1905. folio pp 402.

It is more usual in notices of fine works of this description, to reserve any remarks on their style and illustrations for a concluding paragraph, but this handsomely printed and admirably illustrated volume, deserves early recognition of the frontispiece in color by Hutt, and the photo-frames and doubletones, and drawings of Edward S. Holloway. The gathering of the wealth of historical data, on which time, care and intelligence have been spent without stint, leaves nothing to be desired, and the work is one that rightly will be held in great value.

THE TWINING FAMILY, DESCENDANTS OF WILLIAM TWINING, Sr. OF EASTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS, WHERE HE DIED 1659. By Thomas Jefferson Twining, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1905. 8vo. pp. 167. Illustrated.

In this volume both author and publisher have given us of their best. Fifteen years ago the first edition appeared, but Mr. Twining continued his researches, and in this revised edition has brought together much new and important data from a variety of sources. The greatest care has been taken to give a complete genealogical account of each family, from the earliest time at which authoritative records of them occur, and the notes of the English, Welsh and Nova Scotia families of the name are interesting. There is much data relating to the Pennsylvania branch of the family, which in 1695, settled in Bucks county, probably the leading centre of it in the country. The illustrations are numerous and a comprehensive index will aid the investigator.

THE PEDIGREE OF WILLIAM GRIFFITH, JOHN GRIFFITH AND GRIFFITH GRIFFITHS (SONS OF GRIFFITH JOHN, OF THE PARISH OF LLANDDEWI BREFI, IN THE COUNTY OF CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, GREAT BRITAIN), WHO REMOVED TO THE COUNTY OF CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA; IN THE EARLY PART OF THE XVIII CENTURY, compiled by Thomas Allen Glenn, Philadelphia, 1905. 8vo, pp. 85. 100 copies. Privately Printed.

In the compilation of this pedigree, the wills, administrations and inventories at the Probate Registry for Carmarthen; the Rolls of the Feet of Fines for Cardiganshire, from Edward VI to George III; parish registers and Exchequer Rolls from Edward I to George III were searched. The Subsidy Rolls and Hearth Tax Rolls of Cardiganshire from Henry VII and Elizabeth to George III; the Visitations, bills at the prerogative Court of Canterbury, MSS at Aberystwith College, private Welsh pedigrees; the records at the Diocesan Registry, Inquisitions Post Mortem and a great many other archives were examined in the course of investigation. The volume is a beautiful specimen of good printing and book-making.



RESIDENCE OF ST. JOHN DE CREVECOEUR
NEAR CORNWALL, N.Y. 1778

PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

1888

1886

No. 3.

THE "AMERICAN FARMER" ST. JOHN DE CRÉVE CŒUR AND HIS FAMOUS "LETTERS" (1735-1813)

BY E. R. SANDERN, OF CONCORD, MASS.

A century and a quarter ago there began to be celebrated in England and France an adventurous Norman, calling himself an Englishman, by birth, and further attracting attention on the ground that he was an American. He was describing the character, customs, pleasures and hardships of his class in the Colonies, first becoming independent emigrants, from Canada to Florida, and from the Atlantic and the Hudson to the Ohio. He wrote enthusiastically of Pennsylvania and its Quakers, of the Indian tribes, in which he professed to be an adoptive member, and he described the country and manners of the colonists before Chastellux, Brossier and Charlevoix had travelled among them. He wrote in English, translated his letters into French, and caused them to be translated into Dutch and German; and in these three languages his books went the tour of Europe, they were read in royal courts, in learned houses, and in the libraries of scholars. From an incident in one of his volumes, "The school, the unwearied page, night of Germany, borrowed the plot of the 'Quaker' (describing with poetic exaggeration the family history of Warner Mifflin), lately



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No. 3.

THE "AMERICAN FARMER" ST. JOHN DE CRÈVE-
CŒUR AND HIS FAMOUS "LETTERS" (1735-1813).

BY F. B. SANBORN OF CONCORD, MASS.

A century and a quarter ago there began to be celebrated in England and France an adventurous Norman, calling himself an Englishman, by birth, and further claiming attention on the ground that he was an American Farmer, describing the character, condition, pleasures and hardships of his class in the Colonies, fast becoming independent republics, from Canada to Florida, and from the Atlantic and the Hudson to the Ohio. He wrote enthusiastically of Pennsylvania and its Quakers, of the Indian tribes, in which he professed to be an adoptive member, and he described the scenery and manners of the colonists before Chastellux, Brissot and Chateaubriand travelled among them. He wrote in English, translated his letters into French, and allowed them to be translated into Dutch and German; and in these various languages his books went the tour of Europe and were read in royal courts, in humble homes, and in the libraries of scholars. From an incident in one of his volumes, Kotzebue, the unwearied playwright of Germany, borrowed the plot of his "Quaker" (describing with poetic exaggeration the family history of Warner Mifflin), lately

translated for the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE. The Elector of Bavaria, who made himself king, Maximilian of Zweibrücken, told St. John, when he went to reside in Bavaria in 1806, that he had learned much from the American Letters, as did thousands of others. Yet so little was this once famous Frenchman known when Professor Wendell of Harvard wrote his "History of American Literature," that the historian did not know the date of his birth, the particulars of his career, or the titles of his French books, and could only quote from a poor English edition of less than a quarter part of his writings. I have therefore thought it well to devote some research to a man and a subject which I find interesting, and have made the man and his copious French biography, ("Saint John de Crèvecœur, sa Vie et ses Ouvrages") somewhat better known, I trust, in this land of his affections.

In the mingling of nationalities which, from the early part of the Eighteenth Century, went to make up the population of what is now the United States, Frenchmen had little part until the annexation of Louisiana a century later. A few small colonies of French Protestants, fleeing from the insensate persecution of that *least* Christian king, Louis XIV, planted themselves in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York and South Carolina, and brought to our colonies the distinguished names of Baudouin, Faneuil, Jay, Freneau, De Lancey, Huger, Sigourney, and others. A few in Delaware and Pennsylvania gave lustre by their virtues to the names of Benezet, Boudinot, Dupont and Duponceau. But it was not until the period of the French Revolution and the acquisition of Louisiana that Protestant America became attractive to the French Catholics, who in their turn had to flee their country, and seek shelter under the flag of Washington. The Orleans princes, the diplomatist Talleyrand, and twenty years later the Bonapartes, Murats and Moreaus, came hither for temporary residence, or as explorers of our new Republic. Chateaubriand, Brissot de Warville, and other French tourists came and went,—some

returning to prosperity and fame, others to the guillotine. Lafayette, the most distinguished of all, survived to visit in 1824 the republic he had aided in defending, and to direct in France the Revolution of July, 1830.

But there was one Frenchman who came and went among us, travelled and resided here long before our Revolution or that in France, in both of which he suffered hardship; whose early history is mysterious, and who became distinguished as an American author under conditions so peculiar, and so little known to the mass of his readers, as to make his career no less interesting than most novels. This was St. John de Crèveœur, who called himself for years "Hector St. John," and perhaps is better known to-day under that assumed name than by his own baptismal one, which circumstances led him to renounce and resume. It was for him that the Vermont town of St. Johnsbury was named; yet till a year or two ago, even the learned men of that town did not know his story, and had not his books in their great library.

There is an ancient city in Normandy, Caen, the capital of William the Norman before he conquered England, and itself conquered by Edward III at the time of the battle of Crecy; now a fine architectural town of some 50,000 people. There, in the 17th and 18th centuries, an old Norman family, St. John,—kindred, no doubt, to the English family of the same name, from which descended Bolingbroke the English statesman, and Emerson, the American sage, had exchanged the profession of arms for civil employments, and had settled down in the local magistracy. One of them, early in the 18th century, had purchased a small fief not far outside the city, and from its title added the name of Crèveœur to his family name, and by courtesy had the rank of Marquis. His oldest son, Michael Guillaume St. Jean de Crèveœur, born at Caen, January 31, 1735, and early taught in the Jesuit College of the city, is the subject of my story, and also of adventures singularly varied, even for a Frenchman in the epoch of the great Revolution. He

learned Latin of the Jesuits in their comfortless high school on the Hill (du Mont), and used to tell his children that he made out the North Star, which afterwards guided him through the Canadian forests, by seeing it shining into his chamber, as he lay there in winter nights, sleepless with cold. His uncle, Jacques de Crèvecoeur, had a sister-in-law married in England, near Salisbury Cathedral, and to her he was sent as a schoolboy, in some escapade or family emergency quite unknown; and he completed his education, such as it was, in England. This gave him a competent knowledge of English and mathematics, and qualified him for a land-surveyor, an occupation which he followed, like George Washington, in the American Colonies, as early as 1762. But he made his first appearance on our side of the ocean about 1755, as an engineer in Quebec, and a French officer in the war of 1754-63, between the Colonies and Canada. Nobody knows how he happened to come over, or how he left Canada; but after assisting in one or two of Montcalm's campaigns, in which Folsom of Exeter, and Stark of Manchester, distinguished themselves, St. John disappears from Canada, and is next seen among the Pennsylvania Quakers at Shippensburg, near Carlisle. He always retained a regard for these Quakers, and has preserved striking anecdotes about them, whether in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland or Nantucket. He took up a farm, in New Jersey or New York, about 1764, and in that year, before he was 30, he became naturalized as a citizen of the Province of New York. In 1769 he was married at Westchester, N. Y., to Mehitable Tippet, a young woman of Huguenot descent, and the ceremony was performed by Pastor Tétard, a Huguenot, settled over the French church in New York city. In 1770, he established himself with his wife on a farm near Cornwall, in Orange County, N. Y.; and there his daughter Fanny, afterward the Countess Otto, was born in that year. He called his place "Pine Hill Farm," built a comfortable house there, to replace his original log-cabin, and in 1778 drew a picture of it. It shows St. John and his wife sitting

in the shade of maples, at some distance from the farmhouse; while a negro with a pair of horses is plowing near by, and his youngest son, then four years old, is enjoying a ride in a sort of chair fixed to the beam of the plow. This boy, Louis by name, when an officer in Napoleon's campaign in Russia, (where he nearly died of cold and hunger) remembered this ride on the plow, and afterward related the incident to his son, who was a civil magistrate in France under Louis Philippe.

While residing on this farm, and in the years before his marriage, St. John had traveled extensively in Canada and the Colonies; had visited Bermuda, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Nantucket, and had written copious notes in English, of what he had seen, and of his own reflections on colonial life. He had probably printed something in the provincial newspapers; but he reserved his best observations, in the form of letters, to be published in volumes hereafter. This he did in England and France, from 1782 to 1801, attracting much notice by what he had written. The circumstances of this publication were singular. During his rambles about the Colonies and among the Quakers, he seems to have long preserved his neutrality between the American patriots of the Stamp Act period, and the early days of our Revolution, and the Tory loyalists. He was a man of peace, and evidently shared the sentiment which Tennyson, a century later expressed :

We love not this French god, this child of hell,
Wild War that breaks the converse of the wise.

Indeed, few writers have better described the miseries and anxieties of Civil War than St. John in one of the chapters of his 'Letters of an American Farmer,' written during that worst period of the Revolutionary struggle, when the British had excited the Indians of the Six Nations to massacre and ravage at Wyoming, at Cherry Valley, and all along the boundary of that narrow strip of farms and villages

which made up the Atlantic States, outside of New England. In this strip between the Hudson and the Catskills and neighboring mountains, lay St. John's Pine Hill Farm, which, in nine years he had brought to a high state of cultivation. By the spring of 1779 it had become exposed to raids by the Tories and their Indian allies, who had already destroyed Wyoming, and raided the frontier of New Jersey, where in Sussex County, St. John owned another farm. He therefore thought it needful, exactly for what reason is unknown, to visit his father's family in Normandy, from which he had long been separated, and perhaps estranged. He procured a safe-conduct from Gen. MacDougal, who commanded the American army near West Point, in April of the year before Arnold's treason, and started for New York, then held by Sir Henry Clinton and a British army. He had no difficulty in procuring a passport from Sir Henry which admitted him to New York, where he had many friends among the loyalists,—one in particular, William Seaton, to whom many of his famous 'Letters' were addressed. Once in the city, he expected no difficulty in getting passage in some English vessel to London, whence, as a neutral, he could cross over to France. But hardly had he reached New York when the arrival of a French fleet of war vessels off the city caused great alarm, and occasioned St. John's arrest as a French spy. He was thrown into the provost's prison, and treated with much severity, in spite of the interposition of his loyalist friends, who could not finally secure his release on bail until the summer of 1780. He then procured a passage for himself and his elder son, 'Ally,' (Guillaume Alexander) in one of a fleet of merchant vessels and transports, for London, in September, 1780, more than a year after he had left his farm and family. During that year he had heard from them occasionally, but from the day he set sail he lost all communication with them for more than two years. In that interval his farm was raided, his house burnt, and his wife and two young children had fled to Westchester, where Madame St. John

soon died. Misfortune followed her husband also; he was wrecked (as he says) on the coast of Ireland, and had to pass the winter of 1780-81 in Dublin. In the spring of 1781 he passed over to London, carrying with him three folio volumes of his Letters, from which he made up that volume of selections which he sold to a London publisher, Davies, for 30 guineas. With the proceeds he crossed the sea to Ostend, and thence, in August 1781, reached Caen, and his father's chateau at Pierpont, near the seacoast at Ver in Calvados.

Hardly had he been welcomed home, when one of those events where the fact is stranger than any fiction, happened to St. John. Five Massachusetts naval officers, escaped from an English prison, had crossed the Channel in a sailboat, and landed near Ver on the coast of lower Normandy. They spoke no French, and were without money or clothing, except what they wore. St. John, so well acquainted with English that he had kept his diaries and written his letters in that language, heard of them, met them, took them to his father's house, and otherwise provided for them in Caen, whence, in October 1781, he sent them, by the intervention of Dr. Franklin, then at Paris, home to Newburyport and Boston, where they arrived in November, after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. One of these officers, Lieut. George Little, told St. John he had a cousin in Boston, Captain Gustavus Fellowes, a merchant, who might procure him news of his wife and children. Accordingly St. John wrote by Little to Captain Fellowes, enclosing money and asking him to use it for the relief of his family, if he could find them, and they needed it. Two years more passed, while St. John was detained in France, making acquaintance in high quarters, and profiting by the success of his English book, which was published by Davies early in 1782, and instantly became famous. An edition appeared in Dublin the same year; a revised edition, with a good index, was issued by Davies in 1783; and St. John in the meantime had made a French translation of the Let-

ters, adding much French to the English edition while making his version. It was printed in Paris in 1784, with a commendatory introduction by Lacretelle.

During this, his first visit to his native country for a quarter-century, everything went well with St. John. America and the Americans were in high favor. Franklin and Washington had raised our national reputation to its top-notch; the possibilities of the free and expanding country were becoming everywhere known. It was this which gave such vogue to the English and the French editions of the 'Letters of an American Farmer.' Their English was good, but not faultless,—their French still less so,—but their fresh view of nature and human nature, and their noble altruism fell in well with the prevailing tone, even in England. St. John had to revive his early knowledge of his vernacular. When the Countess D'Houdetot, an old friend of his father, the Marquis de Crèvecoeur, and an admirer of Franklin and Jefferson, first invited him to the gatherings of the learned and fashionable group of which she was the centre, he declined.¹ Afterwards he said:

"As I had heard at the table of M. Buffon that she was intimate with learned men, and very well informed herself, a notion of my ignorance, even of my own language struck me so forcibly that pretending a temporary inconvenience, I wrote to her deferring indefinitely the honor of paying respects in person, and returning my thanks. Something she saw in my letter, which I composed in English and translated,

¹ St. John reached his paternal home in Normandy, Aug. 2, 1781. August 10, 1781, Mme. D'Houdetot wrote to Dr. Franklin recommending him as "having lost the greater part of his property by the present war." The twenty-seventh of August he wrote himself to Franklin, then in Paris, speaking of the five Americans, and saying, "As they are genteel, discreet men from the Massachusetts, I have placed them in a good house and procured them the hospitality of the city of Caen." Later in the year, he informed Franklin, "The Americans who escaped from England last summer are happily embarked for Newbury, in Massachusetts," where they seem to have arrived in November.

Mme. D'Houdetot had spoken of St. John to Franklin under the name of Crèvecoeur while he at that time always had signed himself St.

hit or miss, pleased her. The queer turn of my phrases, and my use of words that I then fancied were good French, instead of making her despise a man who did not know his native tongue, increased her desire to see me . . . By persistence and by little imperceptible flatteries she succeeded, and thus made a new man of me. What quick progress in the knowledge of French and the customs of good society in France did my wish to merit her esteem assure to me! She invited me to remain at her house, and I was soon on the footing of an old friend there."

Through her influence and that of other powerful friends St. John, after the usual delays of royal courts, received the appointment of French Consul at New York and, as soon as he had put his French version of the Letters in the way to be brought out favorably in Paris, St. John sailed for America, and landed in New York while the British garrison still held the town, in November, 1783. Consequently he was there to see and describe the triumphal entry of Washington, and to praise the tact and magnanimity with which that noble man overcame the difficulties of reconciling the patriots and royalists. This part of St. John's writings has never been translated, and is practically unknown to those antiquaries who of late have been reprinting the accounts of Washington's first weeks in the surrendered city, where Howe and Clinton had been in control for six or seven years.

But a painful surprise awaited him in New York. He had heard absolutely nothing from Gustavus Fellowes since writing to him in Boston, two years before. Not that the

John. Explaining this to Franklin (Sept. 26, 1781) he said, in his peculiar English: "The reason of the mistake proceeds from the singularity of the French custom, which renders their names almost arbitrary, and often leads them to forget their family ones. It is in consequence of this that there are more alias dictios in this than in any other country in Europe. The name of our family is St. Jean, in English St. John—a name as ancient as the conquest of England by William the Bastard. I am so great a stranger to the manners of this, though my native country (having quitted it very young), that I never dreamt I had any other than the old family name. I was greatly astonished when, at my late return, I saw myself under the necessity of being called by that of Crèvecoeur."

Good Samaritan of Boston had neglected his affairs, but because the letter he wrote had crossed the Atlantic twice without finding St. John, and was then lying in the New York Post office, informing him of the destruction of his Pine Hill house, the death of his wife, and the rescue of his two children from dire poverty by Captain Fellowes, in return for the good deed of St. John in befriending the Boston naval officers on the coast of Normandy. The English text of the letter of Captain Fellowes has disappeared; but from its French version in St. John's third volume of the Letters, issued in 1787, I make this translation, omitting the less essential parts:—

I received your letter of September 29, 1781, by the hands of the five officers of the naval vessel "Protector." I read it attentively. Your readiness to assist them in misfortune, and the important service you did them made on my mind an impression so strong that I at once took all the steps I thought needful to gain information by letter of the state of your family in Orange County. My effort was in vain; the war interrupted all communication. I then made up my mind to go there myself, and told my wife, who approved the plan. "'Tis no more than right," said she. "The family of our worthy fellow-citizen are perhaps in trouble; the British and the Indians, they say, have made many ravages in that district. My dear, let us do for him and his what he did for our friends on the coast of Normandy."

A week after I left Boston I was lucky enough to meet, on the banks of the Hudson, the Sheriff of Orange County, Jesse Woodhull, Esq., who as Colonel of the militia was with his regiment at the post of Fish-kill. Your letter, which I handed him, was the first he had got from you since you left the British prison at New York. He asked 50 questions about you and Ally, the state of your family, your misfortunes, etc. I learned from him the death of your wife and the sad condition of the children since the raid of the savages and the scarcity of food. Horror-struck at the news, I at once made up my mind to bring them away from that unlucky region, carry them to Boston, and bring them up with my own children. The Sheriff approved my plan. He said, "You cannot do a greater service to my old friend and good neighbor, Mr. St. John. The Indians and the war have broken up all our schools and the Lord only knows how we are to educate our children."

Fortunately the snow was deep, and the roads well trodden. I at once busied myself with arrangements for getting the children to Boston as comfortably as possible; and especially to clothe them warmly. My

wife had provided for that, and luckily,—for everything was so out of order that I could not have found in the whole county of Orange either woollen stuffs or suitable flannels. Before leaving Sheriff Woodhull, who invited me to his headquarters, I inquired what had been the expenses of the children since the death of their mother, and offered to put 40 guineas in his hands. He would not take it, saying that the sale of some horses and cattle, which had escaped the plunderers, had brought money enough to pay for their support, which could not indeed have cost much, judging by the condition I found them in. As to your farm and outlands, I advised him never to allow their sale without your consent. I received the amount of your bill of exchange, and shall use it for the good of the children.

Since they have been with us we have treated them as our own. They are good, and fortunately we have a boy and girl of their ages, with whom they live on the best of terms. My wife and I receive them as if they were children we had lost and recovered; were we so unfortunate as never to see or hear of you again, we should educate them as our own. Not knowing what religious principles you had given them, I take them to church with my household, and they offer to God the same worship that we do. If you receive this, please tell us your wishes on this point; we shall be glad to conform to them. I shall send you copies of this letter until I get some reply.

When Sir Fowell Buxton was seeking financial aid from the British government for a philanthropic enterprise in English Africa, and found a cold reception, while his kinsmen, the Quaker Gurneys, gave him liberally, he exclaimed, "In Downing Street I found princes who were stingy merchants, but in London City I found merchant princes."

The combination in Captain Fellowes of the exactness of a merchant and the generosity of a prince, is very striking, and makes us wish to know more of a Bostonian who behaved so handsomely. Thirty-two years ago his granddaughter, Emily Pierpont Delesdernier, undertook to give the world this knowledge, in a little book published at New York by Hurd & Houghton,—"*Fannie St. John, a Romantic Incident of the American Revolution.*" Gustavus Fellowes was the son of a Cape Ann sea captain, and had himself commanded vessels sailing out of Boston. He was born in

1786, a year after St. John, and had two brothers, Cornelius and Nathaniel, 'mariner-merchants,' and afterwards coffee-planters in Cuba. They were at one time among the wealthiest of their class. Cornelius and Gustavus married cousins named Pierpont,—the wife of Gustavus being Sarah, daughter of James Pierpont, who was distantly related to the Earls of Kingston, of whose family was Lady Mary Pierpont, better known by her married name of Montagu. Mrs. Fellowes had six daughters and two sons, and seven of these children were living in Washington Street near Harvard, where Captain Fellowes had a fine house and a large garden, in November, 1783, when Letombe, the French Consul at Boston, called to inquire if the two children of St. John were still there. They were, but St. John, hearing they were well cared for, and being occupied with his official and private affairs at New York, did not see them till the spring of 1784. He found Fanny, a tall girl of 13, who told him her little story as follows :

It was time, dear father, for Providence to begin to show favor to brother Lewis and me, when Mr. Fellowes got to Westchester where we were. For we had neither shoes nor stockings, and were almost naked. The weather was cold, and the other children there were much in the same condition. My little brother, being younger, did not feel the misery of our lot so much as I, but he cried a good deal. And I who remembered so well your tender care and that of poor Mother,—how I did grieve when I thought of all that ! and 'twas very often. J. D. and his wife, not knowing who this stranger might be, that came to fetch us away, did all they could to make us stay with them. They tried to alarm little brother, and he began to cry, and say, "I don't want to go with that man." Mr. Fellowes had to take him by force, poor Philip Lewis, from Mrs. D.'s arms, he crying hard, and she crying too. I said to them, "We cannot be worse off than we are here ; why should you want to keep us ? You have nothing to give us ; you can hardly supply your own needs. This man must wish us well,—else he would not have come such a long way. Perhaps God sent him."

I remember this too. I got into the strange man's sleigh with the greatest eagerness, for I thought it would take me away from the place where I lost my mother, and had suffered so many things. O, Father ! you don't know how good and warm were the clothes this good man,

whom God sent to us, had brought with him. I hugged myself with joy when I put them on. I heard afterwards it was his dear wife, my adopted mother, who, inspired by heaven, gave him the idea. You could not yourself have been kinder than this blessed man was, in our whole journey. When we had a big river to cross on the ice, which he knew gave me a great fright, he always told us a pretty story, to take our minds off, and shorten the time. When we got to Hartford, some of his friends there asked him "What have you got in your sleigh?" "Two lost children" he said,—“I lost them, and have just got 'em back. I am taking them to Boston, where my wife will soon make them forget all they had to bear. We have seven children there now, and these two little lost lambs will make nine.” That was just what he said.

In Boston how I liked being pitied, put in warm clothes, having enough to eat when I was hungry,—and especially not to be afraid of the Indians. Lewis began to laugh as soon as we got here. I scolded him well for having cried at Chester, and for wanting to stay there. They put me to sleep the first night with Abigail, the oldest daughter, who is near my age. I love her as if she were my own sister; she is politeness and gentleness all over. Lewis was put to bed with little Gustavus, who is only five months older. The next morning Mrs. Fellowes combed our hair, and put on clothes like those of the others, and when we had got rested, we were all sent to school together. Not only did she wash and dress us herself every morning, but she had us sit by her at the table, and gave us the best there was on it; for she said,—“These poor children have had so hard a time, they must now have more care than our own.” When she went visiting she often took me instead of my good sister Abby; especially if we were going to sail in the Harbor, or go to Castle Island, or Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Cambridge or Dorchester. Abby, who is goodness itself, would often say,—“Yes, Mother, take Fanny with you. I shall like to stay at home and take care of the little ones; Fanny needs a good time more than I do.” We now take turns going out, or else go together.

I have become useful to Mother, too. For a year and a half I have helped her every morning, along with Abby, to wash and dress the younger children, and send them to school. She has taught me to sew, to knit and to spin; I mend clothes, make bread, and do a little cooking. She has a baby eight months old, a little girl,—and they gave her my name, for I was her godmother. They named a whaleship Fanny, too,—she sailed two months ago for Brazil. I hope she will come back with a good lot of oil! When little Fanny is weaned, expect to have the whole care of her, and have her sleep with me, and be no more trouble to her mother. I want you should call her granddaughter.”

This artless prattle lets us see the whole interior of the Boston merchant's household. These were the men celebrated by Emerson :

The waves that rocked them on the deep
 To them their secret told ;
 Said the winds that sung their lads to sleep,
 " Like us be free and bold !"
 The honest waves refuse to slaves
 The empire of the ocean caves.
 And where they went on trade intent
 They did what freemen can ;
 Their dauntless ways did all men praise,—
 The merchant was a man.
 The world was made for honest trade,—
 To plant and eat be none afraid.
 The honest craftsman we promote,
 Disown the knave and fool ;
 Each honest man shall have his vote,
 Each child shall have his school.
 For what avail the plow or sail,
 Or land, or life,—if freedom fail ?

After reaching Boston at last, and embracing his children, St. John spent some days there, and went to church on Sunday with the Fellowes family. His daughter whispered to him as he went,—perhaps to the Old South,—“ I am delighted that you will go. Our neighbors, who have so often spoken of you, and were so glad to hear you were coming, will be much gratified to see us, father and children, coming to ‘ worship with them.’ ” (“ This is an expression,” says St. John aside, “ peculiar to Boston.”) “ This reflection,” he says, “ was very touching. Nor was I less touched at the kind of sensation that my presence in the church seemed to cause. I heard some persons in the next pew say softly, ‘ That is Fanny’s father,’ and I noticed how much my child enjoyed this mark of public interest.”

“ What was my surprise,” he adds, “ on coming out of church, to have Mr. Fellowes introduce me to the five Americans (George Little, Clement Lemon, Alexander

Story, Samuel Wales and John Collins), whom I have mentioned as met by me in Normandy. Learning that I was to be in this church, they had come there on purpose to see me. A crowd of citizens then came up, shook my hand, and congratulated me on my happy return, and on finding my children in such good hands. 'It is to your worthy townsman,' I replied, 'that I owe all this,—under that Divine Providence which interested him in them, when he did not know their father.' Mr. Fellowes then invited the five naval officers to dine with us at his house."

Is not this a pleasing picture of Boston hospitality, 122 years ago? The two children at this time were, Louis Phillippe, nine and a half, and Fanny (Frances America) in her 14th year. He was born Oct. 22, 1774, and she nearly four years earlier,—Dec. 14, 1771. Their ages were incorrectly given by St. John, but we now have their birth-certificates. Dates were never his strong point, and he may have changed them to suit himself. He had left his Hudson River farm late in April, 1779, and sailed for England Sept. 1, 1780.

St. John took his younger son with him to France in 1785, but allowed Fanny to remain and finish her girlish education in Boston, remaining in the family of Captain Fellowes, but soon after his return from a visit to France in 1787, Fanny went to live with him in New York, while Louis and Ally were at school in France, spent their vacations with Mme. D'Houdetot, and frequently dined at her house with Mr. Jefferson, then the successor of Franklin at the court of Louis XVI. Meanwhile, a young German, Louis (Ludwig Wilhelm) Otto, born in Baden in 1754, had come to New York in 1779, as a member of the French legation, after the French alliance; he remained there and in Philadelphia until 1792,—rising constantly in his diplomatic profession, by reason of his knowledge and tact. He was attracted by the young Fanny St. John, sixteen years younger than himself, and they were married in a New York church in 1790, just before her father sailed for France the

last time. They remained in America till 1792, and then sailed for France at the very crisis of the Revolution there, in which, in many ways, St. John and his friends had become involved. St. John had had his leave of absence from his consulate extended through the good offices of his friend Lafayette; but when the latter fell from power, and left France, the French agents in America were all recalled, and St. John became a suspected 'aristocrat.' His son-in-law, Otto, however, availed himself of his recall to secure a place in the Foreign office, at first under Talleyrand, and afterward under the extreme revolutionists. This enabled him to protect the St. Johns, and, after Robespierre was overthrown, to serve again under Talleyrand, and later under Napoleon, who distinguished him personally, and trusted him in diplomacy more than Talleyrand. Otto was made a Count of the Empire; his daughter, afterwards a Baroness under the Bourbons, was a maid of honor to Josephine, and the family remained in favor until St. John and Otto died, the first in 1818, the other in 1817. Fanny St. John survived till 1828.

But we are interested also in the Fellowes family. While their adopted child, Fanny, was rising in fortune, the good Gustavus lost a part of his wealth, sold his Boston house and garden, and removed to Machias in Maine, to engage in the Labrador fishery. There he met another family, as interesting as his own,—the Lesderniers from Geneva, friends of Albert Gallatin. Lewis Lesdernier afterwards married a daughter of Mr. Fellowes, and Miss Emily Lesdernier was their child.

It seems surprising that nearly all the comments on St. John, as a writer, thinker and observer, should be based wholly on the imperfect first volume of his 'Letters' published in England in 1782, under circumstances that restricted his expression of regard for the revolted Colonies, not yet acknowledged by George III as independent States. This English edition, though somewhat improved in the revision of 1788, was in fact a little more than a third part

of the contents of his final French edition of 1787. It contains less than 100,000 words, while the French edition has 280,000. If to this we add the contents of the three volumes of 1801, we shall find that St. John published in French about five times as much as in English; and an examination of his six volumes will show that their contents are a far more valuable contribution to American history, topography and social conditions, from 1757 to 1800, than any other contemporary author has left us. Their maps and engravings are well drawn and engraved, their information is generally accurate, except in the matter of dates, and they supply facts for which the newspapers and public documents of the period might be searched in vain. A curious interest attaches to the vignettes in the three volumes of 1787. They are circular, like medals, and may have been designed for such. In the second volume, France, helmeted and armed like Pallas, wields her spear and holds forth her *fleur-de-lis* shield, to protect America, as the infant Hercules, strangling the serpents, against the rampant British lion. The legend around the circle is Horace's line, *Non sine dis animosus infans*. Below this device are the dates of the two surrenders,—at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777, and Oct. 19, 1781, at Yorktown. This is the best device of the three. The first volume has a funeral monument, on which are inscribed the names of Gen. Warren, Gen. Wooster, Gen. Montgomery and Gen. Mercer; beneath the monument, outstretched on the ground, lies America, in Indian undress, mourning for her slain sons. The legend this time reads, *O, Manes Heroum, vestra libera est patria*. In the third volume, the figure is of an all-seeing eye, from which radiates beams of light to or from thirteen stars representing the new States of our Union, with the motto around them, *Nova Constellatio*. To carry out this series of allegories, a frontispiece in one volume represents America, as a nursing mother in Indian dress, with hungry babes clinging about her, and the inscription below, *Ubi Libertas, et Panis, ibi Patria*.

Of the general accuracy of St. John's descriptions of

American scenery and manners. Brissot de Warville speaks in terms of praise, and his language shows how well known were the French "Letters." Arriving at New York from Boston in August, 1785. Brissot says.—

"I am reading again the description given by M. Crèvecoeur of this part of the United States, and after comparing all the particulars with what I have yet seen, I must confess that all the strokes in the picture are faithful. Albany is the chief town of rural New York, situated where the Mohawk empties into the North River. This is the region of which M. Crèvecoeur has given a sketch so enchanting: its rigorous winters he has transformed into delightful seasons for men who chiefly love the pleasures of Nature."

Here the allusion is to that remarkable picture of the approach of winter, the scene of which he places at German Flats, then the chief town of Herkimer county, sixty miles west of Schenectady, in the Mohawk valley. It is now a part of the town of Herkimer, and has lost those rural features which so delighted St. John. His description still applies, however, so far as nature is concerned, to many hundred townships in the northeastern States. It occurs in the French edition of 1787, (Vol. I., p. 289) and, abridged, is as follows:

"Among the physical characteristics of our climate none seem to me more striking than the beginning of our winters, and the vehemence with which their first rigor comes upon the earth. It comes down from heaven, and becomes one of heaven's greatest favors; for what should we do but for the immense body of our useful snows? Thanks to them we gather abundantly the crops that we cultivate. The deluge of congealed vapor is, in spite of its harsh appearance, a vast mantle that covers and keeps warm the grass and grain of our fields. This season has much to do with the management of the creatures on a great farm; forced to abandon the grass of our fields and meadows, they pass at once to the fodder, the grain and other food which man collected for them when vegetation enriched the earth's surface. This is

the period when the duties of a large farmer become more extended and absorbing. He must draw from his storehouse all the kinds of subsistence that are needed; he must look out that his provision may be enough to keep all his cattle during this long confinement, which often covers half the year. He must separate each class of creatures, so that the stronger may not trouble the weaker ones; he must find the most suitable place to water them, with a path not too slippery.

"He must break out the roads, and join his team to those of his neighbors to tread down the snow on the highways and keep them open; and must have the means of guarding against disease and accident, and a remedy for them when they come. Great must be his forethought, knowledge and activity, in order to supply his household with clothing and food during five months. . . . Soon after the fall of the leaves our different harvests,—of potatoes, maize, artichokes, etc., occupy all our time. The Indians have given us their local information,—it is easy for us to foresee what sort of winter we shall have by the number of husks that cover the maize-ear, and by the doings of the squirrel, when he steals it from the cornfield. Every wise man must prepare for the roughest season Nature can give us. The things then needed would surprise you. He must look sharply after the stables, the sheds, the barnyards and out-houses, the stalls in which the cattle are to be kept, the racks, portable or fixed, the troughs, cribs, etc. He must repair what is giving way, put in place what is needed, and find suitable covering, secure from rain and snow, for the cornstalks, hay and common straw.

"The great rains come at last, and fill the springs, the brooks and the swamps; it is an infallible sign, to which succeeds a sharp freeze, brought by the northwest wind. This piercing cold bridges with ice all the watery places, and prepares the earth to receive the great mass of snows that will soon follow; the roads, lately impassable, from mud, become open and easy. Sometimes after this rain, there

comes an interval of quiet and warmth, called the Indian summer; its indications are the absence of wind, and a general smoky appearance. The approach of winter was doubtful up to now; it sets in toward the middle of November, although, oftentimes, snows and slight freezes long precede it. . . . Soon the northwest wind, that great harbinger of cold, ceases to blow; the air thickens imperceptibly and the sky takes a gray color; you feel a cold that attacks your nose and fingers. This calm lasts a little while; the grand regulator of our seasons begins to show himself; a dull and distant sound announces some great change. The wind comes round northeast; the sunlight dims, though you see no cloud; a general darkness seems to be coming on. Minute atoms fall at last; you can hardly see them; they slowly descend, as if their weight were about equal to that of the atmosphere,—an infallible sign of a large fall of snow. Insensibly the number and volume of these white particles becomes more striking, they come down in greater flakes; a distant wind makes itself more and more heard, with a sound that gains as it approaches. The icy element, so long expected, appears at last in all its pomp of Boreas, and begins to give to all objects a uniform color. The force of the wind increases. The cold and treacherous calm changes to a tempest, driving the clouds into the southwest with the greatest speed; this wind howls at all the doors, sounds in all the chimneys, and whistles in sharpest tones through the bare branches of the nearest trees. Sometimes this great snowfall is preceded by sleet, which spreads a brilliant glaze over the ground, the trees, the buildings and fences. A sad sight for the cattle; melancholy and solitary, they seek shelter and cease to graze,—waiting, with backs to the wind, till the storm pass.

“What a sudden change! between nightfall and morning! the autumn landscape has vanished; Nature is clad in universal splendor, a veil of dazzling white contrasts with the azure sky. Muddy roads, deep in mire, become icy and solid ways. The alarm spreads on all sides; the master,

followed by his people, hastens to the fields where the cattle are, lets down the bars, calls them, and counts them as they pass out. The oxen and cows, taught by experience, can find the place where they were fed last winter. The young cattle follow them; all move slowly. The colts, hard to catch while they were at liberty, suddenly become tamer and more docile to the hand that caresses them. The sheep, burdened with their fleeces, overweighted by the snow, go forward slowly, with continual bleating to show their embarrassing fears. They are our first care, and receive our attention. Soon the horses are led to their stalls, the cattle to theirs; the others, according to age, are placed in the outhouses and in the quarters assigned to each. All are now in safety; no need yet to feed them; they must feel the sting of hunger, to eat of their own accord the dry fodder, and forget the grass that nourished them but now.

"The watchful eye of the farmer has directed all this; like a good master he has provided for the security of all; no accident has happened. He returns to the house at last, wading through a depth of snow that already fills the roads. His clothes, plain, but warm and convenient, are covered with sleet and icicles; his face, smitten by the wind and snowflakes, is red and swollen. His wife, delighted to see him back before nightfall, congratulates him, and offers a mug of cider spiced with ginger. . . . But a trouble annoys them. The children had been sent in the morning to a distant school; the sun was shining and no appearance of snow; they have not yet come home; where can they be? The mother communicates her anxieties to her spouse, who already, in secret shared her uneasiness; he orders one of the negroes to go to the school-house with Bonny, the old, faithful mare, whose fruitfulness has been so useful. Tom obeys in haste, mounts without saddle or bridle, and hurries through snow and wind. The children were at the door, expecting impatiently the aid from home; the schoolmaster had gone and left them. Soon as they recognize Tom the "good nigger," they utter cries of joy, which is increased

in the presence of going home or otherwise. After putting
 one window up just the light in front. Hence, the child at
 a year or more. will walk in her eyes. her complexion
 furnished with a nose and a mouth: it is a true, magnificent
 face. There are such at every age. "Must I have any more
 more?" she says: "my mother mustn't get a horse nor a
 servant!" To the first time the child has realized her
 situation, or made such a reflection. The negro, touched by
 her tears, and to protect his master's children, after several
 attempts, puts her in the neck of Bonny."

In the story goes on showing how they get safe home,
 are brushed and warmed and fed, and go off to bed,—while
 the father watches the storm, and the negroes smoke and
 tell stories in the kitchen, etc. The details of winter life in
 a new settlement are well given,—a little too diffusely,
 perhaps, but showing what a good observer St. John was.

The ten years between St. John's landing in France in
 1790, and his beginning to print his second work in 1800,
 were troubled and dangerous years for him and most of his
 earlier friends. Unable to get an extended leave of absence
 from his consulship, he tried for a pension upon giving up
 the post, but his patrons were not only out of power,—they
 were exiles or prisoners, or had died under the wrath of the
 French people against the 'aristocrats.' The Duc de Roche-
 foucauld had been stoned to death at Gisors; Liancourt had
 fled to England, and the once powerful and popular Lafay-
 ette, whose reception in America was enthusiastically de-
 scribed by St. John in his third volume of 1787, had fled
 from France and was imprisoned in an imperial dungeon.
 His son, George Washington Lafayette was met at Mount
 Vernon by Mr. Latrobe in July 1797, where he was the emi-
 grant guest of his godfather, while Lafayette languished in
 prison. Even Otto, who had been secure in the foreign
 office under Danton's clerk, Deforgues, was himself im-
 prisoned in 1794, and unable to extend protection to his
 suspected father-in-law. At this crisis St. John found
 friends in the prosperous banking house of Col. Swan of

Boston, at whose noisy counting-room he used to write his letters, under feigned names and dates to his sons, 'Ally' at Hamburg, in a branch of Swan's bank, and Louis, whom in this year, 1794, he had sent off to America to make his way as a pioneer farmer, like his father, thirty years before. From the autumn of 1794 till April, 1796, St. John himself lived near his son Ally in Altoona, a suburb of Hamburg,—James Monroe, who reached Paris as American envoy in the summer of 1794, finding himself too much embarrassed by his delicate situation, after the downfall of Robespierre, to repay to Otto and St. John the services they had rendered him, as they thought.

Returning to Paris in the spring of 1796, St. John found he had been elected a non-resident member of the French Academy, in one of its sections, and he met with the members occasionally. Later in that year he joined with Otto in the purchase of a small estate called Lesches, near Meaux, and the river Marne, and recalled Louis from America to take part in the farm labors there, while St. John himself remained in Normandy with his aged father, the Marquis, who did not die till 1799.

At Lesches, which Louis afterwards left to join the French armies in Italy and Switzerland, St. John edited his second work, already cited, with his son William Alexander, (married in 1798 to a lady of Normandy) residing on the estate for a time; while his son-in-law Otto had gone to Berlin as secretary to Siéyès, ambassador to Prussia. Thence he was sent to England by Napoleon, where he made all the arrangements for the treaty of Amiens. After his recall from England, by an intrigue of Talleyrand, (once more in the foreign office under Napoleon), the First Consul sent Otto to Munich, to represent him in the then friendly country of Bavaria. St. John joined his son-in-law there in 1806, and at once, as in other countries where he dwelt and visited, fell into good society, and saw famous persons. Maximilian the Elector, who had made himself king, told him with what pleasure he had read the *American Farmer's*

Letters, and invited him to dinner. It was not in the court circle, however, but among the men of science, with whom Count Rumford had lived familiarly, years before, that St. John found himself most at home. He admired the aptitude of the Bavarians for art and the sciences, in which they have since become so distinguished. "There is here in Munich," he wrote, "an endowment of talent, which only needs a corresponding endowment of research to show itself highly productive. I have taken the liberty to speak to the king about this, as often as with propriety I could do it." The results are now seen everywhere in Bavaria.

Mme. D'Houdetot, upon St. John's return to New York, early in 1787, said to him, a few days before he left her country house at Sannois for L'Orient :

"My friend, you are leaving your two dear boys here, and you know my fondness for these young sufferers by the calamities of war. From now until you come back, I will adopt them ; I desire that they should love and consider me as their mamma, and hope they will call me by that name. We shall correspond frequently. Every Thursday I will take them to dine with Mr. Jefferson ; every Sunday he and your boys shall dine with me ; when convenient I will take them to the theatre. They are at school, but they shall spend all their vacation with me, whether I remain here at Sannois, or go to the Marais or to Mereville."

She kept her word and was most gratefully remembered by St. John at her death in 1813, at the age of 82.

Like this famous woman, St. John was very faithful in his friendships. He had received many civilities, and no doubt his fortunes had been advanced at the hands of the Pennsylvania Quakers, of whom he always spoke well. They were quite in the way of being Tories during the Revolution,—at least the older Quakers,—and Brissot, when he turned against his friend St. John, accused him of having been a Tory too, and very much afraid that secret would be revealed to his American friends. Probably he did not at first take sides with the patriots ; but after the defeat of Burgoyne was followed by the French alliance, he left no doubt on which side his sympathies were. His long sojourn

at Nantucket, where the Quakers were averse to the approaching war, gives color to the story that he hoped for a peaceful solution of the quarrel, as many of the good patriots did. In his French edition of the "Letters," he has some anecdotes of the Pennsylvania and Delaware Quakers which do not appear in the English book. One of these chapters has much to say of Warner Mifflin and the Vinings of Delaware, and of the illustrious Quaker of French parentage, Anthony Benezet, one of the first abolitionists in America.

Returning from Munich in 1809, St. John renewed his acquaintance with Mme. D'Houdetot, with Volney, and other ante-Revolutionary friends. By this time, too, his granddaughter had grown up and was soon married to a rising man of public affairs, the Baron Pelet de la Lozère, then attached to the Council of State, (born 1785, died 1871) and afterwards prefect, deputy, peer, and twice minister of state under Louis Philippe. This marriage occurred in 1812, and proved a fortunate one; but at that very time occurred the disastrous retreat from Russia, in which Louis St. John, the son who had lived in Boston and New Jersey, nearly lost his life. He had long been in Napoleon's army, —in Italy under Massena, and elsewhere, and now in 1812–18, he was subjected to the horrors of the battle of Beresina, and the winter retreat to Wilna in Poland. Writing to his father from Leipzig, (March 10, 1818), Louis said :

"I am quite well, and all my wounds are healed. I can only thank the Almighty for having so happily escaped the terrible destiny that seemed to await me, especially when I had been stripped by the Cossacks at Wilna. I was in such a state of misery and weakness that I could neither fly nor fight; and I was incapable of enduring their harsh treatment, had I remained in the power of those barbarians. No wonder I was so reduced; I had passed many icy nights in the open air without rest or sleep, in fear of freezing. If I closed my eyes, for an instant, I opened them without being refreshed, and was usually waked by hunger. You know, father, that hunger, like sleep, is irresistible; you had occasion to find this out in the American wilderness. I was so horribly wretched, so covered with vermin, my beard of such a length, that I had

was a general acquaintance with a number of my countrymen
 and some of the best. For a time I was never so happy in my life as
 when I resided in the city. I thought myself among the best with-
 out fault, and in some of my papers I have said so. But when they
 came to a more exact trial, I found a number of my countrymen
 of a different opinion. For I found that many of my countrymen
 were not so well as I was. In the month of November we
 were a company of soldiers and ever the most of a week a
 time of great heat and we were secretly poisoning.

When the young officer reached headquarters and com-
 menced his duty, he found that the resurrection of
 John De Witt was not yet complete. The St. John was
 already dead. He died at Saratoga in Colonel Ogle's
 house Nov. 15, 1781 and by a coincidence of those events
 of that winter coming to his death through him. He was
 buried in the great cemetery at 57 years old, when he had
 not passed two months and a half of being ill. Perhaps it
 was this circumstance which caused some of his indignities to
 speak of him as dead in 1781. Others say, 1782: the actual
 date was January 21, 1782. The obituary in the *Journal* of
 the Empire called him ill and spoke of him as - Modest
 even to humility. — a quality rare in Frenchmen.

As however during the century and a quarter since St.
 John began to be known he is buried under a disguised
 name, he has been recognized for what he essentially was, —
 an ardent patriot, in spite of his many misdeeds and to escape
 personal reproach, and he was a philanthropist, though
 not so amply gifted with genius and political wisdom as his
 friends, Franklin and Jefferson. That singularly rare vir-
 tue, unselfish gratitude, was conspicuous in him, — and we
 should hardly have heard of his sufferings on the frontier,
 in the brutal prison of New York, or among the *sans culottes*
 of Paris, were it not for the effusion of his thanks to his
 Quaker friends in Pennsylvania, his loyalist and truly loyal
 friend, William Seaton of New York, and the grandees of
 France, who put him in the way of what was the height of
 his ambition, — to render useful service to his two countries,

America and France, and to benefit the mass of mankind. In doing this, and almost without intending it, he became every now and then an admirable writer. He saw man and Nature clearly and lovingly; he described what he saw in the first language that occurred to him, and as this was untutored and never imitated, it often had the effect of genius. Like the receipt for good writing which John Brown's 'Paddy' unconsciously gave, St. John in his diaries and letters was "a'fther others, and niver a'fther himself at all, at all." If he did not, like Brown, rise in high moments into true eloquence or the conciseness of Thucydides, it was the fault of his two vernaculars,—the diffuse English of the eighteenth century, and the late-acquired French prose, which is more favorable to the sententiousness of wit than that of profound wisdom. But even so, his French may outlast, in its best examples, the posing rhetoric of Chateaubriand, and all but the highest flights of Danton and Mirabeau. Far inferior in sustained elegance and descriptive charm to the prose of St. Pierre, it has now and then all the unforeseen grace and native strength which authors by profession so generally lack.

Having dealt in his first series of Letters chiefly with the scenery of the northeastern colonies and infant States, though he had introduced visits to Carolina and Bermuda, St. John, while weathering the storms of the French Revolution, seems to have thought it proper, in a new series to take up the condition, natural advantages and social habits of the southern and western States, the Indian tribes, and Canada. He therefore pieced together and began to print at Paris in 1800, a new three-volume work to which he gave the title of "A Journey in Upper Pennsylvania," though little of it was devoted to that backwoods country as he had known it. Probably the life of his son Louis as a pioneer in a part of that region may have suggested this chapter. But presently he turned to other topics, and tells a long story about a Carolina planter, an old man, Mr. Bull by name, who had left his home on the Saluda river and moved

northward through the mountain region with his family and slaves in 1778, to avoid the raids of the Tories and savages, such as St. John had sought to avoid in 1779.

They planted crops each year, hunted for game, and fed their cattle and horses on the rich pasturage of the bottomlands. St. John makes him say :

"Alone in the midst of these vast solitudes we had for witnesses of our labor only the sweet melodious meadow-lark, the jay, the chattering boblincoln, the tufted starling, the bold king-bird, the shrill whistling cat-bird, and the thrushes with their gentle, harmonious notes. These birds, with the mock-bird, ignorant of the destructive power of man were constantly about us, and seemed to view us with curiosity rather than terror. Every evening, as soon as the sun set, great flocks of cranes rose slowly, in regular and majestic spirals to a great height, as if to catch the last glimpse of the sun, whose rays sometimes glanced on their whitish wings and met our eyes as we watched them. They soon came down again in the same order and as silently in the places they had just left. This spectacle occurred almost daily when the sky was clear, and lasted more than half an hour. In this lovely solitude we passed our first winter. I built a spacious, comfortable cabin at the foot of one of the largest oaks I ever saw ; and in this my two daughters gave birth to the two grandsons whom you see here with me. In memory of their birthplace I gave them the name of Pacolet and Nawassa, the streams at whose confluence I had built my cabin."

This was near the Broad river, a few miles south of North Carolina ; for the topography of St. John is confirmed by his contemporary, Dr. Morse. The second winter he was near the headwaters of the Yadkin river ; the third near those of the river Dan, not far from a mountain called Ararat. In that region were the Carolina Moravians at Wachovia, whose chief town, Salem, corresponding to Bethlehem in Pennsylvania, is still inhabited by these pious people. The old Noah of this modern Ararat went on to say,—

"During the four years of my pilgrimage I think I must have traversed 600 miles, without any of my household being ill a single day,—so salubrious are our mountains. It was time, however, for peace to be made, and our endurance, our courage and our clothes were getting worn out. Finally, in May, 1782 I returned to my plantation on the Saluda, which two old servants had not been able to protect

from pillage. Great was their joy to see us come back in good health, and with an increase of the family of seven children, two white and five black,—together with 54 young cattle.”

In the moral virtues St. John seems to have been a model, which can seldom be said of Frenchmen who have not sincerely devoted themselves to religion. His great grandson and biographer Robert St. John de Crèveçœur, a Roman Catholic, says of him :

“He believed firmly in God and in the immortality of the soul ; his poetic and enthusiastic spirit adored the Creator in his works ; but a long residence among American Protestants had detached him from the true Church, and the railing skepticism of the Houdetot circle at last extinguished the faith of his youth. . . . Profoundly honorable, and devoted to his country,—intelligent and practical in talent, unwearied in bringing things to the use and love of the people ; in literature sincere and of good intention ; he added to the good fortune of achieving some good in the world, a merit very rare among his contemporaries, of never doing any harm.”

This is rather reserved praise, but it is also deserved, as much encomium of our ancestors oftentimes is not,—their chief merit in our eyes having been to have made room for ourselves. St. John has made them better known to their descendants ; and if he has complimented them too highly, as his countrymen sometimes said, it was through his inexhaustible optimism and good nature, which neither the French Revolution nor the approach of old age could quite overcome. This did not prevent him from seeing that evils existed, and that they proceeded from evil men. In his account of our backwoodsmen, “frontiersmen,” he calls them, and of slavery in Carolina, his¹ English pages differed a little from the later-written French version, and in some respects softened the picture.

In preparing this account of a man too little known, I

¹ St. John had visited Charleston and Georgetown, S. C., before the Revolution. He had a distaste for the lawyers there, and was shocked at the slavery. His chapter on Warner Mifflin has much to say against slavery, even in Delaware and Pennsylvania.

have been much indebted to Mr. S. O. Todd of St. Johnsbury Centre, through whom the American public have been brought into communication with the representatives of the St. John family in Paris. These are the widow of Robert St. John, Madame Marie de Crèveœur, and her three children, of whom the eldest is Lionel de Crèveœur, by whose kindness the engraving of Pine Hill Farm has been obtained. Their residence is 120 Rue Longchamps, Paris, and the only purchasable copies of the biography so often cited are in their control.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF REV. ANDREAS
SANDEL, PASTOR OF "GLORIA DEI" SWEDISH
LUTHERAN CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, 1702-1719.

[The Journal of Rev. Andreas Sandel begins with the date of his departure from Sweden, August 21, 1701, to his return, November 25, 1719, and contains the narrative of his voyage to Maryland, his labors as pastor of *Gloria Dei* congregation, Philadelphia, and incidents of his return voyage, and taking charge of the congregation at Hedemora, Sweden. The original Swedish MS. is entitled "Brief Review of my Journey to West India, August 24, 1701," and has been translated by B. Elfoing, of Stockholm. The following extracts relate to his ministerial labors, while in charge of Wicacoa parish, Philadelphia.

Andreas Sandel, a graduate of the University of Upsala, Sweden, was ordained July 18, 1701, by Archbishop Dr. Eric Benzelius, and the following day started for Stockholm, to procure his passports and recommendatory letters, before sailing for America. After spending some weeks in London, he engaged a passage on the ship *Josiah*, which set sail November 13, 1701, and reached her destination, Herring Bay, Calvert County, Maryland, late in February 1702. Here he engaged a shallop which conveyed him to Bohemia, where he landed March 10. Sandel took leave of his congregation June 25, 1719, and with his wife and two children sailed for Sweden. He married Mary, a daughter of Peter and Maria Matson, who was born in 1682, at Mantua Creek, West Jersey, and died in Sweden in 1739. Her husband survived her five years.]

1702 *March 11th.*—Bohemia where we landed yesterday. In company with a mate I went to New Castle on horseback, but my packages were sent on to this [Delaware] bay, which reaches as far as Philadelphia. In the evening arrived at Christina, where Magister Björk¹ was living. From

¹*Eric Björk*, of Westmania, Sweden, was ordained at Upsala, in October of 1696. He sailed from London in February 1697, and after a voyage of ten weeks the ship arrived at her port in Maryland, when he set out for Philadelphia, which he reached June 30, 1697. He was first assigned to the congregation at Cranehook, and later to Christina parish on the Brandywine. In 1713 he was appointed Provost of the Swedish churches in America, successor to Provost Rudman. He was recalled to Sweden in 1714. His wife was a daughter of Peter Stalcop.

here Mag. Björk sent a note with Mons Gioding, (who came to Mag. Björk's immediately upon having learned of my arrival), to notify Mag. Rudman.¹

March 17.—Came Mons Gioding with H. Tollstadius;² the latter informed me that he was engaged by the Wicacoa parish to 1st of May.

March 18.—I accompanied H. Tollstadius to Philadelphia, 38 English miles, and reached there that night, when I showed Magister Rudman my passports and commendatory letters. Notwithstanding Tollstadius had been engaged to May 1st., Mag. Rudman thought it advisable for me to enter upon my charge as Rector, and asked me to preach on Palm Sunday. Accordingly, I returned next day, as Mag. Björk's lodgings were too small, and rented a room close by, in the house of a widow, where I remained eight days.

March 21.—On this, Palm Sunday, I preached my first sermon. At the close of the service, my passports and commendatory letters were read to the parish from the green sward outside of the church-gate, and in the name of the Lord, I succeeded Mag. Rudman. Afterwards the Elders and prominent members shook me by the hand, bid me welcome, and expressed their thanks for my willingness to undertake such a long voyage in their behalf.

¹*Andreas Rudman*, of Gesticia, Norrland, first Provost of the Swedish Churches on the Delaware, arrived in 1697, with his assistant Eric Björk. Three years later his health began to fail, owing to pulmonary trouble, and it was with difficulty that he filled his duties. Andreas Sandel was then sent in 1702 to assist him, and on July 19, he preached his farewell sermon at "Gloria Dei." Thinking that a change of climate would prove beneficial, he went to New York to take charge of the congregation there, but it was too much of an undertaking for him and he returned to Philadelphia, and took charge of the congregation at Oxford, until his death September 17, 1708. His associate Eric Björk, preached his funeral sermon in "Gloria Dei" upon the text Ps. 73. 24. He left a wife and two daughters.

²*Lars Tollstadius*, who intruded his services and gave it out that he was appointed instead of Sandel. He was exposed and dismissed from the service of the congregation.



As I could not be accommodated at Mag. Rudman's or expect the congregation to provide lodgings for me at once, I rented a room with board at the house of a doctor of medicine, named Hober, in Philadelphia, where the English clergymen also rented rooms with board, at 12 shillings per week.

April 1.—I bought of Mag. Rudman his small watch for £7. 10 ^s equivalent to £11. Penna. money. The English clergymen invited me to accompany them to the prominent English people of the town, in order to become acquainted with them.

April 20.—Bid farewell to Dr. Hober, and took up my residence at the Rectory, Passyunk, and arranged for board with the widow Maier, relict of A. Rambo.

April 29.—Commenced to instruct her son Peter in his school and religious lessons.

June 5.—To-day being Holy Trinity Sunday, I visited the home of Eric Keen, where many of his neighbors dined with us, and in the evening to Mats Keen.

June 6.—Visited Hans Laican, where Mag. Björk and Peter Rambo called during the evening.

June 7.—Visited Lars Bure and home again the same night.

June 8.—The English clergymen, with two merchants, Moore and Trent, called to see me.

June 17.—Wrote to Sweden for the first time: 1. To the Consistory, of the condition of the parish; 2. Describing my voyage and this country; 3. To my brother-in-law Mag. Nybom, to G. N. and Olop B. Jespre.

June 20.—Bartered away my horse to Jean Kock, as he had one better than mine. I had to give him £ 4. 14.

June 21.—Sunday, I went with Mag. Rudman to Nischamena, [Neshamany] to baptize Charles Jon's baby.

June 22.—Tonight visited Peter Rambo.

June 23.—We returned home on horseback. I left my horse at Rambo's, as he was unfit to travel.

June 28.—Brought my horse over to Gabriel Kock's

island, accompanied by Gabriel, his brother Peter Kock, and Peter Hainnean. On the island I saw the remains of the fort or redoubt the Swedes had built for their protection from the Dutch; to prevent their coming up the South Fork. Heard a funny story. A person at his brother's was about to shoot a wild turkey, which a fox was trying to catch, which seeing the man hid among the bushes, and supposing him to be the turkey, rushed headlong on the man, who caught the fox by the ears.

July 1.—Went to see Nils Jonson to request him to tell his brother Jonas, who intended to marry an English woman, Anne Amesby, to request her to procure a certificate whether she had been previously married or not, as she had come over from England quite recently and had been sold.

July 3.—Today the weather was stormy, with thunder and lightning, but praised be God, no damage was reported.

July 5.—In the Sunday service was read Mag. Rudman's request for a large attendance on the 19th., as on that occasion he intended to preach his valedictory sermon.

July 6.—Came Mag. Rudman to visit me at Passyunk. I had earlier been to town to visit the English clergymen, but they were engaged and could not return with me. Mag. Rudman slept at my house.

July 7.—Early this morning rode down to Christina to see Mr. Björk, and ask his advice, if it ought to be insisted upon that the English woman should wear the usual bridal ornaments. *Negabat.*

July 10.—The Queen of Denmark, Prince George's Princess, was proclaimed Queen of England, as she was sister of the late King James. It took place at the Market place, and cannons were fired.

July 12.—Prayer books were distributed after the Sunday service.

July 15.—Came Mag. Björk with his intended bride to Mag. Rudman. I called there too, with Anders Bengtson [a Lay reader] to consult on church affairs.

July 16.—Walked from Passyunk to Mag. Rudmans, in

order to again pay my respects to Mag. Björk. Mag. Rudman and I escorted his sweetheart about the town, as she had not seen it before.

July 17.—Mag. Björk and I returned to Christina.

July 18.—Returning from Mag. Rudmans and Björks to-night, the widow with whom I board, informed me that Aurén¹ had called to see me, to learn whether he could have permission to keep school, as he had been told by Gabriel Kock's wife, I had said the boy he had with him fared badly, a fact I had made out from the way his bodily wants were tended, when he had neither a cow or sow, or a maid, nor anything else requisite. I went to see him the following night and we talked the matter over, he maintaining that my opinion came from hatred and unchristian feelings, and I contending that there was more of Christian love in my conversation than his. Finally he asked if he might be permitted to keep school; he meant to keep to the principles of the Sabbatarians, and those he intended to impart to the children. To this I replied, he should not by any means.

I called there again, to make my peace with him, as it was my intention tomorrow to make my peace with God. When I enquired whether he deemed it sagacious to embrace the Sabbatarian principles, he retorted that we are idolaters in claiming to have forgiveness of our sins by the sacraments.

July 19.—Mag. Rudman today preached his valedictory sermon. Today was also held confession and communion.

¹ *Rev. Jonas Aurén* of Wermeland, Sweden, accompanied Rudman and Björk to America, by direction of King Charles XI, particularly to make a map of the country bordering on the Delaware and a description of the character and condition of the settlers. On completing this work he was to return to Sweden, but learning of the death of the King, he decided to remain longer. He became interested in the Sabbatarian movement, and published an almanac in which he gave his views, to which Björk replied in a tract in English. For a short time he labored among the Indians at Conestoga, at Elk River, Maryland, and at Racoon, New Jersey, where he died February 17, 1718.

July 20.—With Anders Bengtson I called on Mag. Rudman whom we found preparing for his journey to New York. All three of us went to town, and there found M. Thomas for whom Mag. Rudman had written an attest, to which I added my signature. Peter Rambo, Mats Keen and Eric Keen called in the evening; they are to accompany him part of the way. I borrowed a horse, and late at night we left town for Hans Laican's, fourteen miles distant.

July 21.—We rode in the morning to Takani [Tacony], where an English clergyman was staying, and as he was going to New York, he would accompany Mag. Rudman. The Swedes in the neighborhood were visited, and all we called on escorted him to the ferry. From there we all returned to our homes, except Jones, the organist, who will accompany him all the way. I went to Lars Bure's and staid there over night.

July 22.—Jean Kock came to me in the morning and we went together with Lars Bure and his wife to Per Rambo, where after eating, he and his wife went with me, first to Matz Keen, who with his wife, went to Eric Keen, where we all had our noon day meal. From thence I went to town to see that Mag. Rudman's things were taken to D. Hahl. That night I returned to Passyunk, soaked by a steady shower.

July 26.—Began to teach Jean Kock's son.

July 27.—Began to teach Per Kock's son Israel, Marta Kock's daughter Deborah and son Gabriel, and also Lars, the son of Peter Kock Jr.

July 29.—I joined in marriage the first couple, viz. Jonas Jonson, a Swede, and Anne Amesby, an English woman, in the English language.

August 28.—I became very ill with the ague and a burning fever, continuing steadily and unremittingly up to Michaelmas, but not leaving me for a long while afterwards.

September 20.—In a heavy rain I went down to Christina

to say the banns for Mag. Björk and his sweetheart Stina Stalkop who afterwards were joined in marriage October 6th. I was very ill in the intervening time, especially did I suffer from a severe pain below the breast-bone, so it was with the very greatest difficulty I was able to marry them.

1703 *February 14.*—The English ministers, with a young merchant, visited me at Passyunk, and remained until night, when they rode home to town.

February 25.—In the morning I went to town to accompany them to Frankford, where there is an English church. We went to hear Mr. Kert discourse with a heretic, William David, who did not appear. However, Mr. Kert enumerated his six errors. On leaving the church, the Sabbatharians came up to Mr. Kert, to discuss some texts he had quoted in his sermon. One after another asked permission to talk with him of the Seventh day; then Aurén was called for, who stated that if Mr. Kert wished to speak to them, he was willing. Eight days later they came to town, (I was absent), but Mr. William David, the Sabbatharian minister and Aurén were present, who took notes of every word spoken by Mr. Kert.

March 23.—In the Lord's name, I sowed Barley-corn at the rectory, and also 1/2 bush. wheat. From Anders Bengtson I got 1/2 bush., from Maria Rambo 1/2 bush. Mons Kock, the son of Lars, plowed and harrowed with my own horses and impliments. A hard rain set in at the end of the sowing.

March 31.—Sowed 1/2 bush. of Oats. I went to preach at Kalkanhuken [Chester Co.] and after the service Mag. Björk and wife came there with Carl Springer¹ and thence together we went to Passyunk.

¹ *Carl Christopherson Springer*, a Swede by birth, whose mother was a nurse of the Queen. While in the service of Rev. John Leyonberg, minister of the Swedish congregation in London, he was seized, placed on board a ship bound for Virginia, where he was sold as a servant for five years. After the expiration of his term, he traveled to his countrymen on the Delaware, and being an educated and intelligent man, was appointed a magistrate at Christina, and also labored energetically for the establishment of his church in America.

April 1.—Today being the fourth of the Easter holidays, Mag. Björk preached and administered the Communion. All of us proceeded to Per Rambo's after the service and stayed there overnight. The next day we visited Lars Bure, Matz Keen, Eric Keen, and by night reached Passyunk.

April 3.—Mag. Björk and I went to Anders Bengtson. After we returned home, Mag. Rudman and wife came to visit me, to enable him to complete his church accounts and attend to his private affairs.

April 5.—Mag. Rudman, Jonas Binder and I went down to Christina to visit Mag. Björk, where we remained until the 8th., and returned home via Aman's Land and Kalkanhuken.

April 11.—While walking to Church with Mag. Rudman, I became quite ill and was unable to preach. This illness turned into pleuresy in the right side, and there at Wicacoa I remained laid up until April 23d.

[The diary contains no entries between this date and September 8.]

September 8.—The English clergyman (Diaconus), Mr. Thomas, left for England to be ordained. (The day before his departure I accompanied him to all the people of prominence to bid them farewell.) Owing to the wind he was unable to cross the ferry. Fortunately I met him, loaned him one of my horses, and went with him to Benjamin's ferry, where we met Mr. Trent and his wife who also intended to cross, and Mr. Moor's son, who is to accompany Mr. Thomas to England. Here I bid them farewell.

[Between September 13 and 24, the diarist and Mag. Björk, visited New York city.]

September 24.—The night I arrived home, there was a fearful thunder storm, and three persons were killed.

September 29.—Michaelmas was celebrated. The night before a severe snow storm set in, and enough fell to last until noon of the following day. It grew very cold and no

one in this country can recollect such masses of snow at this time of the year before.

October 1.—Just about bed time a violent storm came up and the rain fell in torrents,—nothing like it ever seen before. Mag. Björk was visiting me.

[No entries between October 1, 1703 and February 1, 1704.]

1704. February 1.—In the name of the Lord, I set out to offer myself in marriage, (on the other side of the river) to Maria, a daughter of the late Per. Matson (a Swede), and arrived there after dark.

February 2.—In the morning I told the object of my visit, and she said *yes*, as did her mother.

February 9.—Arrived here the new Governor, Jean Evans, a Churchman. The banns were published the first time for me and Maria Matson's daughter.

February 22.—To Maria, Per's daughter, I was married in the Lord's name at Wicacoa by Mag. Rudman. The Governor and a great many people present.

[No entries between this date and September 6.]

September 6.—Mans Kock's son Gabriel, aged 15, entered my service.

September 7.—Jean, my wife's brother, came to me to be educated.

September 27.—I went to preach at a place called Egg Harbor, as some Swedes live there. In crossing the river I met Elias Tay's wife, and accompanied her home.

September 28.—In the morning Matz and Eric Keen came to Tay's, to accompany me a part way on my journey, but when they learned that I desired to visit all the Swedes living thereabouts, and did not know the way to Little Egg Harbor, a messenger was sent in the night to Mollicka, over the river, where it is said some people there intended to visit in the same neighborhood, and requested them to stop for us. About noon they arrived, and our party consisted of Matz Keen, Eric Keen, Elias Tay, Carl Stellman, Olef Mollicka, Lars Kock, and an Englishman, Abraham

Finnie. Towards evening the horses of the party who joined us at Tay's, became tired, but still we ventured further, and at sunset reached Little Egg Harbor.

September 29.—I preached a short sermon for those living here, viz. Mollicka's mother, a widow, her daughter and two unmarried sons, and a married son, And. Mollicka. No more Swedes were known to live there—an English family said to live nearby. We left after the service (Matz and Eric Keen, Elias Tay and Carl Stellman) and went to Big Egg Harbor, where other Swedes are living—And. Mollicka showed us the way. We had to cross numerous inlets, there was no beaten track, there was plenty of brushwood, besides swarms of mosquitoes that molested us. As we approached the sea, we saw vast meadows. We reached our destination after dark. English people and Swedes live here on the fast land. I was the guest of Jonas Stellman, Elias Tay's brother in law, the others at Peter Stellmans.

October 1.—I preached at the house of Girsta Fisk, a Swede, and thither gathered all the Swedes, and as there were some English also present, I made some remarks in their language. After the service I baptized 10 children, 5 Swedish and 5 English.

October 2.—In company with Elias Tay, Matz and Eric Keen, I went down to the beach, as they call it, a dainty and hard sandy shore, with turtles, [*Query-Terrapin*] in plenty. This region abounds in birds and fish,—the latter can be caught in Summer and Winter alike,—and oysters too, on which we dined. To-day I baptized 2 English infants.

October 3.—Early in the morning we started for home, 60 miles distant. We reached Elias Tay's just as the day began waning. The woods we passed through was 40 miles in length.

October 4.—Back again at Passyunk. Pro felici itinere sit Deo laus!

October 15.—With Giosta Giostason, a Swede, and Daniel

Falckner, a German, I went to Mahanataning [Manatawny] where the Swedes have 10,000 acres of land. Mans Jonson has taken up his residence there. We reached Gunnar Rambo, at Matson's, the first day.

October 16.—Journeying along we came to Mahanataning.

October 17.—Went looking about the country.

October 18.—Home again after dark, exposed to a hard rain and high wind.

November 4.—I went down to Christina, to administer the Communion to Mag. Björk and his wife. I also preached there, the English minister, Mr. Evans, preached in my stead at Wicacoa.

November 13.—With Giosta Giastason's son Jean, went down to Christina, where he was married to Peter Stackos' daughter.

November 15.—Returned to Giosta's house, where my wife had arrived earlier, and late the same evening, I started for home alone, as my wife goes to Peter Rambos'.

November 24.—Snow began to fall occasionally about this date, the Winter setting in earnestly.

1706. January 14.—A violent snow storm all the night through—at midnight there was sharp thunder with flashes of lightning.

December 25.—On Christmas Day the weather bitterly cold.

1706. March 3.—Changes in the monetary system took place, and many other enactments to go into effect on 10th inst. Warm weather and grass begins to shoot.

March 12.—Mag. Rudman and wife visited us and remained over night.

March 14.—Mr. Tollstadius remained over night, also Jean Shute, who laid the floor in the kitchen.

March 16.—The English minister, Mr. Klubb, and Mr. Thomas, a merchant, made me a visit.

May 8.—Two English ministers, Mr. Evans and wife, and Mr. Moersie, from New York, visited me. With Mr.

Rudman and wife I went down to Christina, to commune Mr. Björk.

May 16.—While at Christina it was rumored that the French were at the Capes and had invaded Hookilen. All the towns on the river were much aggitated. In Philadelphia the excitement was very great, and the people armed themselves. The Quakers with their families and goods, fled to the woods. Gov. Evans gathered all the soldiers built earthworks and placed a few cannon. A sloop from Hookilen, brought word that the rumor was false.

[No entries for the year 1707.]

1708. *January 20.* I was taken sick with pains below the breast, in the back, and every one of my limbs, and did not regain my health for three weeks. It has been very sickly in Philadelphia this Winter and many have died. This has been a severe Winter too.

March 26.—Water froze hard today. One of my parishoners, who went out to cut wood, took some small beer in an earthen jug, and when he wished to use it, found that it had frozen solid.

August 12.—Together with some Swedes I went to Mahanating, where I preached and catechized the people.

September 27.—With some Swedes, I visited Egg Harbor.

November 1.—A meeting was arranged by Mr. Ross, the English minister, and a Sabbatarian, William Davis, for a discussion. Mr. Ross invited me to accompany him. No satisfactory arrangement as to the discussion being agreed upon, it did not take place.

December.—This month 42 high Germans came to Maratz [?] among them 15 were Lutherans, and they brought with them a minister, Joshua Kockerthal. They settled near Albany, where the Queen of England, among other acts of benevolence, has granted them ground, and permission to build a Church.

1709. *January 31.*—We have a new Governor, Charles Gookin, an Irishman, sent by Mr. Penn.

May 14.—The Governor in Maratz died. Soon after his

arrival, about Christmas, the former Governor, My Lord Cornberry was arrested for debt, although a great Lord and related to the Queen of England.

Late in May there was a great hurricane pass over the town, doing much damage to houses and chimneys.

June 7.—I left Passyunk with my wife and children, to make a home at our own place at Benjamin's Ferry, where I have built a house.

At the end of this month, the French plundered Hoorkeylolen, [Lewes?] taking money, goods and cattle.

In the middle of July the heat was intense, with a long drought, drying up every thing planted in the soil, corn as well as buckwheat.

July 31.—The men here were mustered in, to be in readiness to meet the French, who, now for the second time, have been up the bay as far as Duck Creek.

(To be continued)

THE FIRST BOOKS IMPORTED BY AMERICA'S FIRST¹
GREAT LIBRARY : 1732.

BY ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

This list, with the subsequent minute of explanation, has been copied from the MS. Minutes of the Library Company of Philadelphia, through the kindness of George Maurice Abbot. The Minutes begin at November 8, 1731. They were copied and continued by Francis Hopkinson in 1759, the actual date of the extant MS.

* Asterisks denote books not secured at the first purchase. See below. A. J. E.

March, 1732.

- Puffendorf's Introd^a. 8°.
- * Dr. Howel's History of ye World 3 Vol'. F°.
- Rapin's History of England. 12 Vol'. 8°.
- * Salmon's Modern History.
- Vertot's Revolutions.
- Plutarch's Lives in Small Vol.'
- Stanley's Lives of ye Philosophers.
- Annals of Tacitus by Gordon.
- * Collection of Voyages, 6 Vol'.
- Atlas Geogra: 5 Vol'. 4to.
- Gordon's Gram̄ar.
- Brightland's Engl. Grammar.
- Greenwood's D°.
- * Johnson's History of Animals.
- Architect: by Andw Palladio.
- * Evelyns Parallel of the ancient and modern Archi-
tecture.

¹ The first American Library was that of Harvard College (1638) and the second the old public library of New York (1700), now known as the New York Society Library. But the former was a college library, not a public one, while the latter was dispersed by the Revolution, and had to be begun all over again after the peace. The Philadelphia Library persisted.

- * Bradley's Improvements of Husbandry and his other Books of Gardening.
- * Perkinson's Herbal.
Helvicus's Chronology.
Wood's Institutes.
Dechale's Euclid.
L'Hospital's Conic Sections 4to.
- * Hayes upon Fluxions.
Keil's Astronomical Lectures.
Drake's Anatomy.
Sidney on Government.
- * Cato's Letters.
Sieurs Du Port Royal Mor^l Essays.
Crousaz's Art of Thinking.
Spectators.
Guardians.
Tatlers.
Puffendorf's Law of Nature &c.
Addison's Works in 12mo.
Memorable Things of Socrates.
Turkish Spy.
Abridgm^t of Phil: Trans. 5 Vol'. 4to.
Gravesend's Nat: Philos: 2 Vol'. 8vo.
Boerhaave's Chymistry.
The Compleat Tradesman.
Bailey's Dictionary—the best.—
Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.
- * Bayle's Critical Dictionary.
Dryden's Virgil.
Ozanam's Course of Mathem: 5 Vol'.
Catalogues.
[For books added later, see end.]

[Signed]

THOMAS GODFREY.
WILLIAM PARSONS
PHILIP SYNG, JUN^r
BEN: FRANKLIN
ANTHONY NICHOLAS
ROBERT GRACE

November 14, 1732.

By Capt. Cornish from London the Company's Books arrived the latter End of October with Letters and Catalogues to from Thomas Houghton in good Order. But some of the Books were by him written, as being out of Print or near, and others which were cheap and useful bought by T. Houghton who gives good Reasons for both in the Margin of the Catalogue and in his Letter to me, and informs the Directors he had the Advice of T. Cadwallader and P. Collins in the negotiation: and that Peter Collins had given him great Assistance, and had moreover made the Company a Present of two valuable Books.

The Books written are Howell's History of the World, Salmon's modern History, Collection of Voyages, Johnson's History of Animals, Evelyn's Parallel of Architecture, Parkinson's Herbal, Hayes on Fictions, Cato's Letters, Bradley's Books of Gardening and Bayle's Critical Dictionary.

The books added are, the Hertfordshire Husbandman, Switzer's Gardening, Life of Charles the 12th King of Sweden, Allen's Synopsis, Travels of Cyrus, Ray's Wisdom of God, Lay Monastery [sic], Milton's Paradise Lost & Regained, Historia Literaria 16 Pamphlets, Quincy's Physical Lexicon & Phillips's Grammar. [End of Extracts from Minutes.]

The price of this first load of books was "£45 sterling at 65 per cent. advance the current rate." This fact, together with other Notes for a History of the Library Company, was extracted from the MS. Minutes by an anonymous writer in Waldie's Port Folio, some time in the Thirties. The author was the librarian, John Jay Smith. The exact words of the MS. Minutes are:—"Pay to Robert Grace £74.5.0 for his Bill of Exchange of £45. Sterl^s. (with 65 p^r

¹ But Bayle's Dictionary appears in the Library's first Catalogue, 1741. A. J. E.

c^t. Advance) drawn on Peter Collinson & payable to Tho^s Hopkinson to purchase Books in London for the Use of the Library Company of Philadelphia.”

The books were first stored in the house of Robert Grace in Jones's Alley, now Church Street. In 1740 they were taken to the West wing of the State House, and in 1773 to Carpenters' Hall, where they remained until the erection of the first Library building in 1790. During the Revolution they were used by British officers, who paid the required fees and safely returned the books. In 1777 the library room was occupied by sick soldiers. During the war importations were suspended, and in 1788 £200 were remitted to London for books that had appeared in the interval. One of these was Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* (London, 1776–1788, quarto, 6 vols.) At the time of peace, the earlier editions were no longer procurable, except for the later volumes. In the Library Catalogue, 1789, we find the quarto set dated 1782–1788. This set is still at the Ridgway Branch. The late Charles R. Hildeburn once told me that copies of Gibbon were sold in New York during the war, because that city was in the hands of the English. But I have never seen a copy of the first edition of Vol. I, and doubt whether one exists in America. This edition was sold in a few months, and a second issued the same year, 1776, a copy of which I have.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EARLY CATALOGUES.

No. 1.

A | Catalogue | of | Books | belonging to the | Library
Company | of | Philadelphia. | *Communiter bona profundere
Deum est.* | Philadelphia: Printed by B. Franklin, 1741. |
16 mo., pp. 55 + 1. [Short account of the Library on the
last page.]

No. 2. The | Charter | of the | Library Company | of |
Philadelphia. | Philadelphia: | Printed by B. Franklin,
1746. | 16 mo., pp. 8.

No. 3. Laws | of the | Library Company | of | Philadel-

phia. | Made, in Pursuance of their | Charter, | At a General Meeting, | held in the Library, on the Third Day | of *May*, 1742. | Philadelphia : | Printed by B. Franklin, 1746. | 16 mo., pp. 15 + 28 [+ 4]. [With Books added to the Library since 1741. Also Rules.]

No. 4. The | Charter, | Laws, | and | Catalogue of Books, | of the | Library Company | of | Philadelphia. | *Communiter bona profundere Deûm est* | Philadelphia : | Printed by B. Franklin, and D. Hall. | 1757. |

12 mo., pp. 23 + 132. [With Short Account and List of Medals.]

No. 5. The | Charter, | Laws, | and | Catalogue of Books, | of the | Library Company | of | Philadelphia. | *Communiter bona profundere Deûm est.* | Philadelphia : | Printed by B. Franklin and D. Hall. | 1764. | 8 vo., pp. 26 + 150.

[Short Account, Medals, and Names of Members.]

No. 6. The | Charter, | Laws, | and | Catalogue | of | Books, | of the | Library Company | of | Philadelphia. | With a Short Account of the Library prefixed. | *Communiter bona profundere Deûm est.* | Philadelphia : | Printed by Joseph Crukshank, in *Second-Street.* | 1770. | 8 vo., pp. 38 + [316.]

[Medals and List of Members follow the Short Account at the beginning. The present system of numbering appears in this Catalogue—the numbers which were used in the Catalogues of 1757 and 1764 having been changed.]

No. 7. The | Second Part | of the | Catalogue | of | Books, | of the | Library Company | of | Philadelphia. | *Communiter bona profundere Deûm est.* | Philadelphia : | Printed by R. Aitken, Bookseller, opposite | the London Coffee-House, Front-Street. | 1775. | 8 vo., pp. 67.

No. 8. A | Catalogue | of the | Books, | belonging to | The Library Company of Philadelphia ; | to which is prefixed, | a short account | of the | institution, | with the | Charter, Laws and Regulations. | *Communiter bona pro-*

funders Deorum est. | Philadelphia : | Printed by Zachariah Poulson, Junior, in Fourth-Street, | between Market-Street and Arch-Street. | 1789. | 8 vo., pp. xl. + 406 + 1.

[Contains List of Members and a system of classification under Memory, Reason and Imagination.]

All these Catalogues are in the Library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (mostly in the Gilpin Branch) except No. 7. At the suggestion of Dr. Jordan, I have searched, at the Ridgway Library, for the extant volumes of the first importation. Many of course have long since perished and been replaced. Thus, Pope's Homer, Dryden's Virgil, and Voltaire's Life of Charles XII. were already lost or worn out at the end of the eighteenth century, and their numbers were transferred to other books. With these three exceptions, the numbers now in use for the original books or their successors, are the same as they stand in the Catalogue of 1770. Numbers also appear in the Catalogues of 1757 and 1764, but these were discarded in favor of new ones. Often in the oldest books, the numbers of 1757 and 1764 have been scratched out and replaced by those of 1770. Is there another library in the United States where a system of numbering has persisted for a hundred and thirty-six years, and where the handwriting of librarians of the French and Indian War can still be traced upon the faded covers?

A scheme of classification appears in the Catalogue of 1789, wherein all works are arranged under three heads: Memory, Reason, Imagination, according to Bacon and D'Alembert. *This Catalogue also tells us that an asterisk denotes pamphlets—a usage since adopted by The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.*

But, while 1789 saw a paper classification, there was no actual one. Indeed, when the present writer proceeded to classify the Locust Street Library in 1889, the books were still on the shelves numerically under the old four sizes. Bunford Samuel had previously classified the Ridgway

books, but those at the main library were not finally arranged until the early nineties.

Dr. Jordan suggests that the following books may be separated as antiquarian curiosities, by a future board of directors, and placed in a case by themselves with the legend:

BOOKS OF THE FIRST IMPORTATION:

A. D. 1732.

BOERHAAVE.—*New Method of Chemistry.* By H. Boerhaave. London, 1727, No. 115 Q.

COLLECTION OF VOYAGES.—[London, 1699? 6 vols.? 1729, 4 vols. in Catalogue of 1741. One volume only remains of this set, but its title-page is gone.] No. 796, O.

COMPLEAT TRADESMAN.—London, 1727–1732, 2 vols. No. 815 O.

[Vol. I. is Ed. 3, 1732, wherein the first word is spelt "Complete."]

CROUSAZ.—*New treatise of the Art of Thinking.* By Mr. Crousaz. London, 1724, 2 vols., No. 387 O.

DRAKE.—*Anthropologia Nova; or, A new system of Anatomy.* By James Drake. Eds. 2 and 3. London, 1717–1728, 3 vols., No. 168 O.

EUCLID.—*The Elements of Euclid Explain'd.* By F. Claud. Francis Milliet de Chales. Ed. 7. London, 1726, No. 923 O.

GRAVESANDE.—*Mathematical Elements of Natural Philosophy: introduction to Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy.* By William-James's Gravesande. Ed. 4. London, 1731, 2 vols., No. 169 O.

GUARDIAN—2 vols., No. 69 D.

[Title-pages gone.]

HELVICUS.—*The Historical and Chronological Theatre of Christopher Helvicus.* London, 1687, No. 227 F.

HISTORIA LITTERARIA.—London, 1730–1732, 4 vols., No. 14 O.

[Vols. 1, 3 and 4 are extant. This is the only bibliography in the present list.]

KEILL.—Introduction to Natural Philosophy; or, Philosophical Lectures read in the University of Oxford, 1700. By John Keill, M. D., Savilian Professor of Astronomy. London, 1720, No. 432 O.

[In MS. on the fly-leaf we read: "Ex Libris Henrici Jaffray de Dalspon [Dalsson?] 1730."]

LAY MONASTERY.—London, 1714, 329 D.

["Belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia," in MS. on title-page.]

L'HOSPITAL.—Analytick Treatise of Conick Sections. By the Marquis De L'Hospital. London, 1723, No. 175 Q.

MOLL.—Atlas Geographus. By Herman Moll. London, 1711–1717, 5 vols., No. 182 Q.

OZANAM.—Cursus Mathematicus. By Monsieur Ozanam. London, and Oxford, 1712–1725, 5 vols., No. 167 O.

[The originality of this set is doubtful, as the Catalogue of 1770 has an edition of 1708, No. 769 O.]

PHILLIPS.—A Rational Grammar (Latin). By J. T. Phillips. Ed. 2. London, 1731, No. 301 D.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.—John Lowthorp. London, 1731, 4 vols., No. 161 Q.

[Vols. 1–3, Ed. 4; Vol. 4, Ed. 2. Vol. 4: Abridged by Henry Jones.]

PLUTARCH.—Plutarch's Lives. With notes from M. Dacier. London, 1727, 8 vols, No. 11 O.

PORT ROYAL ESSAYS.—Moral Essays. Written in French by Messieurs du Port Royal. Ed. 4. London, 1724, 4 vols., No. 40 D.

PUFFENDORF.—Introduction to the History of Europe. By Samuel Puffendorf. Ed. 8. London, 1719, No. 143 O.

[The Catalogue of 1741 says 1728.]

RAPIN DE THOYRAS.—History of England. By Mr. De Rapin Thoyras. London, 1728–1730, 12 vols. [Continued later.] No. 542 O.

[There is a later edition, 1757–1759 which came from the Association Library. Here the name is correctly given: Rapin de Thoyras.]

RAY.—Three Physico-Theological Discourses. By John Ray. Ed. 4. London, 1732, No. 683 O.

[The Catalogue of 1741 gives no date, but that of 1770 has 1728.]

SIDNEY.—Discourses concerning Government. By Algernon Sidney. Ed. 2. London, 1704, No. 77 F.

STANLEY.—History of Philosophy: Lives of the Philosophers. By Thomas Stanley. Ed. 3. London, 1701, No. 175 F.

SWITZER.—Dissertation on the true Cytisus of the Ancients. By Stephen Switzer. With Catalogue of Seeds London, 1731, No. 809 O. [Bound up with his Compendious Method of raising Brocoli &c. Ed. 5: London, 1731.]

TACITUS.—Works of Tacitus: (Annals and History. By T. Gordon). London 1728–1731, 2 vols. No. 171 F.

[TATLER.] The Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq; London, 1728, 3 vols., No. 227 D.

TURKISH SPY.—The Eight Volumes of Letters writ by a Turkish Spy who liv'd Five and Forty Years undiscovered at Paris. Ed. 9. London, 1730, 8 vols., No. 53 D.

[Vols. 3 and 4 have the name of the Library in MS. on the fly-leaf, together with the Latin motto.]

VERTOT.—History of the Revolutions in Spain. By the Abbot Vertot. London, 1724, 3 vols. in five, No. 179 O.

[Catalogue of 1741 has the same author's Revolutions of Rome, Portugal and Sweden.]

XENOPHON.—The Memorable Things of Socrates. Written by Xenophon. Translated by Edward Bysshe. Ed. 2. London, 1722, No. 204 O.

Xenophon's Cyropædia had been already renewed in 1746, and therefore is ineligible for our list. Also under suspicion are the following:—

Collection of Voyages
Guardian
Ozanam's Mathematics
Puffendorf's History of Europe
Ray's Discourses.

But I have given them the benefit of the doubt. All books not found in the Catalogue of 1741 are excluded. Our list contains 80 distinct works in 84 volumes.

WASHINGTON'S HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOK,
1793-1797.

(Continued from page 186.)

July 1st. 1794.

Cash	Dr to the Treasury of the U. S.		
	Recd on accot of the Presidents Com-		
	pensation		1000.
	Omitted 17th. of June		
Stable Exps	Dr to Cash		
pd for 34 bo Oats 4/6		20.40	
————— <i>2nd</i> —————			
Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Stable Exps for 36 bush Oats at 4/6 . .		21.60	
House Exps pd Ann Emerson a yrs			
wages		33.33	
Contgt Exps pd for 6 mos etc. of G. W.			
Custis		7.83	62.26
————— <i>3rd</i> —————			
Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Contgt Exps pd Jesse Sharples in full per			
bill & rect		6.41	
D° pd Saml McLane in full p. D°		20.03	
D° pd for 10 yds gauze to cover pictures			
and glasses		2.67	
Contgt Exps. pd J. Parrish for a white			
hat for ye Presidt.		7.00	
D° pd Jno. Whitesides for sundries for			
Mrs. Washington		3.77	
Do pd. Est. John Stillas, mending a			
spring clock		3.	
House Exps pd I. & Ed. Pennington in			
full for sugar		131.43	

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D°. pd Dr. Bass pr bill	4.20	
D°. pd Ben. Dorsey in full for groceries per bill	53.63	
D°. pd Jno Gaceer 2 mos wages to 1 inst	22.00	254.14
————— 5th —————		
House Exps	Dr to Cash.	
Pd Patty Chaning one mos wages . .	6.00	
————— 7th —————		
Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
House Exps pd for 2 cords wood etc . .	7.50	
James Germain, deliv'd him to purchase sundries for the Household	76.92	
Contingt Exps pd for a mat for the yel- low Room	18.31	102.73
————— 8th —————		
Contingt Exps	Dr to Cash.	
Gave 2 poor men (by order)	1.50	
Pd for a pr shoes for Martin	1.50	3.00
————— 9th —————		
House Exps	Dr to Cash.	
Pd for 3 1/4 cords of Oak 6 cords Hic- kory wood, wharfage & hauling . .	43.	43.00
Cash	Dr to the Treasury of the U. S.	
Recd on accot of the Presidents Com- pensation		1000.
————— 12th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Pd Amos Wickersbam for a pipe of old wine	240.	
House Exps pd James André a mo's wages	8.	
Contgt Exps delivd Mrs Washington	15.	
D°. pd drayage of wine40	
D°. pd for a pocket book for El. Custis (by order)	6.	

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D°. pd for D°. presented by the President to Nat. Greene	2.33	
D°. pd for a locket &c presented by D°. to D°.	4.00	
D°. pd for a pr of scissors for Mrs Washington	1.00	276.73
————— 14th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Contg Exps pd for a pocket book for G. W. Custis pr order	2.33	
D°. gave by the President towards building a Universal Church in Phila . .	10.00	
D°. gave a poor man by order	1.00	
D°. pd for keeping Wilheleminina jail 5 or 6 days . . . . .	.67	
D°. pd Jno Fenno for 2 copies of the Gazette of the U. S. to 11 June . .	9.12	
D°. pd do for Ben Russel for Columbian Centinal	10.67	
House exps pd for carrying in wood . .	1.20	
James Germain delivd him to purchase sundries for ye House	101.77	136.76
————— 15th —————		
Contg Exp	Dr to Cash	
pd Michl Roberts for 6 pocket hakfs for Mrs Washington	4.80	
pd Mrs Lockyar for 6 D° for D°	4.80	9.60
————— 16th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Stable exps pd for 22 bush Oats	18.20	
Congt Exps for halg 2 pipes of wine from ye wharf & stowing them in the cellar	2.00	15.20
————— 18th —————		
House Exps	Dr. to Cash.	
Pd for seven cords wood, wharfage etc.		28.54

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————— 21st —————	
Sundries	Dr to Cash.
Jas Germain, delivd him to purchase sundries for the house	111.81
Contgt Exps delivd Lan A. Washington to pay his hair dresser	4.00 115.81
————— 22nd —————	
Contgt Exps	Dr to Cash
delivd to Jno Tracey by order, formerly servant to Colo Lyle to bear his exps to that place—to be repaid to Mr Pearce	5.00
————— 24th —————	
Sundries	Dr to Cash
Contingt Exps pd for a Greek Testament for G. W. Custis	1.75
Ditto pd B. McChenachan & P. Moore for table Linen etc per bill	88.70
D ^r . pd Eliz Rhodes for work done for Mrs Washington	7.07
House Exps pd Stephen Collins & Son for two pipes of old M ^d Wine	533.33 630.85
Cash	Dr to the Treasury of the U. S.
Recd on acct of the Presidents Compensation	1000.
————— 26th —————	
Stable Exps	Dr to Cash.
pd for 79 bush of Oats @ 2/6	32.33
————— 29th —————	
Contgt Exps	Dr to Cash.
pd Michl Roberts in full for stationary etc per bill	21.23
pd for Nos. 35 & 36 of Careys Geogy for the President and Mrs Washington	1.00
pd for do for Lan A. Washington50
Pd for pr shoes for Molly by order	1.40 24.13

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————— 30th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Contgt Exps pd Chat for sund's for Mrs Washington per bill	3.00		
D°. delivd to Mrs Washington	20.00		
D°. delivd to Lan A. Washington to bear his expenses to Virginia	80.		
D°. delivd to the President	10.		
Stable Exps pd Wm. Crouch for 15 tons of Hay to be delivered as wanted . .	280.	343.00	

————— August 1st —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
House Exps. p'd Jas André a mos wages	8.00		
D°. p'd Jno Greene a mos wages	11.00		
D°. pd Lewis List 3 mos wages	24.00		
D°. pd for mutton and potatoes	1.25		
Stable Exp's. pd for 2 bush Oats 4/6 . .	1.20		
Contgt Exps. pd for 2 chain pots . . . .	.87	45.82	

————— 4th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
House Exps for 1/2 bushl Indian meal . . . . .	.53		
Stable Exp's. for bush bran . . . . .	.40	.98	

————— 5th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contgt Exps. p'd for mending 2 tables . . . . .	.75		
D°. p'd Jacob Freitz for a cow and calf	43.33		
House Exps. p'd for 24 beef 16/a q' veal 7/10 1 q' Lamb 3/9 Eggs 1/9 Vegetables 2/7	4.33	48.41	

————— 6th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
House Exps. pd Ann Emerson on ac't wages	10.		
Contgt Exps. p'd for 2 milk pails . . . .	.40	10.40	

————— 7th —————	
House Exps.	Dr to Cash.
p'd for Vegetables and eggs	1.00
————— 8th —————	
House Exps.	Dr to Cash.
p'd for 1 qr lamb 5/3 28 beef 20/ vege- tables 8' 4 watermelons 7/6	4.60
————— 9th —————	
Sundries	Dr. to Cash
House Exps. p'd for cabbage beans eggs & cucumbers	1.25
Ditto p'd Jacob Baur on acco't of wages	120.
D°. p'd by (J. G.) Fanny	7
Frank for 4 days work	2.14
D°. p'd (by do) for sawing wood	75
James Germain—deliv'd him to purchase sund's for the house	259.34
Contgt Exps pd. (by J. G.) for a pr. shoes for Davy & 2 pr for the Dutch girls	3.13
Stable Exps for 9 bush bran	3.52 390.13
Contgt Exp's p'd I. C. Moller for teach- ing Miss Custis & for sundry articles per bill	125.27
Cash dr. to the Treasury of the U. S. Rec'd on accot of the Presidents Com- pensation	1000.
————— 11th —————	
Contingt Exps	Dr to Cash.
p'd for bleeding Dutch girl . . . . .	.20
p'd for three milk pans . . . . .	.25 .45
————— 12th —————	
Sundries	Dr. to Cash.
House Exp's p'd for Eggs & vegetables . . . . .	.90
D° 1 barrel of potatoes . . . . .	.67

Contg't Exp's. p'd for putting a shelf in
 Mrs. W'n room by her desire60
 D°. p'd for making table cloths etc . . . 1.80 3.97

————— 14th ————— .

Sundries Dr to Cash.
 Contingt Exp's. p'd M & Mrs Groom-
 bridge for instructing Miss Nelly
 Custis in embroidery & drawing . . 15.94
 D°. p'd Thomas Palmer for shoes for D°. 2.67
 House Exp's. p'd Mary Bailey a mos
 wages 5.00 23.61

————— 15th. —————

Sundries Dr to Cash
 House Exp's p'd for 10^{lbs} beef 5/10 Eggs
 & vegetables 8/8 Indian Corn 6 . . . 2.00
 Contingt Exp's. for a pr of shoes for
 Hercules 1.50
 Stable Exp's. for 600 wt of Hay . . . 6.00 9.50

————— 16th —————

Sundries Dr to Cash
 Contingt Exp's for hauling two loads of
 furniture from Phila to Germantown 6.00
 D°. pd for No 37 of Careys Geog'y for
 the President and Mrs W50
 House Exp's. p'd Patty Channing wages
 in full to this day 9.00
 D°. p'd for 3 cords of Hickory wood . . 18.00
 D°. p'd butchers bill for the last week . 15.40
 Stable exp's. p'd for a bush. of bran . . .38 49.28

————— 19th —————

Sundries Dr to Cash.
 House exp's. p'd for 29^{lbs} beef 2^{1/2} vege-
 ables ^{5/4} 1 butter ^{1/8} 3.84
 D°. for 1 bl. Indian corn meal 1.07
 Stable Exp's. p'd for one bl of chop't rye
 & 2 bar'l bran 1.25 6.16

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————— 21st —————			
House Exp's.	Dr. to Cash		
p'd for 16 ^{lb} of beef		1.42	
Vegetables75	
1 butter pat		40	2.57
————— 22nd —————			
Contingt Exp's.	Dr to Cash.		
Exp's for keeping Martin in the work- house for misbehaviour 16 days . . .		2.14	
P'd boatmen for taking German servants to & from the ship for the President to look at . . . . .		.75	
Pd Cap Chris. Franklin for the passage etc. of John Klein for which he is to serve three years		57.10	
for drawing Indentures		1.00	60.99
————— 23rd —————			
Contgt Exps	Dr to Cash.		
Gave Oney to buy a pr of shoes, by order			1.25
————— 25th —————			
Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contgt Exps. pd for a pr of shoes for Geo. W. Custis		1.00	
House Exps. pd for 4½ doz Eggs ⁵ / ₇ ½ vegetables ¼ ½ Damsons ⁵ / ₉		1.50	2.50
————— 26th —————			
Contingt Exps.	Dr to Cash		
delivd to Mrs. Washington to pay M. Whitlock for filling Miss El. Custis teeth			12.00
————— 28th —————			
Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
House exps. pd for 17 of butter @ 25c		4.25	
2½ doz eggs37	

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buns06	
Contingt Exps. gave a poor man—by order	1.00	
Gave Baur to buy a stick of pomatum for Mrs. W-n25	5.93
————— <i>29th</i> —————		
House Exps. Dr to Cash		
pd for 11 ^{lb} of beef ⁸ / ₃ vegetables peaches	1.87	
1 bl potatoes . . . . .	.67	
Salt . . . . .	.25	2.79
————— <i>30th</i> —————		
Sundries Dr to Cash		
Stable Exps. pd per 700 Hay	7.00	
House Exps. pd for 16 ^{lb} beef 12/a p ^o do for soap 2/ Cucumbers 5c	1.98	8.98
————— <i>September 1st.</i> —————		
House Exps Dr to Cash.		
pd for liver . . . . .	.20	
8 ^{lb} beef & leg	1.00	
Vegetables . . . . .	.52	1.72
Cash—Dr to the Treasury of the U. S. Recd on accot of the Presidents com- pensation		1000.
————— <i>2nd</i> —————		
Sundries Dr to Cash		
Stable Exp pd for 3 bs bran and one of rye	1.60	
Contgt Exp. gave a poor woman by order . . . . .	.25	1.85
————— <i>3rd</i> —————		
House Exps Dr. to Cash		
pd. for 8 ^{lb} beef & a leg of do	1.00	
12 ^{lb} butter and 2 ¹ / ₂ doz Egg's	3.33	4.33

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————— 4th —————

Sunds	Dr to Cash		
House Exps-pd for beef75	
D ^o . pd Pat Kennedy on ^a / ₁₀ wages . .		13.00	
Contingt Exps pd for a 75/. powder flask 9/4 ¹ / ₂ 2 th shot 1/10 ¹ / ₂ powder 1/10 ¹ / ₂ —6 Flints 6 ^o for Geo W. Custis .		11.82	
D ^o . pd for a whip for E. P. Custis . .		2.00	27.57

————— 5th —————

House Exps	Dr to Cash		
pd for 21 th beef		15/9	
leg of do		2/	
Sundry vegetables		7/6	
8 th Mutton		4/8	
		<u>£1.9.11</u>	3.99

————— 6th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
James Germain, delivd him to pay for abt 88 cords wood—to pay his weekly accot during 4 weeks—& to discharge Sun- dry bills—as renderd this day . . .		821.00	
Contingt Exps pd for going to and from the Ship to procure servents . .		2.00	
D ^o . for drawing 2 Indentures		2.00	
Ditto pd B. Bohlen for 2 Dutch servants as follows Jo. Henry Waskan £25.19.0			
✓ Marg ^t Held		24. 4.6	
		<u>£50. 3.6</u>	133.80 968.80

————— 8th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contingt Exps paid for a pr of shoes for Austin		1.67	
House Exps pd for ¹ / ₄ Lamb 6/. vege- tables 5/		1.47	3.14

————— 9th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
pd Jno Fraley for repairs to the Stables in Germantown		6.00	
D° pd Ben Lehman for plank & scantling for D°.		11.62	-
D° pd C. Wirtz for nails		1.67	
House exps pd Petr Deal in full for beef and mutton from 7 Aug		30.00	49.29

————— 10th —————

Sundries	D ^r to Cash.		
Contingt Exps Gave a poor frenchman by order		7.00	
House Exps pd for 12 bo Indian meal		.50	
D° 1 bo potatoes 5/. 2 th butter 3/9— vegetables 67—		1.97	9.47

————— 12th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Contgt Exps, pd Geo Hark's blacksmith for sundry jobs per bill		3.14	
D°. gave a poor old man		1.00	
House exps pd Lewis List his wages in full to this day, when dischargd including a mos pay given him by the President		19.20	23.34

————— 13th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Contingt Exps pd for Fig blue		12.00	
D°. for a Shot bag for Geo W. Custis omitted before		1.00	
House Exps pd for 10 th butter		2.50	3.62

————— 15th —————

Sundries	D ^r to Cash		
Contingt Exps, gave Geo W. Custis to buy powder & shot by order25	

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House Exps pd for 14 ^{lb} of beef 8/2 leg		
of do 1/10 1/2 2 qts of vinegar 12 @	1.46	
Stable Exps pd for 700 of Hay . . .	7.00	8.71
————— 16th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash	
House Exps, pd for 16 ^{lb} of beef 12/.		
leg of do 2/4 1 qr. Mutton 5/10		
Peaches, Egg's, beans etc 12/19 Plums		
2/4 5 Chickens 9/41/2	5.95	
Stable Exps pd for 2 bush bran . . .	.74	6.69
————— 18th —————		
House Exps	Dr to Cash	
1 qr. lamb 5/. Eggs 3/9		
Vegetables 4/8 two tongues 3/9. 2 lb.		
butter 3/9 Salt peter—11 @	2.91	2.91
————— 19th —————		
Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
House Exps pd Henry Bohlen mos		
wages	8.	
D°. pd Butchers bill in full	14.14	
D°. a leg of beef . . . . .	.27	
House Exps pd for 12 lb butter . . .	3.00	
D°. bakers bill in full	16.76	
Contingt Expens pd for tuition of Geo		
W. Custis	4.12	
D°. gave a poor woman	1.00	
D°. gave Bain to buy pomatum for Mrs.		
Washington . . . . .	.37	47.66
————— 20th —————		
Contingt Exps	Dr. to Cash	
for hauling goods from Germantown . .	7.00	
Delivd to Mrs. Washington	42.00	49.00
————— 22nd —————		
Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Jam's Germain, delivd him to pay his		
weekly acct for two weeks & to dis-		
charge sundry bills	173.02	

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Contingt Exps, pd for ferriage of the President etc going to see the Militia at Peter's farm25	
D°. pd Fred Sliker in full for painting & glazing per bill	28.20	201.47

————— 24th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
Contingt Exps—pd Isaac Frank's in full for house rent etc, at Germantown	201.60	
Stable Exps pd D°. for 1600 lb Hay	16.00	217.60

————— 25th —————

House Exps	Dr to Cash.	
House Exps pd Henry Bohlen a mos wages	8.00	
D°. pd Ben Dorsey in full for groceries per bill	65.28	
Contingt Exps pd Mr. Smart for sundries for Mrs. Washington	42.75	
D°. pd Jno Jones for sundry jobs pr. bill	5.07	
D°. pd. duties on a pipe of wine from Ostend	58.51	179.71

Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. S.		
Recd for the use of the President		2000.00

————— 26th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Contingt Exps—pd Wm Nichols collector duties on the Presidents carriges	30.00	
Contingt Exps pd for 4 black silk handkerchiefs & a pr of hose for servants	5.00	
D°. gave J Baur to buy pomatum for ye President25	
House Exps pd I & E Pennington in full for sugar	56.94	92.19

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————— 27th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Stable Exps pd for 52 bush Oats . .		24.26	
Contgt Exps pd for 2 pr. bathing breeches for servants		12.00	
D ^o . pd Chas Kirkham for sunds for Mrs Washington		21.97	58.28
Cash—Dr to the Treasury of the U. S.			
Recd for the use of the President . .			1000.00

————— 29th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Contgt Exps delivd the President when setting out on a journey to the western Counties of Pennsylvania		1000.	
D ^o . pd for 4 pr. hose for Mr. Washington		3.20	
Contgt exps. pd for an Ivory memo. book for the President . . . . .		.67	
D ^o . pd for a pr of bullet molds for the Presidents pistols		1.00	
D ^o . pd. I Gallagher in full for china . .		158.15	
D ^o . delivd Mrs. Washington . . , .		124.00	
D ^o .—Left with her to defray the ex- penses of the family during the Presi- dents absence		1060.	
Stable Expens. pd for 9 bush of shorts		3.30	
House Exps. pd I Baur in full to 25 Inst		32.00	
D ^o . pd J Gaceer 3 mos wages		33.00	
D ^o . delivd J Germain to pay Mary Baily in full to the time she left the Presi- dent's family		16.67	
D ^o . pd Pat Kennedy on $\frac{1}{c}$ of wages . .		35.00	
D ^o . pd. Mrs Emerson 2 mos wages . .		22.22	
D ^o . pd J. Germain on $\frac{1}{c}$ Ditto		60.00	
J. Germain delivd him to purchase sun- dries for the household		80.07	2629.28

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————— October 29th —————

Contg Exps	Dr to Cash		
Gave the 4 servants who travelled to the westward with the President ea \$2 by his order		8.00	8.00

————— 31st —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Gave a poor begger, by order		1.00	
Stable Exps pd for 300 bundels straw		15.00	
2 doz brooms		2.00	
92 bush Oats		36.80	54.80
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. S. Recd on accot of the President's compensation			3000.00

————— November 3rd —————

Contingt Exps	Dr to Cash		
Paid for repairing stoves		3.00	
for 12 Glass rummers & a bottle for biters		5.47	
Lent Tim Mountford by order of the President to be repaid on demd.		125.	
{ since charged to acco't of T. Lear by his desire			
P'd Jno Bartholemy for teaching Miss Custis french 4 months		10.67	144.14

————— 4th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
House Exps pd Pettit & Bayard for 2 pipes old M ^a Wine Shpped by J. M. Pintard for the Presidents use		494.62	
Stable Exps. pd for 60 bush Oats		24.00	
Contingt Exps. pd for ½ cord wood and hauling for a poor woman by order of Mrs. W.		2.78	

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Gave Hercules to pay for mending his shoes75	
D°. pd for tuition of G. W. Custis	5.00	527.15
————— 6th —————		
Sundries.	Dr. to Cash.	
House Exps pd for 3¼ cords of wood	22.50	
D°. for 12 Bottels Champaign	13.33	
D°. pd André on accot of wages	15.00	
D°. pd for 25 bundels of straw	1.25	
Bn. Dandridge pd him on accot of salary	300.00	352.08
————— 7th —————		
Sunds	Dr to Cash	
Contgt Exps pd for the history of the French revolution for Mrs. Washington	2.00	
Contgt Exps pd for Call to clean servts clothes . . . . .	.50	
D°. pd for hair powder etc for the president	4.47	
House Exps. pd for 150 ^{lb} of soap @ 13d	16.56	23.55
————— 8th —————		
Sundries	D ^r to Cash.	
Stable Exps pd for 87 bush Oats	34.80	
House Exps pd Jno Shee Esq. (City Treasurer) for one years rent of the House occupied by the President	1333.33	1368.13
————— 10th —————		
Sund ^r .	D ^r . to Cash	
Jas. Germain, delivd him to purchase sundries for the House		112.90
House Exps pd J. G. for 72½ candles	£5. 5.9	
1 box lemons	2. 8.9	
1 doz plates	1.12.6	
1 lb indigo	6.	
	£9.13	25.73

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Contgt Exps pd by do for a pr. of shoes for Jno Klein	1.25
D°. pd for 2 copies Coxes View of the U. S. for the President	4.25
	<u>144.18</u>

————— 11th —————

The Presidents Accot Proper.

	Dr. to Cash.
Pd Capt. Mitchell in full for the Pas- sage of a carpenter and family sent to Mount Vernon by the President in Sept. last	80.00

————— 14th —————

Contgt Exps	Dr. to Cash.
pd Jno Phile for sunds per bill	13.78

————— 15th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash
Contingt Exps. pd. Geo. Bertault in full for making & putting down carpets & for sundry jobs pr. bill	53.98
Ditto pd Jo Lusby for carpentering	87.06
D°. gave a poor man by order	2.00
Stable Exps. pd for 100 bundls straw	6.00
	149.04

————— 17th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash
House Exps pd Henry Bohlen on accot of wages	16.
James Germain, delivd him to purchase sundries for the House	105.86
D°. delivd him in advance for do—	100.00
Contgt Exps delivd to J G. to pay for sundries pr. bill	8.36
Stable Exps. pd. C. Kanck for 19 bush. shorts	8.87
	239.11

————— 18th —————

Contgt Exps	Dr. to Cash		
pd for 10 tickets of admission to the exhibition of fireworks		5.00	
delivd James to by a pr. shoes		1.25	6.25

————— 24th —————

Jas. Germain	Dr. to Cash.		
Jas. Germain delivd him to purchase sundries for the house		107.21	
House exps pd by J. G. to pay for a barrel of Soap etc		3.53	
Do for barrel of Oil		82.40	
D ^o . pd a woman for 1 days work in the kitchen . . . . .		.50	
Contgt Exps. pd freight of a barrel to Alexandria . . . . .		.25	
D ^o . pd S. Paul for sunds bot for the house women		7.60	
Stable Exps pd by J. G. for shorts		4.50	155.99
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. S. Recd on acct of the Presidents compensation			1000.

————— 25th —————

Contingt Exps	Dr to Cash		
pd Wm Robertson for painting two pictures of the President & one of Mrs. Washington		170.	
gave Moll to buy a brush & paint for Mrs W ^r room . . . . .		.50	170.50

————— 26th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Stable exps pd for 50 bundls of straw		2.50	
House Exps. pd Mrs Emerson on acct of wages		20.00	22.50

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————— 29th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Stable Exps pd 137 ½ bush of oats . .	68.75		
Contingt Exps delivd to the President . .	8.00		
D°. pd Mrs. Washington	2.00		
D°. pd for 5 tickets French concert . .	5.00	83.75	

————— December 1st —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Jas. Germain delivd him to purchase sundries for the house	152.48		
House exps pd by J ^r G ^r for starch . .	12.72		
D°. pd (Julian) cook 3 mos. wages . .	36.00	201.20	

————— 2nd —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
House Exps pd. Jas André on a/c of wages	15.00		
Contgt Exps. delivd Moll to pay for work done for Mrs Wn by order . .	.66	15.66	

————— 3rd —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Contingt Exps pd for essence for the toothache for G. W. Custis . . . . .	.25		
D°. pd. H Capron for teaching Miss E. Custis	31.47		
D°. gave Austin to buy stuff to mend his small clothes . . . . .	.37		
D°. pd for Williams Letters & Davidson's sermon for Mrs W.	1.45		
House Exps pd James Baur in full to this day	38.00		
D°. pd Pat Kennedy on a/c of wages . .	18.00		
Stable Exps pd Chs Kanck for 30 bus. Shorts	14.00	103.54	

————— 4th —————

Contgt Exps	Dr to Cash.		
pd. for 10 Tickets old Theatre		10.00	

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————— 5th —————

Contgt Exps	Dr to Cash.		
Delivd to Mrs. Washington		5.00	
gave a poor beggar		1.50	6.50

————— 6th —————

Sundrs	D ^r . to Cash.		
Contgt exps. pd C. Chat. for Jewellers work done for Mrs Washington . . .		36.77	
D ^o . pd for 2 pr. stockings for Austin . .		2.33	
Stable Exps pd for 75 bush Oats		31.66	70.76

————— 8th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
James Germain, delivd him to pay his accot to this day		37.28	
House Exps pd. by J ^r . G ^a . Mary Lefler for 9 days work		4.50	
D ^o . pd for sundry milk pots & pans . . .		3.95	
D ^o . pd. for putting up stoves in Octo. last		1.25	
House Exps pd. Jas. Germain in full for wages to this day with an allowance of 10 gui ^r by the President		103.33	
D ^o . pd. Julian (cook) in full		9.33	
Stable exps pd for 2 doz brooms		2.00	
Contgt Exps gave a sailor who brot from the wharf a ps of beef sent to the Presi- dent by M. Parrish, Hamburgh . . . .		.50	
Fred Kit, delivd him to purchase sundries for ye house		1.50	312.14

————— 9th —————

Contgt Exps	Dr. to Cash.		
delivd Mrs. Washington to pay Eliz Rhodes for work		1.70	
pd for No ^r 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 & 43 of Carey's Geogy 2 Cops		3.00	4.70

————— 11th —————

Contgt Exps	Dr. to Cash	
gave a poor soldier		1.00
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. S.		
Recd on acct of the Presidents Compen-		
sation		2000.

————— 13th —————

Sunds	Dr. to Cash	
House Exps. pd. Bent Dorsay in full . .		108.87
Contgt Exps pd. Js. M ^c . Alpin in full for the tayloring for the President and family		479.83
D ^o . gave Mr. Van Gaarsbeek's servant who brot a keg of nuts . . . . .		.25
Stable Exps pd for 100 bunds of straw .		5.50 589.45

————— 15th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Fred Kitt delivd him to purchase sun-		
dries for the Household		145.79
House Exps, delivd D ^o . to pay for sunds pr bills		115.28
Contgt Exps delivd D ^o . to purchase sunds as pr bills		14.65 275.72

————— 17th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Contgt Exps delivd Austin to bear his expenses to & from Virginia		20.00
Stable Exps pd. for 63 ½ bush Oats . .		27.50 47.50

————— 19th —————

Contingt Exps.	D ^r to Cash.	
Delivd. Mrs Washington to pay Mrs Tarbet		5.81
do. pd Jno. Jones for mending locks bells etc		6.83 12.14

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————— 20th —————	
Sundrs.	Dr to Cash.
Contgt Exps. pd. Mrs. Semaire for work done for Mrs W & Miss Custis . . .	16.89
Stable Exps. pd. for 200 bundles straw .	12. 28.89
————— 22nd —————	
Fred Kitt	Dr. to Cash
Delivd him to purchase sunds for the House	81.79
————— 23rd —————	
Contgt Exps	Dr. to Cash.
pd for Nos 44 of Careys Geogy for the President & Mrs W— . . . . .	.50
————— 24th —————	
Sundries	Dr. to Cash
Stable exps. pd for 67 bush Oats . . .	26.80
Contingt Exps pd. M. Roberts for sun- dries pr. bill	10.29
D°. gave Moll to buy a pr. shoes pr order	1.50
Contgt Exps—delivd F Kitt to pay for 1 parrot and cage by order of Mrs. W. .	45/.
1 Wine Cock	4/6.
2 Clothes Baskets	18/.
Mending table cloth	5/.
	<u>9.67</u> 48.26
————— 27th —————	
Bn. Dandridge	Dr to Cash.
pd. you on a/c salary	300.
————— 29th —————	
Sundries	D°. to Cash.
Contingt. Exps. pd. Richd Marley for shoes for Miss E. P. Custis & others .	15.11
D°. pd. for a Stirrup with Morocco Slip- per for E. Custis	4.00

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D°. delivd M. Kitt to pay for 3 pr. stockings for Washington	24/.		
2 table Images	5/.		
portage of appels	4/.		
Sp. of turpentine	1/6.	4.60	
D°. gave 2 sailors who brot. a parcel of Fish sent by Wm Gibbs . . . . .		.50	
House Exps pd H Sheaff in full for Wines and spirits		111.97	
D°. delivd M. Kitts to pay for one bottle bitters	3/9.		
Wax tapers for lamps	3/.		
Spices	15/.		
9 th paint	8/.		
5 day's hire of a cook	75/.	18.97	
Fred Kitt delivd him to purchase sunds		99.79	249.94

(To be Continued.)

ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

(Continued from page 237.)

[*Addenda relating to 4. Isaac Atkinson.* On 11 mo. 24, 1712, [Jan., 1713, N. S.) Isaac Atkinson, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, purchased 160 acres in Nottingham Township, Burlington County, West Jersey, from John Rogers, of that place, (W. J. Deeds, liber P, folio 100). This was about a month before he requested a certificate of removal from Falls Mo. Mtg. to Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. and confirms the supposition advanced on page 223 that he lived near what is now Trenton, for its site was within that township. This Nottingham Township was afterwards subdivided, none of the resulting parts retaining the name; its original area is now all within Mercer County. On April 16, 1715, Isaac Atkinson, being then of Nottingham Township, re-sold this 160 acres to John Rogers, (W. J. Deeds, liber N, folio 301). Their return to Bucks County must have been between this date and October of the same year, when Sarah presented her certificate to Falls Mo. Mtg.

Corrections to page 237. Footnotes 2 and 3 are there transposed; the dates of the deaths of William and Margaret's children, Rachel, Isaac and Thomas, should be referred to Falls Mo. Mtg. register, and Rebecca's to Martindale's MSS; not *vice versa* as it there appears.

On same page line 14, for 1725.]

6. SAMUEL ATKINSON, born July 17, 1685,¹ in Bristol Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, died Feb. 21, 1775,² in Chester Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, youngest son of Thomas and Jane Atkinson.³ He was born on his father's plantation and lived there till about three years old, spending the rest of his minority on one or

¹ Middletown Mo. Mtg. register.

² Obituary notice in *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

³ For much information concerning Samuel Atkinson and his descendants, and references for original sources of the same, I take this opportunity of acknowledging my indebtedness to Miss Helen Kirkbride Morton, of Philadelphia, and Dr. W. S. Long, of Haddonfield, N. J.

other of the plantations of his step-father, William Biles, in Falls Township, first that on the Delaware River and then that which William Penn complained encroached on his Manor of Pennsbury. After coming of age he continued in the same township until his removal to West Jersey, in 1714, in which year he is still spoken of as "of Falls Township," and he no doubt lived with some of his Biles relatives on the same land, as he had none of his own in Bucks County. On 6 mo. 4, 1714, he requested a certificate of removal from Falls Monthly Meeting, and the next day declared his intentions of marriage with Ruth Beakes at Chesterfield Monthly Meeting in West Jersey, to which she belonged. He may have stayed temporarily with his brother Isaac, then living in Nottingham Township, near Ruth's home, but after their marriage the following month, he took up his abode on his wife's property in Nottingham Township, she being a lady of large landed estate.

On 9 mo. 5, 1719, Samuel Atkinson having already removed with his family within the bounds of "New Town" (Newton) Meeting, requested a certificate from Chesterfield Monthly Meeting, which was issued 10 mo. 3. Newton Meeting a constituent of Gloucester Mo. Mtg. (now Had-donfield Mo. Mtg.) was held at Newton in Gloucester County, but included within its compass Chester Township, Burlington County, and it was in the latter township that Samuel Atkinson had located. He presented his certificate to Newton Mo. Mtg. 1 mo. 14, 1719/20.

He had purchased land in (as well as removed to) Chester Township before applying to Chesterfield for the certificate, as will be seen in the account below. (Chesterfield and Chester should not be confused; the two townships were on opposite sides of Burlington County, and there was a Friends meeting in each, the former being also a monthly meeting. Samuel never lived in *Chesterfield* Township, but in *Nottingham* Township, within the compass of *Chesterfield* Monthly Meeting, and from *Nottingham* Township removed to *Chester* Township, within the compass of *Newton* or

Gloucester Monthly Meeting.) The following accounts of Samuel Atkinson's lands are restricted to those in his own right, and such of his wife's as they had made their home; to include all of hers it would be necessary to give a history of the great landed property of her father, Mahlon Stacy, one of the principal proprietors of the Province of West Jersey, and her brother, Mahlon Stacy, Jr.

In 1707/8 he released¹ to William Paxson, all his interest in his father's land which his mother had sold to George Biles, and Paxson afterwards purchased.

By deed² of March 13, 1718/9, Samuel Atkinson and Ruth his wife, released to William Trent, of Philadelphia, two tracts in Nottingham Township; one of 100 acres, which William Emley by will April 21, 1704 (it then adjoining Mahlon Stacy's land) gave his daughter Mary wife of John Heywood, who sold Nov. 26 & 27, 1707, to William Beakes, who by will March 24, 1710, devised it to his son Edmund Beakes (it being the plantation William Beakes then dwelt on), who sold it Nov. 2 & 3, 1713 to his step-mother, Ruth Beakes (afterwards Samuel Atkinson's wife); the other also of 100 acres adjoining the north side of the above plantation, originally belonging to Mahlon Stacy, Senior, who on Jan. 28 & 29, 1677 conveyed to Thomas Lambert, Senior, 1/12 part of 1/100 part of West Jersey, whose son and heir Thomas Lambert on July 19 & 20, 1714, confirmed the 100 acres to the same Ruth Beakes, (now Atkinson). These adjoining lands forming one plantation were the residence of Samuel and Ruth until their removal to Chester Township.

On Sept. 20, 1719, Samuel Atkinson, "late of Nottingham Township," bought of Thomas Adams, of Chester Township, 238 acres in the latter township (Adams' late dwelling place), also a meadow of 12 acres in Evesham Township, adjoining Thomas Hooten's dwelling.³ (Evesham and Chester then adjoined, the modern township of Mt. Laurel, which now separates them, having been laid off from the former

¹ Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 404; deed not fully dated; it was acknowledged March 9, 1707, [1707/8].

² West Jersey Deeds, liber DD, folio 379. Samuel and Ruth's residence is given as Burlington County, no township stated. William Trent was the founder of Trenton, which stood on land originally belonging to Ruth's father, Mahlon Stacy.

³ W. J. Deeds, liber HH, folio 225. In another deed this is stated to have been 287 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

in 1872; the meadow was most likely in the part now Mt. Laurel Township.)

On Dec. 4, 1722, Samuel Atkinson, then of Chester Township, bought of Robert and Benjamin Field, of Mansfield Township, 200 acres in Chester Twp. adjoining the above, part of 800 acres acquired by the Field's father, also Benjamin.¹

He had thus a plantation (not counting the meadow in Evesham) of 488 acres. By deed of Dec. 19, 1764, he conveyed to his son Samuel Atkinson, Junior, the greater part of this, 371 acres.² Of the 67 acres remaining no record has been found of its disposal; it is most likely he retained it to live on himself, and that it formed part of his residuary estate left to his two daughters, though it is not mentioned in the inventory, nor specifically in his will.

June 2, 1768, Samuel Atkinson, Edward Hollinshead, Samuel Stokes and Benjamin Hollinshead, signed an agreement, fixing lines and corners of their lands, which had become uncertain.³

On April 27, 1765, Samuel Atkinson joined Silas Crispin and others, all of Burlington County, in a quit claim to Thomas Wetherill, of Burlington City, to certain lands at Little Egg Harbor, in settlement of disputed lands.⁴ What Samuel Atkinson's personal interest was in these lands, is unknown to the writer.

The Atkinsons of New Jersey, (p. 29), says he settled in Chester Township before 1719, when he bought "a large tract of land of Thomas Adams, adjoining his own, and where he then lived." But we have seen above that the purchase from Adams was the first he made here, and that it was the purchase from the Fields that adjoined the land already his. The sale of Ruth's Nottingham plantation in March, 1718/9, and the meeting's certificate, prove that it was within the year 1719 that they moved, some time before November. The book quoted gives quite a good account of Samuel Atkinson, having a few small errors like the one just mentioned, but it fails to identify him as the

¹ W. J. Deeds, liber HH, folio 220.

² W. J. Deeds, liber U, folio 528. Matlack MS, p. 929, has a note that Samuel Atkinson sold 66 acres to Nehemiah Haines, but gives no date nor reference to record. This would account for all but the 12 acres of meadow in Evesham.

³ W. J. Deeds, liber U, folio 110.

⁴ W. J. Deeds, liber W, folio 266.

son of Thomas of Bucks County, and has some very wild speculations as to his parentage. It cites the statement in his will (see below) of his father being entitled to a lot in Philadelphia, because he "came to Philadelphia with William Penn, and rendered him some service," and then deduces from accounts quoted by Thomas Shourds in his *History of Fenwick's Colony*, that these services were the furnishing beef and pork to the Proprietary by one James Atkinson, presumably a butcher, and that therefore James was the father of Samuel, confirmed by the name J. Atkinson being found on a plan of the Province (outside the city). But Samuel himself gives the true reason in his will, that is, that it was in right of his father's purchase of 500 acres, and that he saw his father's name on a plan of the city (probably Holme's "Portraiture") not a map of the Province at large. And it is likely that the James Atkinson mentioned in the beef and pork accounts was not really a butcher, but the large landowner of that name both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who married the widow of Mark Newbie.

But to quote the authenticated parts of this account: "This tract" [the Adams purchase] "is at the easterly end of Moorestown (then Rodmantown), and lies on both sides of the King's Road, extending from Salem to Burlington, as laid out in 1681." "His dwelling was a stately mansion for the day in which it was built, for Samuel was a man of considerable estate, and his good wife, Ruth, a daughter of Mahlon Stacy, had brought him a large fortune." "He was a man of influence in his neighborhood, as well in the meeting, of which he was a consistent member, as in the political movements of the times then agitating the Colony."

There had been a dwelling already on the Adams tract, but Samuel Atkinson either remodelled it on an extensive scale, or built another. At the time the above was written (1890) part of it was still standing, but no longer in possession of a descendant. The same account says that Stacy Atkinson, who died about 1780, grandson of Samuel, was

the last of the name owning any of the ancestral acres. The house is now about one mile from Stanwick Station on the Camden & Burlington Co. R. R.

Samuel Atkinson did indeed live in lordly style on his fine plantation, and with the really "large fortune" of his wife they were without doubt wealthy beyond any in the township, the Rodmans and Adamses perhaps excepted.¹ Ruth's inheritance from her father, while large, was even more extensive from her brother, Mahlon Stacy, Jr., who died intestate and childless. Samuel joined Ruth and the other heirs of her brother in many sales of his property, but these have not been included in account of his land transactions above, for reasons there stated, and especially as they did not keep any of the land. *The Atkinsons of New Jersey* states that Mahlon Stacy, Jr., lived the latter part of his life with Samuel and Ruth "on the old homestead," presumably the Stacy homestead, but they had removed from any Stacy property long before his death (1744), and a deed from his sister Mary Pownall to her nephew Thomas Atkinson,² states that her brother Mahlon had lived just before his death at Bridgeton, (now Mt. Holly).

On Samuel Atkinson's plantation was a family burying ground, where he and his wife are buried, and some of their descendants; a separate lot adjoined it for the burial of slaves.³ He owned a considerable number of slaves, as did most Quaker gentlemen in New Jersey in his day. This family graveyard has shared the fate of many other such after the surrounding land has been alienated from the family; it is in a state of great neglect.

¹ Drs. John and Thomas Rodman, originally from Long Island, and ancestors of the Bucks County family of that name. The Adamses were descended from Major John Fenwick, once Proprietor of Fenwick's Colony.

² May 31, 1742, W. J. Deeds, liber C.F., folio 174. This Thomas Atkinson was son of Samuel and Ruth.

³ Woodward & Hageman's *History of Burlington County*, (Phila., 1883), p. 263; *The Atkinsons of New Jersey*, p. 32.

Samuel Atkinson's name appears on the list of freeholders in Chester Township, returned by Thomas Hunloke, Sheriff of Burlington County, April 15, 1745.¹ This does not mean the office of Chosen Freeholder, a township official, usually abbreviated to Freeholder, an office he at one time held, but this list simply shows the owners of land there at that time. Samuel, like his brother William, was active in politics, but while his influence was great in the political affairs of his township and county, the offices he held, though numerous, were only minor ones. Nevertheless, in his day politics was the gentleman's vocation, and the small local positions were frequently filled by men of the highest standing, as they are in England still. After the Revolution many of these offices came to be considered too trivial for men of means or position, and so it has continued, until the present generation has no true conception of the idea of their ancestors in accepting them. Samuel Atkinson was Freeholder of Chester Township 1725, 1726, 1727 and 1728; Overseer of the Poor, 1726, 1727, 1728 and 1729; Assessor, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1735, 1736, 1737 and 1754; Collector (of taxes), 1734; Surveyor of Roads (the modern supervisor²) 1738 to 1746, inclusive; Surveyor for Chester Township, elected 1 mo. 7, 1747.³

Samuel Atkinson was a birthright member of the Society

¹ PENNA MAG., xxix, 425.

² This position recalls the fact that in a few localities there has been an awakening very recently from the state of affairs mentioned above, and that in a few places (notably some townships near Philadelphia) men of great wealth and high social position are, to the benefit of their townships and boroughs, taking such offices as road supervisors, etc.

³ The above list has been compiled from the Court Book of Records, Burlington County, p. 206; the First Minute Book of Chester Township, commenced 1698; and the Matlack MS, in possession of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, pp. 177, 273, 320, 322. A Samuel Atkinson was Freeholder in 1774 and 1775, who was no doubt the son of this Samuel, as the latter was then nearly 90 years old, and died in the latter year. A Samuel Atkinson was Constable in 1772, who may have been neither, certainly not the father.

of Friends, and grew up under the care of Falls Monthly Meeting (in Bucks Quarter), attending Falls particular meeting. In 1714 he changed his membership to Chesterfield Monthly Meeting (in Burlington Quarter), and the particular meeting of the same name, there being none nearer to Trenton while he lived there. In 1719 he changed again to Gloucester Monthly Meeting (then in Salem Quarter), and his particular meeting was at first Newton, but within a year after his settlement there, a meeting had been established at Chester, and attached to Gloucester Monthly. Mitchener's *Early Quakerism*, p. 123, has this: "Samuel Smith says, the meeting-house at Chester was built and the meeting settled there in 1721. But the Chesterfield records mention assisting Chester Friends to rebuild their meeting-house, which had been burned in that year. The meeting had probably existed prior to that date." The fire was really the year before; compare the minute of Falls Monthly Meeting (p. 232 above) when William Atkinson, brother of Samuel, was appointed 8 mo. 5, 1720, on a "committee to collect subscriptions from Bristol meeting to assist in rebuilding Chester Meeting House, Burlington County, destroyed by fire." So there must have been a meeting at Chester very shortly after Samuel's arrival, and the first meeting-house burned when quite new, perhaps while unfinished. While he first attended Newton meeting, he no doubt at once commenced to help organize one at Chester, the advent of his family probably being the cause of establishing the new congregation. Newton meeting has since been "laid down" and Chester meeting is now called Moorestown meeting, but not till after Samuel Atkinson's death. Before 1760 Gloucester Mo. Mtg. had come to be called Haddonfield Mo. Mtg., and in that year Evesham Mo. Mtg. was divided from it, including Evesham and Chester particular meetings; so after that date Samuel's membership was in the new monthly meeting of Evesham, provided he continued a Friend till then, which is doubtful as we shall see below, (though he was buried in the Friends' burying ground at Moorestown).

Samuel Atkinson took no active part in the affairs of Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. while a member there, the only mention of him in its minutes being the declaration of his intention of marriage, and the request for and granting of his certificate to "New Town Meeting in Gloucester County."

But in Haddonfield (early Gloucester) Mo. Mtg. he served on committees 9 mo. 14, 1720; 6 mo. 13, 1722; 6 mo. 12, 1723; 8 mo. 12, 1730; and 8 mo. 13, 1740. He was made an Overseer of Chester Meeting 1 mo. 12, 1721 [1720, ?] and released from that position at his own request 4 mo. 13, 1726; and a representative to the (Salem) Quarterly Meeting, 6 mo. 12, 1723 and 1 mo. 9, 1729 [1728, ?].

On 8 mo. 12, 1730, he requested a certificate for Stacy Beakes (his step-son) to Falls Mo. Mtg., and on 2 mo. 9, 1739, one for his son Thomas Atkinson to Burlington Mo. Mtg. On 6 mo. 11, 1759, "Samuel Atkinson disunited as a member of this meeting," but whether it was our subject or not is uncertain; there were other Samuel Atkinsons within the compass of Haddonfield Mo. Mtg., besides his son, who is mentioned however as "Samuel Atkinson, Junr." But as he was buried in the Friends' graveyard it is likely this minute refers to another.¹

Samuel Atkinson died in Chester Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, Feb. 21, 1775, aged nearly 90 years. The following obituary notice of him appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of March 1, 1775:²

"On Tuesday morning, the 21st. ult. departed this life, in Burlington County, New-Jersey, SAMUEL ATKINSON, in the 90th year of his

¹ His name certainly does not occur again in the minutes of Haddonfield Mo. Mtg. but this proves nothing, as shortly after this date Evesham Mo. Mtg. was established, to which his membership if he still retained it, would have been transferred; and the writer has not examined the minutes of that meeting. The above statements are from the several meeting records in custody of their appropriate officials.

² In *Index to Obituary Notices Published in the Pennsylvania Gazette*, PENNA. MAG., x, 334, the date of this paper is incorrectly given as Feb. 24.

age, and on the Thursday following his remains were deposited in Friends burying-ground at Moores-Town.

In every period and station in life, he supported the character of an *honest man*, which secured him the esteem of those who were acquainted with his virtues.—With a tender and benevolent heart, he possessed extensive knowledge and good abilities, which he always cheerfully exerted for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. He endured all the infirmities of old age with christian fortitude and resignation, leaving this world with a well-grounded hope of unfading joys, in a kingdom '*not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens.*' "

His will¹ was dated 4 mo. 13, 1769, and proved at Burlington, April 13, 1775, and the inventory dated 3 mo. 27, 1775. He left his son Thomas five shillings, "having heretofore paid for him more than I could afford." To his son Samuel five shillings, "I having done sufficiently for him already." Also to son Samuel mulatto man Adam. To daughter Rebecca mulatto boy Lott. To daughter Ruth two mulatto boys Noah and Andrew. To son Thomas's two sons William and John mulatto boy Uz. "Whereas Governor William Penn deceased (as I have been very well informed) did promise my deceased Father if he would take up five hundred acres of land within his province he would give him a lott in Philadelphia together with liberty land, and my Father did take up five hundred acres as by the Survey on record may appear and dyed soon after; and the proprietor did honestly and justly lay out a lott accordingly, which I have seen in a plan or map of the City with my Father's name thereon, which said lott and liberty lands which belongeth or appertains to me I give and devise unto my two above said Daughters their heirs and assigns forever to be equally divided between them." (Whether the daughters ever obtained possession of these lots is questionable). He appointed his sons-in-law, Joshua Bispham and Thomas Say, executors. He directed that the persons to whom his slaves were left should teach them to read the holy Scriptures; and that when the slaves reached the age of thirty-five they were to be freed, if they behaved

¹ N. J. Wills, liber 17, folio 168. Burlington files 1778-1777.

well, otherwise to remain in servitude for life. All his residuary estate to be equally divided between his two daughters.

Samuel Atkinson married 7 mo. 12, 1714, at the house of Mahlon Stacy (the bride's brother) under care of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting,¹ Ruth (Stacy) Beakes, (born 1 mo. 30, 1680,² died 6 mo 9, 1755,³ daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy, of "Ballifield," Nottingham Township, Burlington County, West Jersey, and widow of William Beakes, also of Nottingham Township. Mahlon Stacy, her father, one of the Lords Proprietors of the Province of West Jersey, (owning one quarter of a tenth), was one of the greatest men of that Province, and through his daughters was ancestor of many of the leading families of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, as Pownall, Kirkbride, Janney, Beakes, etc., as well as of New Jersey. He was of the landed gentry in England, being a Stacy of Ballifield, in Yorkshire, whose pedigree is given in Rev. Joseph Hunter's *History of Hallamshire*. [For further particulars of the Stacy family see Note F.] William Beakes, Ruth Stacy's first husband, was of a Bucks County family quite distinguished in early times; see Note G.

In Woodward & Hageman's History of Burlington & Mercer Counties, facing page 664 is a map of "The Site of Trenton in 1714, copied from Basse's Book of Surveys by

¹ List of marriages in Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. published in PENNA. MAG., ix, 349. It has been claimed that in this list sometimes the date of the second declaration has been taken as the date of marriage; but the minutes of the Mo. Mtg. show that the second declaration in this case was 7 mo. 2, so the 12th is no doubt the date of marriage.

² Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. register; Burlington Mo. Mtg. gives 7 mo., but Chesterfield is taken to be correct.

³ Matlack MS. p. 907. In list of burials in Friends Graveyard at Chester Meeting, Moorestown, p. 232, Matlack MS., hers is recorded as 6 mo. 10, 1754, but evidently should be the next year. Matlack's lists of burials, officials, etc. are generally correct, as taken from official lists; some of his biographical data, however, being from hearsay, are frequently wide of the mark.

Chas. R. Hutchinson." This shows Mahlon Stacy's plantation of 800 acres, on the Delaware River and both sides of Assunpink Creek; this is all now within the city of Trenton. Mahlon Stacy called it "Ballifield" from his ancestral home in England. Adjoining this tract on the south, is shown "Ruth Beaks Plantation," also with a frontage on the Delaware, near the bank of which is indicated "R. Beakes House." This is where Samuel and Ruth dwelt after their marriage; it was the 100 acres bought from her step-son, Edmund Beakes, mentioned above. Ruth also inherited large quantities of land from her father and brother, an account of which more properly belongs to a history of the Stacy family; and as such a work is now in preparation, the reader is referred to it for further particulars. [See Note F.]

Samuel and Ruth (Stacy-Beakes) Atkinson had issue, (no meeting records of their births have been found, so their relative ages are uncertain, though Thomas was eldest son; also there may have been others who died young):

21. THOMAS ATKINSON, b.
Mar. —, Susannah Shinn.
22. SAMUEL ATKINSON, b. —, d. Oct. —, 1781.¹
Mar. —, Ann Coate.
23. REBECCA ATKINSON, b. —, d. —.
Mar. 1st, 1 mo. 12, 1739, Thomas Budd, Jr.
2nd, 10 mo. 3, 1758, Thomas Say, M. D.²
24. RUTH ATKINSON, b. —, d. —.
Mar. Feb. —, 1743, Joshua Bispham.³

The Atkinsons of New Jersey, p. 32, gives two more children, John and William, but these are shown by Samuel's will to have been grandchildren, sons of Thomas. It also gives Rebecca's first husband as Joshua Wright instead of Thomas Budd, Jr.; it was really her aunt Rebecca Stacy who married Joshua Wright. In *Isaac & Rachel Collins*,

¹ Evidence of his will.

² See *Life and Writings of Thomas Say*, edited by his son, Phila. 1796. He had been married before.

³ She was his second wife. See *Memoranda Concerning the Family of Bispham*, by William Bispham, N. Y. 1890.

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Appendix, p. 150, Samuel and Ruth are given twelve children; the list seems to be composed of a mixture of the children of Samuel and Ruth, and those of their son Samuel, Jr., with some added not known to belong to either. This book also makes Thomas Budd marry Rebecca (Stacy) Wright, instead of her niece Rebecca Atkinson, as he really did. It has some other errors to be noted in Note F.

12. William Atkinson, Jr., born 9 mo. 18, 1709,¹ in Bristol Township, Bucks County, died 1794 in the City of Philadelphia, son of William and Mary (Hough) Atkinson, lived in early life in the Borough of Bristol, but about 1780 (in which year he came of age) removed to the City of Philadelphia, where he in time established himself as a shipbuilder, thus becoming a pioneer in one of Philadelphia's most famous industries. He purchased several pieces of real estate in the city.

By deed of release² dated March 4, 1780, William Atkinson, then of the city of Philadelphia, bought of Philip Syng and Elizabeth his wife, a lot on the south side of Gilbert's Alley, 15 feet wide and 51 feet deep, part of a larger lot which Syng had bought of the executors of Arthur Wells. He disposed of this by his will.

By deed³ of Nov. 8, 1751, he bought of the heirs of Samuel Fisher, deceased, a house and lot on the west side of Delaware Front Street, 20 ft. 4 in wide and 35 ft. 8½ in deep, part of a larger lot originally granted to Richard Bull; this was bounded on the north partly by his lot already mentioned. He disposed of this also by will.

By deed⁴ of April 17, 1752 he bought of John Dumer & Elizabeth his wife a lot (including a dwelling house and other buildings) on the north side of Sassafras Street, 33 feet wide and 51 feet deep, part of a larger lot inherited by said Elizabeth Dumer, from her father, John Furnis. This was not mentioned specifically in his will, but was probably included in his residuary estate, as no record of his previous disposal of it has been found.

On Feb. 18, 1758, he bought⁵ of his father's executors, Joseph Atkinson and Rachel Stapler (with her husband Thomas Stapler), the lot in Bristol Borough that his father had purchased from John Borodaile in 1712. He probably re-conveyed this to his brother Joseph.

¹ Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

² Phila. Deed Book H3, page 357.

³ " " " D59, " 400.

⁴ " " " H3, " 337.

⁵ Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, p. 55.

The lot on Gilbert's Alley had no house on it at the time he bought it, but he soon erected a brick dwelling which he made his residence the rest of his life. This alley, afterwards called Elfreth's Alley, (from Jeremiah Elfreth who bought the southwest corner of Front Street and the alley), and sometimes Preston's Alley, ran from Front to Second Streets, between and parallel to Mulberry (Arch) and Sassafras (Race) Streets; it is now part of Cherry Street. These small streets or alleys, off Front Street, now entirely given over to warehouses or the poorest class of dwellings, were then all occupied by families in very good circumstances, and with Front Street itself, up to the end of the 18th century, constituted the most exclusive residential locality in the city. William Atkinson was living here when Daniel Stanton and John Pemberton made their visitation to Friends' families in the city, 1757 to 1760;¹ as his son-in-law, Israel Cassell's, name also occurs on their list as living in the same street, he no doubt lived with William Atkinson.

The house on the west side of Front Street (the back of which lot adjoined the back of his home lot), was also, of course, between the present Arch and Race Streets; that and the house on the north side of Sassafras (Race) Street, he apparently purchased for investment only.

By his will² dated May 31, 1788, proved Sept. 15, 1794, he left his house and lot on Elfreth's Alley, and the house and lot on Front street, partly adjoining the same, to his grandchildren (the children of his deceased daughter Rebecca Cassell), Sarah, wife of Peter Letelier, Mary, wife of Josiah Paul, Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Smith, Lydia Cassell, Arnold Cassell and Rebecca Cassell; and to them also he left all residue of his estate, not specified; James Hartley, of the City of Philadelphia, merchant, was made sole executor.

All his children except Rebecca seem to have died before

¹ See their list of Friends' families visited in PENNA. MAG., vol. xvi.

² Phila. Will Book x, p. 112.

him unmarried, or at least without issue. These grandchildren, and their father Israel Cassell, lived with him, the elder ones until marriage, the younger until his death.

William Atkinson, Jr. married 7 mo. 24, 1784, at Phila. Meeting,¹ Sarah Pawley, daughter of George and Mary (Janney) Pawley, of the City of Philadelphia.² Mary (Janney) Pawley the mother of Sarah, was Sister of Randle Janney, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, connected by his marriage with Frances Righton, of a distinguished Barbadoes family, with many prominent Philadelphia families such as Biddle and Masters (the latter being allied with the Penns); Randle was also a large landholder in Cecil County, Maryland. Another brother, Thomas Janney, was ancestor of a well-known family in Cecil County, and the widow of his son Isaac married Benjamin Hough, nephew of Mary Hough, mother of William Atkinson, Jr. Their father, William Janney, of the parish of Mobberley, Cheshire, England, (whose wife was Deborah Webb, of Inkstrey, Staffordshire), was a first-cousin, of Thomas Janney, Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania.³ William and Sarah (Pawley) Atkinson had issue:

(Births from Falls Mo. Mtg. register).

25. MARY ATKINSON, b. 10.1. 1785, d. before 1788, probably unm.
26. REBECCA ATKINSON, b. 6.16. 1787, d. before 1788.
Mar. 5 mo. 25, 1756, Israel Cassell.⁴

¹ Register of Phila. Mo. Mtg.

² The Phila. Mo. Mtg. register has: Mary Pawley died 2 mo. 7, 1718, wife of George; George Pawley buried 10 mo. 1, 1721, "not a Friend."

³ For further particulars see *The Quaker Janneys of Cheshire*, by Miles White, Jr., in *Publications of the Southern History Association*, vol. viii.

⁴ Son of Arnold and Lydia (Fordham) Cassell; Lydia being daughter of Benjamin Fordham, of Annapolis, Md. Arnold Cassell was son of Arnold and Susanna (de la Plaine) Cassell, and grandson of Johannes Cassell, one of the leading men in early Germantown, and one of the councilmen (called "committeemen") named in the borough charter,

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27. JOSEPH ATKINSON, b. 5.5. 1739, d. 7.18.1747.¹

28. WILLIAM ATKINSON, b, 3.16. 1741/2, d. before 1788, probably unkn.

In some copies of the Falls register in the Hist. Soc. of Penna. library, Rebecca's birth has been miscopied 1734, and in one of them she has been placed at the head of the list on this account, but in the original she appears in the second place where she belongs.

May 31, 1691. His son Arnold married 9 mo. 2, 1698, Susanna de la Plaine, of a noble Huguenot family settled in New York, whose mother was Susanna Cresson, of a similar family, then of New York, now mostly transplanted into Philadelphia; one of their daughters, Veronica, married Isaac Warner, son of John, and grandson of William Warner (I) of Blockley.

¹ Falls Mo. Mtg. register.

(To be continued.)

“SERVANTS AND APPRENTICES BOUND AND ASSIGNED BEFORE JAMES HAMILTON MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA, 1745.”

CONTRIBUTED BY GEORGE W. NEIBLE, CHESTER, PENNA.

October 2d. 1745.

(Passengers per snow George, Capt. Ambler.)

Charles Carrol, from Dublin, consideration £14 paid by John Carpenter of Gloucester township N. J. to Robert Wakely for his passage and in further consideration of Carpenter teaching him trade of a weaver—apprenticed for five years.

Robert Wakely assigns *Nicholas Smith*, from Dublin, to Nehemiah Baker of Chester Co., Pa., consideration £15. to serve four years from Sept. 22, 1745, and to have customary dues.

Bryan Dignan, from Dublin, consideration £15. paid by Edward Goff of Chester Co., Pa., to Robert Wakely for passage money—servant to said Goff for five years.

John Havey, from Dublin, consideration £15. paid by Joseph Phipps jun. of Chester Co. Pa., to Robert Wakely passage money to Penna., servant to said Phipps for term of five years Robert Wakely assigns *Robert Burleigh*, from Dublin, to Richard Smith of Salem N. J., consideration £14.10/, to serve four years and customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Manus Marley*, from Dublin, to Robert Craig of Bucks Co. Pa., consideration £14.15/ to serve five years from Sept. 22, 1745, and customary dues.

William Adair, servant to William Campbell, of Chester Co. Pa., with consent of master goes as servant to William Clymer, of Philada., mariner, for two years. Consideration £8.15/ and customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *John Sullivan*, from Dublin, to

John Potts of Philada. consideration £15.10/ to serve four years from Sept. 22 1745, and customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *John Riely*, (from Dublin), to John Potts of Philada. Consideration £15.10/. to serve four years from Sept. 22 1745, with customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Daniel Connell*, from Dublin, to John Potts of Philada. Consideration £15.10/ to serve four years from Sept 22 1745, and customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Thomas Keaton*, from Dublin, to John Potts, of Philada. Conditions £15.10/ to serve four years from Sept. 22 1745, with customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Constantine McGuire*, of Dublin, to George Taylor of Philada. Co. Consideration £15.10/ to serve four years from Sept. 22 last, with customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Timothy Wright*, from Dublin to George Taylor of Philada County. Consideration £15.10/ to serve four years from Sept. 22 1745, with customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Philip Egan*, from Dublin, to George Taylor of Philada County. Consideration £15.10/ to serve four years from Sept 22 1745, with customary dues.

Conyngham & Gardiner assign *John Steen*, from Londonderry, in the ship *Woodstock*, Geo Axton Com^d to Joseph England of Chester County—Consideration £12. to serve four years from 18 September last.

October 3rd.

Robert Dixon assigns *Mary Caffery* for the remainder of her time to Charles Moore of Phila. hatter, to serve five years from July 11, 1748. Consideration £12. and customary dues.

Samuel Powell, (son of Mary Powell) binds himself by consent of mother, apprentice to William Moode, shoemaker, for seven years and five months from this date, and is to have nine months schooling at writing and reading, and at the expiration of his time one complete suit of new apparel.

September 21st.

John Inglis assigns *Anthony Adams* an East Indian from Scotland in ship *Anne Galley*, Capt. Houston, to serve *Thomas Mallan* six years from Sept. 20 last. Consideration £12. and customary dues.

Patrick Kirk from Dublin on snow *George* Capt. Ambler, in consideration £15. for passage, to *Robert Wakely* and in further consideration of being taught trade of butcher, binds himself an apprentice and servant to *Edward Ash*, Philada. Co. to serve five years from date & to have customary dues.

John Allen assigns *John Moor* (a servant from Ireland in the brig *Carolina*, Capt. John Allen) to serve *Thomas Paxton* four years from Oct 3d inst. Consideration £18. 10/ and to have customary dues.

October 5th.

Edward Dowers assigns *Michael Colley*, (a servant from Ireland on the ship *Bolton*, Capt. Edward Dowers), to serve *Thomas Bailey* and his assigns four years from Oct. 4 1745. Consideration £16.—to have customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Timothy Ryan*, (a servant from Dublin) to serve *John McCormick* & his assigns four years from Sept. 22 1745. Consideration £14.10/, with customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *John Welch*, (a servant from Ireland in Ship *Bolton*), to serve *Anthony Turner*, of Frederick Co. Va., four years from Oct 4 1745—customary dues. Consideration £16.

Edward Dowers assigns *John Brook*, (a servant from Ireland in ship *Bolton*) to *Alexander Crookshank*, cordwainer, three years and a half from Oct 4th 1745, Consideration £20.—customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *Alexander Birch*, (a servant from Ireland, on ship *Bolton*) to *Abraham Farrington*, Burlington Co. N. J., for four years from Oct 4th 1745. Consideration £17.—customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *John Smith*, (a servant from Ireland on ship Bolton) to serve William Lawrence of Allentown N. J. four years from Oct 4 1745. Consideration £17.—customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *Roger Maher?* (Servant from Ireland, on ship Bolton), to William Lawrence of Allentown, N. J. for four years from Oct 4 1745. Consideration £17.—customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *James Harding*, (an Irish servant on ship Bolton) to William Lawrence of Allentown N. J. for four years from Oct 4 1745. Consideration £17.—customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *Edward Royall* (a servant from Ireland on ship Bolton), to William Garwood of Philada. for four years. Consideration £16. customary dues.

Robert Wakely—*William Murrough* (a servant from Ireland on snow George) to Ebenezer Brown, four years from Sept 22 last. Consideration £15.—customary dues.

October 7th.

James Thomson, late of New Brunswick, East Jersey, binds himself an apprentice to Jonathan Durell of Philada., potter, to learn the art and mystery of a Potter for five years from the 18th Sept. 1745; to have two quarters of year night schooling and at expiration of the said term to have two suits of apparel, one whereof to be new.

Nathaniel Ambler assigns *Francis M^cCann*, (servant from Ireland on snow George) to serve John Fullerton four years from Sept. 22d last. Consideration £19.—customary dues.

Jacob Casdrop and John Johnson, Overseers of the Poor of the Northern Liberties bind *Elizabeth Downey*, a poor child, of ten years of age, with her own consent and accord, to Charles Juisian of Philada Co., as an apprentice for eight years from this date—the said girl to be taught to read & write, and at expiration of the said time to have two suits of apparel, one of which is to be new.

John Erwin assigns *William Stewart* (a servant from Ireland, on snow George, Capt. Benj Buck,) to William Moode,

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for four years from Oct. 2 1745. Consideration £22—customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns Peter Dolan, a servant from Ireland, on ship Bolton, to John Kirkbride of Bucks Co. for four years from Oct 4 1745. Consideration £17.—customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns Mary Williamson, (a servant from Ireland, snow George), to Anthony Newhouse, of Philada. Co., for four years from Sept. 22 1745, Consideration £13. customary dues.

Restore Lippincott assigns John Kennedy for remainder of his time, four years from Sept. 22, 1745 to Joseph Burr, of West Jersey. Consideration £16.—customary dues.

John Chase, late of Liverpool, England, in consideration of £10. paid Capt. Dowers for his passage binds himself a servant to Thomas Bartow, of Chester, for three years and a half from this date—to have customary dues.

October 8th.

John Reardon assigns Margery Nicholson, for the remainder of her time, five years from 22 June last to Reuben Swain of Cape May, West Jersey, consideration £14.10/.—customary dues.

John Erwin assigns Bryan M^cCann (a servant from Ireland) to Samuel Reynolds of Lancaster Co. for four years from Oct 2 1745.—customary dues.

John Gardner, from Ireland in brig Cleveland, Capt W^m Robinson, in consideration of £8. paid by John Faires of Philada, cordwainer, to said Robinson for his passage, binds himself a servant to said John Faires, for the term of eighteen months from this date.

Robert Wakely assigns Luke Kelly (a servant on snow George, from Ireland) to Robert Dunwiddie for four years from Sept 22, 1745, consideration £15.10/, customary dues.

(To be continued.)

RARE EDWIN PRINTS.

BY MANTLE FIELDING.

Two engraved portraits by David Edwin have recently come under my notice that are not only extremely rare, but as far as can now be ascertained are practically unique. In one instance only an unlettered impression, printed on satin is known, and the print here described is the first impression that has appeared printed on paper, with the engraver's name. In the second instance, the portrait is unknown to any collector of Edwin's work.

It is surprising that only one copy of these plates should have survived until our time; and when it is considered that one of the portraits is an engraving of George Washington, it is of added interest. The collector naturally turns to his catalogues of the engraved portraits of Washington, by William S. Baker, published 1880, and to the work by Charles Henry Hart, published by the Grolier Club 1904; also to the catalogues of the collections formed by Hon. Hampton L. Carson, and Hon. James T. Mitchell. The engraving seems however to have eluded all these collectors, with the exception of the unlettered impression printed on satin, referred to as the work of an unknown engraver in Baker 391, and Hart 273. In the "Catalogue of the Engraved Work of David Edwin," which I published in 1905, mention is made of a beautiful little set of portraits published by T. B. Freeman, Philadelphia in 1798, comprising as far as known, Mr. John Kemble, Mrs. Merry, Mr. J. E. Harwood, and Mr. John Bernard. All of these portraits are now extremely scarce; of the Bernard portrait, only three copies are known to exist, and one of these is cut close. Of the Harwood portrait, we have only restrikes from the original plate; and it is safe to say an original is unknown, as the great collection of theatrical portraits

formed by the late Augustin Daly of New York, and which he was thirty years in collecting, had only the modern restrike. This portrait of Washington seems to be similar to the other portraits of this set, resembling it in general appearance, and in size, and lettering. The engraving also resembles in general description and measurement Baker No. 208, and Hart No. 359, but in comparison with this print, Hart No. 359 shows the well-known Stuart type, while the print in question differs from it in the general arrangement, being from the Birch type. The following is the complete description noted from the print. Unfortunately it is not a perfect copy as it has been somewhat cut down.

WASHINGTON, GEORGE.

(William Birch type.)

Full bust, to left. Oval with border line $2/16''$. T. B. Freeman Excudit— D. Edwin Sculp/

The second print is a folio portrait of Alexander Ist. This is a very interesting example of Edwin's work. It was published in Philadelphia 18—, there does not seem to be any other copy known among the collections. The following is a description as noted from the print.

ALEXANDER I. OF RUSSIA.

Bust in uniform, to left. "L^a de St Aubin del—D. Edwin Sculp/ Alexander/ Emperor and Autocrate of all the Russias/ Philadelphia. Publish'd Oct. 6th. 1814 N^o. 72 Chesnut Street/ Hight $5.12/16''$ Width $4.6/16''$. Vignette without background.

CHRISTIAN GOBRECHT, ARTIST AND INVENTOR.

BY CHARLES GOBRECHT DARRACH.

John Christopher Gobrecht, the father of the subject of this sketch, a clergyman of the German Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, was born in Angerstein, Germany, October 11, 1733, and emigrated to Philadelphia in 1755. Between the years of 1766 and 1806, he was minister in charge of congregations in Lancaster, York and other counties. He died at the advanced age of 82 years. His wife was Elizabeth Sands, born in 1746, whose great-great-grandfather James Sands was born in England in 1622, landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1642, and was one of the early settlers of Block Island, where he died in 1695. The Rev. John Christopher and Elizabeth Gobrecht had ten children, of whom Christopher was the seventh.

Christian Gobrecht was born in Hanover, Penna., December 23, 1785. At an early age he developed an originality and taste for art. There are among the collections of the Historical Society, a drawing-book, dated 1794, when he was ten years of age, in which are original sketches illustrating topics of the day, drawn with an accuracy of perception and strength of pencil remarkable in one so young, and also one dated 1802, showing more fully-developed talents.

Early in life he was apprenticed to a clock-maker in Manheim, Penna. He taught himself the art of engraving and dye-sinking. He subsequently established himself in Baltimore, Md., where he associated with William H. Freeman. He removed from Baltimore to Philadelphia in 1810 or 1811.

Previous to 1810, he invented a novel medal-ruling machine, in which the ruler was stationary, and the board upon which the plate to be ruled was placed, moved, and carried the plate. This medal-ruling machine was subsequently

The first of these was the *Geographical Dictionary*, published in Baltimore in 1818. (For examples of his work see engravings in—
Geography of Dr. E. S. Baran, published in The Port Folio;
Rev. Thomas Baldwin;
Samuel Franklin (see Delaplaine's Repository);
Rev. Andrew Miller;
Abraham Voss (contributions to Rees's Encyclopaedia);
David Kitzberger (see Delaplaine);
Samuel Knab (see Delaplaine).
 Between the years 1816 and 1821, Mr. Gobrecht invented and manufactured a reed organ, made of an assembly of metallic tongues placed in a case and operated with a bellows and keys. The first instrument was disposed of to a gentleman in Lancaster, Penna., and subsequently another instrument was made in 1832, which is in possession of the writer's family. This reed organ seems to be

the first example of what is the now common cabinet organ, and it is interesting to know that it preceded the invention of the accordion.

In 1832, Mr. Gobrecht made application to President Monroe for the position of engraver and die-sinker to the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and in 1836 received an appointment as assistant to William Kneas. During the latter year, he designed what is known as the "Gobrecht dollar," the original design showing the well-known sitting Goddess of Liberty on the obverse, with a flying eagle on the reverse side. The design on the obverse was adopted for all of the silver currency, and was used on the dollar until 1831, when it was demonetized, and on the minor coin until 1891. The flying eagle, originally designed for the silver dollar, was subsequently used on the nickel penny.

As a die-sinker, Mr. Gobrecht was unexcelled, and among the best examples of his handiwork, may be noted the Award Medal of the Franklin Institute, executed in 1825; the Carroll Medal, the Charles Willson Peale Medal (admission to Peale's Museum); the seal of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia; the Award Medal of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Society; the seal of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind (portrait of John Milton); the Award Medal of the New England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, the first award of which was made to Mr. Gobrecht for "the genius, taste and skill which he has evinced in executing the dies therefor."

Mr. Gobrecht was the twenty-fifth member of the Franklin Institute to affix his signature to the Charter and By-Laws of the Institution. He was a member of its Board of Management from Jan. 1828 to Dec. 1830, and member of the Committee on Science and Arts from 1834 until his death.

At the death of William Kneas, Mr. Gobrecht was appointed Engraver of the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia by President Martin Van Buren, which position he held until his death on July 23, 1844.

Christian Gobrecht married, May 31, 1818, Mary Hewes,

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where a James Smith was the nephew of Thomas
Huntington and Joseph Manning. Their children were
Catherine, Elizabeth, Joseph, Mary, George, James, and
William. James' Christian name was not Dr.
William James. Joseph and George were his names.
William James studied medicine and became a noted
surgeon. He and his brother were active during the War of
the Revolution as Surgeon-General for Gen. Hancock, and
was President of the American and Surgeon in the Continental
Congress of America.

LETTER OF GENERAL NATH'L. GREENE TO GEN'L.
WASHINGTON, 1781.

[Manuscript Collection The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

HEAD QUARTERS MARTINS TAVERN NEAR
FERGUSON'S SWAMP SOUTH CAROLINA
September 11, 1781

SIR

In my despatch of the 25 of August I informed your Excellency that we were on our march for Fryday's ferry to form a junction with the State Troops, and a Body of Militia collecting at that place, with an intention to make an attack upon the British Army laying at Colonel Thompsons near McCords ferry, On the 27 on our arrival near fryday's ferry I got intelligence that the Enemy were retiring.

We crossed the River at Howell's ferry and took post at Mottes plantation, Here I got intelligence that the Enemy had halted at the Eutaw Springs about forty miles below us; and that they had received a reinforcement and were making preparations to establish a permanent post there. To prevent this I was determined rather to hazard an action, notwithstanding our numbers were greatly inferior to theirs. On the 5th we began our march our baggage and stores having been orderd to Howell's ferry under a proper guard. We moved by slow and easy marches as well to disguise our real intention as to give General Marion an opportunity to join us who had been detached for the support of Colonel Harding a report of which I transmitted in my letter of the 5th dated at Maybricks Creek, General Marion joined us on the Evening of the 7th at Burdells plantation seven miles from the Enemy's Camp,

We made the following disposition and marched at 4 o'clock the next morning to attack the Enemy. Our front Line was composed of four small Battalions of Militia two

of North and two of South Carolinians one of the South Carolinians was under the immediate command of Brigadier General Marion, and was posted on the right, who also commanded the front Line, the two North Carolina Battalions under the command of Colonel Malmady was posted in the centre and the other South Carolina Battalion under the command of General Pickens was posted upon the left,

Our second Line consisted of three small Brigades of Continental Troops, one from North Carolina, one from Virginia, and one from Maryland. The North Carolinians were formed into three Battalions under the command of Lieut, Colonel Ash, Majors Armstrong and Blount, the whole commanded by General Sumner and posted upon the right, The Virginians consisted of two Battalions commanded by Major Snead and Captain Edmonds, and the whole by Lieut, Colonel Campbell, and posted in the center. The Marylanders also consisted of two Battalions commanded by Lieut, Colonel Howard, and Major Hardman and the Brigade by Colonel Williams the Dep^y Adjutant General to the Army, and were posted upon the left, Lieut, Colonel Lee with his Legion cover'd our right flank, and Lieut, Col. Henderson with the State Troops commanded by Lieut, Colonels Hampton, Middleton and Polk, our left, Lieut, Colonel Washington with his Horse and the Delaware Troops under Captain Kirkwood formed a Corps De reserve, Two three pounders under Captain Lieut Gains advanced with the front Line and two sixes under Captain Browne with the second,

The Legion and State Troops formed our advance and were to retire upon the flanks upon the Enemy's forming, In this order we moved on to the attack, the Legion and State Troops fell in with a party of the Enemy's Horse and foot about four miles from their Camp, who mistaking our people for a party of Militia charged them briskly, but were soon convinced of their mistake by the reception they met with, the Infantry of the State Troops kept up a heavy fire, and the Legion in front under Captain Rudolph charged

them with fixed Bayonets, they fled on all sides leaving four or five dead on the ground and several more wounded. As this was supposed to be the advance of the British Army our front Line was orderd to form and move on briskly in Line, The Legion and State Troops to take their position upon the flanks, All the country is covered with Timber rom the place the action began to the Eutaw Springs, The firing began again between two and three miles from the British Camp,

The Militia were orderd to keep advancing as they fired, The Enemy's advanced parties were soon driven in and a most tremendous fire began on both sides from right to left and the Legion and State Troops were closely engaged,

General Marion, Colonel Malmady and General Pickens conducted the Troops with great gallantry, and good conduct, and the Militia fought with a degree of Spirit and firmness that reflects the highest honor upon this class of Soldiers, But the Enemy's fire being greatly superior to ours, and continuing to advance, the Militia began to give ground,

The North Carolina Brigade under General Sumner was orderd up to their support, These were all new Levies, and had been under discipline but little more than a month, notwithstanding which they fought with a degree of obstinacy that would do honor to the best veterans and I could hardly tell which to admire most, the gallantry of the Officers or the bravery of the Troops, They kept up a heavy and well directed fire, and the enemy returned it with equal spirit, for they really fought worthy of a better cause, and great execution was done on both sides, In this stage of the action the Virginians under Lieut. Colonel Campbell, and the Maryland Troops under Colonel Williams were led on to a brisk charge with trailed arms, through a heavy Cannonade and a shower of Musquet Balls,

Nothing could exceed the gallantry and firmness of both Officers and Men upon this occasion, They preserved order

and pressed on with such unshaken resolution that they bore down all before them, The Enemy were routed in all quarters, Lieut Colonel Lee had with great address, gallantry and good conduct turned the Enemy's left flank and was charging them in rear at the same time the Virginia and Maryland Troops were charging them in front. A most valuable officer Lieut. Colonel Henderson got wounded early in the action, and Lieut. Colonel Hampton who commanded the State Cavalry, and who fortunately succeeded Lt. Col. Henderson in command, charged a party of the Enemy and took upwards of One hundred prisoners Lieut. Colonel Washington brought up the Corps De reserve upon the left where the Enemy seemed to be disposed to make further resistance and charged them so briskly with the Cavalry and Capt. Kirkwoods Infantry as gave them no time to rally or form, Lieut. Colonel Polk & Middleton who commanded the State Infantry were no less conspicuous for their good conduct, than for their intrepidity, and the troops under their command gave a specimen of what may be expected from men naturally brave when improved by proper discipline, Captain Lieut. Gains who commanded the two three Pounders with the front Line did great execution untill his pieces were dismounted.

We kept close at the Eutaw Huts after they broke until we got into their Camp, and a great number of prisoners were continually falling into our hands, and some hundreds of the Fugitives run off towards Charles Town, But a party threw themselves into a large three story brick House which stands near the spring, others took post in a picquetted Garden, while others were lodged in an impenetrable thicket consisting of a cragged shrubb called a black Jack.

Thus secured in front, and upon the right by the House and a steep Ravine, upon the left by the picquetted Garden, and the impenetrable Shrubbs, and the rear also being secured by the Springs and deep hollow ways the Enemy renewed the action, Every exertion was made to dislodge

them, Lieut. Colonel Washington made most astonishing efforts to get through the Thickett to charge the Enemy in the Rear, but found it impracticable, had his Horse shot under him, and was wounded and taken prisoner. Four six pounders were orderd up before the House, two of our own and two of the Enemy's which they had abandoned and they were pushed on so much under the command of the fire from the House, and the Party in the Thicketts as rendered it impracticable to bring them off again when the troops were ordered to retire, Never were pieces better served, most of the men and officers were either killed or wounded.—Washington failing in his charge upon the left, and the Legion baffled in an attempt upon the right, and finding our Infantry galled by the fire of the Enemy, and our ammunition mostly consumed, tho both officers and men continued to exhibit uncommon acts of heroism, I thought proper to retire out of the House and draw up the Troops at a little distance in the Woods not thinking it advisable to attempt to push our advantages further, being persuaded the Enemy could not hold the post many Hours, and that our chance to attack them on the retreat was better than a second attempt to dislodge them, in which, if we succeeded, it must be attended with considerable loss.

We collected all our wounded except such as were under the command of the fire of the House, and retired to the ground from which we marched in the morning, there being no water nearer, and the Troops ready to faint with the heat, and want of refreshment, the action having continued near four hours. I left on the field of Action a strong Picquett and early the next morning detached General Marion, and Lieut. Colonel Lee with the Legion Horse between Eutaw and Charles Town, to prevent any reinforcement from coming to the relief of the Enemy, and also to retard their march should they attempt to retire, and give time for the Army to fall upon their rear and put a finishing stroke to their successes. We left two pieces of our Artillery in the hands of the Enemy, and brought of one of theirs, On

the evening of the 9th the Enemy retired leaving upwards of 70 of their wounded behind them, and not less than 1000 stand of Arms that were picked upon the field, and found broke and concealed in the Eutaw Springs. They stove between twenty and thirty Puncheons of Rum, and destroyed a great variety of other Stores which they had not carriages to carry off. We persued them the moment we got intelligence of their retiring. But they formed a junction with Major McArthur at this place, Gen^l. Marion and Lieut. Colonel Lee not having a force sufficient to prevent it, But on our approach they retired to the neighborhood of Charles Town, We have taken 500 prisoners including the wounded, the Enemy left behind; and I think they cannot have suffered less than 600 more in killed and wounded, The Fugitives that fled from the field of Battle spread such an alarm that the Enemy burnt their Stores at Dorchester and abandoned the post at fair Lawn, and a great number of Negroes and others were employed in falling Trees across the road for some miles without the Gates of Charles Town,

Nothing but the brick House, and the peculiar strength of the position at Eutaw saved the remains of the British Army from being all made Prisoners,

We persued them as far as this place but not being able to overtake them we shall halt a day or two to refresh; and then take our old position on the high Hills of Santee.

I think myself principally indebted for the victory we obtained to the free use made of the Bayonet by the Virginians and Marylanders, the Infantry of the Legion and Captain Kirkwoods Light Infantry, and tho' few Armies ever exhibited equal bravery with ours in general, yet the conduct and intrepidity of these Corps were peculiarly conspicuous, Lieut, Col, Campbell fell as he was leading on his Troops to the Charge, and tho he fell with distinguished marks of honor yet his loss is much to be regretted; He was the great soldier and the firm patriot,—

Our loss in officers is considerably more from their value

than their number, for never did either men or officers offer their blood more willingly in the service of their Country. I cannot help acknowledging my obligations to Colonel Williams for his great activity on this and many other occasions in forming the army, and for his uncommon intrepidity in leading on the Maryland Troops to the charge, which exceeded anything I ever saw, I also feel myself greatly indebted to Captains Pierce and Pendleton, Major Hyrne and Captain Shubrick, my Aids de Camp for their Activity and good conduct throughout the whole of the Action,

This dispatch will be handed your Excellency by Captain Pierce, to whom I beg leave to refer you for further particulars,

I have the honor to be with great respect

Your Excellency's

Most Obedient and most

humble servant

Nath^l. Greene

**GENEALOGICAL RECORDS OF THE JONES FAMILY
OF WALES AND PENNSYLVANIA.****COMPILED BY LEWIS JONES LEVICK.**

[The following records have been copied from the Welsh Bible of the Jones family, and no rearrangement has been made.]

John the Son of Thomas and Anne Jones was born the 14th day of the 10th month 1703 about the 9th or 10th hour in the afternoone being the third day of the week.

Katherine daughter of Thomas and Anne Jones was born the 26th day of the 12th month 1704 about the 2d or 3d hour in the morning the 2d day of the week.

Elizabeth daughter of Thomas and Anne Jones was born the 28th day of the 10th month 1706 about ye 8th hour in the afternoone the 7th day of the week.

Katherine the daughter of Thomas and Anne Jones was born the 9th day of the 9th month 1708 about the 11th hour in the afternoone ye third day of the week.

Evan son of Thomas and Anne Jones was born the 16th day of ye 9th month 1709 about ye 10th hour in ye afternoone ye 4th day of ye week.

Anne daughter of Thomas and Anne Jones was born ye 25th day of the 12th month 17¹⁰/₁₁ about ye second hour in the morning the first day of ye week.

Mary the daughter of Thomas and Anne Jones was born ye 12th day of ye 11 month 1713 halfe an hour past the 3d hour in the afternoone the 3d day of ye week.

Sarah the daughter of Thomas and Anne Jones was born the 18th day of the 2d month 1716 about the 6th hour in the morning. It being the fourth day of the week.

Our dear father Thomas Jones of [erased] the county of [erased] In [erased] departed this Life the 4th day of the 8th month 1727 In the 57 y' about 10 month of his age.

Ruth the daughter of Evan and Prisella Jones was born

the 7th day of ye 4th mo. 1741 about ye 7th hour in ye afternoon it being ye first day of ye week.

1764 Lewis Jones his Book Bought of Ruth Jones Daughter of Evan Jones deseased for five Shilings.

My Dear husband Lewis Jones Departed this Life the 3 day of ye 4 month 1778 being ye 6 Day of the Week & was buried ye 5 of the month aged 72 years 10 months & 27 Days.

Our dear Mother Katharine Jones Departed this Life the 9th Day of the 1 M^o 1794 about 6 o'clock in the morning aged 85 years 2 mo & 20 Days.

Joseph Jones my Son Departed This Life the 12th day of ye 8 month 1783 about half past 7 in the Evening aged 40 years 1 month & 25 Days.

Ruth Lewis the daughter of Evan Jones Departed this life 28 day of 5 month 1785. Ageed 44 years 1 month & 21 Days.

Dear Mother Katharine Jones departed this life the 9th Day of the 1 M^o 1794 about 6 o'clock in the morning.

Our dear Father Thomas Jones departed this Life ye 4th day of ye 8 mo 1727 being the fourth Day of the week & was buryed the 6 day following aged about 57 years & 10 month.

Our dear Mother Ann Jones departed this Life ye 14th day of ye 9th mo 1732 being the third day of the week & was buried the 16 of ye said month aged about 59 years.

My dear Wife Elizabeth Jones departed this Life ye 8 day of the 2^d mo 1735 being the third day of ye week & was buried the 11th day of ye sd. month aged about 47 years & 5 months.

Ann a born Daughter of William Horn and ye sd. Elizabeth was born ye 24th day of 9th mo 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ about five o'clock in y^e morning. William Horn Departed this life on 20 day of ye 12 mo 173 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Our Sister Mary Jones departed this Life ye 23 day of ye 2 mo. 1740 being the fourth day of the week & was

100 *Transcript taken from the Jones Family.*

Deceased the 25th of 1700 at the age of about 26 years & three months.

At the year 1701 Elizabeth Jones departed this Life ye 25th day of the 10th mo 1701 being the Seventh day of the week & was buried the 27th day of ye mo aged about 23 years and some months.

The 28th day of ye 10 mo following my daughter Ruth went to the water in New York Jones is five

my daughter Levan Jones departed this Life the 28th day of the 10 mo 1701 being the 3 day of the week and was buried the 30 of the said mo aged 23 years and 5 months.

my sister Elizabeth Jones departed this Life the 30 of ye mo 1701 being ye 7 day of the week and was buried the 1 day of ye month aged 23 years 5 months & 25 days.

John Jones Son of David & Catharine Jones his Wife was born the 10 day of the 4 Month 1697.

James Jones the Son David & Catharine Jones his Wife was born the 11 day of 4 month 1699.

Margaret Jones Daughter of David & Catharine Jones his Wife was born the 14 day of the 4 Month 1702.

John Jones Son of David & Catharine Jones his wife was born the 14 day of the 5 Month 1703.

Lewis Jones Son of David & Catharine Jones his wife was born the 27 of the 5 month 1705.

David Jones Son of David and Catharine Jones his Wife was born the 14 of the 5 Month 1706.

David Jones Son of David & Catharine Jones his Wife departed this Life the 24 of the Sixth Month 1729.

Isaac Jones Son of David & Catharine Jones his Wife was born the 1 day of the 7 Month 1705.

Alce Jones the Daughter of David & Catharine Jones his Wife was born the 1 day of the 4 Month 1710. Alce departed this Life the 24 day of the 10 Month 1710.

Ellin the Daughter of David & Catharine Jones was born the 11 day of the 11 Month 1713.

Elizabeth departed this Life 11 of the 10 Month 1714.

Jacob Jones Son of David & Catharine Jones was born the 30 of the 2 Mounth 1716.

Ellin Departed this Life the 6 of 12 Mounth 1764.

David Jones Son of Lewis Jones and Catharine his Wife was born ye 29 of ye 8 mo 1733.

Seth Jones Son of Lewis Jones and Catharine his Wife was born ye 8th of ye 12 mo 1735/6.

Seth Jones Departed this Life ye 10th of ye 2 mo. 1736.

Ann Jones Daughter of Lewis Jones and Catharine his Wife was born 10th of ye 12 mo 1736/7.

Thomas Jones Son of Lewis Jones and Catharine his Wife was born ye 9th of ye 4 mo. 1739.

Isaac Jones Son of Lewis Jones and Catharine his Wife was born ye 12 of ye 9 mo 1741.

Isaac Jones Departed this Life ye 7th of ye 7th mo 1742.

Joseph Jones Son of Lewis Jones and Catharine his Wife was born ye 17th of ye 4 mo 1743.

Thomas Jones Departed this Life ye 14th of ye 5 mo 1745.

Lewis Jones Son of Lewis Jones and Catharine his Wife was born ye 17th of ye 8 mo 1745.

David Jones departed this life 6 mo the 20 1810 about half past 10 o'clock in the evening aged 76 Years 7 Months & 18 Days.

Joseph Jones Departed this Life ye 12th of ye 8 mo 1783.

Ann Jones departed this life 10 m 21st 1814 aged 77 years 8 Months & 21 Days.

Jane Jones departed this life 4 mo 9th 1815 aged 72 years 9 mo and 22 Days.

John the Son of Thomas and Ann Jones departed this Life the 12th day of the 2^d month 1706 about ye 6th or 7th hour in the morning being the 6th day of the week and was buried the 14th day being the first day following.

The holy bible Containing the old and new
Testament being the writings of ye
prophets and apostles as were moved
by the holy Ghost.

Genealogical Records of the Jones Family.

Katherine ye Daughter of Thomas and Anne Jones departed the 16th day of the 4th month 1706 abt ye 11th of the first day of the week) in the morning & was buried next day following.

Our Dear father John Thomas of Llaithgwm in the County of Pembrokeshire in the County of Meirioneth in North Wales departed this Life the 3d day of ye 3^d month 1706 the 1st day of the week & was buried at friars Church place at Harfordog in the said Commert next day following of the said month.

Our dear Sister Stryey Jones departed this Life the 29th day of the 7th month 1693 as we were a coming from Pennsylvania on board ye ship Morning Star of Chester Thomas Hayes Master.

Our Dear Sister Mary Jones departed this Life the 18th day of ye 5th month 1693 at Sea in the said Journey.

Our Relations hereafter written departed this Life at our house called Gelli y Cochiaid (excepting Hugh Ro:) in the Township of Meirion in ye County of Philadelphia in the Province of Pennsylvania and they (& he also) were buried at friends burying place by ye meeting house in ye said Meeting.

Hugh Roberts the son of Brother Robert Roberts & Sister Katherine was born ye 31st day of ye 11th month 1694 at our old house & departed the 4th day of the 5th month 1697.

Our dear sister Katherine departed this Life ye 12th day of ye 5th month about noone 1697 & she was buried next day.

Our dear Mother Katherine Tho. departed this Life the 18th day of ye 11th month about 2^d or 3^d hour in ye morning (as we thought) & she was buried next day 1697.

Our Dear Brother Evan Jones departed this Life the 27th day of the 12th month 1697 being something past midnight (as we thought) abt ye first hour in ye morning.

Our Nephew John Rees son of Brother Rees Evans & Sister Elizabeth departed this Life the 23^d day of the 3^d

month 1700 at 12th hour in ye night on board ye Ship called ye Tyger of Bristol John Hort Commander.

father in Law Griffith John departed this Life the 7th day of the 5th month 1707 being the Second day of the week and was buried the next day at Meirion Burying place by the meeting house.

William Miller a Servant Lad departed this Life ye 14th day of ye 1st mo 174 $\frac{1}{2}$ it being ye first day & was buried the next day aged about 19 years. he was four days sick with Itch and fever.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

LIST OF GIFTS AND DONORS TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1905.—

Letter-Book of Michael Hillegas (Treasurer of the United States), 1777-1782; from Charles Lockrey.

Orderly-Book of Capt. John Nice, Pennsylvania State Regiment of Foot, Col. Walter Stewart, from Mrs. Anne N. James.

Copies of Registry of Wills, Administrations and Marriages of Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware; Journal of Rev. William Becket, 1728-1742, missionary at Lewes; Waste Book of the Inn at Lewes, 1812-1813, from Rev. C. H. B. Turner.

Diaries of Aaron Leaming, of Cape May, New Jersey, 1750-51, 1761, 1775, 1777, 4 vols. from J. Granville Leach.

Swedish Bible, containing the Stillé Family records, from Mrs. Charles J. Stillé.

Collection of autograph letters of Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Lincoln, from estate of William Welsh.

Portraits of Governors James Hamilton and Samuel W. Pennypacker and Generals George Gordon Meade and Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania, from William Henry Jordan.

Portraits of Colonels Servor and Gravenstein, of the Philadelphia Militia, from Mrs. M. R. Marks.

Portrait of Mrs. John Redman, from Estate Mary C. Cox.

Broadside-Rules of the "Philadelphia Assembly," season 1812-13, from Mrs. Mary E. Robins.

Membership Certificate in the Society of the Cincinnati of Col. Sharp Delaney, from John and Anna W. Bunting.

The Humphreys Manuscripts, consisting of upwards of 150 letters written to Joshua Humphreys, United States Naval Constructor, by Paul Revere, Captains John Barry, Thomas Truxtun, William Bainbridge, Timothy Pickering, General Knox, Oliver Wolcott, Benjamin Stoddart, Peter Muhlenberg, and others; three of his letter-books; also two letter-books of Clement Humphreys, from Miss Letitia Humphreys.

Fifty-eight books from Estate Mrs. John T. Lewis.

Twenty-five books, 529 pamphlets and 1017 manuscripts and miscellaneous, from Estate C. Godfrey Leland, through Mrs. John Harrison.

History of Yorkshire, England, 6 vols., from J. Lawson Potts, Sheffield.

Fourteen Manuscripts for "Shippen Papers," from Evans W. Shippen.

Bust of Hon. Thomas Williams, of Pennsylvania, from Miss Mary C. Williams.

Life Gen. William T. Sherman, 1 vol., and portion of the coverlet that was on the bed on which Franklin died, from Edwin Robins.

Ten volumes, from the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

Sixty-five books and 11 pamphlets, from estate Louis E. French.

Twenty-five letters of James and Sarah Burd, Edward Shippen, of

Lancaster, and Dr. William Shippen ; three vols. English Parish Registers, from Col. W. Brooke Rawle.

Thirteen books, 187 pamphlets, from Dr. C. H. Vinton.

Ninety-six books and 59 pamphlets, from Masonic Library.

Twenty-nine books and 421 pamphlets, from Chief Justice James T. Mitchell.

Two hundred and seventy-five pamphlets, from Miss Josephine Carr.

Fifty-seven books and pamphlets, from Miss M. A. Leach.

Sixty-nine genealogical pamphlets, from Thomas Allen Glenn.

Nineteen books and 236 pamphlets from the Trustees of the Publication Fund.

The following donors have also added to the collections of the society :

Hon. S. W. Pennypacker, Hon. Hampton L. Carson, Israel W. Morris, John F. Lewis, Thomas Willing Balch, William G. Thomas, Major W. H. Lambert, the Misses Elliot, Mrs. E. D. Davis, Foster C. Griffith, Dr. DeForest Willard, John G. Freeze, Frederick Schober, Albert J. Edmunds, Dr. Edmund J. Lee, Dr. A. C. Peale, Louis Ashbrook, Mrs. Henry M. Boise, Stephen W. White, W. A. Reynolds, Julius F. Sachse, Charles F. Jenkins, Charles H. Hart, Worthington C. Ford, Miss M. F. Grant, Dr. J. A. Green, Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, Nathaniel Paine, Miss Anne H. Wharton, Mrs. Hampton L. Carson, Col. John P. Nicholson, A. W. Pentland, Mrs. J. L. Levering, J. M. Hartman, Mrs. James Carstairs, Miss E. L. Tenbrook, Mrs. Alfred Tucker, Richard Y. Cook, Miss Emily Carpenter, J. W. T. Scott, Samuel Small, Jr., Dr. W. W. Keen, A. A. Meader, Miss J. C. Wylie, Col. John Jacob Astor, John C. Trautwine, Jr., Mrs. B. H. Shepherd, Mrs. M. S. Rowland, Mrs. J. Frank Cottman, Boyd Crumrine, Edwin Swift Balch, M. I. J. Griffin, Mrs. J. M. Longacre, Estate of Reuben Haines, J. W. Iredell, Jr., Joseph Willcox, the Misses Cresson, Charles Marshall, Dr. Thomas H. Streets, U. S. N., Gen. Charles E. Davis, U. S. A., Dr. R. G. Curtin, R. D. Fisher, Mrs. Ashbel Welsh, C. G. Nicholson, Prof. C. F. Himes, Rev. H. O. Gibbons, Dr. W. H. Read, Rev. M. R. Minnich, Mrs. William Johnson, Dr. J. E. Stillwell, Capt. N. W. Evans, John H. Burrell, Charles W. Sparhawk, Clarence B. Moore, James D. Evans, Albert Matthews, George Getz, Mrs. Joseph Howland, Miss M. D. Purves, B. A. Konkle, Dr. R. G. Le Conte, H. E. Wallace, Jr., Charles S. Bradford, Col. Charles H. Converse, Miss Mary Sinnott, Prof. S. J. Coffin, Herbert Du Puy, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, John W. Jordan.

Important acquisitions through purchase are :

Poor Richard Almanacs, for the years 1740, 1742, 1761.

Sermon preached in St. Stephen's Church, Cecil Co., Maryland, by Rev. William Barroll, Franklin & Hall, 1765.

The Accession and Record Book of Peale's Museum, 1804, 1842, Account Book of the Museum, 1794-1804, a Sketch book of Titian R. Peale, 30 letters of George Ord to T. R. Peale, 30 letters, of Pennsylvania officers of the Revolution.

Twenty-nine books and 12 pamphlets of American, English, Scotch and Irish records, registers and genealogies.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES, 1824-25.—

In writing out, for the purpose of bringing out in book form, the itinerary of General Lafayette when he was our "Nation's Guest," from information contained in the journal of the General's secretary, who

accompanied him, and from contemporary newspapers, from letters, and interviews with people who had seen him on this tour, I have found the following interesting items, that particularly interested the General. That General Lafayette, was wounded in a leg at the battle of Brandywine, when only five days past the twenty-first anniversary of his birth, is well known. When on his tour over the twenty-four United States, in 1824-25, this mishap was brought to his mind by orators almost every day, and almost hourly in some days, and it was the reminders of that episode, that affected him most, and often brought tears to his eyes.

At Hartford, Conn., General Daniel Wadsworth exhibited to his wondering eyes, the identical military sash, still showing the blood stains, which was first bound around his wounded leg. Young Lafayette had presented it to General Swift, from whom General Wadsworth received it. General Lafayette said he remembered the circumstance, and recognized the sash. At Catskill, N. Y., he again met Sam Foster, who was his servant at the time he was wounded, and who attended to him.

At Bristol, Pa., he met Mrs Bessonette, who nursed him after he was wounded, and before he was taken to Bethlehem. At Philadelphia, he met Sergeant Wallace who carried him to his horse after he was wounded. The young General, it will be recalled, had dismounted so he could better encourage the patriots to stay and fight it out, as they were inclined to fall back.

At Chester, Pa., of course he was taken to see the house,¹ where his wound was dressed when he was brought from the battle field.

At Chester he also met John Caldwell, who had been a Revolutionary soldier, and it is said the General recognized him as one who assisted in dressing his wound. Here he also met a son of the Mrs Mary (Gorman) Lyons who dressed his wound.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., he met Galbreath Wilson, who helped to carry him after he was wounded, and fought for the honor of carrying him alone.

At Meadville, Pa., he met Dr. Magaw, of Franklin, who dressed his wound at Chester.

At Philadelphia, it is also said that he met Isabel McCloskey, who had lived near to where Lafayette was wounded. She contributed her lingerie to bind up the youthful General's leg. She is said to have exhibited to the General the very bullet that struck him, and then lodged in a near-by stone wall, from which she picked it out, right after the battle. But this was disputed, for it was denied that there was a stone wall near where the General fell.

CHARLES H. BROWNING.

Ardmore, Pa.

THE PHILADELPHIA ASSEMBLIES.—Information recently obtained enables me to correct a statement on page 158 of the magazine, to the effect that 1850 was the last year before the Civil War in which the Assemblies were given. They were probably given all through the fifties, including the winter of 1859-60. THOMAS WILLING BALCH.

¹ Which house in Chester is not recorded. There were several houses there that claimed the honor of having been the house where his wound was dressed. One of these was variously known as the Robert Barber house; Mrs. Mary Withey of Withey's tavern, subsequently the Columbia House, and another the Ladomus house.

EXTRACTS FROM THE MINUTES OF CARLISLE AND CALDBECK MONTHLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, ENGLAND.—

The Mo^v Meeting held at Hiberrie, the 23^d of 1st Mo. 1743.

A young man (to wit Tho. Skelton) now a member of Carlisle Meeting, proposes his Inclination of removing into America to settle there.

Caldbeck Monthly Meeting, 22^d of 6th Mo. 1722.

Abram Scott lay before this Meeting his Inclination of Removal to Sottell in America.

Att a Mo^v Meeting held at Carlisle the 6th day of ye 12 m^o 173½ a request for a Certificate being to this Meeting upon the Account of W^m Nicklson going to America Th^o Mittchiencon and John Dockway and Richard Waite is ordered to Write him one.

20th of 7th Mo 1759.

At this Meet^s a Certificate was signed on behalfe of Will^m Calvert directed to Pensilvania.

Minutes Enter^d at Mo^v Meet^s at Carlisle 18th 7th Mo. 1760.

At this Meet^s A Certificate or an Addition to one formerly given was given out on behalfe of W^m Calvert Directed to the Mo^v Meet^s in Newark in Pensilvania he appearing Clear on Enquiry on the Acc^t of Marriage &c.

22^d of 2^d Mo. 1760.

Recd a Certificate from Ballinacree Ireland on behalfe of Thomas Backhouse now residing in Moorhous Meet^s appears free as to Marriage.

17th of 9th Mo. 1762.

At this Meet^s a Certificate was signed on acc^t of Joseph Stordy removing to Carolina, directed to Friends of that place.

18th of 6th Mo. 1764.

Daniel Dockray's Removal to Rhode Island, directed to the M^v Meeting there.

W. M. MERVINE.

THE MARY WASHINGTON LETTER OF THE ETTING COLLECTION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following account of the acquisition of the Mary Washington letter by the late Col. Frank M. Eting, is somewhat curious. "Shortly after coming to Baltimore, in August 1862, I was informed that there existed two letters of Mary Washington, the mother of Gen. George Washington; one being still in Virginia, in the hands of the family, the other in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, who had obtained it from the family in exchange for a sewing-machine.

"I determined then and there never to lose sight of this greatest of literary autographic curiosities. The first opportunity that offered I requested to be introduced to Dr. Dalrymple, and this occurred at the Historical Society on Thursday evening last. After the usual civilities, I was invited by the Doctor to the Maryland College, of which he is the President, to see this letter after which I had inquired. On Saturday afternoon, with a portfolio of autographic curiosities I wended my way to Dr. Dalrymple's sanctum, determined to offer him almost anything in my portfolio that he might fancy as a substitute for his Mary Washington. Nearly a full set of autographs of Kings and Queens of England, with fine portraits by Virtue, nor a *splendid* letter of William Penn

proved any temptation, and in the course of further discourse on the subject, I suggested that I would give \$150. for it. Much to my surprise he said, 'I will take it.' The rejoinder by me, 'Agreed, and I am much obliged to you too,' was met by, 'You are certainly joking, arn't you?' 'No' I replied, whereupon he handed me the treasure, and sitting down at his table, I wrote an informal check to his order for the amount. This Check I reclaimed, in consequence of its informality, and with Dr. Dalrymple's endorsement thereon is preserved."

AN INTERESTING REVOLUTIONARY LETTER; contributed by Mr. Israel W. Morris.—

Lower Marlbro Sunday
Jan^r 12th 1777.

DEAR SIR

I had the Honor, to receive your favor & have the Pleasure to send your Cloth & yarn.

I Congratulate you on Washingtons success, & Condole with you on the Loss of Cadwalader, & other Brave Fellows, who fell in the cause of their Country, There is Room Enough in Heaven, *I hope* for all such, & to spare, *for you & I. when we Depart Hence to be no more soon.*

If Gen^l. Washington is well supported, the British Army in the Month of March next, will not be of more consequence, than the Common Frogs, who Generally sound their spring Notes, at that season, nor Half so much, as Bull Frogs which are fit for a French-Man's Dish; & had Our Gen^l. been at first, Properly strengthened, we shou'd have had Peace before now, & perhaps on *more Wholesome Terms*, than we may ever Have it. Then we may Dictate Ourselves.

I most Heartily wish, That Dickinson & Co. may not have Deserted, tho I acknowledge, that his L^re to S. C., on our Form of Government, as fabricated by *Our first Committee*, Lessened my Esteem, for *The Patriotick Farmer*.

M^r Fitzhugh Joins in comp^l to you & y^r Family
I am Dear sir

Y^r Affectionately
WILL^m FITZHUGH

LETTERS FROM THE JOSHUA HUMPHREYS COLLECTION OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—

BOSTON, Jany. 21, 1801.

SIR :

After a long time I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that I have at last smelted and refined the Copper Ore you sent me; my business was such, that I could not pay attention to it sooner. I had a very difficult task of it, My apparatus is not calculated for Smelting Ore; but for refining Copper.—I suppose I wasted nearly double what I got.—I had it all to pound by hand and the hearth of my Furnace is too large for such small quantities, which caused a great deal of work; I refine 1800 lb. at a time, so you will think that 30 lb. must waste a great deal, which was the quantity of fine Copper I got out of it. I Rolled part of it into small Sheets, one of which I will send you by the first opportunity, either by land, or Sea. I have inclosed one Sheet to Mr. Stoddert the Naval Secretary, which went by post.

I could not Roll the sheets wider, as the Mill is the largest in the

Town, and belongs to a Silversmith.—I have purchased me a Slitting Mill, and am preparing to Roll Copper into Sheets after the English Method, which I expect to compleat before June.—I have finished and delivered into the Continental Store upwards of 60,000 lb. of Bolts and Spikes, enough to compleat one Seventy-four Gunship, and hope to compleat two soon.

I am, Sir, with every sentiment of esteem,
Your hum. serv.
PAUL REVERE.

MR. JOSHUA HUMPHREYS.

NAV. DEP. 26th Oct. 1801.

SIR.

As it is not intended that either of the 74's shall be commenced until all the timber is duly prepared and properly seasoned, the station which you hold, as Navy Constructor, has become unnecessary, and I can understand the necessity, though very reluctantly, of informing you that your services will be dispensed with after the 1st of November next—up to which period you will be pleased to make out your account and transmit it to the Accountant for settlement.

You will I trust be duly sensible how very painful it is to me to make to you this unpleasant communication—and be persuaded, sir, my sensibility is increased by considerations resulting from a knowledge of your worth—and the uniformly good and useful character you have sustained since you have been in the employ of the Department.—But it is hoped that should your services be hereafter required, that you will not withhold them.

I have the Honor to be,
with great respect,
sir, your mo. ob. serv.
RD. SMITH.

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS, Esq.

P. S. You will be pleased to deliver to Mr. George Harrison all the public property of what nature soever pertaining to the Navy in your possession or under your control, of which you will render to him a complete inventory, and transmit a duplicate inventory with Mr. Harrison's receipt for the same to this Department.
RD. SMITH.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
17th Novem. 1806.

SIR :

It being determined that a building yard, and Dock for seasoning Timber for the use of the Navy of the United States shall be established in or near the City of Philadelphia, I have decided on the grounds of Mess. Anthony & Luke Morris, and Mr. Allen in the District of Southwark, contiguous to, and adjoining about 540 foot front on the River Delaware, and thence back to Front Street, as being the most eligible, because to be obtained immediately, which is not the case with the place above the City. I have therefore to request that you will purchase on behalf of the United States the two Lots belonging to Messrs. Anthony & Luke Morris, and the Lot belonging to Mr. Allen, being the

grounds before recited, on the best terms practicable, not exceeding however, for the whole the sum of 36,000 ds. Having concluded the purchases, and secured the titles to the property in the United States, by sufficient Deeds in fee simple, which you will transmit to this office as soon thereafter as may be, you will proceed to have erected a sufficient wharf for building and launching Ships of 74 Guns, and a Dock for docking timber, which ought to be large enough to contain the timber for two 74 Gun Ships and more, if to be made without very great expense—For the purchase monies you will please draw on me at sight—

I have the honor to be

Sir

Yr. mo. ob. Serv.

BEN. STODDEBT

JOSHUA HUMPHREYS, Esq.

RETURN OF THE NUMBERS WANTING TO COMPLEAT THE CONTINENTAL TROOPS as taken from the returns of the muster master general for the month of December 1777.

STATES AND THEIR SEVERAL QUOTAS.		WANTING TO COMPLEAT				
		Serjeants	Corporals	Drums & Fifes	Privates	Total
New Hampshire	3 battallions	48	76	16	1509	1649
Massachusetts Bay	15 do	78	86	35	4476	4670
Rhode Island	2 do	8	19		781	758
Connecticut	8 do		18	12	1584	1609
New York	4 do	12	32	8	1345	1397
New Jersey	4 do	19	47	10	1629	1705
Pennsylvania	12 do	68	165	48	4515	4791
Delaware	1 do	9	12	3	407	481
Maryland	8 do	72	120	69	3259	3520
Virginia	15 do	18	112	71	4786	4932
North Carolina	9 do	244	224	51	4525	5044
						30506

State of New Jersey,
Office of Adjutant-General,
Trenton, May 14, 1906.

I hereby certify that the above return is a true copy of the original now on file in this office.

R. HEBER BRIENTNALL,
Adjutant-General.

WRIGHT—BATTEN, family records, in the possession of Miss Emily Robbins, Swedesboro, Gloucester county, New Jersey.

Susanna Wright daughter of Ezekiel & Mary Wright, was born Sept. 25, 1749.

Edith Wright daughter of Ezekiel & Mary Wright, was born Jan. 1, 1750.

Jacob Wright was born Jan. 10, 1753.

Catharine was born Jan. 1, 1754.

Ezekiel was born Jan. 24, 1757.

Enoch was born Oct. 16, 1758.

Israel was born Jan. 20, 1761.

Mary was born Sept. 6, 1764.

Jemima was born Feb. 2, 1769.

Ezekiel Wright departed this life Apr. 11, 1771.

Zara Batten son of Edward & Edith Batten was born Oct. 25, 1770.

Mary Batten March 20, 1773.

Jemima was born Nov. 17, 1775.

Edward was born Feb. 24, 1778.

Edith was born Aug. 3, 1780.

Ann was born Mar. 11, 1782.

Catharine was born Dec. 17, 1785.

Edward Batten departed this life May 7, 1787.

W. M. MERVINE.

FRANKLIN PORTRAITS.—Supplementary to my notes of inquiry as to the present whereabouts of the Franklin family portraits, that were printed in the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY for April 1906, p. 241, I give the following extracts from some unpublished letters from Governor William Franklin to William Strahan, the printer, of London.

Feb. 18, 1755.—“Pray hasten Mr Ramsay with the King and Queen’s picture and send it over with mine at Mr Wilson’s.”

Dec. 14, 1762.—“When you obtain the King’s Picture, Mrs Franklin desires you will be so good as to call on Mr Wilson in Queen’s Street for a picture he drew of me and presented to her.”

April 25, 1763.—“You wont forget to pack up my picture at Wilson’s in the same box with the King’s and if the miniatures are done please send them by the first opportunity to Philada.”

Oct. 14, 1763.—“Pray have you received the King’s picture from the Jewel Office. Have you got my picture from Wilson and the miniatures from Myers or Jefferies?”

Nov. 15, 1763.—“My father desires Mr Chamberlyn would make a good copy of his picture which was done for Colonel Ludwell. Let it be put in a handsome gilt frame and sent over as soon as it can be well done by him.”

Dec. 18, 1763.—“I wish the King and Queen’s pictures were finished as there is no picture of either of them (except the prints) yet sent to N. America. Please to tell Myers (if it is possible that he has not yet finished the Miniatures) that Mrs Franklin would be glad to have them made a little fatter, as I have increased considerably in flesh since I left London. But care must be taken not to alter the likeness. She would also be glad to have my father’s picture from Mr Chamberlyn’s (which

I wrote for in my last) and mine from Wilson's as our dining room remains unfurnished for want of them."

May 1, 1764.—Endorsed by Strahan: "June 22, 1764, Gave Mr Chamberlin the order."

April 20, 1771.—Benjamin Franklin to William Franklin.

"By this ship I send the Picture that you left with Meyer. He has never yet finished the Miniatures. The other Pictures I send with it are for my own house, but this you may take to yours."

This last letter fixes approximately the date of Franklin's letter to Meyer, printed on p. 107, of the current volume of this magazine. Wilson's portrait of William Franklin is probably the one in possession of Dr. Thomas Hewson Bache, that was etched by Albert Rosenthal, when it hung in the Philadelphia Library. If I mistake not there is a companion portrait of the Governor's wife. A portrait of Franklin by Chamberlin, is owned by Mr. Victor Van der Weyer, of London, Eng., who inherited it from his grandfather, Joshua Bates, of Boston, U. S. A., but we do not know whether it is the one painted for Col. Ludwell or a replica. A copy by G. D. Leslie, is in the Memorial Hall, Harvard University. This portrait was finely engraved contemporaneously, by Edward Fisher, in mezzotint. The portrait of the King, by Ramsay, that now hangs in the old State House, Philadelphia, may be the identical canvas alluded to in the letters, for when it was purchased by Mr. Joseph Harrison, half a century ago, it was upon the information that "it had been painted by the King's order for the State House in Philadelphia" and "not sent out on account of the troubles that were brewing between the colonies and the mother country."

CHARLES HENRY HART.

Queries.

MCPIKE FAMILY.—The manuscript dictated by the late Judge John Mountain McPike (1795-1876), cited in the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE for April, 1906 (xxx., 251) contains this paragraph:—

"— M'Pike from Scotland [married] to Miss Haley (or Haly) from England; she was granddaughter of Sir [?Dr.] Edmund Haley (astronomer) England, children were: James M'Pike; Miss M'Pike; Miss M'Pike married M'Donald of Ireland."

Other traditions preserved in writing indicate that James McPike emigrated to Baltimore, Maryland, in 1772 and was stationed at Baltimore as a recruiting sergeant at the beginning of the Revolution. Can any reader cite records?

EUGENE F. MCPIKE

1 Park Row, Chicago, Ill.

REV. AENEAS ROSS.—The Rev. Aeneas Ross born in 1716; was Assistant Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia from 1741 to 1748, and at Oxford and Whitmarsh. In 1745 he married and resided in Germantown, and later removed to New Castle Delaware, where he died. Information is requested concerning his wife and children

RICHARD S. RODNEY.

New Castle, Del.

PARSONS.—Isaac Parsons, of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, born Nov. 12, 1748; died Sept. 26, 1818; married 1st. Apr. 16, 1772, Anstrus Shadowill. Married 2nd. Elizabeth Brodnax who was born May

19, 1755; died Jan. 15, 1827. Information, especially of Isaac and his second wife, desired.
W. M. MERVINE.

MAYBURY.—Richard Maybury, (Mabury or Mayberry,) born about 1772 in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. Information concerning Richard or other Mayburys of New Jersey desired.

W. M. MERVINE.

Replies.

MOUNTAIN FAMILY.—The following items have been contributed by Mr. Ogden D. Wilkinson, from original data in his possession. Indenture made July 25, 1749, between Joseph Mountain of Bucks county, Pa., cooper [only son and heir at law of Richard Mountain, late of the same place, brewer, deceased, but heretofore of the parish of Andover, in the county of Hampshire, England, who was eldest son and heir at law of Richard Mountain, late of same place, and his wife who was the only daughter and child of John Dallamano, late of Andover] and Katherino, his wife, etc. The witnesses were Thomas Rodman and Joseph Scattergood.

“Upon inquiry, I understand that Joseph Mountains' great grandfather John Dellamano made his will and deceased in ye year 1672 (which will tis supposed is at Winchester where it was proved) he left only a daughter who was first wife to Joseph's grandfather viz; Richard Mountain who made his will ye fifth day of January 1701 by which will he gave a messuage tenm't lands and premises lying in Andover, (which he saith he purchased of Amy Walters widow) unto his wife Ann (being his second wife by report) for her life if she remained unmarried, he also (by that will) gave her another messuage tenement and brick kiln and close thereunto adjoining and lands and premises in Andover which he saith he purchased of Jno. Dellamano, for her life as before, giving her the power to dispose of the said messuage &c by deed or will to any of his children as she thot fitt but if she maryed or dyed without so disposing of it then he gave it to her sons Joseph Mountain and Benjamin Mountain and their assigns forever. Then he gives eighteen acres of land dispersed (or lying) in ye common of fields Andover and one barn one close behind the same, (which were purchased by his father) unto his daughter Ann Gray for her life but if his son Richard did not return within seven years next after he decease that then he gave ye said lands and close to him ye said Richard he paying within six months after his return forty pounds to the said Ann Gray, but if he did not return in that time then to ye said sons Joseph and Benjamin forever. Which last eighteen acres &c I understand ye said Joseph and Benjamin have been at law about and it has fallen into the hands of the attorney Cornelius Tyrrell and he tis supposed has sold.

“This eighteen acres and &c seem to be ye chief ye youngman can lay claim to except he can get a copy of his great grandfather' will and discover what lands he left, or ye joynture of his grandfather Richard Mountain's wife, which joynture tis supposed is now in ye hands of John Cullum Esq: at St Edmundsbury in Suffolk.

“Twas Recken'd that John Dellamano had a good estate of about eighty pounds . . . and that twas a question whether this young man's grandfather was ever maryed to his second wife ye mother

of ye said Joseph and Benjamin Mountain in ye possession of ye widow of Joseph Mountain in Winchester.

"The house of ye possession of Ann Hobbs wife of Thomas Hobbs of Andover yet called the brick kiln &c. barn in ye possession of Benjamin Bird of Andover. The barn and close behind in ye possession of John Daniel of Andover—The eighteen acres in the possession of Cornelius Tyrrell an attorney except sold by him, tis supposed he know ye title not to be good and therefore sold it, John Hide wife Barbara says she had 10 pounds offered to her several times if she would set her hand to the writings tho above said Joseph Mountain has . . . trying to sell it viz. ye 18 acres &c. but his brother and he went to law about it and so it fell into ye above said attorney's hands for charges of ye law.

"Ann Gray was sister to Richard Mountain ye young man's father ; and mother to Barbart Hide that wrote to him about his affairs."

Book Notices.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, ITS HISTORY. By John H. Hazelton Esq. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1906. 8vo. pp 629. Illustrated. Price \$4.50 net.

The work begins with the events of the three years prior to July 4, 1776, showing the initial steps towards independence taken by the Colonies and the condition of affairs prevailing ; followed by chapters on the drafting of the Declaration ; the signing ; the effect of the Declaration ; the first anniversary celebration in Philadelphia ; the whereabouts of the document since 1776 ; the Appendix ; and notes to the Text and Appendix.

What must strike the reader at the outset, is the thoroughness of Mr. Hazelton's work, and the impartial manner in which he deals with debatable questions that arise from time to time, and presenting his conclusions in clear and terse form. At last we have a reliable history of the great American document, for original sources only have been its basis, which ought to meet with as cordial a welcome by present readers, as it is likely to be appreciated by future generations, who will thank the author for his sound piece of work, and consult it as an authority of no small value. Altogether this is a work we can commend as one of marked importance. Like all similar works issued by the publishers this volume is produced in attractive form.

THE ANCESTRY AND POSTERITY OF JOHN LEA OF CHRISTIAN MILFORD, WILTSHIRE, ENGLAND AND OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AMERICA, 1503-1906. By James Henry Lea and George Henry Lea, Philadelphia and New York. Lea Brothers & Co., 1906. 8vo, pp. 611. Illustrated. Price \$10.00.

This work embraces a history of the ancestry and posterity of John Lea, of Wiltshire, England, in male and female lines, covering a period of over four hundred years,—two hundred years in England, prior to the emigration, and a similar period from the landing on the Delaware, of the earliest known ancestor to the latest living descendant, and gives a direct family line of no less than seventeen generations. The English section gives twelve of the principal families of the name in England, with arms ; the American gives the accounts of John Lea and Hannah Hopson, his wife, and pedigrees of ten generations of the family, in both male and female branches. Great care and intelligence has been

spent in collecting the immense amount of data that has been brought to light, and the work will always be held rightly in high value. The general appearance of the volume is excellent and the printing clear, and the numerous full page illustrations, portraits, silhouettes and signatures, form a striking and important feature. Copies may be obtained of the publishers, 706-710 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.

ANNALS OF THE SINNOTT, ROGERS, COFFIN, CORLIES, REEVES, BODINE AND ALLIED FAMILIES. By Mary Elizabeth Sinnott, edited by Josiah Granville Leach, L.L. B. Printed for private circulation, Philadelphia 1905. 4 to pp. 278. Illustrated.

Even a glance at the contents of this volume will show how judiciously it has been designed, and the interest it cannot fail to have for all who are connected with the families of which it treats. All that unwearied industry and research can acquire has been done, and as a piece of work, it certainly reflects the highest credit on the compiler and editor, and has far too few companions of its kind. Regarded merely as a specimen of typography, the book is a real delight to the eye and fully satisfies our ideal. In addition to the families noted in the title, the Hammond, Winslow, Jess, Lippincott, Wing, West and Mayhew's branches have been developed.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. BY HENRY WILLIAM ELSON. WITH TWO HUNDRED ILLUSTRATIONS SELECTED AND EDITED BY CHARLES HENRY HART, New York. Published for the Review of Reviews Company, by the Macmillan Company, London, Macmillan & Co., Ltd. 1905. 5 vols, 8vo, pp. xxxiii, 321; xvi, 281; xi, 269; xiii, 370; ix, 223.

Professor Elson's history was recognized on its first publication as filling a much needed and long felt want, it being for this country what Green's history of England is for the mother country, a well written, readable and interesting work for the general reading public, historically accurate and treated in an impartial spirit, giving a thorough survey of the important epochs through which the country has passed from its discovery down to the inauguration of President Roosevelt, March 4, 1905.

This new edition has a distinctive feature never before introduced into a historical work. The employment of a recognized expert to select the illustrations so that every portrait reproduced can be accepted without questioning, as a guaranteed veritable likeness of the person represented. Mr. Hart, in his "Proem to the Illustrations," says, "In this work nothing but original portraits have been used and consequently many familiar faces usually found in illustrated histories will be noted by their absence." Among the latter the two most prominent omitted are Columbus and William Penn, Mr. Hart saying, "There is certainly no portrait of Columbus and it is extremely doubtful if there is any of Penn." This last statement opens a very large and important subject and without committing ourselves, it is one that needs a more exhaustive scientific investigation than it has yet received. Among the many portraits here reproduced for the first time the most interesting historically is, we think, that of Sir George Carteret, as heretofore, although much sought for, none has been known to exist. Instead of a bare list

of illustrations, as usually found in illustrated books, each volume contains an annotated index to the illustrations therein, full of valuable and recondite information and each portrait has inscribed upon it the birth and death dates of the subject, and, when obtainable, the date of the portrait, thus giving, at a glance, the age to which the subject attained, the time his career covered and the period of the portrait presented. It is to be hoped that the old method of slipshod, haphazard illustration has gone by and a new era been established. Mr. Hart has contributed to volume 3 a chapter on 150 years of American art and the general index to the work covers 50 double column pages and seems to be exhaustive.

SOME OF THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF SAMUEL CONVERSE SR., OF THOMPSON PARISH, KILLINGLY, CONN. MAJOR JAMES CONVERS, OF WOBURN, MASS. HON. HEMAN ALLEN M. C. OF MILTON AND BURLINGTON, VERMONT. CAPTAIN JONATHAN BIXBY, SR., OF KILLINGLY, CONN. Completed and edited by Charles Allen Converse. Boston, Mass. 2 vols. 4to pp. 961. Illustrated.

It is a pleasure to congratulate Col. Converse on the accomplishment of this notable record. He has taken no limited or restricted view of his duty as a genealogist, or his taste and knowledge as an antiquarian, in tracing in an interesting and informative manner, the history of his family and related lines. A vast amount of valuable information has been brought together from Colonial and later records, church registers, private papers, family Bibles, histories and genealogies. It is a source of honest and commendable pride that his ancestors for generations in this land have done their part as self-supporting citizens for their neighborhood, their colony, their State and their country. Appended to the genealogies are many valuable notices of families, the whole liberally illustrated. The two volumes are beautifully printed, and a very full index helpful.





Benjamin Franklin

From the original portrait painted from life by Benjamin Wilson in 1766 and taken from Franklin's tomb in Philadelphia July 1, 1846 by Major Innes and restored to the Nation April 1899 by Carl Berg Governor General of Canada.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
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1906.

No. 4

FREDERIKA BARONESS RIEDESEL.

BY LINA SINNIKSON.

[The wife of the general in command of the Brunswick and Hessian troops hired by the king of England for the purpose of conquering her revolted colonies in America, would from this fact alone interest us. When there is added to this the pleasure of knowing that the lady actually followed to this continent her husband, on the "voyage of duty," as she herself calls it, and being the gifted daughter of a distinguished soldier, adapted herself to circumstances and such society as the vicissitudes of war allowed, and became the friend of such men of Revolutionary fame as Washington and Schuyler, there seems a special reason for presenting a sketch of this bright, observing woman, taken from her letters. One almost regrets that Fate decreed such a lovable and charming woman to be on the "other side" in that struggle for so great a cause as American independence. However, time changes the face of many things in the course of events, and it was in the Riedesel house in Leipzigerstrasse, Berlin, now the War Office, that it was decided, a few years ago, that a German should be the commander of the allied forces sent to China, and the American troops were among those under this command.]

Frederika von Massow, afterwards Baroness Riedesel, was born in 1746 in Brandenburg, in Germany. Her father, von Massow, was commissioned by Frederick II, governing president of the allied army, and acting as commissary in chief was obliged to remain a long time at the

theatre of war, and not wishing to be separated from his family, had them domiciled near him. Though he himself seems to have been a genial gentleman and his wife an amiable and hospitable lady, it is evident that the beautiful and lovely daughters, not only by their grace and unaffected manners drew many young officers to their house, but even bewitched the older and more experienced generals.

Frederika or Fritschen—as she was known among her family—met in this way the young cavalry captain Baron Riedesel, to whom, after the various and adverse circumstances due to the war permitted, she was married when she was little more than sixteen years old.

From her portrait, painted by the celebrated Tischbein, she looks very much the smart demoiselle of the court of Versailles, with a slim and tapering waist, and decked out in all the loveliness of silk and lace so dear to the feminine heart; from what is said of her from the very earliest time she seemed to have been possessed of innumerable charms as well as good looks. That she was a most noble, devoted and intelligent wife and mother is attested not only in her own life and letters, but by those of her husband and children. The child-like faith in Providence, which led her to leave a luxurious home and powerful friends, and follow her husband across a pathless sea into a strange land, then almost a wilderness, for the sake of sharing with him his trials and hardships, affords an example well worth study and admiration. Nor can one read such touching records of devoted, conjugal love, chastened and sanctified by an unaffected religious experience, without the consciousness of a high ideal of faith and duty.

On the twenty-first of December 1762 she was married at Neuhaus, when her popularity and the esteem in which her young husband was held by the Duke Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Brunswick, seem to have made of it, for the whole town and garrison, a gala day.

This was an age of war and warfare, for shortly after the few short years of respite from the hostile strife of the



Two
myself in Uniform de Bedwell
and de Masfey



Seven Years War in Europe, the American Revolution carried Baron Riedesel to this country as Major General of the Brunswick troops, and hither his young wife and her three little girls soon followed him. On the sixteenth of April, 1777, in the man-of-war *Blonde*, they set sail from Bristol, in England, for America, and on the eleventh of June they landed safely at Quebec after the tribulations of crossing in a sailing ship. Nevertheless, brave and busy, (for her children and all her servants were seasick) Baroness Riedesel writes of many things she was able to accomplish besides the care of her little family on this long voyage; embroidering nightcaps and purses, and making many useful additions to her children's wardrobe. With a throbbing heart she finds herself at the haven of her desire, and though her beloved husband could not be there to meet her upon her arrival, with delight she wrote, "It is a ravishing sight to see the shores at this place!" The great cataract of Montmorency, the surrounding mountains, are described in her letters, and with interest she notices and describes the quaint caps and cloaks, the costumes of patrician and peasant in the town.

Her husband, unable to meet her, wrote her, with that depth of feeling common to most Germans, "You are welcome my dear Angel, to the Canadian continent!" and from this time on they both kept a diary of how they spent their days, so each should know what the other was doing when they were separated. These diaries, in the form of letters, not only give a graphic picture of stirring occurrences, but paint, also, with much breadth and spirit the men and women of those days.

From Canada, where Baroness Riedesel joined her husband some three or four days after her landing, having journeyed to reach him finally by caleche and canoe, she tells an amusing and typical story of her driver, "They are everlastingly talking to their horses; when they were not lashing them or singing, they cried "Allons, mon prince! Pour mon general!", oftener however they said, "Fi-donc,

Madame!" this last the Baroness thought designed for her, and asked, "Plait-il?" "Oh," replied the fellow, "ce n'est que mon cheval, la petite coquine!" Leaving their caleche they took to a canoe in which, she said, "we were obliged with considerable trouble to preserve our exact equilibrium!"

In meeting with her husband her joy was beyond all description and after but two happy days together they were obliged to part again for a time. General Riedesel departing with his troops against the enemy, left his wife much cast down, a stranger in a strange land, but she soon settled herself and her little ones in the convent of the Ursulines at Quebec, where her liveliness and good sense assisted her to make friends with the nuns, among whom she found some very lovely persons, and she again appeared to keep herself as busily engaged as ever with the children, sewing and reading.

The end of the summer General Burgoyne gave General Riedesel permission to have his wife and children with him and they accordingly spent a few weeks very pleasantly at Red House, General Burgoyne's headquarters, the site in earlier days of a fort and in a part of the country now in New York state.

Then hostilities began in earnest, and the American Army, which at the end of June counted but four or five thousand strong, had now by the beginning of July increased to between fourteen and twenty thousand men. To the Germans the mode of war in which they were engaged was entirely new and temptations to desert were in themselves very great.

The spirited and honourable character of General Riedesel, however, was just the one to cope with such trials and they were soon settled. The Baroness and the little girls were at last with the General on the very scene of action, along the banks of the Hudson river, with the British, and meeting with skirmishes or small engagements, of all of which, and of such councils of war as were



Riedesel



held among the British generals, and of the propositions and arrangements suggested and planned by them, Baroness Riedesel has written faithfully and clearly in her letters, which are invaluable indeed as history, to us, to-day.

Besides all this Frederika von Riedesel with her ready energy was ever relieving and comforting the sick, the wounded and the dying.

Going with the army in her caleche in which were safely tucked away her children and servants, she never fails to note the place and people she met, and of the Americans she says, "though it cost us dearly, every one of them was a soldier by nature, and the thought of fighting for their Fatherland and their freedom inspired them with still greater courage." On the seventh of October the fighting seems to have been more serious than ever, and after the death of General Frazer, and with her own husband constantly in mortal danger, even this brave woman cannot but write on hearing the terrible cannonading, "I was more dead than alive," and no wonder, for she, in her kindness and thoughtfulness for others, particularly her adored husband, was often exposed to the utmost risks herself. During the long march following these distressing days, Lady Ackland, who was also accompanying her husband, was advised by Baroness Riedesel, Ackland having fallen into the hands of the Americans and being ill, to return to him, that she might make herself useful to him in his present situation. After yielding to the Baroness's solicitations and having sent a messenger, through his adjutant, begging General Burgoyne's permission to leave the camp, his consent was obtained. The English chaplain Mr. Brudenel accompanied Lady Ackland, bearing a flag of truce together they crossed the Hudson in a small boat to the enemy. "There is, I believe, a beautiful engraving in existence, of this event," Baroness Riedesel writes, but better than this print, is the gallant answer which General Gates returned by chaplain



**PRESENT (1867) APPEARANCE OF THE HOUSE, IN THE CELLAR OF WHICH
BARONESS RIEDESEL STAYED DURING THE CANONADE.**



THE CELLAR.

Brudenel, to the letter General Burgoyne had sent this American general by Lady Ackland, recommending her to his protection.

Upon seeing Lady Ackland safely dispatched, Baroness Riedesel and her family moved on with the army in its painful march, through wind and weather, the savages, as she calls the Indians, who were fighting with their army, having lost all courage and gone in every direction to their homes; and on the 9th of October toward evening they came at last to Saratoga. Wet to the skin, and with not a place in which to change her clothing, she undressed her children and before a good fire they laid themselves down together on some straw. General Phillips, who is described by his contemporaries as an honourable, just and upright man, is said to have wished this courageous woman might have been their commanding general, rather than the unpopular (even among many of the English) Burgoyne, who in order to cover his retreat, caused the beautiful houses and mills belonging to General Schuyler to be burned.

Great misery and disorder prevailed in the army, and in a house in which this accomplished and dignified woman sought shelter for herself and her children, she aided and assisted in the most sensible and direct way those poor, frightened, ill and wounded creatures, acting the part of an Angel-of-comfort among the sufferers, and ready to perform every friendly service, even such from which the tender mind of a woman might recoil. Those poor distracted ones obeying her more readily than their superior officers.

The exposed position in which the British were placed was not to last much longer, and on the 17th of October they capitulated. The generals waited upon the American General-in-chief, Gates, and the troops laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The Baroness was sent for by her husband to come to him with their children; she therefore obeyed and in the passage through the American camp, observed with great satisfaction, that no one cast scornful glances at them. On the contrary,

they all greeted her, even showing compassion on their countenances at seeing a mother with her little children in such a position. She rather feared coming into the enemy's camp, the situation being something entirely new to her, however when approaching the tents, a noble looking man came toward her, and taking the children out of the caleche, embraced and kissed them, and then with tears in his eyes helped her to alight. "You tremble," said he to the Baroness, "fear nothing." Upon which she replied, "no, for you are so kind, and have been so tender toward my children, that it has inspired me with courage." He then led them to the tent of General Gates, with whom they found generals Burgoyne and Phillips. "You may dismiss all your apprehensions, for your sufferings are at an end," said General Burgoyne to her, to which she answered, "I should be acting very wrongly to have any more anxiety, when our chief has none." After even more kindness from the same gentleman who had first met her, she learned that he was the American general Schuyler, who, when they had finished dining, invited them to take up their residence at his house in Albany. They accepted, and immediately set out on their journey of some two days to reach that place. When they arrived in Albany, where they had so often longed to be, but came not as they had supposed they should, as victors, they were received in the most friendly fashion by the good General Schuyler and his wife and daughters, who showed them the most marked courtesy, as well as General Burgoyne, although he had caused without any necessity their magnificent house to be burned. "But," she writes, "they treated us as people who knew how to forget their losses in the misfortune of others." Even General Burgoyne was deeply moved at their magnanimity, and said to General Schuyler, "is it to me, who have done you so much injury, that you show so much kindness!" After some days with the Schuylers they set out for Boston, both families seemingly very reluctant to part from the other. At last they arrived, with their American guard at Boston,



CAMP OF THE CONVENTION ARMY, NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.



from which town, after some three weeks stay, they were removed to Cambridge, and were lodged, writes the Baroness, in one of the most beautiful houses of the place. "Never," she writes, "had I chanced upon such an agreeable situation." Here Baroness Riedesel and those of the captives who were with them, entertained and were entertained, and though they found themselves surrounded by many most violent patriots, on the whole they received kindness from the Americans and the prisoners sought by every means to show their gratitude.

As winter approached they were sent to Virginia. It was in November of the year 1778 that the Baroness with her children, her husband, and the army, again made a long weary journey, going from Cambridge to Virginia over almost impassable roads, and through storm and tempest, and though they met with kindness from the American officers, the jeers and rudeness of over zealous patriots were disgraceful.

Breaking the journey at Hartford, in the Province of Connecticut, they there met La Fayette, whom they seem to have found very agreeable indeed, and at Fishkill where they crossed the Hudson, Washington and his staff arrived. The great man seems to have impressed them well, and a Brunswick officer speaking of the General on this occasion, naively said: "that it is a pity a man of his character and talents is a rebel to his king."

In February of the new year 1779 their destination was reached, after travelling some twelve weeks and making a journey of 678 English miles. At Colle near Charlottesville in Virginia, these captives of war were now settled for a time and there General Riedesel had built for his family a large house, at a cost of a hundred guineas. "It was exceedingly pretty," wrote the Baroness, however they never lived in it, as the heat in summer bothered them a good deal and General Riedesel having had a sun stroke, they repaired for a short time to Frederick-spring for the use of the baths there, and while here met General Washington's

family and a Madame "Garel",¹ who though an ardent patriot was a reasonable and most lovable woman. She and Baroness Riedesel became great friends, spending their afternoons together, when Captain Geismar would play the violin and the Baroness sang Italian airs, which gave all great pleasure. One day while thus engaged, a countryman, from whom they had endeavored by many kind words to obtain fresh butter, came in upon them. As the Americans generally are fond of music, he listened attentively, and when the Baroness had finished, asked her to sing once more. She asked him sportively what he would give her for it? saying she did nothing gratis. "Two pounds of butter," he at once answered. The idea pleased her so well, that she began to sing. "Play another one," said he, as soon as she had finished that, "but something lively." At length she sang so much, that the next morning he brought her four or five pounds of the coveted butter. He also had his wife with him. Thus she succeeded in winning their affection and from this time forth lacked for nothing. The best of the joke was, that the good soul actually believed the Baroness wished to be paid for singing, and wondered much when she paid them for the butter which they supposed they had already sold.

The Baroness describes the dancing of the negroes, as she saw it in the south, and the Virginia reel of the gentry; describes also the landed proprietors and their slaves as they existed at that time, and enjoys the beauty of the country, though wild and rugged, as it then was.

During their sojourn at these baths, General Riedesel received news that he and General Phillips with their adjutants were to go to New York in order to be exchanged. Madame Garel then invited them to visit her at her country seat, in the Province of Maryland, on their way north. The picture of charming hospitality they there

¹ Garel—as Baroness Riedesel writes, in reality Carroll. The lady having been a Mrs. Carroll of the well known and distinguished Carrolls of Carrollton in Maryland.

found awaiting them is given with the truest appreciation by the Baroness.

“I had advised Madame Garel of my arrival,” she writes, “and she sent a man on horseback to meet me. After I had passed through a very pretty hamlet, inhabited by pure negroes—each of whom had his garden, and understood some handicraft—we drove through a large court-yard, to a very beautiful house, where the whole family received us with a joyful welcome. The family consisted of an old father-in-law, eighty-four years of age, of a sprightly humour and the most extreme neatness, upon whose venerable countenance, appeared happy contentment; four perfectly lovely grandchildren; and their kind, beloved mother, our amiable hostess. We were served upon silver, and entertained, not, it is true, with much display, but with taste. Nothing was wanting for comfort. She said to me that, as she hoped I would remain with her a long time, she had received me as if I belonged to the family.

“The garden was magnificent; and on the following day, she drove us out to show us the vineyard, which was splendid, and displayed great taste, in fact exceeding my expectations. First we went through a great fruit garden. Then we ascended the vineyard by a winding path, which led to the top of the hill. Between every two vines, a poplar-rose and an amaranth grew. The effect of this arrangement was to give a magnificent appearance to every part of the vineyard, to one looking down from the top, such a one, indeed, that for beauty, I have not found its equal in any part of America which I have seen. The husband of Madame Garel had traveled abroad, and gathered these ideas of the laying out of grounds in England and in France. In other respects he was not very lovable, but rather brusque and niggardly, and not at all suited to his wife, who, although she never showed it by outward signs, nevertheless did not appear to be happy. Her father-in-law she loved very much.

“Not far from this estate was a town, called Baltimore,

which they told me was very pretty, and inhabited by many amiable families. We received a visit from an intimate friend of our hostess. Both these women reminded me of Rousseau's Heloise and her friend, and the old father of the husband of Heloise. Madame was as full of tender feeling as she, and would, I believe, have gladly had a St. Preux for a husband. We arranged for her a temple adorned with flowers. The lovely agreeable Madame Garel is now dead; and her family, but especially her children, have met with a great loss. We remained here eight or ten days, and our parting was very sad. They supplied us with provisions of the best quality, enough to last for a long time. We however, did not need them, as the royalist, through friendly feeling, and the others through custom, welcomed us kindly and furnished us with everything needful for sustenance. In this country it would be held a crime to refuse hospitality to a traveler."

From Maryland into Pennsylvania, where they stopped at Yorktown and Bethlehem, in that beautiful country settled by the Moravians, and on to Elizabethtown, in the Province of New Jersey and so near to New York they journeyed, counting on the happiness, now almost at hand, awaiting them there, but only to be disappointed, for at Elizabethtown they received a letter with an order to return south again, as the Congress had refused to ratify the exchange. Shattered as the Baroness's hopes now were, she did not allow her courage to fail her, and took this news as collectedly as the bravest, although she was ill and suffering, expecting soon to give birth to a child. They returned to Bethlehem, where after a residence of six weeks, they received permission to go to New York again. They passed through Elizabethtown for the second time, where they were most kindly received, and there embarked on the Hudson river and reached New York late in the evening. Here, by the greatest kindness and delicacy, they were installed in the very elegant town house of General Tryon, who had bidden his servants not to tell the

Baroness where she had been taken, for fear she would not accept of this gift. (This house subsequently and until late years was the site of the Bank of New York.) This noble-minded man, however, in order to avoid their thanks, crossed over to Long Island where he had a provisional command.

All her wishes were anticipated, and her one fear was lest she (when the truth reached her,) should abuse so much hospitality and kindness. Everything at that time was at the highest price. Many articles of food could not be obtained at all, and others were so dear as to exhaust the means of the wealthiest, who hitherto had kept up their six courses, their side services, and a great deal of fish, flesh and fowl, as was then in fashion. While here the small-pox raged violently, and having been offered a house, an hour's ride out of the town, by General Clinton, they removed there, and had the children inoculated with the small-pox—"an operation," writes Baroness Riedesel, "which would have been dangerous to have performed in the city."

On their return to New York she found the dwelling, which had been built for them, at the expense of the British nation, finished and fitted throughout with mahogany furniture. The expense this would occasion frightened her, as she had already received the greatest possible kindness and courtesy from the English. They, in fact, overwhelmed them with distinguished marks of sincere friendship, for which they were in a great measure, to thank General Phillips, who in New York was very much beloved, and was so strong a friend to them, that it was declared that whatever was done for the Riedesels, would flatter him more than if done for himself.

As the birthday of the Queen of England approached, they wished to celebrate the day with a great fete; and it was the general wish, partly to please General Phillips and partly to make the Baroness forget her own sufferings, to confer on her the distinguished honour of being queen of

the ball. At length the great day arrived, and the Baroness, representing the queen, had the pleasure of having the whole company assembled introduced to her. At six in the afternoon she was obliged to drive in a carriage seated opposite two generals, to the ball, where they were received with kettle-drums and trumpets, and at supper to sit under a canopy, and drink the first toast. So much touched was the Baroness by all the marks of friendship she received that although extremely tired, in order to show her gratitude she remained as long as possible, even till two in the morning.

Not only on this occasion, but during her whole sojourn in New York, the Riedesels were loaded with so much kindness, that they passed the winter very pleasantly, with the exception of suffering intensely with the cold. In vain did Sir Henry Clinton issue proclamations to the farmers of Long Island to send in their wood. The demand for fuel could not be supplied, and the Baroness Riedesel, the careened of all the army, suffered severely in that inclement winter.

Orders were given to cut down some of the trees in the great avenue in front of the city. This was probably the present Wall street, but all the principal highways were adorned at this period with luxuriant shade trees. A traveler at this time visiting New York describes the chief streets as being all planted with magnificent trees, which in summer gave them a fine appearance, and during the excessive heat afforded a cooling shade. Therefore, as can be imagined, many protested at such proceedings as felling these town trees, and chief among them to object was the Baroness Riedesel, who in spite of such dire need as she felt for the wood, objected much to such considerable damage as the cutting down of them would entail.

About this time, an old acquaintance, who had known the Baroness in her girlhood, the Hessian General Loos, came to New York. Upon meeting her again he exclaimed, "Why! what has become of your slender waist,

your beautiful complexion and your fair white hands? They are gone, but in their stead you have seen many lands; and when you return home you will be called upon by this one and that one of your acquaintance to relate your adventures, and perhaps, the very next instant, those very ladies who first asked you, will out of envy, declare your narrative wearisome, and while playing with their fans, will say, 'The woman can talk of nothing but America.'" As the Baroness knew it was his custom to speak the plain truth, with her charming amiability, she thanked him for his warning, promising to guard herself against the weakness of constantly talking of this journey, into which fault she felt she easily might fall. On her side, however, she counseled him, that when with other women, he should also guard himself against speaking of the perishability of their charms, as he might find many who would not take it as good naturedly as she had.

The seventh day of March 1780 a daughter was born to the Riedesels who, it had already been arranged were the child a boy, should be christened Americus, but being a girl, they immediately called America.

The rest of the winter seems to have been passed agreeably in spite of no little anxiety on the part of the Baroness for fear the children or her husband should contract the small-pox, as the latter was far from being in robust health after all the exposures that the war and the climate had subjected him to.

General Sir Henry Clinton invited them to spend the summer at his country seat, a delightful residence, having a most beautiful situation, orchard and meadows and the Hudson river running directly in front of the house. Everything was placed at their disposal, including fruits of the most delicious flavor, more indeed than they could eat so that their servants also feasted on peaches even to satiety, and their horses, which roamed through the orchards, eagerly ate fruits off the trees, disdaining that on the ground, which they had gathered to give to the pigs to

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In the autumn of 1780 General Riedesel and General Phillips were finally exchanged; and by the spring of 1781, General Riedesel having been given a command on Long Island, we find them settled there in a house where again they were fortunate in having a magnificent prospect,



though in danger of constantly attempted surprises by the Americans in order to take prisoners. Every evening they could see from their windows the city of New York lighted up and its reflection in the water. They could also hear the beating of the drums, and if everything was particularly still, even the calls of the sentinels. Another day a fleet of thirty ships approached under full sail, and anchored between them and the city.

Among the troops under General Riedesel's command at this place were the English light dragoons who evidently loved their commander and his wife exceedingly, and on one occasion when the English officers had been dining with them, her husband said that he would accompany them back to their camp, whereupon they very politely begged the Baroness to go with the party. She accepted, seated herself in a carriage, and reached the camp in advance of them. Much to her surprise she was greeted with military honours, even to the beating of drums which quite confused her, so that she remarked to an officer that this was not suitable to her, and that German women were not accustomed to such distinctions. But he at once answered that their whole corps could not sufficiently honor the wife of a general who, as their commanding officer, had treated them with so much kindness; and more than all this, they would never forget what she had done for their comrades at Saratoga.

The time of their departure was very uncertain, and as the health of General Riedesel did not improve, and moreover his presence was necessary to that portion of his corps which had remained behind in Canada, General Clinton was finally induced to send him thither, although he loved him so much that he parted from him with regret. This friendship continued between them—although separated—until death; and the Riedesel family continued for more than one generation to keep up a friendly intercourse with succeeding generations of Clintons.

About this time they also parted from General Phillips,

who was sent on an expedition to Carolina. The parting on both sides was painful, and as this excellent man died there, they never beheld him again.

Their departure was at last determined for the month of July; accordingly they set sail and after a most distressing voyage, with illness, fogs and all kinds of mishaps reached Quebec.

Arriving in the middle of September in Canada and making friends at once with the generally difficult English Lieutenant General Haldimand, who with great friendliness deplores that no fit dwelling was ready for them at Sorel upon their arrival, but points out to the Baroness that this post is of such considerable importance, that he knew of no one so capable of filling it as her husband. Such appreciation of her spouse easily won Baroness Riedesel and we soon find her delighting in a house built for them, which was in readiness for their reception on Christmas-eve, and there they celebrated that blessed holiday and ate an English Christmas pie.

“Upon the walls pretty paper hangings were pasted,” writes the Baroness, “and we really had quite a spruce residence. We had a large dining-room, and near by, a pretty room for my husband, close to which was our sleeping apartment: then came a little nursery, to which was attached a small closet also prettily fitted up especially for our eldest daughter; and last of all a large and beautiful parlor, which we used as a sitting room. The entry resembled more a fine apartment. Along it’s sides were benches, and in it stood a great stove, from which strong pipes extended to the ceiling and heated the whole house.”

Thus they lived most comfortably and never seem to have suffered from the cold, or the severity of the Canadian winters. What they missed in society by being at Sorel, they made up for by visits of five and six weeks at a time at Quebec, and soon we find the intrepid Baroness embarked upon a journey to Montreal, going by sledge along the frozen St. Lawrence to spend a week there.

As the season for planting came round her husband converted the large patch of ground round their house at Sorel into a productive garden, in which he planted twelve hundred fruit trees and a few vegetables, and made this garden not only ornamental, but useful. Everything grew splendidly; and in the evening they amused themselves picking cucumbers, which the Baroness pickled, German fashion, and made presents of to her Canadian friends. In fact, they lived upon a magnificent farm, keeping cows, a large number of fowls, and Virginia pigs, funny little, black, short-legged things. The Baroness made her own butter, and felt truly this was the promised land. They made the acquaintance of the cranberry at this time, which the Indians called *ottocas*, and which to-day are sold in the markets at Montreal by this name. The soldiers also had their gardens attached to their barracks, her husband giving them seeds. There was considerable rivalry among these fellows as to which could prepare the best meal. They divided regularly with one another all their work, as some worked in the garden; some did the cooking; some kept the barracks clean; others again went out into the forest and cut wood, and each company went fishing in turn, and all were so considerate as to send some of the fish which they caught to the Baroness. In this way they had fish two and three times a week. Notwithstanding all this, all looked wistfully toward their native land.

While in Canada there was another daughter born to the Riedesels, whom they called *Canada*, but who they were destined to lose, and the beloved little one was buried in Sorel. In order to dissipate their sorrow, General Haldimand, in the summer of 1783, begged his friends to visit him in Quebec. They had, however, when the invitation came, just heard of the death of General Riedesel's father, and this, very naturally, made them long more than ever to return to Europe. The Baroness also wished very much to see her own dear mother, brothers and sisters once more. Had it not been for this homesickness, they would have been

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THE DAUGHTERS OF BARONESS RIEDESEL
AMERICA, AFTERWARDS COUNTESS BERNSDORF
FREDERIKA, AFTERWARDS COUNTESS REDEN
AUGUSTA, AFTERWARDS PRINCESS REUSS

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foal; and in return he sent the Baroness a magnificent muff and tippet of sable, to remind them of the land where they had so long resided.

Two days before their departure, the English officers paid them the attention—in a comedy which they gave twice a week,—of giving at the end of the performance, a truly touching song, expressive of their regret at the departure of their troops; and closing with thanking General Riedesel for his kind treatment of each one of them, and with wishing them a prosperous journey.

After her husband had seen to the embarkation of the troops, they took dinner and tea with General Haldimand; after which he escorted them to the ship, where they took a right hearty but sad farewell of him, and several others who had showed them friendliness.

It was the middle of August when they set out on their return journey home, and they arrived at Portsmouth about the middle of the following September. “Our hearts were very light as we stepped upon the land,” wrote the Baroness to her mother, “and I thanked God for the happy reunion of us all, and especially for having preserved my husband to me.” They almost immediately set out for London where they were presented to their majesties, who received them with extraordinary graciousness. They, surrounded by the princesses, their daughters, all seated before the chimney-fire, the queen, the princesses and Baroness Riedesel forming a half circle, her husband, with the King, standing in the centre close to the fire while tea and cakes were passed round. His Majesty said to the Baroness that he had followed her everywhere and often inquired after her and always heard with delight that she was well, contented and beloved by everyone. About nine o’clock in the evening the Prince of Wales came in. His young sisters flocked round him and he embraced them and danced them about. In short the royal family had such a peculiar gift for removing all restraint that one could readily imagine himself to be in a cheerful circle of his own station in life.

Frederika Barones Riedesel.

...in London at this time
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Her stay in the family mansion in the same order
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...expressly to do this for their recep
...Baroness Riedesel retired to rest with a
...and manifold dangers, but
...through so many and sincere thanks to God for having pre
...His having so graciously watched over all her
...for the precious gift of my little
...America."

About a week afterward she had the great satisfaction of
...her husband with his own troops, pass through the
...city. "But it is beyond my power to describe my emotions,
...at beholding my beloved, upright husband, who, the whole
...time had lived solely for his duty, and who had constantly
...been so unwearied in helping and assisting, as far as possi
...ble those who had been entrusted to him—standing, with
...tears of joy in his eyes, in the midst of his soldiers, who in
...turn were surrounded by a joyous and sorrowful crowd of
...fathers, mothers, wives, children, sisters and friends—all
...The following day they went to Brunswick, where they
...dined at court and met again, after this long separa
...tion many friends. "Welches eine grosse Freude, aber

zugleich eine Gemüthsbewegung in mir erregte, die mich bis ins Innerste erschütterte."¹

Again in Germany, in the adored Fatherland, and better still, once more in her own home, Baroness Riedesel enjoyed a respite from the alarms of war for four happy years, when her husband was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant General, and was sent to Holland to support the cause of the Stadtholder; after which he returned to Lauterbach, the ancestral castle and "Landgut" of the Riedesels in Hesse.

In 1794 he was appointed commandant of the city of Brunswick, and died there in 1800. Baroness Riedesel survived her husband eight years, and after a most happy life, idolized by all her family, and especially her nine children and a host of friends, she died at Berlin, on the 29th of March, 1808, at the age of sixty-two. She rests by the side of her beloved consort in the family vault at Lauterbach. Her only son, George, died in 1854, at Buchwald in Silesia, the home of her gifted and distinguished daughter, Frederika, who had accompanied her mother in all her wanderings in America, and who as Countess Reden was one of the most celebrated women of her day, on warm terms of friendship with the prominent men of the time; and after her death the king of Prussia, Frederick William, caused a beautiful monument to be erected to her memory. Baroness Riedesel's son left but one daughter, with whom this branch of the Riedesel family died out. America became the Countess Bernsdorf, and was, like all her wonderful mother's daughters, a delightful woman.

With Montaigne, "As for the tales I borrow, I charge them upon the conscience of those from whom I have them."

Whatever may have been General Burgoyne's reputation or Baroness Riedesel's opinion of him, we know that this country and the public in general considered him an

¹ This was great joy; but excited in me, at the same time, emotions which moved my innermost soul.

accomplished gentleman, and a gallant officer. And of a war, which it is easy to suppose, would necessarily bear the stamp of the strongest animosities, the most incensed passions, and a depth of feeling peculiar to civil dissensions, it is a proud thing, indeed, to read that not only humanity, but urbanity, kindness, and genuine sympathy, were shown to the captives, and to have it in documentary evidence as agreeable as that with which the Baroness Riedesel in her experience presents it.

Des Neueröfenten Bilder Saal vol. xvii, published in Nürnberg, Germany in 1782, contains an article on the "English-American war", covering the period from 1776 to 1780. The following is a translation of the account of the capitulation of Burgoyne's army to Gates, and a reproduction of the quaint etching which illustrates the text. "Upon the day after the terms of capitulation had been agreed upon, and the documents signed and exchanged, the whole army, at the appointed hour marched out from camp with bands playing and colors flying, to the plain designated for the surrender. At the same time the whole American army was ordered out by Genl. Gates and drawn up opposite their late foes, and the order given for them to 'about face' and remain in that position until the surrender was completed. Even the twenty-four companies of Grenadiers, who were paraded at the same time and place, had to obey the same order and lower their colors, so that the Royal troops might not have any witnesses to this scene of their humiliation. Even General Gates did not wish to be a witness to this sad scene, and closed the curtain of his carriage until all was over; which extraordinary action and noble consideration, gained for him the esteem and admiration of the whole English army."



THE SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE'S ARMY

(See Foot Note)

who was sent on an expedition to Carolina. The parting on both sides was painful, and as this excellent man died there, they never beheld him again.

Their departure was at last determined for the month of July; accordingly they set sail and after a most distressing voyage, with illness, fogs and all kinds of mishaps reached Quebec.

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“Upon the walls pretty paper hangings were pasted,” writes the Baroness, “and we really had quite a spruce residence. We had a large dining-room, and near by, a pretty room for my husband, close to which was our sleeping apartment: then came a little nursery, to which was attached a small closet also prettily fitted up especially for our eldest daughter; and last of all a large and beautiful parlor, which we used as a sitting room. The entry resembled more a fine apartment. Along it’s sides were benches, and in it stood a great stove, from which strong pipes extended to the ceiling and heated the whole house.”

Thus they lived most comfortably and never seem to have suffered from the cold, or the severity of the Canadian winters. What they missed in society by being at Sorel, they made up for by visits of five and six weeks at a time at Quebec, and soon we find the intrepid Baroness embarked upon a journey to Montreal, going by sledge along the frozen St. Lawrence to spend a week there.

As the season for planting came round her husband converted the large patch of ground round their house at Sorel into a productive garden, in which he planted twelve hundred fruit trees and a few vegetables, and made this garden not only ornamental, but useful. Everything grew splendidly; and in the evening they amused themselves picking cucumbers, which the Baroness pickled, German fashion, and made presents of to her Canadian friends. In fact, they lived upon a magnificent farm, keeping cows, a large number of fowls, and Virginia pigs, funny little, black, short-legged things. The Baroness made her own butter, and felt truly this was the promised land. They made the acquaintance of the cranberry at this time, which the Indians called *ottocas*, and which to-day are sold in the markets at Montreal by this name. The soldiers also had their gardens attached to their barracks, her husband giving them seeds. There was considerable rivalry among these fellows as to which could prepare the best meal. They divided regularly with one another all their work, as some worked in the garden; some did the cooking; some kept the barracks clean; others again went out into the forest and cut wood, and each company went fishing in turn, and all were so considerate as to send some of the fish which they caught to the Baroness. In this way they had fish two and three times a week. Notwithstanding all this, all looked wistfully toward their native land.

While in Canada there was another daughter born to the Riedesels, whom they called *Canada*, but who they were destined to lose, and the beloved little one was buried in Sorel. In order to dissipate their sorrow, General Haldimand, in the summer of 1783, begged his friends to visit him in Quebec. They had, however, when the invitation came, just heard of the death of General Riedesel's father, and this, very naturally, made them long more than ever to return to Europe. The Baroness also wished very much to see her own dear mother, brothers and sisters once more. Had it not been for this homesickness, they would have been

perfectly contented in Canada; for the climate agreed well with them all, and they were beloved by, and on a very pleasant footing with the people. News had been received that as the preliminaries of peace had already been signed, their troops would, perhaps, be sent back to Europe that year. General Haldimand also, very much wished to return to England, and had gone so far as to solicit his recall. They often formed plans to make the return voyage together. One day when at his house, walking together in the garden, a number of vessels arrived in the harbour, and among others, a very beautiful ship anchored at the foot of the mountain. General Haldimand said, "Those are certainly the vessels that are to take your troops back to Europe. Perhaps we *shall* make the journey together."

Two days afterwards, he called upon the Baroness, and with tears in his eyes told her they must separate. "You are to go, but I must remain. I shall miss you very much. I have found in your entire family friends such as are seldom met with. I had hoped we should have returned together but the King has ordered it otherwise and I must obey him. Meanwhile I have myself examined the ship that was chosen for you, and finding it unsafe and not as good as I wish for you, I have assumed the responsibility of hiring and having it put in proper order, for the occupation of yourself and your family, the one we admired from my garden. Now go and look at it, and order it fitted up for your comfort exactly as you wish. Your husband is about to go to Sorel, and it would be well for you to accompany him thither to make all necessary arrangements for your voyage, but you must return here soon and give me your company for the little time that will remain to you before your departure." He then left her deeply moved. She started immediately for Sorel, and upon finishing the necessary packing returned to Quebec, prepared to set sail as soon as their ship was ready for them.

On their departure, General Riedesel sent to the good General Haldimand his favorite mare, with her beautiful



THE DAUGHTERS OF BARONESS RIEDESEL
AMERICA, AFTERWARDS COUNTESS BERNSDORF
FREDERIKA, AFTERWARDS COUNTESS REDEN
AUGUSTA, AFTERWARDS PRINCESS REUSS



foal; and in return he sent the Baroness a magnificent muff and tippet of sable, to remind them of the land where they had so long resided.

Two days before their departure, the English officers paid them the attention—in a comedy which they gave twice a week,—of giving at the end of the performance, a truly touching song, expressive of their regret at the departure of their troops; and closing with thanking General Riedesel for his kind treatment of each one of them, and with wishing them a prosperous journey.

After her husband had seen to the embarkation of the troops, they took dinner and tea with General Haldimand; after which he escorted them to the ship, where they took a right hearty but sad farewell of him, and several others who had showed them friendliness.

It was the middle of August when they set out on their return journey home, and they arrived at Portsmouth about the middle of the following September. “Our hearts were very light as we stepped upon the land,” wrote the Baroness to her mother, “and I thanked God for the happy reunion of us all, and especially for having preserved my husband to me.” They almost immediately set out for London where they were presented to their majesties, who received them with extraordinary graciousness. They, surrounded by the princesses, their daughters, all seated before the chimney-fire, the queen, the princesses and Baroness Riedesel forming a half circle, her husband, with the King, standing in the centre close to the fire while tea and cakes were passed round. His Majesty said to the Baroness that he had followed her everywhere and often inquired after her and always heard with delight that she was well, contented and beloved by everyone. About nine o’clock in the evening the Prince of Wales came in. His young sisters flocked round him and he embraced them and danced them about. In short the royal family had such a peculiar gift for removing all restraint that one could readily imagine himself to be in a cheerful circle of his own station in life.

During her short sojourn in London at this time the Baroness had the pleasure of meeting Lord North and Mr. Fox; she also made some trips to the surrounding country and to become better acquainted with London and its vicinity went to see the most note-worthy objects of interest.

The news that the fleet that was to take them to Germany was in sailing trim, hurried them away and having made a great journey (for those days), they were soon safely landed once again in Germany. They remained a day in Stade where they had landed, and from there the Baroness, directed by her beloved husband as ever, went on to Wolfenbittel.

Here she found the family mansion in the same order as she had left it on her departure for America. Good friends had come expressly to do this for their reception and also prepared a capital supper; after refreshing themselves with it, Baroness Riedesel retired to rest with a feeling of hearty and sincere thanks to God for having preserved her through so many and manifold dangers, but especially for His having so graciously watched over all her family, and, she writes, "for the precious gift of my little daughter America."

About a week afterward she had the great satisfaction of seeing her husband with his own troops, pass through the city. "But it is beyond my power to describe my emotions, at beholding my beloved, upright husband, who, the whole time had lived solely for his duty, and who had constantly been so unwearied in helping and assisting, as far as possible those who had been entrusted to him—standing, with tears of joy in his eyes, in the midst of his soldiers, who in turn were surrounded by a joyous and sorrowful crowd of fathers, mothers, wives, children, sisters and friends—all pressing round him to see again their loved ones."

The following day they went to Brunswick, where they dined at court and met again, after this long separation many friends. "Welches eine grosse Freude, aber

zugleich eine Gemüthsbewegung in mir erregte, die mich bis ins Innerste erschütterte."¹

Again in Germany, in the adored Fatherland, and better still, once more in her own home, Baroness Riedesel enjoyed a respite from the alarms of war for four happy years, when her husband was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant General, and was sent to Holland to support the cause of the Stadtholder; after which he returned to Lauterbach, the ancestral castle and "Landgut" of the Riedesels in Hesse.

In 1794 he was appointed commandant of the city of Brunswick, and died there in 1800. Baroness Riedesel survived her husband eight years, and after a most happy life, idolized by all her family, and especially her nine children and a host of friends, she died at Berlin, on the 29th of March, 1808, at the age of sixty-two. She rests by the side of her beloved consort in the family vault at Lauterbach. Her only son, George, died in 1854, at Buchwald in Silesia, the home of her gifted and distinguished daughter, Frederika, who had accompanied her mother in all her wanderings in America, and who as Countess Reden was one of the most celebrated women of her day, on warm terms of friendship with the prominent men of the time; and after her death the king of Prussia, Frederick William, caused a beautiful monument to be erected to her memory. Baroness Riedesel's son left but one daughter, with whom this branch of the Riedesel family died out. America became the Countess Bernsdorf, and was, like all her wonderful mother's daughters, a delightful woman.

With Montaigne, "As for the tales I borrow, I charge them upon the conscience of those from whom I have them."

Whatever may have been General Burgoyne's reputation or Baroness Riedesel's opinion of him, we know that this country and the public in general considered him an

¹ This was great joy; but excited in me, at the same time, emotions which moved my innermost soul.

accomplished gentleman, and a gallant officer. And of a war, which it is easy to suppose, would necessarily bear the stamp of the strongest animosities, the most incensed passions, and a depth of feeling peculiar to civil dissensions, it is a proud thing, indeed, to read that not only humanity, but urbanity, kindness, and genuine sympathy, were shown to the captives, and to have it in documentary evidence as agreeable as that with which the Baroness Riedesel in her experience presents it.

Des Neueröfeuten Bilder Saal vol. xvii, published in Nürnberg, Germany in 1782, contains an article on the "English-American war", covering the period from 1776 to 1780. The following is a translation of the account of the capitulation of Burgoyne's army to Gates, and a reproduction of the quaint etching which illustrates the text. "Upon the day after the terms of capitulation had been agreed upon, and the documents signed and exchanged, the whole army, at the appointed hour marched out from camp with bands playing and colors flying, to the plain designated for the surrender. At the same time the whole American army was ordered out by Genl. Gates and drawn up opposite their late foes, and the order given for them to 'about face' and remain in that position until the surrender was completed. Even the twenty-four companies of Grenadiers, who were paraded at the same time and place, had to obey the same order and lower their colors, so that the Royal troops might not have any witnesses to this scene of their humiliation. Even General Gates did not wish to be a witness to this sad scene, and closed the curtain of his carriage until all was over; which extraordinary action and noble consideration, gained for him the esteem and admiration of the whole English army."



THE SURRENDER OF BURGOYNE'S ARMY

(See Foot Note)



**THE WILSON PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN;
EARL GREY'S GIFT TO THE NATION.**

BY CHARLES HENRY HART.

The bi-centenary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin occurred on January 17, 1906, but curiously and unhistorically was not celebrated until three months later, on April 17, which was the day and month of his death; and the most important event, as also the most interesting incident, connected with the celebration was the graceful restitution to this country, by Albert Henry George Grey, 4th Earl Grey and Governor General of Canada, since 1904, of the portrait of Franklin carried away from Philadelphia, in 1778, by his great-grandfather, Major-general Sir Charles Grey, as one of the spoils of war, when the British evacuated that city. Franklin's house was the quarters for several officers including Major André. André was an aide on Grey's staff and Grey doubtless also had his quarters in Franklin's house. After the British left Philadelphia, Franklin's son-in-law, Richard Bache, wrote to him, July 14, 1778, "A Captain André also took with him the picture of you which hung in the dining room. The rest of the pictures are safe." It now would appear that if André did take the picture, he only took it for his commanding officer, as it was carried to England and for more than a century and a quarter hung in Howick House, the Northumbrian home of the Greys. Earl Grey announced his intention to restore the portrait to this country at the Pilgrim Society dinner, in New York, on March 31st. A week later it was shipped from England by the American ambassador, Mr. Reid, directed to the President of the United States, and it reached New York, April 14th. It was sent at once to Washington and immediately re-shipped to Philadelphia, where it arrived on Monday the 16th, the

day preceding the opening of the bi-centenary commemorative services and was placed on exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, where the photograph was taken from which the accompanying excellent photogravure was made.

Believing in giving honor to whom honor is due, I wish to record the incidents that led up to Earl Grey's generous act. In 1900, Mr. Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, was in London with Mr. Choate, the American ambassador, when Mr. Choate mentioned to Mr. Rawle having recently seen at Earl Grey's home, in Northumberland, a portrait of Franklin, hanging in the library, over the mantel-piece, which Earl Grey told Mr. Choate had long been in the family, and that the tradition was that Major André had taken it from Franklin's house, in Philadelphia, during the British occupation of that city. Mr. Rawle naturally was much interested in this narration and upon his return to Philadelphia started to investigate the subject, when he found in my article on "The Life Portraits of Franklin," in McClure's Magazine, for January 1897, a confirmation of Earl Grey's traditions. Mr. Rawle apprised Mr. Choate of what he had learned and asked him whether he would care to suggest to Earl Grey the propriety of returning the portrait to this country. This was the germ that grew so splendidly. But Mr. Rawle did not leave it to grow alone and uncared for. Finding that Dr. S. Weir Mitchell knew Earl Grey, Mr. Rawle persuaded him to write to the Governor General of Canada on the subject and later it was brought again to Earl Grey's attention by a gentleman who visited him at Ottawa House. These influences were followed up by a letter from Mr. Rawle to Earl Grey.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16, 1905

Sir;—

It came to my knowledge several years ago that you have in your possession the portrait of Franklin which has been lost to the world since the British occupation of Philadelphia, in the Revolutionary war. Everything relating to Franklin has a double interest as we approach

the two hundredth anniversary of his birth on January 6th (O. S.) This anniversary will be widely celebrated, but chiefly by the American Philosophical Society, founded by Franklin, to which the State of Penna. has made a large appropriation of funds for the purpose, thus indicating in a most unusual way the importance of the event. That learned Society was the special child of Franklin's love and was enriched by many gifts from him of his papers and manuscripts. Under these special circumstances I venture to ask if I am correctly informed as to this portrait being in your possession and, if so, to ask whether you will tell me what is known of its history before it came into the possession of your family and since. I assume that General Grey, who held high command in the British army, was your ancestor and that your present ownership is connected with him. The enclosed article, in one of our periodicals, will give you such information as we have here as to the making of this portrait and its loss. I trust that the public interest that is felt in everything relating to Franklin in this country and indeed everywhere, will be my sufficient excuse for making these inquiries. I am, with great respect

Very truly yours
Francis Rawle

To this letter Earl Grey promptly replied ;—

OTTAWA. 20th December 1905

Dear Sir ;—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and to inform you that the picture you refer to is in my house in Northumberland. It was taken by Major André from Franklin's house, in Philadelphia, and handed to my Great-grandfather, General Grey. I am much obliged to you for sending me the article from McClure's Magazine. It has always been a tradition in my family that Franklin referred with regret to the loss of his portrait on the ground that it was generally admitted to be a very faithful likeness. I asked Mr. Lowell if he could obtain for me any documentary evidence confirming this tradition. He made a diligent search but failed. Franklin's letters quoted in the article you have been good enough to send me, and which I am very glad to possess, have given me the documentary evidence I was so anxious to obtain. I remain

Yours faithfully
Grey

To Francis Rawle Esq.

In sending to me copies of these letters Mr. Rawle writes, "It was through your learning on the subject that the history of the portrait was made clear to Lord Grey. I

sent him a copy of your article in McClure's Magazine." It is certainly very gratifying to have been the means of establishing the identity of the portrait in Earl Grey's possession with the one taken from Franklin's house, by Major André, and thus, indirectly, of its restoration to this country, for, until Earl Grey was satisfied that the portrait he had was the one taken from Franklin's house, there was no good reason he should part with it. The "documentary evidence" that Earl Grey "was so anxious to obtain" is contained in the following paragraph in my article (p. 264).

"Edward Duffield, one of Franklin's executors, had a portrait that was 'supposed to have been done by West', but clearly could not have been unless he copied it. It now belongs to one of Franklin's descendants, Dr. Thomas Hewson Bache, of Philadelphia, and from its rigidity and hardness would seem without doubt to be a not very faithful copy of the portrait painted by Benjamin Wilson, which is now known only through McArdell's mezzotinto, published in 1761, and not reproduced here, because so similar to the Pratt portrait of about the same era.

"Wilson's picture is doubtless the one Franklin refers to in writing to his wife from London, June, 1758: 'I fancy I see more likeness in her [their daughter's] picture than I did at first. Yours is at the painter's, who is to copy and do me of the same size.' This match portrait of Franklin was carried off from his house, in Philadelphia, when the British occupied the city, and Major André, who lived in Franklin's house, has the odium of the pillage. Relative to this circumstance, Franklin writes from Philadelphia, October 23, 1788, to Madame Lavoisier, an accomplished amateur, the wife of the great chemist, and afterwards of the American, Count Rumford: 'I have a long time been disabled from writing to my dear friend by a severe fit of the gout, or I should sooner have returned my thanks for her very kind present of the portrait which she has done me the honor to make of me. It is allowed by those who have seen it to have great merit as a picture in every respect; but what particularly endears it to me is the hand that drew it. Our English enemies, when they were in possession of this city and my house, made a prisoner of my portrait and carried it off with them, leaving that of its companion, my wife, by itself, a kind of widow. You have replaced the husband, and the lady seems to smile as well pleased.' "

The restored portrait is on canvas, 24x30, and has recently been cleaned. It is well drawn, solidly modelled and full of expression that shows it clearly to have been

painted from life and is plainly signed, in the lower right corner, "B. WILSON 1759". This signature confirms the two opinions expressed by me when I said *the Wilson painting was without doubt the one André has the odium of having carried off*, and that the portrait that had belonged to Edward Duffield, "supposed to have been done by West," is a copy of the *Wilson portrait*,¹ whether by West or by some other painter; and Earl Grey's picture shows it plainly to be a copy, and not a very good one either, of the *Wilson painting*. This is the portrait of Franklin also that has done duty for Roger Williams of whom there is no authentic likeness.

Benjamin Wilson (1731-1788) was one of the lesser prominent portrait painters of the eighteenth century. He introduced more light and shade into his pictures than had before been common and his heads have more warmth of color and a greater nearness to nature than those painted by most of his contemporaries. Upon returning from a two year's residence in Dublin, in 1750, he occupied the house in Great Queen's Street, Lincoln Inn Fields, that had been the home of Sir Godfrey Kneller, and soon was making a considerable income at his profession. Always a student of electricity he published a number of works upon the subject and invented and exhibited a large electrical apparatus which won for him, in 1751, election to fellowship in the Royal Society, which society, nine years later, awarded to him its gold medal. He had a long controversy with Franklin as to whether lightning conductors should be round or pointed at the top and was supported in his view by George III, who declared his experiments were sufficient to convince the old apple women in Covent Garden. Wilson was also an etcher of much ability and in 1766, at the time of the repeal of the Stamp Act, etched the famous caricature called "The Repeal of Miss Amer-Stamp." It

¹ A reproduction of the Duffield picture can be found for comparison in the illustrated edition of Parkman's *Montcalm and Wolfe*. Boston, 1899. Vol. I, p. 434.

was sold at a shilling and was so popular that it brought him £100 in four days. On the fifth day it was pirated and two inferior versions produced at six pence. From his scientific attainments and political attachments it can readily be understood that the painting of a portrait of Benjamin Franklin was no perfunctory work but a labor of love of particular interest to both painter and sitter. That this portrait of 1759, restored by Earl Grey is not the only portrait of Franklin painted by Wilson, is made very clear by Franklin's letters to Mrs. Franklin of August 14, 1771, and to Dr. Thomas Bond of February 5, 1772. He writes to his wife "I am glad to hear . . . that the pictures were safe arrived . . . Let me know whether Dr. Bond likes the new one, if so the old one is to be returned hither to Mr. Wilson, the Painter". And to Doctor Bond he writes "When I was last at your house¹ I observed that the Paint of the Picture you had was all cracked. I complain'd of it to the Painter. He acknowledged that in that Picture and three others he had made Trial of a new Varnish which had been attended with this mischievous effect and offer'd to make amends if I would sit to him again by drawing a new Picture gratis, only on this condition that the old one should be return'd to him. I wrote this to Mrs. Franklin who should have acquainted you with it, but I suppose forgot it. He was five or six years finishing it, having much other business. If therefore you like the new one best, please to put the old one in a box and send it by the next Ship hither, as the Painter expects to have one or the other returned." Whether Doctor Bond kept the old or the new portrait we do not know, but we do know, from the letters above, quoted from the originals in the American Philosophical Society, that Wilson painted a second portrait of Franklin between 1765 and 1771, and how interesting it would be to know where it is. May we not hope

¹ This must have been between November 1762 and November 1764, when Franklin was in Philadelphia, between his second and third visits to England.

that Earl Grey's gracious act and example in restoring the first Wilson picture may lead to the recovery of this second Wilson portrait of Benjamin Franklin.

Heretofore the Wilson portrait of Franklin has been known only by the mezzotint of it by James McArdell, published in 1761, and although he is one of the foremost of British mezzotint scrapers, the recovered painting shows that he took great liberties with the painting in reproducing it. He not only made it a three-quarter length, standing by a table with a book in one hand while with the other he points to the streak of lightning, but he changed the expression of the face and expanded the already too bulky wig, so that this timely gift of the distinguished Governor General of Canada, gives us a new portrait of him of whom Turgot wrote, *He snatched the thunderbolt from Heaven and the sceptre from Tyrants.* The future home of this valuable portrait is to be the White House, at Washington, according to Earl Grey's letter of restoration to the President.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, Feb. 8, 1906

My dear Mr. President ;—

The fortune of war and the accident of inheritance have made me the owner of the portrait of Franklin which Major André took out of his house in Philadelphia and gave to his friend and commanding officer, my great-grandfather General Sir Charles Grey. This portrait which Franklin stated was " Allowed by those who have seen it to have great merit as a picture in every respect " ¹ has for over a century occupied the chief place of honor on the walls of my Northumbrian home.

Mr. Choate has suggested to me that the approaching Franklin bi-centenary celebration at Philadelphia, on the 20th of April provides a fitting opportunity for restoring to the American people a picture which they will be glad to recover. I willingly fall in with his suggestion. In a letter from Franklin dated Oct. 23, 1788, to Madame Lavoisier he says ;—" Our English enemies when they were in possession of this city and my house made a prisoner of my portrait and carried it

¹ It is curious that Earl Grey should have made such a mistake as to apply this statement by Franklin to the restored Wilson picture when it was written by Franklin to Madame Lavoisier in regard to the portrait of him *she had painted* and *not* in reference to the portrait carried off by André. Vide extract from letter supra, which Earl Grey quotes.

off with them". As your English friend I desire to give my prisoner, after the lapse of 130 years, his liberty, and shall be obliged if you will name the officer into whose custody you wish me to deliver him. If agreeable to you I should be much pleased if he should find a final resting place in the White House, but I leave the decision of this matter entirely to you.

I remain, dear Mr. President, with great respect,
and in all friendship, yours truly
Grey.

P. S. I should like the announcement of my restoration of the Franklin portrait to the American people to be made by Mr. Choate at Philadelphia, on April 20th.

Upon the order of Mr. Choate, the well-known American artist, William M. Chase, made a copy of the Wilson portrait of Franklin for presentation to Earl Grey, that it may hang on the wall in Howick House where the original hung for so many years.

JOURNAL OF ISAAC ZANE TO WYOMING, 1758.

BY JOSEPH H. COATES.

[In the spring of 1758, Teedyuscung, the Delaware King, and his followers, removed to Wyoming, where agreeably to his request and the conditions of a treaty with Governor William Denny, a town was built for them on the east side of the Susquehanna, marked on early maps of the Province as "Teedyuscung's Town." Here he resided until he was burned to death while asleep in his cabin in the night of April 19, 1763, it is believed at the instigation of the Iroquois. John Hughes, who was appointed by the Governor to superintend the building of the town, set out for Wyoming May 12, with between fifty and sixty carpenters, masons and laborers, where they arrived one week later. The work progressed until the 27th when one of the masons was killed and scalped by a party of "Enemy Indians," then much uneasiness followed among the workmen, but by June 2, ten houses mostly 20x16, and one 24x16 of squared logs and dovetailed were erected, some ground plowed, and rails split to fence in the town. Hughes returned to Philadelphia June 5.

At a meeting of Trustees and Treasurer of the Friendly Association at Israel Pemberton's the 20th of Fifth Month 1758.

* * * "The Governor having lately given a Commission to John Hughes and others to hire workmen & go up to Wyoming & assist the Indians in building a town & making a settlement there, & opening a waggon road to it, in pursuance of which John Hughes sett out a few days since with a number of workmen, and we being now informed that a considerable number of Indians joined them at Bethlehem, and went forward from thence on Third day the 16th instant, so that there's a prospect of this necessary work at last being performed, on consideration of which the same motives which have heretofore induced us to engage in a desirable work of restoring Peace, still prevailing, and Isaac Zane of whose hearty and constant endeavors therein we have had abundant experience, now informed us that John Hughes had signified to Friends that he should be glad of his assistance and company, but that a state of health would not then permit, but he being now * * * Wyoming and assist the Provincial Commissioners in the buildings, and making the settlement proposed, it is unanimously agreed that out of the fund of our Ass'n he shall be paid to his satisfaction for such services, and that he be authorized to take with him some carpenters and bricklayers

and an interpreter and such other assistants as he may think necessary, and on his arrival at Wyoming he is desired to offer his service to assist the Provincial Commissioners in the work, and if it should appear to him that anything more is necessary than they are willing to gett at ye Public Expense, either in building the houses, opening the road, or otherwise, in that Case he is authorized to engage workmen and gett all such necessary matters accomplished, for all which it is agreed he shall be paid out of the stock under our care, and for his present supply an order was drawn on the Treasurer for the sum of One hundred Pounds and signed by all of the Trustees present, and Israel & James Pember-ton, Jorem Warder & James Shoemaker are desired to assist him in pro-curing horses and what else may be necessary towards fitting himself and those who go with him for the journey.''

The Journal of Zane is written in a parchment covered book, but the concluding pages are missing.]

On the 21st of the 5th mo. 1758 I set out to go to Wyomink to assist in makeing ye Indian Setteltment there, and there was with me Nethanial Goforth, Nathan Zane, Joshu Yarnal & 2 of my prentises and a bought servant yt understood ye Mohock tunge,—and lodged that night at Ben Davises.¹

22nd—We went to tohickon Creeke the waters being so high that we were forst to stay at Saml Deans till next Day.

23d—We set off with the wagen, the water being faln, and got to Bethlehem (it being about 18 mils) about $\frac{1}{4}$ past 9 a clock, and ye wagin of provition and goods came up about 2 a clock and went forward, but N. G. & I stayd to git som Indians to go wt us. We aplyd to Spangingburge,² the cheef man among ye Moravians, for gides, he recom-mended frederick post,³ a Dutch man, who he sayd had

¹ Ben Davis's inn on the road to Bethlehem, four miles north of Whitemarsh church.

² Bishop A. G. Spangenberg.

³ Christian Frederick Post, the well known Moravian missionary among the Indians. His first wife was Rachael, a Wampanoag, bap-tized in 1743, died 1747, his second, Agnes, a Delaware, baptized in 1749, died 1751. Her sister was the wife of Teedyuscung's oldest son

had 2 Indian Wives, but he was gon to fort Allin¹ to git loogs, he also sent a man to Nazareth to git Nicodemas & his son Zacarias² for whom we weaghted till night and then the mesenger brought word yt one was lame & the other had a sick child and yt they were that Day com there to plant & so could not go with us—by this time night came on & we still without gides.

24th—We went early from John Jones³ our last nights quarters to try if Indian Zaheous⁴ would go. his wife being big with child was not willing to part with him, but she at last agreed to let him go if I would give her some necessays and then he might stay as long as he pleased. as soon as we had agreed with him, 2 more Indians Came. one they cald Geore who cold speake English well But the other who they cald David none. David agred to go redily, but georg was not willing till after a while Indian Jonathan came and redily asented to go. George seeing that, sayd well if Jonathan will go I will go too. So we now had 4 pilots and set off from Bethlehem about 10 a Clock & John Jones with us. on our way to Fort Allin we met an old Indian man & his wife going to Bethlehem to sell bever furr. we askt them if they had heard any newes he sayd he had been 8 monthes from home a hunting & could tell but litle what past at home. we got to Fort Allin before night and we were Exceeding kindly treated there by ye Ensine, he being the Cheaf Command (ye Captain being gon to Ohio).

¹Fort Allen, built by Franklin in January of 1756, stood on the right bank of the Lehigh river, nearly opposite the mouth of Mahoning creek, where Weissport was commenced in 1785. The well of the fort is still in fair repair.

²Nicodemus and Zacharias, Delawares, were Moravian converts. The latter was frequently employed as a guide and runner by the Province.

³John Jones, born 1714, in Upper Merion, Philadelphia county, in 1751 purchased 500 acres of land on the left bank of the Lehigh adjoining the Moravian tract on the east. He died in 1781.

⁴Zacheous, and the other Indians mentioned in the first part of the Journal were Delawares and Moravian converts.

25th.—While the horses was giting over I writ home & then prepar'd to go forward. But in ye swimming the horses my lad Bolding was Drawn over bord by the horse But wt dificalty got safe to land. here we found Frederick Post who redily agred to go wt us. we packed up our goods as well as we could, every one taking a share, the Indians and all, and along we went in good heart. and in about an hour it began to rain abundantly. the wehter being hot we Declind puting on Clothes to keep us Dry. but submited to be as weet as the raine woulde make us & so kept on our way and near night we arived at a wigwam wt 2 Squawes one of which was the wife of George, one of our gides. when he came within call he gave a hollow (which is usal) yt they might not be afrited. here we tuck up our lodging in a great vale by a rapid water cald [torn] and Dryd our Clothes a litle and slept well that night.

26th.—We after a good nights Rest arose Early getherd our thing to gether went forward over great hills & Dales & large streems of water & vew^d the theikis of real pine Swamps, the curios pine for Masts I have not before seen the Like. for high Bigness & streatness. that altho I thoug the land was not worth 4d a hundred acres yet if the Timber was near navagable water so yt it Might be Redily transported it would be worth after ye rate of £300 an acre but as it is good for nothing. But most of ye land is a poor Sovana which the Indians burn once in 3 or 4 years and kills such scrub wood as grow on it. Except in som very stony or very wet land and for many miles going I did not see a hand full of grass growing but there is sundry sorts of plants of Evergreens, something like ground Ive. I think for a Day to gether we saw no living animal save such we brought with us. (a) at night we lodged in a pine swamp and as we lay in bed had the pleasure of observing the Motions of ye Starrs & I was redy to think yt those yt Discovered the Corses of the planits had the advantag of this sort of lodging.

27th.—We got out of our beds soon and the Indians

asisted to git our horses as they Did yesterday morning, for if they had not it would a been Deficalt to a got em. we got along this Day to the foot of the last mountain where there was a number of Indian stayd by reason of a woman being sick. and as it grew Dark there Come home 3 young men who had been a hunting & they brough Each of them a Dear with em & they gave us 2 quarters of venson—here we got good pasture for our horses & rested well our selves.

28th.—it being ye first Day of ye week we set forward & past over the mountain and came to a fertile sile & to rich pleans. and about 11 a Clock came to ye town where John Hues [Hughes] told me one of there men was kild and scalped by enemy Indians, which flung the workmen in great disorder and that they Indians and all had Determined to go home next Day, but Titeusquand [Teedyuscung] who I was told had been weaping for his sad Disaster in the Death of J. Croker, cheard up his Countanance & came to me & bid me wellcom and was glad to see me to. before I came Titeusquand had proposed to have a further Conferance what was best to be done in the present Deficalte & to see whether there proposal of returning home the next Day was right or no. and they were jest going to meet as I came But seeing they Delayd it till I got my thing setled and now my coming Seemed to put some spirit in the Indians. they soone prepared for the Deliberation afore s^d. and accordingly he proseeded and sayd.

Brothers, Commishners & friends present. I think it well to let you know & take your advise in what I am about to Do. While the wound that I just now rec^d is fresh for I look on the murder of this man Desind a stroke against me & not the English, I propose to send to the Mohocks (I Sopause he ment the Six Nations) and say Uncles you told me to cum & setle in this place & I have Done as you directed. and sat Down & gethered a few sticks together & made a fire & got my friends about me and Now I am strock in a Cruer manner.

Uncles, you say you are wise and know a great Deal &

can see far. Now I Desire you to see who has strock me and let me know. I have sent a Club that I was struck with for you to look at & see if you know whose Cloob it is. (there was a club with ye letters R. J. neetly cut in it likele french work) and the scalping knife left. Titeusquand sending these three men wt this messauge lookt to me as tho he thought the Enemyes now near the frontears and that did this mischief at waomink must needs a been by the aprobation of som of the 6 Nations. John Hues told him yt if they would stay there he would yet Do ye houses but if not he would not.

After this a litle Titeusquand told us he had consulted his people whether to go back among the English or stay, here, and they had Determined to stay, for that he beleaved the man was kild in order to make him run away that they might laugh at him and say ah see Titeusquand is still without a home se what is becom of the thing he so mutch talked of.

In the dusk of ye Euaning I aquinted the king yt his fr^d had sent som good tobacco to smoke. he cald his right hand men, went to the End of the East plean; we seated ourselves lit our pipe smok^d round and I informed them the reason of my Coming and intention thereof. They exprest mutch satisfaction therewith and after a time of solid Dial course of sundry afairs then Depending we Broke up, and the King & I went and had some private conversation and I abserveing Indians passing too & frowe thought it proper to acquaint him yt his friend had sent some things to him to Enable him to Do such good Deeds and servises as might be found proper. and that no time should be lost I let him know he might have such things as I had there when he pleased.

The Commishiners respectfully urged me to lodg with them which I accepted of.

29th—We set to work at Building the houses, splitting of reals, makeing of plowes & rakes & other thing and went on well this Day and got a great Deal of work Done.

In the fore part of ye Day I presented the King with a Confirmation of My being there by the aprobation of his fr^d ye Quakers, on which he Immediately cald the mesengers proposed to be sent on the afore s^d message to the mohocks and gave them the matter he proposed to be sent in charge.

30th.—We kept on working tho a reany Day and in the Euaning there come Bill Sock an old Senace & another who they sayd was Bornd at Conestoga, who stay in there cano till Titeusquand cald them a shore. when Jno. Hues had a litle talk with them but I did not hear what it was, after which I was aprised they were a going off. I followed them and askt them if they wanted any thing or whether they would eat any thing. they replyd yers. but it being rany I could git no place to convers with im so I tuck them into one of ye Indians apartments but they did not like one another, besides ye white people were for crouding to hear what past so that we could not have any Conversation then. however I gave them a good piece of cheas & went to try to git som bread, but I soon found the white people were very uneasy at there being there. Especily because they now talked of staying all night & it was suposed I was the cause of it at which I grew uneasy & forebore to convers with them a while.

31st.—These 3 Indians having stayd all night and Bill Sock in the Dead of ye night came to one of the watch men and askt how long we Intended to stay there. the jelocy of our people still increas^d. I now resolved to converse freely with them. accordingly I asked ye young man after several persons at Tiaoga. he making but litle reply one of the other Indians yt was with him told me yt he knew nothing of such persons I asked after for he was bornd at Canestoga and had lived there all his Days. yet I beleave he had murder in his heart, which afterwards I was further perswaded of from an account of a Dutch mans being kild near to Shamokin & scalped and that it was very like one of these three men had Done it & it has since lookt to me

yt the young Indian yt was pented black had the scalp with him. with which perhaps he expected to had in fever with the Sinaces yt is in the Intres of the french where he was like to go. these Indians as I stand informed have Done great hurt to the English and continue to Do.

I tuck freedom in talking with these 3 Indians, I now having receaved an opinion yt the mingos were Dissatisfied with the building on this land for the Delawars without having the consent of 6 nation Indians to whome this land belongs: and that tho they had permitted ye, Delawars to live there yt the land belongd to ye mingos. a sertin Senice Indian told me the land yt ye Shawnes lived on belongd to the 6 nations and that hey had only lent it to the Shawnes, so in like maner yt the Delawares only have posestion on sufferance but no title to it, now considering the matter might be very hurtfull mad me the more free with them, I told them the Englis was Desirious to Do all the Indians good and that was the very reason yt we were com to this place to asist the Indians to make them a good settlement for we mutch Desired to see them Do well. but if anything yt we did was Displease to the Indians, & if the Indians would like men of honer tell us of it we would leave off for our Intent was to please them and not Displease them. and I told them it was unmanly to hurt any body without first telling what they Did it for. for the Indians to com and kill and run away like wovels or Dogs and never tell us what they Did it for as som had Done a Day or 2 a go, who killd a young man yt came here to Do for the Indians and carre away his sculp & clothes was a very great Disgress to them and might in the end prove a ruin to the Indians if they did not stop in time. I Desired yt ye Indians would beheave like men and if any thing apeared to them to be rong to go and tell ye ofender of it.

with this Discorse they apeared well pleased and so they went away about 10 a clock and soon after shewed us a mark of friendship which was, as they went across the River about 6 miles above the town they found (as

afterwards we had cause to beleave) a number of canews and padles a lying on ye shore (which beyound Dought a large number of Enemys had brought there and were gon to Do hurt at ye Menisink) they tuck 28 of ye padles and put them in a bark cano & set her a Drift to flote Down the streem in order to give us notis there was Enemyes near us and might be in Danger as they sposed. When this cano with padles came Down and our people sawe the number of padles were mutch surprised but nether Indian or white man Could unfold the story or resolve on the meaning ye looked on the matter as somthing of a very Extrodinary meaning after a considerable time spent in pondering the Mistary Titeusquand advanced in an heroick manner almost naked only a mantle about him and a belt in his hand and says hear brothers! I'l take this and I will go and talk with them (for he thought there was Enemys a coming) and may be they will hear me, but if they will kill me and not hear me, I will Dye; he cald for his horse, mounted and away he went and 2 Indians run afoot with him.

Alittle after night the King returned wt this Interpeta-tion, I have been says he 7 miles up the river where I have found more canos & padles which was brought here by french Indians who have been and stoal horses and com back and are gon home; for the tracks on the shore of these yt came with the canos are old and a most worn out but the horse tracks are fresh to be seen. And as for the canos coming Down wt padles, these men yt went up today put the padles in ye cano and sent her wt the streem yt we might see how matters stood; this story passefied som but many were in great fears & many of the men did litle but keep watch or gard. and many of the company urged mutch to go home. and some of them say it was madness to stay there to expose their lives to so great Danger when at the same time might live at home in Ease & plenty. I told them they did not consider the thing right for the poor frontears were continually in as mutch Danger as we now were, and it would be well for them to consider

yt they did not live above 30 to 40 miles from the frontears and if these Dwelt between you & ye wilderness should move away then you should be the front and in as great Danger as you are now and should it not be as mutch your care to make peace as those yt Dwel on ye front (tho you live a few miles farther in the settled contry).

Seeing somany of the men so bent on going home and backward to work the Comishiners told the men as soon as they had finished 10 houses they might go home, after this promis it was hard to git hands to Do any work besides the s^d houses. So that we could git no plowing Done but what was done by J. H. H. D. & J. J. and worse off for horses then men but we tuck mine tho he was mutch hurt & J. J. and with Deffaculty got ye 3rd and so we got some land plowed.

6mo. 1.—A task being given the were prity brisk to work at the houses I wt som Indians & Goforth kept clearing a piece of land at the East End of the town for a gardin, wt expectation to git it plowed, (an erasure here) but could git nether men nor horses to Do it. here came an old Indian and his wife and stayd a Day or 2. I went and spent part of an euening in talking with him he ether could or would not give any Intelagence of the Cituation of affairs In the Indian Contry. But he told me he was Bornd In the Jersey and could remember many things. amongst the rest he told a story which made himself & the other Indians presant laugh very heartily (which wase) I remember says he to a have heard the old men tell that when the first ship came to this contry when the Indian cheafs saw it they tuck it to be a god that was com to visit them and expecting som benefits by this visit the spread there matchcoats & made redy to pay Divine adoration to it. by this relation it apeared the antiant Indians were in the custom of paying adoration to a Devine being.

“ACCOUNT OF SERVANTS BOUND AND ASSIGNED
BEFORE JAMES HAMILTON, MAYOR OF PHILA-
DELPHIA.”

CONTRIBUTED BY GEORGE W. NEIBLE, CHESTER, PENNA.

(Continued from page 352.)

October 9, 1745.

George OKill^s assigned *Roger McDonnell*, (a servant from Ireland, in Brig^t Cliveland, Wm. Robinson, master), to William Miller, Chester Co., to serve three years from Oct. 5, 1745. Consideration £11.5., with customary dues.

John Inglis assigned *Agnes Mein*, (a servant from Scotland, on ship Anne Galley, Capt. Houston) to William Miller, Chester Co., to serve five years from Sept. 20, 1745 Consideration £15., to have customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Thomas Martin*, (a servant from Ireland, on Snow George, Capt. Ambler) to Daniel Griffith, Chester Co. Consideration £16. to serve four years from Sept. 22, 1745, and customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *William Smith*, (a servant from Ireland. on ship Bolton, Capt. Edw. Dowers), to William Sandwith, of Philadelphia, to serve four years from Oct. 4, 1745. Consideration £17, and have customary dues.

Conyngham & Gardner assigns *Catherine McGinnis* (a servant from Ireland, on the Snow John, Capt. Thos. Marshall), to John Bell, Chester Co., for three years and a half from Sept. 3, 1745. Consideration £12, with customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *Bryan O'Hara*, (a servant from Ireland, on ship Bolton, himself master), to Robert Christy, of Phila., to serve four years from Oct. 4, 1745. Consideration £18, with customary dues.

James Simple, late of the County of Tyrone, Ireland, in

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consideration of his passage from Ireland to Pennsylvania, indents himself voluntarily to Edward Dowers, of Phila., mariner, as a servant and appointed for nine years from Oct. 4, 1745; to have two suits of apparel, one to be new at the end of the term.

Edward Dowers assigns *Thomas Hetherton*, (a servant from Ireland, on ship Bolton, himself master), to Samuel Ainsworth, of Lancaster Co., for four years from Oct. 4, 1745. Consideration £16, with customary dues.

John Erwin assigns *William Holdercroft*, (a servant from Ireland, on Snow George, Capt. Benj. Burk), to Josiah Abbetson, Gloucester Co., W. Jersey, for four years, from Oct. 2, 1745. Consideration £16, with customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *James Simple*, (a servant from Ireland, on ship Bolton), to Isaac Norris, Esq., Phila. Co., for nine years from Oct. 4, 1745. Consideration £10, to have two suits of apparel at end of term, one to be new.

John Murphy, late of Killdair, Ireland, in consideration of £16. paid by Daniel Heister, of Phila. Co., to Edward Dowers, for his passage from Ireland, and in further consideration of being taught the trade of a Tanner and Currier, binds himself a servant for five years, from Oct. 4, 1745. To have two suits of apparel, one to be new.

October 11.

Edward Dowers assigns *Dominick Meath*, (a servant from Ireland on ship Bolton), to Theophilus Simontown, of Lancaster Co., for four years, from Oct. 4, 1745. Consideration £15. 15, with customary dues.

William Gardner, late of Antrim Ireland, in consideration of £11.9. paid William Robinson for his passage to Penna., by Robert Shields, of Hunterdon Co., West Jersey, indents himself a servant of said Shields, for two years, eight mo. and two weeks. At end of term one new suit of apparel.

Robert Wakely assigns *Thomas Pritchit*, (a servant from Ireland, on Snow George) to John Thomas, of Phila. Co.,

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for four years, from Sept. 22, 1745. Consideration £13.10 with customary dues.

Edward Dowers assigns *John Brien*, (a servant from Ireland on ship Bolton), to Henry Brooks, Salem Co., West Jersey, for four years, from Oct. 4, 1745. Consideration £17., customary dues.

October 12.

Edward Dowers assigns *Latin Morgan*, (a servant from Ireland, on ship Bolton), to David Spear, Bucks Co., to serve four years, from Oct. 4, 1745. Consideration £16., with customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *John Conner*, (a servant from Ireland, on Snow George) to John Ross, of Lancaster Co., to serve four years, from Sept. 22, 1745. Consideration £14.10, with customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *John Mahan*, (a servant from Ireland, on Snow George) to John Ross, of Lancaster Co., to serve four years, from Sept. 22, 1745. Consideration £14.10, with customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Patrick Tunbridge*, (a servant from Ireland, on Snow George) to John Ross, of Lancaster Co., to serve four years, from Sept. 22, 1745. Consideration £16, with customary dues.

Robert Black, (son of Elizabeth Black, widow) an infant of seven years or thereabouts, by and with the consent of his mother, (who was likewise present and expressed her consent) in consideration of his being educated and maintained, and his being taught to read and write, binds himself a servant to Andrew Hodge, of Philadelphia Co., baker, for thirteen years and five months from this date, and at expiration of term to have one suit of new apparel besides his old ones.

Matthew Gleave assigns *John Marlay*, (a servant from Ireland, on the Snow George), to serve four years, from Sept. 22. Consideration £20, with customary dues.

Thomas Page, late of Dublin, in consideration of £16. paid by John Jones, of Whitemarsh, for his passage from

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Ireland and of his being taught the trade of a cooper, indents himself for six years, eleven months and twenty-two days, from this date, and at expiration of time to have two suits of apparel, one of which is to be new and forty shillings in money.

Robert Wakely assigns *Patrick White*, (a servant from Ireland, on the snow George), to Silas Pawin, of Philada, for four years, from Sept. 22, 1745. Consideration £15, with customary dues.

John Erwin assigns *Daniel Fearon*, (a servant from Ireland, on snow George), to James Downey, of Prince George Co., Md., for four years, from Oct. 2, 1745. Consideration £16.10, customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Bryan Riely*, (a servant from Ireland, on Snow George), to George Walker, of Chester Co., for five years. Consideration £16, customary dues.

John Erwin assigns *Edward McDonnell*, (a servant from Ireland, on Snow George), to John Ross, of Lancaster Co., to serve nine years from Oct. 2, 1745. Consideration £16, to have customary dues.

John Erwin assigns *Hector McLene*, (a servant from Ireland, on snow George), to John Ross of Lancaster Co., for four years, from Oct. 2. 1745. Consideration £18, customary dues.

October 14.

John Erwin assigns *Patrick Duffy*, (a servant from Ireland, on Snow George), to John Allison, of Lancaster, for four years, from Oct. 2 1745. Consideration £17.10., customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *James Little*, (a servant from Ireland, on Snow George), to James Allison, of Lancaster Co., for four years from Sept. 22, 1745. Consideration £14, usual dues.

Conyngham & Gardner assigns *Barnard Kerr*, (a servant from Ireland, on ship Woodstock) to John Katteringer, for four years from Sept. 18 1745. Consideration £18.— customary dues.

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James Mahan, from Ireland, in ship Bolton, in consideration of £16. paid for his passage, indents himself to Ezekiel Forman of East Jersey, for three years eleven months & twenty days,—two suits of apparel, one to be new, and forty shillings proclamation money.

Robert Wakely assigns *Patrick Bryan* (a servant from Ireland on Snow George) to Thomas McKee of Lancaster Co., to serve five years, from Sept. 22nd 1745. Consideration £15., customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Michael Redmond* (a servant from Ireland on snow George), to Thomas McKee of Lancaster Co., to serve four years, from Sept. 22d, 1745. Consideration £15., customary dues.

Edward Doves assigns *James Dougharty* (a servant from Ireland on Ship Bolton) to David Lawrence of Chester Co., to serve four years from Oct. 4th, 1745. Consideration £16. Customary dues.

William Robinson assigns *Samuel Davison* (a servant from Ireland on Brg^t Cleveland) to Samuel Rowland of Sussex Co., to serve five years from Oct. 5th 1745. Consideration £16. Customary dues.

John Gill (late servant to Morris Morris of Phila., brewer; in consideration of £2 paid by Dr. Cadwalader Evans to said Morris for remainder of his time) indents himself to Dr. Evans for two years, one month and fourteen days from this date, to have one new suit of apparel.

October 15th.

Teddy O'lanshalin (late of the Kingdom of Ireland). In consideration of £14 paid by Robert Worrel of Phila. to James Moor for his passage and in further consideration of his being taught the trade of a shoemaker indents himself a servant to the said Robert Worrel for four years from this date, to have customary dues.

John Allen assigns *Hugh Moore* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig^t Carolina) to John Johnson of Phila. Tallow-chandler to serve four years from Oct. 8rd 1745. Consideration £18 10.—to have customary dues.

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John Allen assigns *Richard Johnston* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig^t Carolina) to Hugh Hodge of Phila. Tobacconist to serve seven years from Oct. 3rd 1745. Consideration £12—to have customary dues.

John Inglis assigns *Hugh McDonald* (a servant from Scotland in the ship Anne Galley) to Philip White of Bucks Co., to serve six years from Sept. 20 1745. Consideration £18—to have customary dues.

John Inglis assigns *William Cock* (a servant from Scotland in the ship Anne Galley) to William Davis of Bucks Co., to serve four years from Sept. 20th 1745. consideration £18—to have customary dues.

Elizabeth Shaw (late of the Kingdom of Ireland), in consideration of ten pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence paid by Baptist Clark of Lancaster Co. to John Erwin for her passage, indents herself a servant to Baptist Clark for three years and three months from this date to have customary dues.

Charles West (late of the Kingdom of Ireland), in consideration of ten pounds, ten shillings paid by Mr. McMeen of Lancaster Co. to John Erwin for his passage, indents himself a servant to William McMeen for three years, eleven months and nineteen days from this date. Customary dues.

Mary Hazleton (late of the Kingdom of Ireland) in consideration of ten pounds ten shillings paid by William McMeen of Lancaster Co. to John Erwin for his passage indents himself a servant to William McMeen for three years eleven months and nineteen days from this date; to have customary dues.

Archibald Armstrong (late of the Kingdom of Ireland) in consideration of ten pounds ten shillings paid by William McMeen of Lancaster Co., to John Erwin, for his passage, indents himself a servant to William McMeen for three years and a half from this date; to have customary dues.

Jacob Heashey, jun., in consideration of twelve pounds paid by Lawrence Good of Bucks Co., to John Markill, for the remainder of his time, by and with the consent and

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approbation of his father Jacob Heashey who was present & expressed his consent, indents himself as servant to Lawrence Good for nine years and three months from this date, to have at the expiration of his time one complete suit of new apparel and one cow.

October 16th.

John Inglis assigns *Robert Man* (a servant from Scotland in the ship *Anne Galley*) to Mahlon Kirkbride to serve four years from Sept. 20th 1745; consideration £14. to have customary dues.

James Gardner, late of Lancaster Co. in consideration of £22. paid by John Howell of Phila., tanner, for his use and at his request, indents himself a servant to John Howell for three years from this date; to have one new suit of apparel.

Robert Wakely assigns *Daniel M'cauley* (a servant from Ireland in the *Snow George*) to William Branson of Phila. to serve four years from Sept. 22nd 1745; consideration £15:10s; to have customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *William Cosgrave* (a servant from Ireland in the *Snow George*) to William Branson to serve four years from Sept. 22nd 1745; consideration £15:10/—to have customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *John Grenan* (a servant from Ireland in the *snow George*) to William Branson of Phila., to serve four years from Sept. 22nd 1745:—consideration £15:10/. to have the customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Dennis Bryan* (a servant from Ireland in the *snow George*) to William Branson of Phila. to serve four years from Sept. 22nd 1745;—consideration £15:10/ and to have the customary dues.

Andrew Frank, late of Lancaster Co. In consideration of £12. paid for his use and at his request, by Henry Bostler of Lancaster, indents himself a servant to Henry Bostler for two years from this date;—without freedom dues.

Hendrick Decker, in consideration of 8 pistoles paid by

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Joseph Pennock of Chester Co., for his passage from Holland, indents himself a servant to Joseph Pennock for eight years from this date. To have the customary dues.

Mary Jones (an infant of one year) in consideration of her maintenance and education with consent and approbation of her mother, Jane Jones, binds herself a servant to John Warmes and Mary his wife, for seventeen years from this date; is to learn to read and have the customary dues.

October 17th.

Peter Knepley in consideration of thirteen pounds, six shillings and six pence, paid by Caspar Wistar of Phila., to Capt. John Brecune for his passage from England, indents himself a servant to said Wistar for six years from this date. To have customary dues.

Jacob Becktell, in consideration of thirteen pounds, eight shillings, paid by Caspar Wistar of Phila., to Capt. John Brecune for his passage from England, indents himself a servant to Caspar Wistar for four years from this date, to have customary dues.

Elisha Boss, assigns *Grizzil McCala* for the remainder of her time, five years from last June 22nd, to William Wood of Phila. for the consideration of £10. the said servant to have customary dues.

John Erwin assigns *Patrick Monaghan* (a servant from Ireland on the snow George) to Andrew Buchanan of Lancaster Co. for four years from Oct. 2nd. 1745. Consideration £27:—to have customary dues.

October 18th.

Samuel Howell assigns *George Gibson* to John Head Jr., for the remainder of his time for one year from last July 15th. Consideration £12. 12. 6.

James McAlice assigns *John Roe* to Dr. Thomas Graeme for the remainder of his time four years from last April 28th. Consideration £18.

Anne Paterson, in consideration of £10.—paid by John Hopkins of Phila. for her passage from Ireland, to Samuel

McCall Jr. indents herself a servant to John Hopkins for five years from this date; to have customary dues.

John Freeman, by the consent and approbation of his mother Anne Marie Freeman, testified by her signing his Indenture, indents himself as apprentice to John Moses Conty for eight years from this date, is to be taught to read and write the German language, and to have five pounds at the expiration of his time instead of freedom dues, and tools and implements befitting a journeyman shoemaker.

Henry Miller assigns *John Michael* to Thomas Bond of Phila., for the remainder of his time fourteen years from Nov. 19th 1741. Consideration £16— to have the customary dues.

Arthur Burrows assigns *Agnes Leagen* (a servant from Ireland) to William Murdoch of Phila., taylor—to serve five years from June 17th, 1745. Consideration £13:— to have the customary dues.

William Hamilton assigns *John Gillaspy* (a servant from Ireland) to James Baird, of Orange Co., Virginia, for three years and a half from Sept. 1st, 1745. Consideration £11.10, to have customary dues.

October 19th.

Thomas Williamson, in consideration of £19, paid by Robert Fleming of Phila. to Capt. John Allen for his passage from Ireland, and his being taught the art of a barber and peruke maker, indents himself a servant to Robert Fleming for four years, eleven months and seventeen days from this date. Customary dues.

Jacob Casdrop and John Johnson, overseers of the poor for the Northern Liberties bind *Deborah Dobson*, a poor child (2 yrs and 9 months) to Frederick Gyger to serve him fifteen years and three months from this date, the said child to be taught to read and write the English language, and to knit, sew and spin, and at the end of her time to have one new suit of apparel besides her old ones.

Samuel Mumma assigns *Anne Stravbridge* to Benjamin Mason of Phila. Co., for the remainder of her time three

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years from August 4th, 1745. Consideration £9. 10;— to have customary dues.

October 21st.

William Robinson assigns *Robert McOrery* (a servant from Ireland in the Brig Cleveland) to Thomas Broome of Phila. for seven years from Oct 5th, 1745. Consideration £16. 10; to have customary dues.

Robert Wakely assigns *Saunders Campbell* (a servant from Ireland in the snow George) to Samuel Birchfield for seven years from Sept. 22d, 1745. Consideration £15:— to have the customary dues.

October 22nd.

Robert Wakely assigns *Paul Phillips* (a servant Ireland in the snow George) to Anthony Morris Jr. for four years from Sept. 22nd, 1745. Consideration £15., to have customary dues.

John Collins, of Phila., laborer, in consideration of £10.4 by him due and owing to Daniel Boyle of Phila., County yeoman, indents himself a servant to Daniel Boyle for one year and a half from this date.

Abram Mason, late of Kent County, on Delaware, indents himself an apprentice to Joseph Jones of Phila., for six years, three months and twenty-one days, from October 21st, 1745, to have two winters schooling at a boarding school to learn to write and cypher, one of the said winter schooling to be paid for by Joseph Jones, the other by Joseph Mason, brother to Abram, to be taught the art or mystery of a joiner or cabinet maker and at the expiration of the said time to have two suits of apparel, one of which is to be new.

Robert Wakely assigns *Thomas McGuire*, (a servant from Ireland in the snow George) to William Caughdry for four years from Sept. 22nd, 1745. Consideration £16; customary dues.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGES FROM SQUIRE VAN BOOSKIRK'S
DOCKET.

CONTRIBUTED BY MAHLON VAN BOOSKIRK, ESQ.

[Marriages solemnized by Mahlon van Booskirk, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Montgomery County, 1812 to 1839. Mr. Van Booskirk was commissioned a Justice of the Peace for District No. 9, composed of the Townships of Moreland and Upper Dublin, Montgomery County, Pa., by Gov. Simon Snyder, 6 May, 1811, and held said commission until his death in 1840.]

13 January, 1812. *Isaac Milner* of Sadsbury Township, Lancaster County, to *Sarah Radcliff* of Moreland Township, Montgomery County.

*

—————, 1812. *Joseph Williams* to *Raney Simeson*, both of Moreland Township.

*

8 April, 1813. *David Terry* to *Sarah Dorren*, both of Moreland Township.

*

2 December, 1813. *James Hawkens* to *Susanah McDowell*, both of Moreland Township.

*

3 February, 1814. *Daniel Walton* of Horsham Township to *Elizabeth Walton* of Moreland Township.

*

14 February, 1814. *John Bower* of Moreland Township to *Mary Huntsman* of Plumsted Township, Bucks County.

*

7 April, 1814. *John Lukens Barnes* of Upper Dublin Township to *Catherine Melin* of Abington Township.

438 *Marriages From Squire Van Booskirk's Docket.*

12 November, 1814. *Jacob Brand* of Moreland Township to *Margaret Dole* of Horsham Township.

*

24 November, 1814. *William Gray* to *Susanah Fisher*, both of Moreland Township.

*

31 December, 1814. *James Austin* to *Caroline Paul*, both of Moreland Township.

*

28 September, 1815. *Job Slack* of Milton Township to *Rebecca Searls* of Bensalem Township, both of Bucks Co.

*

7 October, 1815. *Job Simpson* of New Britton Township to *Elizabeth Rice* of Warrington Township, both of Bucks Co.

*

26 November, 1815. *James Virtue* to *Ann Levingston*, both of Horsham Township.

*

19 December, 1815. *Charles Walton* to *Christiana Land*, both of Moreland Township.

*

31 December, 1815. *James Anderson* to *Rachel Omer*, both of Moreland Township.¹

*

31 December, 1815. *Joseph Freeman* of Moreland Township, Montgomery County to *Rachel* _____ of Moreland Twp., Philadelphia County.

*

_____. *James Anderson* to *Rachel Omer*, both of Upper Dublin Township.¹

*

9 May, 1816. *Thomas Penington* to *Ann Hooker*, both of Horsham Township.

*

28 March, 1816. *John Walker* of Bucks County to *Ann Yame* of the City of Philadelphia.

¹ Are probably the same marriage.

Marriages From Squire Van Booskirk's Docket. 439

9 May, 1816. *Alexander Himmelich* to *Elizabeth Minon*,
both of Montgomery County

*

16 December, 1816. *Samuel Boys* to *Ann Walton*, both
of Moreland Township.

*

29 December, 1816. *Jehu Jones* to *Elizabeth Chandler*,
both of Moreland Township.

*

26 November, 1817. *Amos Palmer* to *Silve Akens*, both
of Bucks County.

*

1 January, 1819. *Philip Matty* to *Margaret Richards*,
both of Warminster, Bucks County.

*

27 May, 1819. *Cornelius Coals* to *Nancy Sullivan*, both
of Hatborough.

*

14 June, 1819. *John Day* to *Ann Walker*, both of More-
land Township.

*

25 October, 1819. *John Williams* to *Elizabeth Mont-
gomery*, both of Moreland Township.

*

2 November, 1819. *Berry Melony* to *Hannah Miller*,
both of Moreland Township.

*

13 December, 1819. *Joseph Lawson* to *Jane Whitehead*,
both of Moreland Township

*

10 January, 1820. *Absolom R. Shaw* to *Sarah Pratt*,
both of Bucks County.

*

14 January, 1820. *John Morris* to *Charlotte Fisher*, both
of Moreland Township.

*

20 August, 1820. *Joseph Collins* to *Hannah Goodwin*,
both of Moreland Townshlp.

440 *Marriages From Squire Van Booskirk's Docket.*

30 November, 1820. *John Rogers to Abigail Tomlinson,*
both of Hatborough.

*

2 December, 1820. *John Chester* of Horsham Township
to *Jane Derry* of Warrington Bucks Co.

*

6 January, 1821. *Benjamin Jones* of Montgomery Town-
ship to *Martha Tyson* of Upper Dublin Township.

*

15 February, 1821. *John Hanbeard* to *Ann Walton*, both
of Hatborough.

*

8 April, 1821. *John Harrop* of Moreland Township to
Eliza Thomas, same place.

*

29 August, 1821. *John Meloy* of Moreland to *Ganer*
Sines of the same place.

*

29 November, 1821. *Peter Tyson* to *Sarah Fitzwater*,
both of Upper Dublin Township.

*

25 December, 1821. *John Wilson* of Horsham Township
to *Jane Johnson* of Warwick Township Bucks Co.

*

24 January, 1822. *Mathew Hallowell* of Abington Town-
ship to *Ann Conrad* of Horsham Township.

*

14 February, 1822. *George H. Pauling* of Horsham
Township to *Kesiah Hawkins* of Moreland Township.

*

14 March, 1822, *William Wallace* to *Maria Howard*,
both of Bucks County.

*

17 March, 1822, *Eli Summers* to *Elizabeth Walton*, both
of Horsham Township.

*

6 October, 1822, *William Yerkes* of New Jersey to *Ann*
Dorner of Moreland Township.

Marriages From Squire Van Booskirk's Docket. 441

31 December, 1822, *Thomas Vanhorn* of Abington Township to *Mariah Reece*, both of Montgomery County.

*

25 December, 1823, *Francis Rein* to *Sarah Roney*, both of Moreland Township.

*

8 January, 1824. *Sirus Homer* of Upper Dublin Township to *Elizabeth Marple* of Moreland Township.

*

15 January, 1824, *Seth Higgs* to *Mary Vanartsdalen*, both of Moreland Township.

*

29 May, 1824, *Abraham Allen* to *Martha Connard*, both of Horsham Township.

*

3 June, 1824, *Isaac Strickler* to *Rachel Edwards*, both of Philadelphia County.

*

3 November, 1825, *Thomas Tyson* of Abington Township to *Sary Tyson* of Upper Dublin Township.

*

8 December, 1825, *Isaac Roberts* to *Elizabeth Springer*, both of Moreland Township.

*

4 May, 1826, *Thomas Brown* of Northampton Township to *Claudene Paxon* of Newtown, both of Bucks County.

*

2 November, 1826, *Hiram Cooper* to *Ezabel Conrad* at Hatborough.

*

16 November, 1826, *William Tyson* to *Hannah Fitzwater*, both of Upper Dublin Township.

*

30 December, 1826, *Thomas Potts* of Upper Dublin Township to *Caroline Cooper* of Horsham Township.

*

5 March, 1827, *Lewis Hilburn* of Horsham Township to *Grace Gilbert* of Warminster Township—Bucks Co.

442 *Marriages From Squire Van Booskirk's Docket.*

8 March, 1827, *David Horner* to *Ann Lukens*, both of Upper Dublin Township.

*

20 April, 1827, *John Doud* to *Elizabeth Mooland*, both of Bucks County.

*

22 May, 1827, *Benjamin Hallowell* of Abington Township to *Rachel S. Stevens*.

*

25 December, 1828, *George Reason* of Moreland Township to *Ann King* of Bucks County.

*

23 April, 1829, *Robert Dresser* of Horsham Township to *Hannah Meloy* of Moreland Township.

*

10 September, 1829, *Jacob Sentman* of Warminster Township, Bucks County to *Sarah Biggs* of the same place.

*

10 March, 1830, *Able Kimble* to *Sophia Stradling*, both of Moreland Township.

*

13 May, 1830, *Abraham Stevens* of Byberry Township, Philada. County to *Jane Ervine* of Southampton, Bucks County.

*

31 December, 1830, *Isaac Brown* to *Etiza Hallowell*, both of Moreland Township.

*

8 February, 1832, *Nathan McLean* to *Jane Warner*, both of Moreland Township.

*

9 February, 1832, *John Fisher* to *Mary Ann Houghman*, both of Moreland Township.

*

1 March, 1832, *Samuel Wildunger* to *Rachel Houghman*, both of Moreland Township.

*

Marriages From Squire Van Booskirk's Docket. 443

8 March, 1832, *Samuel Silvy* to *Sarah Hough*, both of Moreland Township.

*

19 August, 1832, *Theophiles Harres* of Lower Dublin Twp, to *Eleanor Merret* of Moreland Township.

*

4 March, 1833, *George Allen* to *Pheby Mickelston*, both of Upper Dublin Township.

*

9 June, 1833, *Elias Jones* of Horsham Township to *Martha Ward* of the same place.

*

1 August, 1833, *Thomas Sines* to *Pheby Logan*, both of Northampton Township, Bucks County.

*

19 October, 1833, *Charles Dominic* of Horsham Township to *Elizabeth Walker* of Moreland Township.

*

28 November, 1833, *Isaac S. Harry* to *Elizabeth Walker*, both of Moreland Township.

*

13 February, 1834, *John Ganges* to *Mary Rice*, both of Warminster Township, Bucks County.

*

16 February, 1834, *Thomas Carr* to *Elizabeth Ridge*, both of Moreland Township.

*

21 March, 1835, *Amos Harry* of Attleborough, Bucks Co., to *Martha Krier* of Moreland Township.

*

12 March, 1836, *Jeremiah Webster* of Abington Township, to *Sarah Hollowell* of Moreland Township.

*

9 July, 1836, *William Horner* of Upper Dublin Township, to *Martha Macalester* of Abington Township.

*

15 August, 1836, *Henry Reynolds* to *Catharine Berrell*, both of Upper Dublin Township.

444 *Marriages From Squire Van Booskirk's Docket.*

29 September, 1836, *Mahlon Hibbs* to *Anna Rosseter*,
both of Witpain Township, Montgomery County.

*

14 December, 1837, *Azor Aerbauch* to *Elizabeth Brand*,
both of Moreland Township,

*

15 March, 1838, *Rubin Brand* to *Ann Holcom*, both of
Moreland Township.

*

22 December, 1838, *William C. Walton* of Warrick Twp,
Bucks County to *Margaret Potts* of Upper Dublin Twp.

*

14 February, 1839, *Isaac Walton* of Lower Dublin Twp,
Philadelphia County to *Catherine Reeve* of Bensalem Twp,
Bucks County.

*

11 April, 1839, *John Spenser* of Upper Dublin Twp, to
Eliza New of the same place.

*

30 June, 1839, *Isaac Wildargar* to *Susannah Windor*,
both of Moreland Township.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF REV. ANDREAS
SANDEL, PASTOR OF "GLORIA DEI" SWEDISH
LUTHERAN CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, 1702-1719.

(Continued from page 299.)

1710. October 16.—In company with Elias Tay, Jean Bengtson and Jonas Buiström, I went to Egg Harbor and lodged with Peter Stellman. The following evening we visited Jons Stellman, and I preached two sermons, one Swedish the other English, and the next day started for home.

October 29.—Along with some Swedes I went to Alahawatany to preach. Arrived there the following day, and on 31st., I preached in Swedish and English, and baptized an English baby. With me then were Hans Laican, Sven Rambo, Peter Rambo and Marcus Holing. Returned home Nov. 1st.

November 13.—Set out for Mr. J. Aurén's wedding, with Jons Stellman and Jonas Buiström. Reached Christina and slept at Mag. Björk's.

November 14.—Reached Elk river shortly after noon, and were invited there to the wedding of a Swede named Peter Larson, but Mr. Aurén who was to marry him had not arrived, and intending to go farther, we hastened on as soon as we had partaken of the noonday meal. It was sixteen English miles to Capt. Hausson's, but taking a wrong path leading to Turk's [Turkey] Point, and going six miles out of our way, we came to a house near a wood and the man took us to North East river, and it was near daybreak before we arrived at Capt. Johan Hausson's, who lives $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Susquehanna, where we remained the following day and night.

November 16.—We left Hausson's for Mr. Aurén's wedding; had to go back eight miles as he lived east of the river.

Mr. Aurén was married by Mag. Björk to Hans Giostason's daughter Lydia. We nighted at Anders Nelson, more than a mile from Aurén's house.

November 17.—In the morning we returned to Aurén's house and having breakfasted, started for home, in the company of nine Swedes. Mag. Björk and I went to visit the widow of Peter Stalkop, where we remained over night.

November 18.—This morning resumed our journey homeward,—spent a few hours at Mag. Björk's and then proceeded to my house.

[No record for the year 1711, except those of letters written to England and Sweden.]

1712. May 1.—Arrived two ministers from Sweden, Mag. Anders Hesselius¹ and Abram Lidenius,² sent by the government (the king being in Poland) and Bishop Svedberg, in order to relieve Mag. Eric Björk.

November 20.—The books from Sweden sent by the King were received: 10 large Bibles, 360 Hymn books, of three different kinds and 12 copies of a German book called "Fursten Lehre."

1713. February 16.—Mag. Jonas Aurén died at Ratkung's Hook and was buried by me February 25, in the church.

March 4.—Attended a meeting of clergymen at Burlington: Mag. Björk and me with English clergymen from Pennsylvania. The ministers of East and West Jersey, with the exception of Mr. Talbot,³ not attending, no result was attained.

¹ *Andreas Hesselius*, who succeeded Mag. Björk in May of 1713, at Christina. He was recalled to Sweden in 1722. While in America he translated Bishop Svedberg's "God's Holy Law of Destiny," and after his return to Sweden, published "A short relation of the present condition of the Swedish Church in America, with impartial thoughts in regard to its further extension."

² *John Abraham Lidenius*, after a short service at Christina, was transferred to Pennsneck and Raccoon, West Jersey. He was a man of remarkable industry and was greatly beloved for his zeal and attractive manners. In 1717 he was recalled to Sweden.

³ *Rev. John Talbot*, see PENN. MAG. HIST. & BIOG. Vol. III, p. 32.

November 5.—A new church at Oxford, 8 miles from Philadelphia, was consecrated. Mag. Björk and I and five English ministers were present. Mr. Talbot preached on Acts viii, 24. There were no special ceremonies, only those in use every Sunday, except that in the first lesson Solomon's prayer in consecrating the temple was read, and at the end of the sermon, Mr. Talbot prayed to God for those who are to proclaim God's word there. The church was named Holy Trinity.

1714.—The month of January was so warm, that I saw blossoms in the woods on the 24.

The spring likewise was very mild, and on April 16, I saw that the rye had headed.

Mag. Björk preached his farewell sermons at Wicacoa, and the Sunday following at Christina.

May 6.—Letters were written by the Wicacoa and Christina parishes to the King of Sweden, the Royal Council and to Bishop Svedberg, tendering their humble thanks for the kindness shown them in sending over the two clergymen and hymn books.

June 29.—Mag. Björk with his wife and five children departed for Sweden, after having had charge of Christian parish for seventeen years. Many parishoners and friends, Swedes and English, accompanied him part way to Bohemia. Mag. Hesselius, Ledenius and myself remained with him.

July 1.—A boat from the vessel came for Mag. Björk, when Mag. Hesselius and his wife returned home; Mr. Lidenius and I remained to see the vessel sail.

July 2.—Not all of Mag. Björk's things having arrived, they did not sail until later in the day. John Van der Weer and wife and Hendrick von Brunjahan were also passengers. Shortly after they sailed Lidenius and I mounted our horses and started homeward. We nighted at St. George, and next day reached New Castle. Lidenius crossed the river and I proceeded to Lucas Stedhams.

July 4.—I preached at New Castle and Mr. Hesselius at Wicacoa.

August.—Mr. Jesper Svedberg, son of the Bishop came to Philadelphia, and lodged with Gustavus Hessilius,¹ the portrait painter. Some months later he came to my house to live.

1715. January.—The English minister Mr. Francis Phillips was thrown into prison by Mr. [John] Moore and [William] Trent, for some slanders he had circulated in regard to their families. This caused a large division in the church, the principal members of the parish would not attend the services and neither could they deprive him of his office, until instructions were received from England.² They asked to be allowed to attend the Wicacoa church and for me to preach to them, which I agreed to do. The Sunday I preached to them, was the first Sunday in Lent, and my church became so crowded, that I had finally to request them to seek some other place for worship. They selected the Court-house, and Mr. Guernev became their minister.

May 9.—In company with several English clergymen, Mr. Talbot, Guernev and Clubb,³ I went up to Radnor where we laid the corner-stone of a church.

In this month some singular flies came out of the ground; the English call them locusts. When they left the ground holes could be seen everywhere in the roads and especially in the woods. They were then encased in shells, out of which they crawled. It seemed most wonderful how being covered with the shell they were able to burrow their way in the hard ground. When they began to fly they made a peculiar noise, and being found in great multitudes all over the country, their noise made the

¹ *Gustavus Hessilius*, see PENN. MAG. HIST. & BIOG. Vol. XXIX, p. 129

² Suspended and finally removed.

³ *Rev. John Clubb*, a Welshman, for sometime was schoolmaster in Philadelphia, and also assisted Rev. Evan Evans. He also preached to the Welsh settlers at Radnor and vicinity, and became rector of Holy Trinity Church, Oxford. He died in December of 1715.

cow-bells inaudible in the woods. They were also destructive, making slits in the bark of the trees, where they deposited their worms, which withered the branches. Swine and poultry ate them, but what was more astonishing, when they first appeared some of the people split them open and eat them, holding them to be of the same kind as those said to have been eaten by John the Baptist. These locusts lasted not longer than up to June 10, and disappeared in the woods.

June 13.—We, clergymen, had a meeting at Chester. There were present Mr. Ross,¹ Clubb, Humphreys² and myself. We consulted how to arrange the services during the suspension of Mr. Phillips, and agreed that Mr. Talbot begin first, and be followed by Mr. Humphreys, Sandel, Ross, and Clubb, until another minister arrives from England. [Oct. 9, a Mr. Barron, a stranger, came to take charge, and Oct. 15, orders were received from the Bishop removing Mr. Phillips and the other minister.]

June 14.—Mr. Guerney left for New York by order of the Bishop.

We sent our Magdalene to the sewing-school of Mrs. Andros in Philadelphia, and to board at Benja Morgan, where we had to pay six shillings per week, and ten pence for the schooling.

June 17.—The rye harvest commenced in some places.

October 30.—Mr. Abraham Lidenius was introduced by me to be teacher in the Raccoon, Kesiband and Pennsneck [New Jersey] parishes, according to Bishop Svedberg's orders.

This year has been a very abundant one, wheat costing not over two shillings three pence, rye, twenty pence, barley, twenty-two pence and oats, sixteen pence per bushel, and apples, six shillings per barrel.

¹ *Rev. George Ross*, missionary at New Castle, Delaware, was learned and highly esteemed.

² *Rev. John Humphreys*, for some time schoolmaster, and in charge of the congregation at Chester.

1716, *January 12.*—A dreadful thing happened in Philadelphia to the wife of a butcher, who had quarreled with her husband. He asked her to make their bed, but she refused. Continuing to refuse, he told her he would turn her out of the house, but she told him if he did so, she would break every window pane, and invoked the devil to come for her if she did not do it. The husband led her out of the house, she became highly excited, broke some of the panes, and through the kitchen made her way up to the attic, with a candle, and laid down on the bed greatly disturbed on account of her promise. Then she heard somebody coming up the stairs, but saw no one—this was repeated for half an hour. Becoming more and more agitated, fearing her awful invocation was about to be realized, she went down to her husband, telling him of her anguish and asking him to aid her. Laying down on a bench near the hearth, she perceived a dark human face, making horrid grimaces with mouth wide open and the teeth gnashing. Then she became thoroughly terrified, and asked her husband to read to her Psalms XXI, which he did, and the face disappeared. Soon afterwards she perceived at the window, one of which she had broken panes, that someone was standing there with both arms extended through the window, by which her fright was made greater. Then the figure approached and passed her, but she could not see where it disappeared. Her husband then clasped his arms around her, when the fumes of brimstone became so strong they could not remain in doors, and these fumes were apparent to all who came in later. At one o'clock she sent for the minister, who also came and prayed with her the next day. Many persons visited her, but she had to fold her hands over her knees to keep from trembling. A few days later the same woman related to me and two other clergymen, Mr. Ross and Smith, this story.

January 13.—A horse was drowned in a foot and a half of water in a singular manner. He was drinking out of a hole in the ice, when both his hind legs slid and his head

was thrust under the ice and there remained until he was drowned.

1717, *May 23.*—My daughter Magdalene was taken to Dr. Monckton, to stay there some years, to learn sewing &c.

May 31.—A new Governor, Mr. Keith, a Scotchman, arrived here, sent by Mr. Penn with the King's approbation.

August 1.—The rectory at Passayunk was burnt down by fire.

August 25.—A violent storm of wind and rain set in. In Philadelphia many craft were damaged, a sloop capsized, boats were damaged, many trees in the woods blown down, and the damage calculated at several thousand pounds.

1718, *April 28.*—The night was severely cold and ice formed. The frost damaged quantities of fruit.

July 9.—I wrote to Bishop Svedberg, Mr. Björk, Oriot, and two letters to Mr. Norberg in London. One of these letters was about my journey homewards.

In December of 1717, I was called home by His Majesty King Charles XII, which reached me May 28, 1718. I began thereupon to prepare for my journey with wife and children in the following year. In the month of June 1719, in those critical war times, I set out on my troublesome journey in the name of the Lord. I sailed in the *Mary Galley*, Capt. Stephen Simons, leaving Philadelphia June 25, for Chester. Subsequently I came there with my wife and children, accompanied by the Swedes in great numbers. On the 29th Capt. Simons came for us. The sails were set, but owing to a head wind, we only proceeded to Marcus Hook, where I visited the English minister Mr. Humphreys. On the 30th arrived off Christina and later New Castle. July 1, sailed with a fair wind to Bombay Hook, where we anchored, the following day it was calm with a head wind, and we had to beat to windward down the bay. Since the day before a sloop had followed us, and when we anchored it did the same, which frightened the captain as he suspected her of being a pirate. Accordingly the captain sent his mate with a crew in a boat, to ascertain whither

452 *Extracts From the Journal of Rev. Andreas Sandel.*

the sloop was bound, as if he wanted to have some letters forwarded, but in reality to find out whether she was armed as a pirate. They ascertained that the captain was a stranger in these waters, and for that reason kept near us, and was bound for Bermuda. On July 5, we arrived off Lewestown, and with the captain I visited the town, where we supplied ourselves with casks of water and poultry. The following day the weather being fair we put to sea, but sighting a pirate which had been off the capes for a week, we put back. Supposing we were bound for the West Indies, she sailed to the south-ward and when out of sight, we went to sea again, and continued our voyage.

PENNSYLVANIA GLEANINGS IN IRELAND.

BY LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

[The following notes from Irish records have been gathered by me incidentally in the course of many years' occasional research in Dublin and elsewhere concerning various Ulster emigrant families, the first and most important being the connection of our famous General Richard Montgomery, the hero of Quebec. As a fact the Montgomerys overshadow the whole of Ulster, just as the Fitzgeralds do the rest of Ireland. It is said that Lord Mount Alexander at one time could ride at the head of a regiment all Montgomerys. In the last Irish Parliament were no less than six Montgomerys, the handsomest men not only in the Parliament but in Ireland according to tradition. The ramifications of the Ulster Montgomerys are endless and various branches had scions in Pennsylvania. I have included all references to "America" in Ulster families of the 18th Century as referring either to Pennsylvania or to the allied settlements along the Southern Alleghany chain, and the little islet in New Hampshire, which are only branches of the great exodus to the Keystone colony.

LOTHROP WITHINGTON.

30 Little Russell Street, W. C.
London.]

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY, Killey Cappel, county Ardmagh. Will 17 June 1742; proved 6 December 1748. To wife Margaret ye farm with what Phelemy Curtayne farms and Ned McOnathy possesses, to her and her three youngest sons, Hugh, William, and John Montgomery, if she marry to be divided to the three children. Goods and chattels in four skones, but as in articles with John Williams that if each child has £80 my daughter Rose is to have a child's part of the remainder, etc. etc. To son Samuel Montgomery parcel of land Widow Todd formerly possessed

and land Hugh and Patrick Conlin possessed, about 60 acres. To daughter Jane lease of Aughneaclough and £40. To son James Montgomery a lease of Cornean's land of ye Tate. Witnesses: William Montgomery, John McBride, Mathew Hall.

Diocese of Armagh, filed will.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, Kila Capel parish, in county Armagh, farmer. Will 27 March 1769; proved 10 April 1769. To son Joseph Montgomery, that part of Farme of Land in Killa Capell which I hold under Arthur Graham, Esq., in my actual possession, being three fields or parks, from the orchard ditch round to big Meadow ditch, meared and bounded by the Wartoh Ditch between John McKinley's barn in Drumga and Alexander Hogg's Farm in Kilein, 18 acres, to hold during lives of my brother Joseph Montgomery of Killa Cappel aforesaid and James Montgomery of Ballygawley, county Tyrone, to have the original, pay the rent of £2.5s.6d, etc. To wife Margaret and son James, rest of said farm with the orchard, etc. To son William Montgomery rent of £1.2s.9d. etc. Wife's portion after her decease to son Robert Montgomery, now in America, and his heirs, then to son Samuel Montgomery, now in America, and his heirs. To son Joseph Montgomery lower room of dwelling house. To wife Margaret furniture in upper room and in the parlour. To wife and son James Montgomery rest of home, but to be divided if wife wishes to live elsewhere, etc. etc. To son John Montgomery £14 if he make no trouble at law, etc. etc. To wife Margaret £20. To son William Montgomery ["now in America" erased]. To son James £10. To son Samuel Montgomery, now in America, £30. To two nieces, Margaret and Jane Montgomery, daughters of said son John Montgomery, £10 each, if he gives no trouble. To son Robert, now in America, £10. If more, equally to wife Margaret and sons John, William, Joseph, James, Samuel, and Robert; but if not enough, legacies to be

diminished in proportion. Executors: brother Joseph Montgomery of Killa Cappel and Cousin Samuel Montgomery of Armagh. Witnesses: John Wright, Sarie Wilkinson, Jas. Doobin.

Diocese of Armagh, filed will.

SAMUEL MONTGOMERY, Armagh, county Armagh, merchant. Will 8 January 1779; proved 12 June 1779. To son Samuel Montgomery farm in Kille Capell, meared by John Montgomery on one side and William Montgomery on other side, the road to Outleek on one side and bog on other, with house etc. to hold till end of lease. To daughter Mary Montgomery Killner capell that John Montgomery holds, etc. To daughter Ann part of farm in Killa Capell meared by John Mason, William Black, the road, etc. to end of lease. To daughter Margaret Montgomery "Mossfields" etc. in Killa Cappell purchased of Hugh Montgomery. To son Samuel Montgomery part of dwelling house in Market Street, Armagh, etc. etc. To daughter Margaret Montgomery part of ditto and shop next to Scotch Street, etc. etc. To daughters Mary and Ann houses in Barrick Street. Money and goods to son Samuel Montgomery and 3 daughters, Margaret, Mary and Ann Montgomery. To daughters Mary and Ann meadow in Killa Cappell next to John Montgomery to enable them to pay their rent. Executors: son Samuel Montgomery and daughter Margaret Montgomery. Overseers: William Montgomery. Witnesses: George Cochran, Wm. Cochran, William Montgomery.

Diocese of Armagh, filed will.

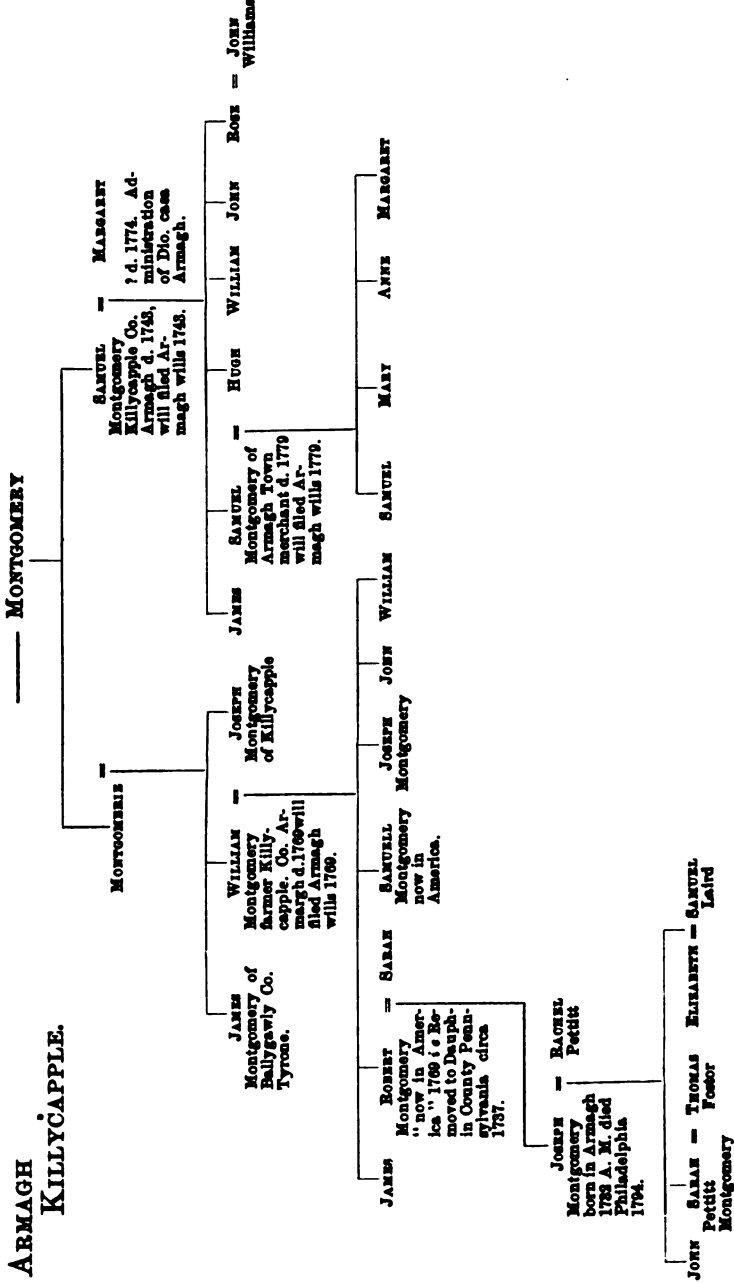
ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY, Sackville Street, City of Dublin, widow. Will 13 January 1769: proved . . . 1770. All estate to David Richardson of Drumin, county Tyrone, Esq., in trust for sister Catherine Richardson of Richmount, said county Tyrone, etc. To brother Robert Montgomery of Brandwin, large silver cup etc. and the part of rent of

Barn let to me by Rev. Thomas Hastings. To sister Jane Brooke, Angle Johnson, Dorothea Dobson, Brother Jackson Wray, Sister Wray his wife, and Brother Gustavus Brooke, £10 each. To my sister Dorothea Dobson best negligee, and £250 to her children, Robert Dobson, Jane Dobson, and Elizabeth Dobson. To my nephew William Richardson, now Ensign in America, £100, and in case he shall not return, to David Richardson, Esq., above in trust for sister Catherine Richardson. To neece Rosy Grove £10 or clothes. Executors: David Richardson and sister Catherine. To my two apprentices John Russell and Elizabeth Gray £2.5s.6d. each. Witnesses: Gilbert Kelbie, James Huggins, Arthur Starkey.

Prerogative Court of Ireland, Will Book 74 (1770) folio 82.

OLIVIA BARR, town and county of Monaghan. Will 13 October 1774; proved 16 November 1774. To neece Anna Catherine Hamilton, wife of Rev. James Hamilton of New Buildings, £20. To neice Olivia Reade *als* Fleming £20. To neece Anna Catharine Fleming £20. To neece Margaret Dobbin *als* Cumming £20. To neece Olivia Kinsellagh £8. To David Moore, son to Margaret Moore £4. To sister Margaret Fleming, best gown. Rest of apparrell to sisters Arabella Cumming and Margaret Fleming. To servant Catherine Neal, blankets, etc. etc. To nephew David Rogers, now in America, £20. Robert Kelly in East Indies promised to remit me £50, and said £50 to Olivia Lowry *als* Picken. Rest of estate to said Anna Hamilton, Margaret Dobbin, Olivia Lowry *als* Picken, and David Rogers. Executor: Rev. James Hamilton of New Buildings, near Monaghan, and Archibald Dubbin of Monaghan, Innkeeper. Witnesses: Mary Baxter, William Lowry, Jno. Dennington.

Diocese of Clogher, filed will.



ARCHIBALD SHAW, now of City of Philadelphia, late of Kingdom of Ireland, son of Thomas Shaw of Strard, parish of Ballinhoy, county Antrim, Ireland. Will 7 May 1785 : proved 1787. Executors: Smith Ramage, Esq., of Dublin, and kinsman Alex. Kenney, late of Ireland but at present of Philadelphia. To cousins Neil, John, Mary, and Samuel Kenny, children of Dennis and Catherine Kenney, £100. To cousin Molly McLean and her daughter Katherine McLean £25. To cousin Nancy McLean, maid servant to my mother, £25. Goods to my parents, Thomas and Isabella Shaw, for their lives, then to sister McPhall and her husband Archibald McPhall, to their children, etc. Witnesses: Alex. Kenney, Thos. Bayley, Jno. Shaw. [Sentence in grant book.]

Prerogative Court of Ireland, Will Book 108.

(1787—K—W), folio 190.

(To be continued.)

WASHINGTON'S HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNT BOOK,
1793-1797.

(Continued from page 331.)

January 1st. 1795.

Contg't Exp's.	Dr to Cash.		
Gave the carrier of Dunlap's paper . . .		1.	
do. for Fenno's		1.	
do. for Bache's		1.	
Gave Watchmen		3.	6.00

————— 3rd —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Contg't Exp's p'd for 2 pr cotton hose— per order of Mrs. Wn.		2.22	
D ^o . p'd. Jesse Sharpless in full to last of Dec. for sund's pr bill		83.49	
D ^o . p'd. Thos Dobson in full pr. bill . . .		69.35	
D ^o . p'd I. Price for a watch for Wash ^a Custis pr order		23.	
D ^o . gave the carrier of Brown's paper . .		1.00	
House Exp's p'd John Gaceer in full to end of 1794.		22.00	
D ^o . p'd Jn'o André do.		10.00	
House Exp's p'd Isaac & Ed Pennington in full for sugar		148.34	
D ^o . p'd. Henry Bohlen in full to the end of 1794.		12.	
D ^o . p'd Ann Emerson do.		14.45	385.85
Cash———Dr to the Treasury of the U. States Rec'd on acco't of the Presi- dent's Compensation.			1000.

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————— 5th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
House Exp's p'd for 12 cords hickory wood wharfage & sawing		94.53	
D°. p'd by F. Kitt, Mary Leffler 18 days work		9.	
4 days hire of a cook		8.	
Stable Exp's. p'd. Godfrey Gobler in full for shoeing horses to the 1st of Dec. last		36.	
Contg't Exp's p'd. Ditto for sundries pr. bill		15.03	
D°. p'd by F. Kitt for freight of apples from New York		1.20	
Linniment for Hercules . . . . .		.25	
Starch 8/. Hair ribbon 5/.		1.80	
D°. p'd. Joseph Cooke in full pr. bill . .		29.25	
D°. p'd for Jefferson's Notes for the Presd't		1.50	
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to purchase sund's		185.33	381.89

————— 7th —————

Conting't	Dr to Cash.		
p'd for 8 seats New Theatre		8.00	
p'd for 4 p'r. silk hose for the President		14.67	22.67

————— 8th —————

Conting't Exp's	Dr to Cash.		
p'd. Jno Whitesides for sunds pr. bill for Mrs. Washington & E. Custis			68.80

————— 10th —————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr to Cash		
p'd Henry Ingle for sundry jobs pr. bill		18.33	
p'd Mrs. Clarke for sundry repairs to Carriage & harness		21.90	
p'd Walter Johnson for do & do. her bill		52.60	92.83

————— 12th —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
House exp's p'd Jno. Shay 3-mos wages		15.00	

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D ^o . deliv'd F. Kitt to pay for soap & candles pr bill	£14.21	
Corn for hogs	19.08	
	—————	
	£15.49	40.63
Contg't Exp's gave Oney to buy a pr. of shoes pr order		1.54
D ^o . p'd. by F. Kitt for glazing windows		1.75
D ^o . p'd by do. for sund's. bill £4.15 pd by do to Thomas Passmore pr. bill 2.10.6 $\frac{1}{2}$		17.60
D ^o . p'd for a pr Spectacles for the President		6.00
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to pay his weekly bills	167.42	249.94
————— 14th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Stable Exp's. p'd for 40 bush oats		15.55
Conting't Exp's p'd for black ball		1.00
Cash—Dr. to the Treasury of the U. S. Rec'd on acco't of the Presidents compensation		1000.
————— 15th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash.	
House Exp's. p'd James André in full		4.00
Conting't Exp's p'd for a quaters tuition of G. W. P. Custis		5.50
		9.50
————— 19th —————		
Sundries	Dr to Cash	
Conting't Exp's p'd the estate of Ja ^s Reynolds for picture frames etc—per bill & rec't—		33.27
D ^o . p'd. Dunlap & Claypoole for the Daily Advert to end of 1794		8.67
D ^o . p'd Jno Sproul for putting a window in the wash-house		20.00

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P'd by F. Kitt for 2 pr stockings for Henry		
7/. 4 chamb. pots 12/. 2 wash basins		
7/6 4 Ewers 10/. twine 4/. paper 2/.		
thread 5/.	6.24	
Fred Kitt deliv'd, him to pay his weekly		
accounts	105.32	
House Exp's p'd Bent. Dorsey for 6lb tea		
& a bbl of sugar	49.83	
D°. p'd I. & E. Pennington for sugar pr.		
bill	68.69	
D°. p'd for a box of Spermaceti candles	14.73	
D°. p'd by F. Kitt for 16 days hire of a		
kitchen girl	20/7	
do do 2 days	7/6	
1 bottle salad oil	10/.	
Sundry spices	45/.	
9 yds. toweling	13/6	
13 days hire of a cook	120/.	
	<u>£10.16.7</u>	28.88
Stable Exp's. p'd for 50 bundl's of straw	3.33	339.06
————— 20th —————		
Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
Conting't Exps. p'd. for 4 concert tickets	4.—	
D°. gave a poor man	1.50	
D°. deliv'd Mrs. Washington	7.00	
Stable Exp's. gave John to buy 3 horse		
brushes 1 oil brush & 1 carriage		
brush	2.50	15.00
————— 22nd —————		
Sundries	Dr. to Cash	
House Exp's. p'd. Joseph Anthony for		
lamp glasses	21.73	
D°. p'd. Benj. W. Morris in full for		
Porter to the end of 1794	120.56	
Contg't Exp's. p'd. Moody Jackson for		
filling the Ice House	57.00	199.29

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————— 26th —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
Contg't Exp's. deliv'd to Mrs W'-n. to pay for three months schooling of a poor girl—		1.67	
D°. p'd. for box New Theatre		8.00	
D°. p'd. by F. Kitt 3 hdkf's for serv't. girls 10/. hauling charcoal 2/6. hair ribbon for Mrs W. 11. 6 yds linen for apron's 18/. 1 new bucket & repairing others 8/. brushes 31/10—		£3.11.8	9.50
D°.- p'd for a pair of Spectacles for Mrs Washington		3.50	
D°. deliv'd her		25.00	
Fred Kitt deliv'd. him to pay his weekly acco't.		158.37	
House Exp's p'd. by F. Kitt for spirits 3/. 6 water glass 15/. bottle of bitters 15/. 100 bushels charcoal 75/. £5.8.0		14.40	220.44

————— 27th —————

House Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
p'd. Eliz Simplon 9 mos wages in full to end of 1794		45.	45.00

————— 29th —————

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
pd. Isaac Franks for stockings per bill		3.90	
D°. p'd for No's. 45 & 46 for the President & Mrs. Wash- 1.00		1.00	4.90

————— February 2nd —————

Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
Conting't exp's—gave a poor man		1.50	
D°. p'd. for a box New Theatre		8.00	
D°. p'd. by F. Kitt for the President 4/9 for a p'r. hose; pills for Hercules 2/6. 2 pr. shoes for footman 30/. paper 4/.			

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glazing several windows 16/8. for sundry tubs & pails 32/	£5.3.0 $\frac{1}{2}$	13.74	
House exp's. pd John Gaceer a mos wages		11.00	
D ^o . p'd F. Kitt for 5 lb paint.	5/.		
10 bush of sand	15/.		
Isinglass	15/.		
Jas Shay in full	45/.		
	£4.0.0	10.67	
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to pay his weekly account		178.33	223.24
————— 3rd —————			
Contingt Exp's.	Dr to Cash.		
pd for 4 oz cabbage seed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz Cauli- flower & $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz Savoy			2.30
————— 6th —————			
Contingent Exp's	Dr to Cash.		
p'd for Eliz. & Ella. Custis to see Museum	.50		
gave a poor woman by order	1.00	1.50	
————— 7th —————			
Sundries	Dr to Cash.		
Stable Exp's. pd for 168 bush of Oats 3/.	67.20		
D ^o . pd for 12. do.	4.80		
Contgt Exp's p'd for a pr. of very extra shoes for the President	5.00		
D ^o . gave a poor beggar by order	1.00		
House exp's p'd for 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cords wood haul- ing etc	63.16	141.16	
Cash—D ^o . to the Treasury of the U. S. Rec'd on acco't of the Presidents com- pensation			3000.
————— 9th —————			
Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
Fred Kitt, delivd him to pay his weekly accot.		131.46	

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House Exp's. pd for F. Kitt for 6 Wine glasses	15/	
sawing & piling wood	49/9	
tining kitchen utensils	60/	
2 bott. oil	22/	
3 ^{do.} preservd fruit	2/6	
1 ^{lb} Chockolate	22.	
12 bott mustard	15/	
1 do. rack	7/6	
1 box soap	96/8	
	<hr/>	
	£14.10.5	38.74
House Exp's p'd Ben ^t Dorsey for a bag of coffee		24.78
Contingt Exp's p'd by F. K. for a comb & pomatum for Mrs Washington . .		1.00
D ^{o.} p'd J. Phile for sunds. pr bill . . .		3.87
D ^{o.} p'd. Chas. Kirkham for sunds. per bill		4.62
		204.47
————— 10th —————		
Sundries	D ^{o.} to Cash.	
House exp's. p'd. Pat Kennedy 2 mos wages		22.00
Stable exps. pd. for 72 bush. Oats . . 3/		28.80
Contg't Exp's pd for 2 pss. Cotton for shirts for the President		40.00
D ^{o.} deliv'd. Mrs W'n. to pay Mrs Wright		15.03
D ^{o.} p'd. for play tickets for Eliz. Ellen. & Wash ^a Custis		3.00
		108.83
————— 11th —————		
Stable Exp's.	D ^{o.} to Cash.	
p'd. for 9 bush Shorts		4.20
————— 14th —————		
Sund's.	D ^{o.} to Cash.	
Stable Exp's p'd. Jacob Hiltzheimer in full for pasturage of Mares & colts		15.77

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Stable Exp's. gave John to buy $\frac{1}{4}$ yd.
Coating & a whip Staff 1

————— 28th —————

Conting't Exp's. D^r. to Cash.
p'd Jno. McElwee for a Japan'd toilet
Glass for Mrs. Washington 20
Deliv'd Mrs. Washington to give a
French woman 25

————— March 2nd. —————

Sundries D^r. to Cash.
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly
acco't 18^s
House Exp's. p'd. Fred Kitt on acco't of
wages 40
D^r. p'd. by F. Kitt for 5 cd's of wood
cutting etc. £15.10.0
a woman for 7 days washing . 1.18
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mos. wages to Kitchen maid 2.6.10

————— £19.4.10 51.

D^r. p'd. I. & E. Pennington for 105 lb.
sugar 20
D^r. p'd. for bbl. lamp Oil 10
D^r. p'd. for a box of brown Soap 15
D^r. for sweeping chimneys in full 20
Contg't Exp's. pd by F. Kitt 3 pr. stock-
ings for footman 15/. and for mending
glass ware 7/9. 5

————— 3rd. —————

Sundries D^r. to Cash.
House Exp's. p'd. Jno Gaceer a months
wages 1
Contingt Exp's. pd. for the American
Repository for the President

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————— 7th —————			
Conting't Exp's.	D ^r . to Cash.		
p'd. for box New Theatre		8.00	
p'd. for the President Mrs. Washington etc to see Peale's Museum		1.50	9.50
————— 9th —————			
Sundries	D ^r . to Cash		
Fred Kitt delivd him to pay his weekly account's		151.08	
Stable Exp's. pd. for 18c 2. qrs of Hay		18.50	169.53
————— 10th —————			
Sundries	D ^r . to Cash.		
Conting't Exp's. p'd. Mrs Smart for sun- dries for Mrs. Washington and Miss Ell. Custis		158.32	
D ^r . gave a beggar by order of Mrs W. . .		1.00	
House Exp's. pd. Jas Anthony & Son for a Cask of Lamp Oil		25.60	184.92
————— 11th —————			
Sundries	D ^r . to Cash.		
The Presidents acco't. proper p'd. Run- del & Miergatroyd for 778 Ellp's Oznab's @ 1/5 1/2		151.28	
D ^r . lent Mr. Chas L. Carter by order of the President (to be repaid on his re- turn from the East Indies)		200.00	
Contingt Exp's, p'd. for a play ticket for Eliz Custis—& 2 do. for Eliz & Elean. omitted		3.00	354.28
————— 13th —————			
Contingt Exp's	D ^r . to Cash.		
p'd. for freight of sunds'. from here to Alexa.		2.24	
p'd. Jno Fenno in full to End of 1794 for the Gazette of the U. States		8.66	10.90

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————— 14th —————

Sund's.	D ^r . to Cash.		
Conting't Exp's, delivd to Mrs Wash- ington		27.63	
Stable Exps—p'd for 6 bush. of Shorts		2.80	
			30.43

————— 16th —————

Sundries	D ^r . to Cash		
Fred Kitt, delivd him to pay his weekly acco'nts		252.81	
House Exp's. pd. by F. Kitt for a woman for 2 weeks sewing 20/. do for 2 days washing 8/. 2 hooks 9@ 2 pr. Nut crackers 5/.3 milk pans, 6/. Lamp wicks 2/6. Sawing 3 cords of wood 14. haul- ing 2 do. 9/. 5 Cord's of Wood wharf- age etc. 26 3/2@			
	£16, 7, 5.	48.66	296.47

————— 17th —————

Conting't Exp's.	D ^r . to Cash		
p'd. D ^r . Spencer for attend'g Miss & Mr. Custis & for tooth powder		10.00	
p'd. for repairing and putting up 2 stoves		3.00	
p'd M. Carey for adding 2 maps to War Atlas for the President . . . . .		.50	
p'd. Gun Smith for cleaning W. Custis Gun . . . . .		.90	14.40

————— 17th —————

Cash—Dr to the Treasury of the U. States Rec'd on acco't of the Presi- dents Compensation			2000.
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————— 19th —————

Conting't Exp's.	D ^r to Cash.		
p'd Cenas for instructing Miss El ^r Custis in drawing		15.	
gave a beggar by order		2.	17.00

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23rd

Sundries	D ^r . to Cash		
Fred Kitt delivd him to pay his weekly accounts'		158.46	
House Exp's. p'd by F. K. for 8½ cords wood, hauling etc.	£23.11.7		
Corn for fowls, pr. bill	1. 2.4		
a box Candles	3. 6.0		
¼ bble Soap	12.6		
			£28.12.5—76.33
D ^o . p'd for a bbl of Flour had at Germantown		7.7	
House Exp's. bo't. Ben't D ^{omey} for a bbl. bro. sugar		35.00	
D ^o . p'd I. & E. Pennington for 75 ^{lb} sugar & 27 ^{lb} of d'ble sugar		28.23	
Conting't Exp's, gave a poor woman, by Mrs. W ^{na} order		1.00	
D ^o . p'd. by F. Kitt for pair rollers for the President	£ .11d		
Mending serv'ts shoes	8. 6		
bleeding sert's	12. 6		
glazing windows	4. 8		
Castor oil etc for sick servants	4. 2		
2 brushes	4. 9		
rotten stone to clean andirons etc	1.		
Lead-water for sick girl	1.		
			£1.17.6
D ^o . p'd D ^r . Shippen his acco't in full	45.5	356.09	

27th

Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
Gave Oney by order of Mrs. Washington to pay for making a gown60	
p'd. for 2 play tickets for Eliz & E Custis	2.00	2.60	

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————— 30th —————

Sundries	D ^r . to Cash.		
Conting't Exp's. p'd Mr. M. Dermott, for Expenses of the President when at Bedford last fall, the account there p'd. having been found to be erroneous		18.03	
D ^o . p'd. Sam'l M'Lear in full for leather breeches etc		19.38	
D ^o . p'd. Chas Kirkham for 14½ yd's linen		4.84	
D ^o . p'd. do for th ^d . etc		2.41	
D ^o . p'd. for making shirts for Henry . .		2.08	
D ^o . p'd. Thos Passmore pr'. bill		2.13	
D ^o . deliv'd. Mrs. Washington		25.33	
House Exp's. p'd Martin Kline in full .		20.00	
D ^o . p'd. for 6 cd's of wood etc		38.37	
D ^o . p'd by Fred Kitt, for 1 mos hire of a Kitchen maid 3/6 4 brushes 6/6 6yds, house cloths 5/. whitting & paper 7/ a woman for clean. ye house 4/. 2 rat traps 4/5. £3.4.5		8.60	
Fred Kitt, deliv'd, him to pay his weekly a/c't.		95.84	236.96

————— 31st —————

House Exp's.	D ^r . to Cash		
p'd. Pat Kennedy two mos. wages . . .		22.00	
p'd. Mrs. Emerson 6 mo's D ^o . 3 of a th in advance		66.66	88.66

————— April 1st —————

Sundries	D ^r . to Cash		
Conting't Exp's, p'd. for Millers Guide for the President		3.00	
House Exp's. p'd. Fred Kitt on acco't of his wages		20.00	23.00

————— 2nd —————

Sundries	Dr to Cash		
Conting't Exp's. p'd Robert Coe in full			

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for brushes—pr. bill	17.34	
D° p'd Is. McAlpine in full for tayloring	162.66	
D°. pd J. Sharpless in full for sundries	3.40	
D°. p'd. Dr. Kuhn in full for attending		
etc	48.00	
Stable Exp's. p'd for 9 bush shorts . . .	4.20	
House Exp's p'd Henry Bohlen a quarters		
wages	24.00	254.60

————— 4th —————

Contingt Exp's.	D ^r . to Cash	
P'd. Walter Johnson in advance for a		
Coachee for the President		100.

————— 6th —————

Sundries	D ^r . to Cash.	
Contingt Exp's. p'd. John Whitesides for		
sund's. per bill & Rx.	65.38	
D°. p'd by F. Kitts for shoes for servants		
pr bill 48/8, hair ribbon 1/10 Nurse		
for Wilhelmena 12/.	8.38	
D°. gave a beggar by the Ps' order . . .	1.10	
D°. p'd B. F. Bache in full for his paper		
to the first inst	25.	
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to purchase sunds	145.95	
House Exp's. p'd by F K for a box of		
Candles 48 lb	£4.10.0	
Cutting three cords wood.	15/6	
Beer glasses	15/.	
Sand	10/.—	18.67
D°. p'd Jas. André on acco't of wages . .	25.00	289.38

————— 7th —————

Sundries	D ^r . to Cash	
Contg't Exp's. p'd for a qr's tuition of		
G. W. Custis	5.38	
House Exp's. p'd. F. Kitt on acco't of		
wages	20.00	

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D ^o . p'd. Mary Lefler for washing 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ mos	19.50	
D ^o . I. & Edw. Pennington for sugar—pr. bill	35.94	80.77

----- 11th -----

Sundries	D ^r to Cash.	
Conting't Exp's. p'd. John Clarke in full for sundry jo'bs pr. bill	27.40	
D ^o . p'd. for pen knife for the President	1.25	
Stable Exp's. p'd. W ^m Crouch for 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt of Hay etc.	15.27	43.92

----- 13th -----

Sundries	D ^r to Cash.	
Fred Kitt, delivd him to purchase sund's.	144.45	
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for two Cords of wood cutting etc. £4.15.2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mo' wages of a cook £7.17.6 4 lb of Paint 3/9,	£12.16.5	34.20
D ^o . p'd Jno. Gaceer a mos. wages	11.00	
D ^o . p'd. Henry Bohlen in full	8.00	
Conting't Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for 2 brushes 5/7 $\frac{1}{2}$, Pomatum 4/8. 2 hand'fs for John 5/.	2.04	
D ^{mo} deliv'd to the President when going to Virginia 50 Guen.	237.11	
D ^o . deliv'd to Mrs Washington	150.	586.80
Cash—D ^r . to the President of the U. S Rec'd. on acco't of the Presidents Com- pensation		500.00

----- May 4th -----

Sundries	D ^r to Cash.	
Conting't Exp's. p'd. B. Dandridge balce' of acco't of exp's. going to M ^t Vernon	19.37	

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D ^c . p'd. for a box in the New Theatre	8.00	
D ^{mo} p'd by F. Kitt for a pair of Shoes for Henry & for a hatt £1.13.6 black- ing for shoes 1/11 brushes 6/9 Wax 1/10 paper 3/. hair Rollers 1/. John Phile p'r. bill 3. 7. 6. . . .	£6.56	16.74
Fred Kitt deliv'd, him to pay his weekly acco't from the 13 th of April . . .		267.92
House Exp's. p'd by F. Kitt for 5½ Cords of wood etc £14.3.11 1 days washing 4/. 4 do Whitewash 30/. 15 das cook- ing—bill 13.14.3 Cutting wood 7/6 .		
	£32.12.2	86.95
Ditto pd 6 bar apples	18.	416.98
Cash—D ^r . to the Treasury of the U. States Rec'd on acco't of the Presi- dents Compensation		1500.00
————— 7th —————		
Sundries	Dr. to Cash.	
Gave a beggar by order 1.00	1.00	
House Exp's. p'd. Pat Kennedy his wages in full	13.75	14.75
————— 8th —————		
Sundries	D ^r . to Cash	
House Exp's. p'd for 22 cords' of Hickorywood & one cord of Oak & wharfage @ 7.50	71.02	
D ^c . p'd. Fred Kitt on acco't. of wages	50.	
Stable Exp's. p'd. for 12 bush of shorts	6.40	
D ^c . p'd for 50 bundl's of straw	4.00	231.42
————— 9th —————		
Sundrie's	D ^r . to Cash.	
House Exp's p'd Jno Gaceer a mos wages		11.00

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Contg't Exp's. p'd. Jno Fenno for Benj.			
Russell for the Columbia Centinal . .	2.35		
D°. gave a beggar by order	1.50	14.85	
————— 11th —————			
Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Fred Kitt, deliv'd him to pay his weekly			
acco't		162.58	
House Exp's. p'd by F. K. for 1 mos			
washing 45/. 3 days kitchen wok 13/6			
piling 4 1/3 5 lb paint 5/. hauling 23			
cords wood 103/6 1 days hire of a cook			
15/.			
	£11.3.3	29.76	
p'd. by F. Kitt for drayage of a box			
from Wharf 1/10 Box of pills' 3/9,			
shoes for servts 18/9.		3.24	
D°. p'd. for 2 pr' stockings & 2 fronts for			
John & Henry		3.00	198.58
————— 14th —————			
Contg't Expens	Dr. to Cash.		
Paid T. Stephens for books for President		18.	
p°. H & P. Rice for do for do		9.88	27.88
————— 15th —————			
Conting't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
The Presidents acco't proper—pd Ellis.			
Yarnell for 2doz Cradling Syths 1 doz			
Grass do.		37.33	
p'd. for 63 bb. of Sheet Iron to send to			
Mt. Vernon		7.00	44.33
————— 16th —————			
Contingt Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
For box at New Theatre			8.00
————— 18th —————			
Sundries	Dr. to Cash		
Fred Kitt deliv'd him to purchase sund's		146.04	
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for 2 days			

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hire for a cook 30/. 2 salt glasses 5/. 2 bowles 8/3. 1 silver brush 3/3 Gallahr for wine glasses	55/.		
	£7.9.6	19.98	
House Exp's. p'd. Ben't Dorsey in full for Groceries pr. bill		27.40	
Conting't Exp's p'd by F. K. for 6 lb of hair powder & 3 pots of pomatum for the President.		1.60	
D°. gave a poor woman by order . . .		1.50	196.47
————— 20th —————			
Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
House Exp's. p'd. Eliz Simpson her wages in full		23.33	
Contg't Exp's. gave Molly to buy stock- ings for her self & Oney by order. .		3.56	26.83
————— 21st —————			
Contg't Exp's.	Dr. to Cash		
Gave a poor woman by order of the President		1.00	
p'd. Dan'l Harting for muff etc by order of Mrs. Washington		42.83	48.33
————— 22nd —————			
Contingt Exp's	Dr. to Cash.		
Gave to a poor Frenchman by the Presidents order		2.50	
p'd. for a phial of Red Ink & an oz. of pomice	— .50		2.50
————— 23rd —————			
Stable Exp's.	Dr. to Cash.		
Paid for 67 bush. of Oats			32.35
————— 25th —————			
Sundries	Dr. to Cash.		
Fred Kitt, delivd him to purchase sund- ries for the House		140.02	
House Exp's. p'd. by F. K. for 4 bush			

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sand 6/. 2 days hire of a cook 30/. 1		
month hire for a washwoman 45/. 2		
days kitchen work 9/		
	£4.10.12	12.00
Ditto p'd. James Andre' on accot of		
wages		11.00
Contgt Exp's p'd. by F. K. on a keg of		
nuts from N. Orleans 12/3, shoes for		
John & mend'g shoes 19/6—8 yds of		
linen for the mangle 30/		
	£3.2.8	8.35
Ditto gave G. W. Custis to buy powder		
& shot pr. order . . . . .	.25	171.62
————— 27th —————		
Sundries	D ^r . to Cash	
Contingt Exp's. p'd. for box at New		
Theatre		8.00
Stable exp's. p'd for 6 bush's of shorts		3.60
		11.60
————— 28th —————		
Sundries	D ^r . to Cash.	
Contg't Exp's. p'd H'y Capron for teach-		
ing Nelly Custis music		21.33
D ^r . p'd. for 8 yds cotton—pr. bill for a		
gown for Wilhelmena		4.83
D ^r . deliv'd to Mrs. Washington		45.75
D ^r . pd Parry & Musgrove for a Jacket &		
sleeve buttons for Mrs W		17.00
House Exp's. p'd I. & S. Pennington for		
sugar pr bill		49.87
D ^r . p'd. Ross & Simson for 220 lb—best		
Coffee		55.
D ^r . p'd Ben't Dorsey for Groceries . . .		26.79
D ^r . p'd. for a box of candl's & a bbl. of		
Soap pr. bill	16.08	236.65

(To be continued)

ATKINSON FAMILIES OF BUCKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY OLIVER HOUGH.

(Continued from page 347.)

14. JOSEPH ATKINSON, son of William and Mary (Hough) Atkinson, was born 10 mo. 5, 1716, in the town of Bristol, Bucks County, lived there all his life, and died there in the early part of 1781. He succeeded his father as one of Bristol's leading citizens; besides his activity in public and meeting affairs, he conducted a cooperage business, which in Bristol, as in Philadelphia, has always been a business esteemed fit for well-born men to engage in, and one which has founded the fortunes of many prominent families in both cities. Joseph Atkinson became quite wealthy by it, and purchased considerable real estate in the town.

By deed¹ of Oct. 13, 1747, Joseph Atkinson bought of Samuel Carey of Newtown, and Sarah his wife, a house and lot in Bristol borough (size not mentioned) which had been sold by John Hall and Hannah his wife to Samson Carey and left by him to Samuel Carey.

On 2 mo. (April) 27, 1749, he bought² of the executors of Benjamin Harris, the 4 acres in Bristol Township, that his father, William Atkinson, had sold Harris, July 24, 1714. This Joseph sold³ to John Baldwin on Feb. 6, 1755.

By deed⁴ of July 13, 1749, Adam Harker of Middletown Township sold Joseph Atkinson, two lots in Bristol borough, one of 10 acres on Mill Street, the other of 4 acres adjoining, both on the road from Otter's Bridge to Bristol.

As one of his father's executors, Joseph Atkinson joined the other,

¹ Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, page 87.

² Bucks Co. Deed Book 9, page 276. This deed is not dated, but the receipt is dated as above.

³ Bucks County Deed Book 9, page 277.

⁴ Bucks County Deed Book 10, page 89.

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sister Rachel, and her husband Thomas Stapler, in selling¹ their brother William Atkinson, Jr., Feb. 18, 1758, the lot on the north side of Mill Street, Bristol, that their father had bought from John Borradailein 1712.

On August 17, 1759, Anthony Wilson, of Middletown Township, sold² Joseph Atkinson a lot wide on south side of Radcliffe Street, Bristol, going back 48 feet to low water mark in the Delaware River, next to Anthony Burton's lot.

On March 26, 1762, the same Anthony Wilson (then of Bristol borough), and Anne his wife, sold³ Joseph Atkinson two lots in Bristol borough, devised to said Anne by her father, Henry Nelson of Middletown. One of these was the last mentioned.

Joseph Atkinson was elected a Common Councilman of Bristol in 1749 and served until 1755, in which year he was made Second Burgess, which position he held for three years 1755, 1756 and 1757; at the expiration of this time, in 1758, he resumed his place as a Councilman, holding office until 1775, when the Revolution upset the old corporation. He was in office continuously 27 years.

In the affairs of Falls Monthly Meeting he was quite as prominent as his father, his particular meeting being likewise that of Bristol. During Joseph's time it became customary to send regular representatives from the particular to the monthly meeting, though of course, all members were privileged to attend the latter, as before. He first appeared as representative from Bristol Meeting at the Falls Monthly Meeting of 4 mo. 7, 1756, and very frequently afterwards. He was appointed an overseer for Bristol Meeting 1 mo. 7, 1755/6.

Between 1746 and 1766 he served on about 40 committees of Falls Monthly Meeting, and doubtless on a proportionate number during the rest of his life, (the minutes not having been examined on this point after the latter year). Some of these and similar services were:

At a monthly meeting held 11 mo. 1, 1745/6. William Atkinson being the only surviving trustee of the grave ground, it was agreed

¹ Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, page 55.

² Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, page 202.

³ Bucks Co. Deed Book 11, page 148.

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that the deed be renewed again and placed in trust to Joseph Atkinson and others ; see deed below.

² mo. 2, 1746. Joseph Atkinson appointed one of the trustees for the bequest of John Large.

9 mo. 1, 1756. The subscriptions of Friends of Makefield toward repairs of Bristol Meeting House put in care of Joseph Atkinson.

3 mo. 7, 1764. Rules of Discipline loaned to Joseph Atkinson for one month.

12 mo. 5, 1764. Joseph Atkinson one of a committee on the proposal to build an addition to the Meeting House.

Besides the trusteeships by appointment of the monthly meeting he was custodian of other money for Friends : John Harker of Moreland Township, Philadelphia County, by will (dated March '7, 1755, proved May 5, 1755)¹ left a sum of money to Thomas Stapler and Joseph Atkinson, of Bristol, Bucks County, in trust for the "Quaker Meeting Houses" at Bristol and "Bybary."

As trustee of real estate of Falls Monthly Meeting he took part in the following transfers :

On May 18, 1738, Joseph Kirkbride, William Blakey, Samuel Bunting, John Hutchinson, Jr., Thomas Marriott, Jr., and Joseph Atkinson, were trustees to whom William Atkinson, survivor of former trustees, conveyed² two lots in Bristol borough, one of 4 acres and one of 19 perches at the corner of Market and Wood Streets. By deed³ of 12 mo. 7, 1774, Joseph Atkinson, sole survivor of the above, conveyed the same premises to Phineas Buckley, Richard Hartshorne, William Bidgood, Jr., James Moon, Jr., John Hutchinson and Joseph Balderston, the new trustees. This was Samuel Carpenter's gift.

On Feb. 1, 1745, (by virtue of the meeting's order quoted above) William Atkinson, survivor of former trustees, conveyed⁴ a tract 5 perches square in Falls Township, (John Rowland's gift) to the new trustees Thomas Watson, Joseph Wharton, Edmund Lovett and Joseph Atkinson. By deed⁵ of 9 mo. 15, 1773, Thomas Watson being deceased, the three last-mentioned, as survivors, conveyed this lot to

¹ Phila. Co. Will Book K, page 292.

² Bucks Co. Deed Book 10, page 181 ; recorded 1760.

³ Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, page 203.

⁴ Deed not found on record, but fact recited in deed of 9 mo. 15, 1773, Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, page 213.

⁵ Bucks Co. Deed Book 17, page 213.

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Mark Watson, Edward Bayley, Jr., Samuel Brown, John Brown, Jr., and Moses Moon.

Joseph's transfer, 12 mo. 7, 1774, as son and heir of William Atkinson, last surviving trustee, of the Janney and Burgess gifts, to new trustees has been mentioned under William Atkinson.

Joseph Atkinson was chosen as a representative from Falls Monthly to Buck's Quarterly Meeting, 3 mo. 7, 1746; 9 mo. 6, 1751, O. S.; 2 mo. 5, 1752, N. S.; and from that time, on an average of at least one quarterly meeting a year, until his death.

By his will,¹ dated 11 mo. 6, 1780, proved May 4, 1781, he left one-third of his estate to his wife Sarah, and the remainder to his children Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, Joseph, Archibald, James and Abigail.

Joseph Atkinson married first, 10 mo. [Dec.] 8, 1743, at Burlington Meeting,² Jennet Cowgill, of the City of Burlington, daughter of Edmund Cowgill, then deceased. Joseph had asked Falls Mo. Mtg. 6 mo. 3, 1743, for a certificate to Burlington Mo. Mtg. to accomplish this marriage; it was granted 7 mo. 3.

There were a number of early settlers named Cowgill in Burlington County and Bucks County whose relationship has not been definitely settled. Ellen Cowgill, widow, and "family" (names not given in record), arrived in the "Welcome" with William Penn, and settled in Bucks County. Ralph Cowgill arrived in the "Friends Adventure," 7 mo. 28, 1682 and settled in Bucks County; later he married, first, Sarah, daughter of Randall Blackshaw, of Bucks County, and second, Sarah Pancoast of the town of Burlington; after which he moved to Burlington County. Jane Cowgill, of Neshamina, Bucks County, married 8 mo. 25, 1685, at the house of Nicholas Waln,³ Stephen Sands, of the same place; among the witnesses was John Cowgill.

¹ Bucks Co. Will Book 4, page 112,

² Register of Burlington Mo. Mtg.

³ Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

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Jennett Cowgill, married 12 mo. 2, 1687, at Burlington Meeting House,¹ Bernard Lane, both of Burlington; John and Ralph Cowgill, Stephen and Jane Sands among the witnesses. John Cowgill married first 8 mo. 19, 1693, at Neshamina Meeting,² Bridget, daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Hathornthwaite) Croasdale, of Neshamina, also "Welcome" passengers; second, 1703, Rachel, widow of Job Bunting, and daughter of Henry Baker; see note D. Edmund Cowgill, of Newtown Township, Bucks County, married 3 mo. 29, 1702, at Middletown Meeting,³ Catharine Blaker, of said county; (they had a son, Edmund, b. 1. 10. 1702/3, d. 1. 22. 1702/3)³; Catharine died 2 mo. 2, 1703³ and Edmund then moved to Burlington, where, in 1707, he married Ann Osborne⁴; Jennet, wife of Joseph Atkinson was no doubt daughter by this second marriage. As the dates of the marriages of Jane, Jennet, John and Edmund above show they must have been born abroad, they were most likely the children of Ellen Cowgill, widow, of the "Welcome," whose family is stated to have accompanied her, but whose names are not given in the record of arrival. Ralph was probably an older son. This is borne out to some extent by their signing each other's marriage certificates, as mentioned, and it has been proven that Ralph was brother to Jennet Lane, so similar relationship of the rest is reasonably certain.

At Falls Monthly Meeting 3 mo. 2, 1744, a certificate for Jennet Atkinson from Burlington Monthly Meeting, was read and received. She was appointed on committees of Falls, 3 mo. 7, 1746; 8 mo. 5, and 9 mo. 2, 1748; 7 mo. 4, 1751; and 8 mo. 7, 1754. She was appointed an overseer for Bristol Meeting 11 mo. 7, 1753; and on 1 mo. 2, 1760 Ruth Buckley and Sarah Large were appointed overseers in room of Jennet Atkinson, deceased, and Rachel

¹ Register of Burlington Mo. Mtg.

² Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

³ Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

⁴ Proposed intentions 8 mo. 6, 1707; minutes of Burlington Mo. Mtg.

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Stapler, removed. The latter was Joseph Atkinson's sister Rachel, who had married Thomas Stapler.

Joseph Atkinson married second, April 13, 1762, Sarah Silver¹; though of a Burlington County family she appeared with Joseph at Falls Monthly Meeting and declared intentions of marriage 3 mo. 3 and 4 mo. 7, 1762. The names of her parents are unknown to the present writer²; some of her near relatives moved to Harford County, Maryland, where the family has long been prominent. Sarah Atkinson was appointed on committees of Falls Monthly Meeting 10 mo. 5, and 11 mo. 2, 1768; 4 mo. 6, 5 mo. 4 and 11 mo. 2, 1774.

Joseph Atkinson had issue, (the first three by first wife, and the rest by second):

29. MARY ATKINSON, b. ———. Mar. ——— Watson, before 1787.

30. ELIZABETH ATKINSON, b. ———. Unmar. 1787.

31. ANNE ATKINSON, b. ———. Mar. ——— Shaw, before 1787.

Elizabeth and Anne applied to Falls Mo. Mtg. 5 mo. 1, 1771, for a certificate to Burlington Mo. Mtg. which was granted 8 mo. 7.

32. JOSEPH ATKINSON, b. ———

Mar. 5 mo. 22, 1788, at Plumstead Meeting, Rachel Child,³ daughter of Isaac, of Abington Township, Montgomery County. Isaac Child, a minister of Friends, was son of Cephas and Mary (*Atkinson*) Child; the latter was of the Christopher and John Atkinson family, which see.

33. ARCHIBALD ATKINSON, b. ———

A Revolutionary Soldier.

¹ Minutes of Falls Mo. Mtg. 5 mo. 5, 1762, when the marriage was reported as accomplished on the 13th of the last month.

² She was perhaps a cousin of Joseph's first wife Jennet Cowgill. At Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. (Burlington County) 2 mo. 7, 1720, Archibald Silver and Mary Cowgill, daughter of Ralph and Susan, declared intentions of marriage; these were probably Sarah's parents, as she had a son Archibald.

³ Register of Buckingham Mo. Mtg.

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84. JAMES ATKINSON, b. _____

85. ABIGAIL ATKINSON, b. _____

Miscellaneous Notes. Page 68. It was hoped that before these notes went to press, the discovery of Thomas Atkinson's certificate, or at least a record of it on the books of one of the meetings he belonged to in America, would settle the question as to whether it had been issued by Beamsley particular, or Knaresborough Monthly Meeting; but a thorough search of the records of Burlington, Haddonfield (formerly Gloucester), Middletown and Falls Monthly Meetings, as well as those of Bucks Quarter, has failed to disclose it.

Pages 72 and 76. Some explanation of Thomas and Jane Atkinson's change of membership without certificate from Neshamina to Falls Mo. Mtg. in 1686 is found in the minutes of Bucks Quarterly Meeting, 3 mo. 5, 1686: "It being demanded what monthly meeting the middle lot should belong to Edmund Lovet and Thomas Adkinson two members of the said meeting— Reported that they Enclined to Joyne to the monthly meeting at the falls to wch this meeting assented and it was accordingly agreed that they shold appertaine and joyne with the said meeting at the falls." The "middle lots," among which Thomas Atkinson's plantation was situated, were those between the lots fronting on the Delaware River in Falls and Bristol, and the lots fronting on Neshaminy Creek in Middletown and Bristol, and included lands in all three townships.

NOTE A.

Thomas Atkinson, of the parish of Cartmel, County Lancaster, England, was born, according to statements in his own writings, in 1604; he was therefore much older than the Thomas Atkinson who went from Yorkshire to America, but he lived until after the latter had emigrated, so there is some danger of his being mistaken for the latter, especially as his gospel labors often extended into Yorkshire and Westmoreland, which adjoined his own county. For instance, among epistles recorded in London Yearly Meeting, are some signed by Thomas Atkinson (and others): one from a meeting of Friends of the northern counties held at Scalehouse, 4 mo. 5, 1658; one from a meeting at Skipton, 4 mo. 29, 1658; and one from a meeting at Kendal (Westmoreland) 1 mo. 9, 1661. This Thomas Atkinson, of Lancashire, became quite prominent among Friends and is supposed to have been a minister of their Society, though the writer has seen no actual statement to that effect

Besse's *Sufferings of Friends* relates several instances of his persecution: Lancashire, 1659. Thomas Atkinson suffered imprisonment for

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tithes, 5 months. In the same year, "From *John Barrow, Thomas Atkinson, James Taylor, and Richard Fell*, Goods were taken by Distresses for Tithes to the Value of 27*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*" 1668. Thomas Atkinson and others had cattle and sheep taken from them by distress for tithes. 1672. Thomas Atkinson and others suffered by distress of cattle and goods. 1678. Thomas Atkinson lost cattle and goods to the value of £4. Other instances are told in his own writings (see below). *First Publishers of Truth*, (supplement to the *Journal of Friends' Historical Society*) p. 42, has: "And in the year 1674, the sd John Wilkinson, John Burnyeat, John Grave, John Tiffin, Tho Carleton & Tho: Atkinson all had meets at the sd John Nicholson's house;" this was at Crosfield, a branch of Pardshaw meeting in Cumberland. All such references in Friends' publications seem to refer to the Lancashire Friend, and not to the Yorkshire-Pennsylvania Thomas Atkinson.

He was author of two works mentioned in Joseph Smith's *Catalogue of Friends' Books*:

—The Christian's Testimony against Tythes, In an Account of the great Spoil and Rapine committed by the Bishop of Chester's Tythe-Farmer, at Cartmell, in Lancashire, upon the people there called Quakers, in the years 1677 and 1678. 4 to. Printed in the year 1678.

—An Exhortation to all People. 4 to. No printer's name or place. [1684.] "Writ in the 8th month, in the Year of Christ, 1684. And in the 80th year of my Age. T. Atkinson." A postscript is addressed to "Edward Wilson, *who art a Justice of Peace, within Westmoreland.*"

The Christian's Testimony tells that Thomas Preston (the younger), the Bishop of Chester's Tythe-Farmer for the parish of Cartmel, came to a meeting at Height in that parish, 8 mo. 7, 1677, as it was breaking up and called out: "*And where is that Tho. Atkinson that old Rogue of all Rogues?*" This and such like was the Language he then used against an ancient grave Person of Seventy three Years of Age." Thomas Atkinson himself figures in other episodes in this book, to which the reader is referred for a full account.

Although apparently no relation to the Yorkshire Thomas Atkinson, it seems very likely that the Lancashire Thomas Atkinson was related to Christopher and John the founders of the other Bucks County Atkinson family, for they lived not far apart in the same county and had a common religion, which was not that of the majority of their neighbors. The parish of Cartmel, in which Thomas Atkinson resided, is thus described in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary* (5th ed): "CARTMEL (*ST MARY*), a parish, in the union of ULVERSTONE, hundred of LONSDALE, north of the sands, N. Division of the county palatine of LANCASTER; containing 4924 inhabitants. The town of

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Cartmel stands in the townships of Lower Allithwaite and Upper Holker, 14 miles (N. W. by N.) from Lancaster. The parish is bounded on the south by the bay of Morecambe, into which it extends for a considerable distance, where at low water there is a passage over the sands to Bolton : the longer course over these sands is nine miles ; the shorter, over that part called the Leven sands, is four miles." Morecambe Bay divides Lancashire into two entirely unconnected parts, the head of the bay running into the County of Westmoreland. Scotforth, in Lancaster parish, where Christopher and John Atkinson lived, though "south of the sands," i. e. across the bay from Cartmel, was still in the same hundred of Lonsdale, and as the described distances indicate, not so far away but that intercourse between the two places was easy and frequent. Also, Christopher Atkinson's wife, Margaret Fell, lived in Cartmel before marriage, and her father, Christopher Fell, is mentioned in *The Christian's Testimony against Tythes*.

NOTE B.

As a sketch of Richard Hough's life has already been published in this magazine (XVIII, 20-34), it will be necessary to give here only some additional matter and a few corrections. In the list of years he was a Member of Assembly on page 24 of that sketch, the year 1699 was omitted, but it is included further on (p. 26) in the detailed account of his participation in the proceedings of that body.

The statement made on page 23 of the same article, viz.: "Before the Falls Meeting-House, the first in the county, was built, in 1690, his house was one of the meeting places," needs some explanation and may be somewhat expanded: Falls was not the first meeting house in the county, for that at Middletown had been built as early as 4 mo. 7, 1688, on which date a monthly meeting was held there. Falls meeting house was begun in 1689, but as will be seen in some minutes quoted below, was still unfinished in 9 mo. 1691, and some interior work was still to be done as late as 9 mo. 1693, which accounts for meetings being held at private houses as late as the winter of 1694. The minutes of Falls Monthly Meeting (either men's or women's), mention 43 monthly meetings held at Richard Hough's house between (and including) that of 1 mo. 4, 1684/5, and that of 11 mo. 2, 1694; perhaps there were some others, when the minutes are silent as to the place of holding. As to the Bucks Quarterly Meeting being held there, we find in Michener's *Early Quakerism*, (p. 75): "Although the meeting houses at the Falls and at Neshaminy (Middletown) had both been built for several years, yet the Quarterly Meeting continued to be held at the houses of William Biles, Nicholas Waln, Richard Hough, Joshua Hoopes, and others, up to the year 1696." The minutes of Bucks

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Quarter mention that the meeting was held at Richard Hough's 6 mo. 5, 1685; 3 mo. 5, 1686; 6 mo. 15, 1688; and 9 mo. 20, 1689.¹

It is to be presumed that Richard Hough was a representative to the Quarterly Meeting (from Falls Mo. Mtg.) whenever the same was held at his house; the other meetings at which the minutes note his presence were the six dates given below when he was sent to the Yearly Meeting; Falls Monthly minutes only mention his appointment as a representative to the Quarterly 12 mo. 3, 1702, and 12 mo. 7, 1704; no doubt he was one oftener.

In early times each monthly meeting sent a representative to the Yearly Meeting, but when the quarterly meetings became fully organized, they alone sent such delegates. Richard Hough was appointed representative to the Yearly Meeting by Falls Monthly, 7 mo. 1, 1686; and by Bucks Quarter, 6 mo. 25, 1698; 6 mo. 31, 1699 (on which occasion he was chosen to take Quarterly's collections to the Yearly); 6 mo. 10, 1701; 6 mo. 27, 1702; 6 mo. 26, 1703; and 6 mo. 31, 1704.

He was made an overseer of Falls Meeting 2 mo. 2, 1701. On 2 mo. 2, 1690, he was made a trustee for the meeting house and graveyard, and on 9 mo. 8, 1698, it was agreed that the deeds for both be given into his sole custody. On 5 mo. 4, 1705, Hough being deceased these were delivered to Joseph Kirkbride. Between 11 mo. 2, 1683, and 7 mo. 6, 1704, he served on over sixty committees of Falls Monthly Meeting, besides a number of special appointments; some of the important ones were (the dates being those of appointment):

12 mo. 6, 1688. "This meeting doth order that Richard Hough doth keep the Book for Records and record therein all foreign certificates." 1 mo. 7, 1687/8. "Ordered that Richard Hough for the burying place on the hill and that end of the meeting take care to give an account of all Births and Burials." He kept this book until his death. At the meeting of 2 mo. 4, 1705, it was delivered to Joseph Kirkbride. Through a copyist's error transcribing the date, the footnote on page 229 of the present article, makes Richard turn over the book himself, 2 mo. 4, 1704, but in reality it was delivered to Kirkbride a year later, after Hough's death. He was on committees for fencing the burying place on Slate-pit Hill, 1 mo. 3, 1685/6, 7 mo. 6, 1688, and 11 mo. 3, 1693.

On 2 mo. 3, 1689, he was on the committee to select a site for Falls Meeting House, and thereafter served on many committees and special

¹ Before 6 mo. 4, 1686, the quarterly meeting was held the same day as that month's monthly meeting; at a combined meeting held that day at William Biles's, it was decided, (it being found inconvenient to transact quarterly and monthly meeting business the same day), in future to hold the quarterly meeting separately on the Fourth-day of the third week in the month.

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assignments in relation to its building ; one of the latter being 9 mo. 4, 1691, to speak to the carpenter to get it completed, showing it was then still unfinished (see above). And 6 mo. 2, 1699, he was appointed one of a committee to have an addition built.

4 mo. 3, 1702. On committee to collect an account of all public Friends belonging to Falls Mo. Mtg., that had died since its beginning, to send to Friends in England, to be recorded there.

Margery (Clows) Hough, wife of Richard, was also active in the monthly meeting. She was appointed representative to the Quarterly Meeting 6 mo. 6, 1707 ; 6 mo. 2, 1710 ; and 9 mo. 3, 1713. She was made an overseer of Falls Meeting 7 mo. 4, 1695, and apparently relieved later, for she was again chosen 9 mo. 2, 1720, holding the position at her death ; on 12 mo. 1, 1720, Mary Burroughs was appointed in place of Margery Hough, deceased. She served on 47 committees of the monthly meeting between 7 mo. 6, 1689, and 2 mo. 1, 1719.

Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough had issue (the footnote on page 33 of article *Richard Hough* PENNA. MAG., XVIII, as to births of four of these children, should read Middletown *Monthly Meeting*, not *Quarterly*) :

MARY, married WILLIAM ATKINSON ; see text.

Richard, married, first, 1711/2, *Hester (Baker-Yardley) Browne*, daughter of *Henry Baker* ; see note D ; second, 7 mo. 27, 1717, *Deborah Gumley*, of Philadelphia, widow of *John Gumley*, of New Castle County. *Richard Hough* was a Justice of the Bucks County Court.

SARAH, married ISAAC ATKINSON ; see text.

John, born 7 mo. 18, 1693 ; married 1718, *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Philip and Julianna Taylor*, of Oxford Township, Philadelphia. *John Hough* was a Justice of the Bucks County Court.

Joseph, born 8 mo. 17, 1695, died May 10, 1773 ; married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Dungan) West*, and granddaughter of *Rev. Thomas Dungan*. *Joseph and Elizabeth Hough* had nine children, of whom their daughter *Sarah*, married *James Radcliffe*, son of *Edward and Phebe (Baker) Radcliffe*. *Joseph Hough*, son of *Joseph and Elizabeth*, married *Mary Tompkins*, and their son *Joseph* married *Rebecca Radcliffe*, daughter of *John and Rebecca (West) Radcliffe*, and granddaughter of *Edward and Phebe*. See Notes D and E.

NOTE C.

Leonard Shallcross, by will¹ dated Feb. 28, 1729/30, proved Nov. 16, 1730, left his house and plantation to his son Leonard ; £10 each

¹ Bucks Co. Will Book 1, p. 134.

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to his sons William and Joseph ; £20 each to his daughters Rebecca and Rachel ; and one shilling to his son John ; and made his wife Sarah sole executrix. No deed has been found on record to show his purchase of the land mentioned, nor how many acres there were, but a mortgage¹ from John Fisher to Samuel Baker, 9 mo. 8, 1713, secured on land in Makefield Township, mentions Leonard Shallcross's land adjoining, and a deed for the Fisher tract in 1722 shows Shallcross still owned the same place.

Very little is known of Leonard Shallcross, especially his early life and birthplace. John Shallcross, Esq., of Frankford, Philadelphia, wrote an account of the family many years ago, from which Rev. S. F. Hotchkin, in his *Bristol Pike*, (Phila., 1893), drew the following (p. 40): "In 1704, John, Leonard and Joseph, brothers, came to America from Derbyshire, England, and settled in Oxford township. The old homestead, a stone dwelling house, was located upon the southeast side of the Bustleton Turnpike Road about two miles above Frankford. The house is still standing, and is occupied by a descendant of the family. In 1708, John Shallcross, the oldest of the the brothers, purchased from Mary Fletcher two tracts of land, containing together about 377 acres, extending from the Bustleton to the Bristol Road. These tracts were divided into several farms, many of which are still occupied by different branches of the family. Joseph, one of the brothers, removed to Chester County and leaves descendants, some of whom are still residing in Delaware and Chester Counties." But there is a complete absence of any contemporary account of their arrival, whence they came, how they came, or any details of their settlement, until John bought the land in Oxford in 1708. And there is at least some ground for question whether the Joseph who went to Chester County was a brother or nephew of John and Leonard. As to their coming from Derbyshire, there can be little doubt that they were younger sons (or sons of a younger son) of the gentle family of Shallcross of Shallcross, in that part of Derbyshire called 'The Peak,' made familiar to the general reader by Sir Walter Scott's novel, *Peveril of the Peak*. In this family, which held the lordship of Shallcross almost, if not quite, as far back as the Conquest, the given name Leonard was a favorite ; one of its bearers was head of the family at the time of the Spanish Armada.

John Shallcross married 3 mo. 29, 1710, Hannah Fletcher.² In his will³ dated 6 mo. 13, 1754, proved Sept. 11, 1758, he mentioned his nephews and nieces, Leonard, Joseph, William, Ann, Ruth, Rebecca and Rachel Shallcross, brother-in-law Edward Brooks, sister-in-law

¹ Bucks Co. Deed Book 4, p. 200.

² Register of Abington Mo. Mtg.

³ Phila. Co. Will Book L, p. 165.

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Catharine Wilmarton, widow of Paul, and kinswoman Hannah Robison; executors, wife Hannah and nephew Leonard Shallcross. The Shallcross nephews and nieces were children of his brother Leonard, except Ann and Ruth, who were wives of nephews. He left his real estate (or part of it) in Oxford Township to the nephew Leonard, who was already living there before his uncle's death. Hannah Shallcross, widow of John, by will¹ dated 10 mo. 25, 1758, proved Sept. 5, 1759, left her property to John, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Paul and Rebecca, children of her kinsman John Wilmartin; Elizabeth, Mary and Edward, children of her cousin Hannah Robison, (daughter of Edward Brooks); and Mary, wife of Joseph Shallcross; she made her cousin Hannah Robison, executrix.

NOTE D.

As the account of Henry Baker mentioned in the text has already appeared in print, space here will only permit a few additions and corrections to that sketch, and a recapitulation of Henry Baker's children, with some second marriages of theirs omitted by Mr. White. In the abstract of his will given there a legacy is mentioned to *Samuel Canby*; this should be cousin *Sarah Canby*, £ 5, "which I lent her mother."

Henry Baker's residence and principal tract in Bucks Co. was about 500 acres on the Delaware River, next below Richard Hough's in Makefield (now Upper Makefield) Township. In an account of Falls Meeting and places within its compass in early times, written about 1855 by Wm. J. Buck and E. D. Buckman, contained in a MS. book called *Friends' Monthly Meeting Records, Bucks County*, now in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, it is stated that Henry Baker's was the first plantation below the present Taylorsville, and that the old mansion was still standing, the land being then owned by Mahlon K. Taylor. But in a later passage the authors said they believed the Baker mansion had stood on the site of the new house built by Janney Dawes on the Taylorsville lane, at the canal bridge. Baker also owned land in Wrightstown, Newtown and Falls Townships, and was one of the original lot holders in the borough of Bristol. The Upper Makefield and Wrightstown tracts are shown on Holme's Map; the others he bought at a later date.

Henry Baker was foreman of the first grand jury of Bucks County in 1685, and a member of the commission appointed September, 1692, to divide the county into townships. He was made a Justice of the Bucks County Court, by order of the Provincial Council of 11 mo. 2, 1689/90. He was also a Member of the Provincial Assembly in 1685, 1687, 1688,

¹ Phila. Co. Will Book L, p. 312.

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1690 and 1698. He belonged first to Neshamina (Middletown) and afterwards to Falls Monthly Meeting, and took a very prominent part in their affairs, meetings being sometimes held at his house before the meeting houses were built; he was also a representative in the Quarterly and Yearly Meetings.

Henry Baker had issue by his first wife, Margaret Hardman:

(1). *Rachel*, born in Lancashire, 2 mo. 23, 1669; married first, 4 mo. 27, 1689, at her father's house, Job Bunting of West New Jersey; they were ancestors of the Bucks County branch of the Bunting family. Mr. White's article calls him "Robert," following the Historical Society of Pennsylvania's copy of Middletown Mo. Mtg. register, where the copyist's mistake makes it so; *Penna. Arch.*, 2 ser., vol. IX, pp. 219 & 220, has the same error. Rachel married second, in 1703, John Cowgill, of Middletown Township; see remarks on Cowgill family under 14. JOSEPH ATKINSON. Mr. White's sketch does not mention this second marriage.

(2). *Nathan*, born in Lancashire, 10 mo. 21, 1670; died there 5 mo. 27, 1680, buried 5 mo. 28.

(3). *Sarah*, born in Lancashire, 8 mo. 18, 1672; died in Penna., 2 mo.—, 1715, buried 2 mo. 29. She married first, 8 mo. 13, 1692, Stephen Wilson, of Bucks Co.; their son *John Wilson*, married, 1728, JANE ATKINSON (No. 7 in text), daughter of *Isaac*, (No. 4) and *Sarah (Hough) Atkinson*. Sarah (Baker) Wilson married second, 8 mo. 19, 1708, Isaac Milnor, of Bucks Co. She was a minister of Friends and an account of her is given in *The Friend* (Phila.), vol. XXVIII, p. 197.

(4). *Rebecca*, born in Lancashire, 6 mo. 24, 1674, married 1695, John Wilsford, of West New Jersey.

(5). *Samuel*, born in Lancashire, 8 mo. 1, 1676; married in Bucks Co. 9 mo. 4, 1703, Rachel, daughter of Willoughby Warder, of said county. He inherited most of his father's land, including the home plantation on the Delaware River, and made additional purchases. He was a Justice of the Bucks County Court, being first commissioned March 6, 1708; Member of Assembly, 1710 and 1711; and a County Commissioner in 1722. Like his father, he was active in the affairs of Falls Monthly Meeting.

(6). *Phebe*, born in Lancashire, 5 mo. 26, 1678; married first, in Bucks Co., 6 mo. 18, 1703, her step-brother, *Edward Radcliffe*, son of *James* and *Mary*, the latter having married Henry Baker after James Radcliffe's death. It was this Phebe Radcliffe to whom William Atkinson wrote the letter of 1721, quoted from in account of him above. See Note E, where her own and her descendants' connections with the Atkinson, Hough, and other families mentioned in this article, will appear more at length. Phebe married second, in 1722, William Stockdale; he was related by marriage to the other (Christopher and John)

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Atkinson family, and some account of him will be given in Part II. Phebe's second marriage is not noted in Mr. White's *Henry Baker*.

(7). *Hester*, born in Lancashire, 6 mo. 28, 1680 ; married first, 1700, Thomas Yardley, son of William and Jane (Heath) Yardley, of Bucks Co. ; second, 1704, William Browne, son of James and Honour Browne, of Chichester, Chester Co. ; third, 1711/2, *Richard Hough*, son of *Richard and Margery (Clows) Hough* ; see Note B.

(8). *Nathan*, born in Lancashire, 1 mo. 8, 1684 (1684/5 ?) ; married in Penna., May 15, 1705, Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah Collett, of Chester Co. ; they lived in Chester County, and afterwards removed to Maryland.

(9). *Henry*, born in Bucks Co., 12 mo. 12, 1685, died there 12 mo. 16, 1685.

Margaret (Hardman) Baker, first wife of Henry, died in 1688, and was buried 6 mo. 5. He married second, 8 mo. 13, 1692, under care of Middletown Mo. Mtg., *Mary (Rawsthorne) Radcliffe*, widow of *James Radcliffe*, of Bucks Co. ; see Note E. They had issue :

(10). MARGARET, born in Bucks County, 6 Mo. 4, 1693, died there 6 mo. 20, 1748 ; married 4 mo. 5, 1722, WILLIAM ATKINSON (No. 5), son of *Thomas and Jane*.

NOTE E.

A note to *Records of the Hall Family*, PENN. MAG., XI, 315, says : " James Radcliffe, of Chapel Hill, in Rosendale, County Lancaster, England, (probably brother to John Radcliffe, born in 1657, son of Richard and Alice Radcliffe, of Rosendale), married June 1, 1673, the widow Mary Rawthorpe at her own house in Olden ; " etc. From some authorities quoted below it will be seen that James Radcliffe's father was probably *James* not *Richard*, his mother being Alice as stated ; also that the widow *Mary Rawthorpe* should be *Rawsthorne*, and that *Olden* should be *Holden*.

Rosendale (not *Rosendale*) is the territory which formerly comprised the Forest of Rosendale (and sometimes is still so called, although disforested in the reign of Henry VIII). It includes a number of townships, and is within the parish of Whalley, Blackburn Hundred, Lancashire. Thomas Newbigging in his *History of Rosendale* (2nd ed., Rawtenstall, 1893, p. 32) says : " We must view Rosendale as constituting a portion of the Hundred of Blackburn, or Honour of Clitheroe, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster." Again : " Previous to and at the time of the Norman Conquest, (A. D. 1066), the four forests Pendle, Trawden, Rosendale, and Accrington were embraced in the general name of the ' Forest of Blackburnshire.' " " The forests at that time were not comprised within the limits of any township or other subdivision of property or estate." *The History of the County Palatine and Duchy of*

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Lancaster, by Edward Baines, Esq., M. P., (London, 1836), vol. III, p. 274, has: "The chase¹ of Rossendale, including Brandwood, Chope and Lench, originally members of it, contains not less than 25 square miles, or 15,860 statute acres." "In 4 Edw. II it was divided into eleven vaccaries, or cow-pastures." "In 22 Henry VII the number of vaccaries, now called booths, had increased to nineteen." "These booths were the foundations of townships."

The name of Radcliffe has been connected with this region from very early times. In 17 Edw. III (1343) Richard de Radeclive [Radcliffe,] Master Forester, had a suit with the Abbot and Convent of Whalley, in which it was shown that Thomas, Earl of Lancaster had granted the office of Forester to Richard Mereclesdene, [Marsden,] who in the reign of Edward III had granted his estate in the office to Richard de Radeclive, whose right was confirmed by Queen Isabella, to whom her son, King Edward III, had granted the forest for life. The "Compotus of Blackburnshire," by Thomas, Lord Stanley, Master Forester and Chief Steward, [Book] A. Edward IV., (4 to, in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster), shows that Jacobo Radcliff de Radcliff paid a rent of £8,10s. for his holding, the Park of Musbury. Chapel Hill, the residence of James Radcliffe before his removal to Pennsylvania, was near to, if not adjoining, the Park of Musbury, and the records of his arrival in the said province state that he came from "Mousebury" or "Musberry." The recurrence of the names Richard and James (Jacobo) in his family strengthens the presumption that he was descended from the Radcliffes who held the Park of Musbury in the time of Edward IV. That no such line of descent has been yet established is most likely due to a lack of any genealogical investigation into the matter, and a careful search of records would very probably show the supposed connection to be a fact.

Chapel Hill, besides being the name of a real hill, was also the name given the freehold tract of land and dwelling, situated on the same, owned by James Radcliffe, and presumably by some generations of his family before him. For a description of this Radcliffe property, as

¹ The difference between a forest and a chase has been explained above in the account of the Forest of Knareborough. Newbigging also says: "A Forest differs from a Chase in three things—in its Laws, its Officers, and in its particular Courts. The king appropriated the Forests for his own special use and pleasure. With Chases and Parks it was otherwise; these could be constructed under a license, and owned and held by any subject." "The Forests of Lancaster, in which was included the Forest of Rossendale, were * * * exceptions; for before they became the property of the Crown, they were under the Forest Laws."

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well as some mention of the family, we quote from *Rambles Round Rossendale*, by J. Marshall Mather, (1st series, 1888, pub. by J. J. Riley, *Rossendale Free Press* Office, Rawtenstall, and *News* Office, Darwen), pp. 55 et seq. : "Chapel Hill is rightly named, its ecclesiastical associations reaching back to ante-reformation times. It was originally a retreat for a brotherhood of Roman Catholic recluses, who built and inhabited the old farmstead now adjoining the burial ground ; and the remains of a piscina, recessed within the crumbling walls a little above the porch, are still to be seen. It is generally supposed that the name 'Chapel Hill' was derived from its associations with the Friends' Meeting House ; but this is not so, for amongst the earliest recorded births are those of younger children of James and Alice Radcliff, of 'Chapel Hill.' This at once proves the name as associated with the farmstead prior to the advent of Quakerism." "Quakerism was introduced into Rossendale by William Dewsbury and Thomas Stubbs, about the year 1653." "The first to embrace the message of Dewsbury and Stubbs were Susan Heyworth, widow, and Mary Birtwistle, widow. Following these we find among the earlier names—Henry Birtwistle, Widow Rawsthorne, of Olden (Holden), Jas. Rishton, senr., and Alice Ratcliffe—whose son and daughter, James and Alice Ratcliffe, became prominent members of the sect, Alice being given to much hospitality and entertaining of Friends at her home at Chapel Hill, and her brother James granting the present square of ground on trust to the Society." This ground was that on which the Friends located their meeting-house and burying ground about 1663 ; an account of these is given by Newbigging, page 220, to which the reader is referred as it is somewhat beyond the scope of this sketch. Quoting again from Mather : "It is also worthy of record that in 1684, James Radcliffe, Henry Crook, Henry Hargreaves, Nicholas Rawsthorne, John Rawsthorne, John Hargreaves, Abraham Heyworth, Richard Mather, William Jackson, and Alice Hargreaves, all of Rossendale Meeting House, were committed prisoners by order of the Quarter Sessions, at Manchester, upon an indictment for being at two peaceable meetings in Musbury and Haslingden."

Bease, in *Sufferings of Friends*, vol. 1, chapter on Lancashire, notices the last-mentioned incident, as well as some previous similar ones : Feb. 17, 1660. Richard, James and Isabel Radcliffe, Mary and Alice Roysteron [no doubt Rawsthorne] were among those apprehended at a meeting at Haslenden, "and kept with a Guard all Night." On the 31st of July, 1670, some Friends met at John Ashton's house were taken without a warrant and kept in the Court house all night and next day taken before Lawrence Rawthorn of Newhall, J. P., and sent to the House of Correction in Manchester ; James Radcliffe was one of them. (The Rawsthorne family appears to have been divided on the subject of

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religion). On January 19, 1684 [1684/5] James Radcliffe and others, [their names are given above in quotation from Mather, this being the same incident], were in prison for meeting; a few days after, they were indicted at Manchester sessions and recommitted to prison. P. 329. 1684. "Some time before this" [last incident, Jan. 19, 1684/5] "two bold Informers came to the House of *Abraham Hayworth* of *Rosindale*, when the Meeting there was breaking up: They went and made Information that *James Ratcliff* preached there, who was not at that Meeting; however the Justices upon this Evidence fined him 20*l.* for which the Officers broke open five Doors, and took away twelve Kine and an Horse worth 39*l.*" Alice Radcliffe had bedding, pewter, etc. taken, worth 15*s.*

James Radcliffe, born about 1645,¹ was no doubt the son of the James and Alice Radcliffe, the record of whose younger children's births is mentioned by Mather, as above. He became a minister of the Society of Friends. He married June 1, 1673, at the bride's own house in Holden, Mary Rawsthorne, who was that Widow Rawsthorne, of Holden, mentioned by Mather as one of the earliest converts to Quakerism in Rossendale. The Rawsthornes were a prominent, perhaps the most prominent, gentle family in Rossendale. One of them was Edward Rawsthorne of Newhall, one of the six captains who assisted the Countess of Derby in the defense of Lathom House in 1643, and was afterwards made Colonel of infantry by Prince Rupert, dying about 1646. This Edward's mother was daughter of Robert Holden of Holden, which may account for Widow Rawsthorne having property in Holden; though we do not know at present which of the Rawsthornes was Mary's first husband, nor her maiden name. *Foster's Lancashire Pedigrees* includes one of this family under the name of "Rosthorne, of Penwortham and Hutton," but as it is very incomplete it does not help us on this point. Several of the family joined the Society of Friends.

In 1685, James and Mary Radcliffe, with their four children, removed to Pennsylvania. The *List of Arrivals* kept in that province recorded them as "James Ratclife, Mary Ratclife, Richard Ratclife, Edward Ratclife, Rebecca Ratclife, Rachel Ratclife, free persons from Mousebury in Lancashire." A note in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania's copy of Middletown Monthly Meeting register, apparently taken from the certificate record book, says: "James Radcliffe, of Musberry, in Rosendale, county Lancaster, brought a certificate dated 4 m 18th 1685." Both these names mean the Park of Musbury mentioned above.

¹ His widow's account of him says he was imprisoned when about fifteen years old, which was doubtless the occasion in 1660 mentioned by Besse; which gives us the above date.

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They went first to Middletown Township,¹ Bucks County, but very soon removed to Wrightstown (not then organized as a township), where James Radcliffe bought 200 acres of land from James Harrison (though his deed² was not made until 12 mo. 10, 1689, and then from Phineas Pemberton, as husband of Phebe, only daughter and heiress of Harrison). This is shown on Holme's Map, on the Neshaminy, between James Harrison's and Herbert Springett's lands. The Minutes of the Board of Property, session 6 mo. 13, 1712, state that a resurvey showed this tract to be 355 acres. Samuel Smith, the historian, writing of Wrightstown Meeting says: "In the year 1686, James Radcliff, a noted public Friend, removed to settle at Wrightstown, near John Chapman's. For the care of these two families, a meeting was held sometimes at their houses, which continued for the most part till about 1690." This statement has been quoted in Michener's *Early Quakerism* (p. 80), and repeated in Davis's *History of Bucks County*, (1st ed., p. 255), and is doubtless correct. Wrightstown Meeting, thus established, was one of the constituents of Middletown Monthly Meeting, to which the Radcliffe's already belonged. James Radcliffe was appointed on committees of Middletown Mo. Mtg. 12 mo. 2, 1687; 1 mo. 1, 1688 [1687/8]; 6 mo. 2, 1688, (two); 11 mo. 2, and 12 mo. 6, 1689.

He died 1 mo. [March] 29, 1690. His widow's "Testimony" concerning him was published by the Yearly Meeting in *A Collection of Memorials*, (Phila., 1787), p. 13. A sketch of his life has also been published in *The Friend*, vol. 27, (Phila., 1854), p. 213. After his death his widow married for her third husband, Henry Baker, as stated in Note D. After Baker's death, about 1701, she seems to have lived awhile in Middletown Township, with her son Edward and daughters Rachel and Rebecca Radcliffe and Margaret Baker, as that is given as Rachel's residence at the time of her marriage, 10 mo. 17, 1702. Very shortly after this she took her two remaining daughters into the town of Bristol to live, and stayed there until her death 8 mo. 18, 1715. On 12 mo. 15, 1704, she joined with her four Radcliffe children in the sale³ of James Radcliffe's Wrightstown land. James and Mary Radcliffe had issue (all born in England, but births recorded on the Middletown Mo. Mtg. register):

Richard, born 4 mo. [June] 8, 1675; married 1 mo. [March] 31, 1709, in the town of Bristol,⁴ Martha Stapler, daughter of Stephen, of

¹ Davis's *History of Bucks County*, 1st ed., p. 163, mentions James and Mary Radcliffe and four children as among the early settlers in Middletown Township.

² Bucks Co. Deed Book 1, p. 334.

³ Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 411.

⁴ Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

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Philadelphia. They lived in Falls Township. At the session of the Board of Property, 8 mo. 7, 1713, he was granted a lease for 11 years, on about 100 acres in Pennsbury Manor, between Bridge Creek and George Heathcott's. Richard and Martha are not known to have had any children.

Edward, born 8 mo. [Oct.] 14, 1678, died 8 mo. 27, 1714; married 6 mo. 18, 1703, at Fall's Meeting House,¹ *Phebe Baker*, (his step-sister), daughter of Henry and Margaret (Hardman) Baker; see Note D. He had just previously moved from Middletown to Bristol Township and continued all his life. On 10 mo. 18, 1707, he bought² of John Cowgill, of Trevoze, in Bensalem Township, and Rachel his wife, 200 acres of land in Bristol Tp., 100 of which had been patented to Thomas Dungan, Sr., Oct. 1, 1692, and the other 100 to Clement Dungan, Jan. 7, 1692; these had been sold by Clement, Thomas, Jr., Jeremiah and John Dungan, to Walter Pumphrey, 2 mo. 2, 1698, and by the latter to Job Bunting, 5 mo. 16, 1702; both these tracts have been described under 4. ISAAC ATKINSON above, who owned other portions of the tracts of which these were originally part. *Rachel Cowgill* who was the real seller, as relict and sole executrix of her former husband, Job Bunting, was daughter of *Henry Baker*, and sister-in-law of Edward Radcliffe; her marriages have been mentioned in Note D. Edward and Phebe had two sons: James, who married *Sarah Hough*, daughter of Joseph, and granddaughter of *Richard Hough*; and John, who married Rebecca West, and had among other children, *Rebecca*, who married *Joseph Hough*, son of Joseph, of Joseph, of *Richard*; see Note B.

Rachel, born 2 mo. [April] 16, 1682; married 10 mo. 17, 1702, at Middletown Meeting,³ William Hayhurst. She was then living in Middletown Township. William was buried 6 mo. 2, 1713, and Rachel 2 mo. 4, 1715.

Rebecca, born 11 mo. [Jan.] 11, 1684/5, died 8 mo. 11, 1714; married 4 mo. 21, 1708, in the town of Bristol,⁴ *John Hall*, of that town. Their issue is given in *Records of the Hall Family, of Bristol, Pennsylvania*, PENNA. MAG., XI, 309. John Hall married second, Sarah Baldwin, and third, HANNAH ATKINSON, (No. 11), daughter of *William* (No. 5) and *Mary (Hough) Atkinson*.

NOTE F.

The Stacy family history mentioned in the text is being prepared, under the title *An Historical Narrative and Genealogy of the Ely, Stacy*

¹ Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

² Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 406.

³ Register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.

⁴ Register of Falls Mo. Mtg.

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and *Revell Families, Who Founded Trenton, Province of West Jersey, 1678-1683*, by Warren S. Ely, Doylestown, Pa., W. S. Long, M. D., Haddonfield, N. J. and D. B. Ely, Montclair, N. J.

In *Isaac and Rachel Collins*, (Phila., 1898), Appendix, p. 149, a short genealogy of the early generations of the Stacy family is given, the arrangement of which is rather confusing without close study, and in one instance is absolutely incorrect. It begins :

"I.—MAHLON STACY came from England in 1678, and left one son, named Mahlon, who married Sarah Bainbridge.

Issue :

II.—1. Mary Stacy married Reuben Pounal.

II.—2. Sarah Stacy married Joseph Kirkbride."

Etc., etc.

It would at first glance appear that Mary, Sarah, and the other children that follow were issue of Mahlon Stacy, Jr., (who had no children); but the roman numerals indicate correctly they were children of the elder Mahlon. But the third daughter, "II.—3. Rebecca Stacy married Joshua Wright," appears again (p. 150) as "II.—6. Rebecca married Thomas Budd." This is an error; Rebecca (Stacy) Wright married second, Thomas Potts, which marriage is not mentioned; it was her niece Rebecca Atkinson, (III.—5. in the table) who married Thomas Budd. (See list of children of Samuel and Ruth Atkinson in the text above.)

A presumably correct list of Mahlon Stacy's children, with years of their births, is given in some "Stacye Notes," in *The Literary Era*, vol. V, (Phila., 1898), p. 59; the name of the contributor of these notes does not appear, but it was doubtless Thomas Allen Glenn, the editor of the genealogical department of the magazine, who to the present writer's own knowledge, made some researches in England on the Stacy family. These "Stacye Notes" do not give all the marriages of the children; those below have been supplied from authentic sources. This list agrees with that in register of Chesterfield Mo. Mtg. from which the dates of birth below, are taken, except that in the "Stacye Notes" Sarah's birth is given as 1676.

Issue of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy :

1. *John*, b. 9.30. 1671, at Dore-House, Hansworth, Yorkshire, died prior to his father.
2. *Elizabeth*, b. 8.17. 1678, married Abel Janney.
3. *Sarah*, b. 7.4. 1675, married Joseph Kirkbride.
4. *Mary*, b. 4.12. 1677, married Reuben Pownall.
5. *RUTH*, b. 1.30. 1680, married first, *William Beakes*, see Note G.; second, *SAMUEL ATKINSON*, (No. 6).
6. *Rebecca*, b. 7.30. 1682, died in infancy.

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7. *Rebecca*, b. 4.8. 1684, married first, Joshua Wright; second, Thomas Potts.

8. *Mahlon*, b. 2.7. 1686, married Sarah Bainbridge; died s. p.

The discrepancy in the date of Ruth's birth, between the Chesterfield and Burlington Mo. Mtg. registers, (mentioned in footnote, p. 842), can be accounted for on the supposition that the latter ignored the first Rebecca altogether, but used the month of her birth for her elder sister, Ruth.

NOTE G.¹

William Beakes, of the parish of Backwell, County Somerset, England, married 3 mo. 12, 1661, at North Somerset Mtg., Mary Wall (or Waln) of Olverstone. (Register of No. Somerset Mo. Mtg.) William was perhaps son of Edmund Beakes, of Portshead in the northern part of Somersetshire, one of the earliest converts to Quakerism in that region, the births (but not William's), marriages and burials of several of whose children appear on the register of North Somerset Monthly Meeting.

William and Mary Beakes, with their son Abraham came to Pennsylvania in the "Bristol Merchant," arriving in the Delaware River, in 12 mo. 1682. Their sons Stephen, Samuel and William also came over, and probably at the same time, but being of age were not included with their parents in the List of Arrivals. William Beakes had by deeds of lease and release, July 26 & 27, 1681, purchased from Wm. Penn 1000 acres of land in Pennsylvania. This land, or part of it, was laid out to him in Bucks County; Holme's Map shows two tracts on the Delaware River, in that part originally considered to be in Falls Township, but after the official division of 1692 in Makefield. A 300 acre plantation "near the Falls," one of the above, was patented to his heirs and executors, by the Commissioners of Property, 11 mo. 9, 1688. In right of his 1000 acres purchase, he had two lots in the city of Philadelphia, one on Delaware Front St., 20 feet wide, going back 396 ft. to 2nd St., and one on High (Market) St., 26 ft. front and 306 feet deep; the warrant for these was dated 5 mo. 22, 1684; surveyed 9 mo. 1, 1691; return 9 mo. 5 & 10, 1692;² they may be seen on Holme's "Portraiture" of the city.

William Beakes was a Member of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, 1684 and 1685; and a Justice of the Bucks County Court, commissioned April 6, 1685. He died 7 mo. 14, 1687, intestate, and

¹ For much of the material in this note, especially the English records, I am indebted to Mr. Warren S. Ely, of Doylestown, Pa., a descendant of the first William Beakes.—O. H.

² Phila. Exemplification Records, Book 7, page 129.

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letters of administration were granted his widow, Mary Beakes, 9 mo. 5, 1687.¹ She died 11 mo. 4, 1696, [Jan. 1695/6].² They had issue; (births of Stephen and Samuel from register of No. Somerset Mo. Mtg.):

William, b. ———; see below.

Stephen, b. 2 mo. 28, 1665; married 8 mo. 31, 1688, Elizabeth, daughter of William Biles. Stephen Beakes was a Member of Assembly, 1697. He bought 203 acres of Lionel Britton,³ 8 mo. 10, 1688; shown on Holme's Map in Britton's name. He made a deed of trust⁴ of his property to Samuel Beakes and Phineas Pemberton, for his own use during life and after his decease to the use of his wife Elizabeth, until his son John attained the age of 21 years. After Stephen's death his widow married Matthew Hughes.

Samuel, b. 1 mo. 14, 1666/7; married (circ. 1694?) Joanna Biles, sister of his brother Stephen's wife. For account of the Biles family, see *William Biles*, by Miles White, Jr., PENNA. MAG., XXVI, 58-70, 192-206, 348-359. Samuel Beakes was a Member of Assembly, 1705 (*vice* Peter Worrall, dec'd), 1707, 1708, 1709 and 1716/7 (*vice* Thomas Stackhouse, elected 1716, but refused to serve). He was Sheriff of Bucks County 1695-1701. He bought 120 acres of Richard Ridgway,⁵ 4 mo. 8, 1691; shown on Holme's Map in Ridgway's name.

Abraham, b. ———; married Margaret Hoopes, daughter of Joshua and Isabel, of Makefield Township. Joshua Hoopes was one of the leading men in early Bucks County, being a member of Assembly in 1686, '88, '92, '95, '96, '97, 1700, '01, '03, '05, '08, '09, and 1711, but later he moved to Chester County, with which county his descendants have been prominently identified. Abraham Beakes and wife accompanied her family to Chester County, Abraham dying there in 1708, and his widow afterwards marrying John Todhunter.

William Beakes (II), son of William and Mary (Waln) Beakes, was High Sheriff of Bucks County in 1689. He obtained from the other heirs of his father, viz: Mary, widow and administratrix, and Stephen, Samuel and Abraham, sons of William Beakes, deceased, the 300 acre plantation, which the Commissioners of Property had in 1688 patented

¹ Bucks Co. Adm'n Book A, vol. 7, p. 33.

² Middletown Mo. Mtg. register has the date 11 mo. 4, 1696, which would ordinarily mean January, 1696/7, but the probate of her will shows that in this instance the new year has been used, and that it should be 1695/6. Her will was dated 12 mo. 5, 1694/5 and proved 12 mo. 28, 1695/6.

³ Bucks Co. Deed Book 1, p. 197.

⁴ Bucks Co. Deed Book 3, p. 64.

⁵ Bucks Co. Deed Book 1, p. 361.

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to them all.¹ On 12 mo. 18, 1689, William Beakes (II) made a deed of trust² to John Worrilow of Chester and Walter Worrilow of Philadelphia, for this plantation, "in consideration of a marriage shortly (by God's permission) to be held and solemnized between the said William Beakes and Elizabeth Worrilow daughter of Thomas Worrilow of the County of Chester in this Province and for the future good and advancement of ye sd Elizabeth." William and Elizabeth sold this March 20, 1694, to John Snowden.

William Beakes married first, about 1690, Elizabeth Worrilow, daughter of Thomas, of Chester Co. They lived until about 1694 on the 300 acre plantation in Falls (or Makefield) Township, already mentioned, after which they moved to Burlington County, West Jersey. They had probably already moved when they made the deed to Snowden, as two of the witnesses were Burlington County men, Thomas Lambert and William Emley. On Nov. 26 & 27, 1707, Beakes purchased from William Emley, 100 acres in Nottingham Township, adjoining Mahlon Stacy's land; he lived here the rest of his life, his first wife Elizabeth dying here. By his will March 24, 1710, he devised it to his son Edmund. William and Elizabeth (Worrilow) Beakes had issue; (births from register of Middletown Mo. Mtg.):

William, born 8 mo. 3, 1691, died young.

Edmund, born 8 mo. 3, 1692. Inherited his father's plantation of 100 acres in Nottingham Township, and sold it Nov. 2 & 3, 1713, to his step-mother, Ruth Beakes, as stated under 6. SAMUEL ATKINSON above.

Walter, born 11 mo. 25, 1693/4, died 12 mo. 8, 1702, (register Falls Mo. Mtg.).

William Beakes married second, *Ruth Stacy*, daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy; see note F. They had issue:

Sarah, married 8 mo. 29, 1730, Thomas Potts, Jr., of Mansfield Tp., Burlington Co., son by the first wife, of that Thomas Potts, whose second wife was Rebecca (Stacy) Wright, sister to Sarah's mother; see Note F. Their son, Stacy Potts, was sometime Mayor of Trenton.

Stacy, removed to Bucks County, Pa.; on 8 mo. 12, 1730 his step-father, SAMUEL ATKINSON requested a certificate for him from Haddonfield (Gloucester) Mo. Mtg. to Falls Mo. Mtg. He lived in Makefield Township, and married 2 mo. 19, 1733, at Falls Mtg., Mary Bickerdike, of Falls Tp.

Nathan.

After William Beakes's death, his widow *Ruth*, married 7 mo. 12, 1714, SAMUEL ATKINSON (No. 6), son of *Thomas* and *Jane*.

(To be continued.)

¹ Bucks Co. Deed Books 2, pp. 35 and 40.

² Bucks Co. Deed Books 1, p. 312, and 2, p. 38.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

LETTER OF CAPTAIN JOHN BARRY TO NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR JOSHUA HUMPHREYS, in the "Humphreys Papers," The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. —

Frigate U. States in Nantasket Road.
July 22d, 1798.

DEAR SIR,

It is not in my power at present to reply fully to your letter, but so much I can say, that in sailing out of the Delaware, the ship drew twenty two feet 6 inches water abaft, and twenty feet forward. No ship ever went to sea answers her helm better, and in all probability will surpass everything afloat. Captn. Decatur thought he could sail with anything, for he never saw a vessel he could not come up with or leave with ease, until he got alongside of the United States. He with me is of opinion that she will sail with anything that floats; she is rather tender, but when I get clear of the Firewood between decks and some of the lumber on deck I hope she will be stiffer. The day I left the capes I discovered your favorite foretop Mast sprung, but nursed it until I got here. I have got it down, and am now getting another up, that I hope will do better. I beg you will make my best respects to Mrs. Humphreys and family and believe me long

Dear Sir
Your Obedt. humble Servt.
JOHN BARRY

RARE EDWIN PRINTS.—On page 354 of the PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE OF HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY for July, 1906, Mantle Fielding says "The engraving [Washington] also resembles in general description and measurement Baker 208 and Hart 359, but in comparison with this print Hart No. 359 shows the well known Stuart type while the print in question differs from it in the general arrangement being from the Birch type." Had Mr. Fielding carefully studied my *Catalogue of the Engraved Portraits of Washington*, he would have found the print he thinks he has discovered described under Hart 278, and would have read this note:—"The only impression of this print that I know is upon satin, without any lettering. It is well executed, and, but for the bad drawing, might be ascribed to David Edwin, whose work it much resembles." The impression on satin is in the Baker collection of Washington Portraits, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, (Baker 391) and the newly found one on paper belongs to Mr. Henry Whelen, Jr., who advised me of his find in the following note.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1906.

MY DEAR HART:—

I recently secured a very fine copy of your No. 278, signed by Edwin, so you were right in your note. It is cut down oval to the outside line

so there is no title to report to you. I thought you might like to make a note of it

Yours very truly
HENRY WHELEN, JR.

To Charles Henry Hart Esq

The publication of this correction will keep others from following Mr. Fielding's error.

CHARLES HENRY HART.

LETTERS OF COL. FRANCIS JOHNSON TO GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE.
BRISTOL May 31, 1777.

DEAR GENERAL—

I fear by your not writing one single scrape of a Pen to me, since your arrival at Head Quarters, that you are under an apprehension I have neglected you.

To remove such an idea, I will only mention, I have repeatedly written to you since I left Ticonderoga, copies of which Letters I yet have in my possession.

I am heartily sorry I could not have enjoyed the happiness of seeing you, before I left the camp, I expect however in a few days to do myself that pleasure.

The remainder of my Regt. have not yet received their proportion or Blankets (by this you see that business goes on much in the old Tract), this deficiency however, I shall fully supply to-morrow, Captns Vernon & Potts left this place to-day, in order to draw pay for their Companies. Dr. Sir you cannot conceive the trouble & Anxiety I have experienced, because of the unsettled state of the Regimental Accounts, By Heavens, My very Brain is (as it were) *cooled into a kind of Pasty, composed of old Musty Papers & Accounts*—

Please to inform Major Robinson I should have been with him sooner, but business is not easily done in Philada. to this I would add, I have been exceedingly unwell, My old Complaint (the billious fever) has again visited me—Yesterday it attacked me rudely. I have now two Bottles of Spaw Water & a small table of Medicines before me,—a genteel repast you will say, to sit down to especially for a soldier. My Man Wm. has this inst. bro't in a Bottle of Buttermilk, & another large paper of Medicines, which must be of a formidable nature indeed, when you are inform'd that the following, *brake Jaw* names were written on the outside of it (Viz) Absorbents, Alkalines, Neutrals, Soap, Astringents, Means, Tonics, Antizymics, Emetics & Deviletics.

The fever is somewhat abated & I trust, that notwithstanding my *Damned Calicoe Constitution*, I shall yet live to be a Soldier, die one, I am persuaded I may. My best respects to my worthy friends Genls. Greene & Lincoln—

I am Ever Yours &c.
F. JOHNSTON.

CROSS ROADS March 31st 1778.

DEAR GENL.

I should have written you by my friend Coll. Delany, but his Motions were too sudden for me. He (contrary to the old Maxim of Philosophy "Great Bodies move slow") moves most rapidly, indeed he moved from

here in a tangent, before I was aware of it—so that I had it not in my power to trouble you sooner with my scrolls—

I congratulate you on that arrival of my worthy friend Coll. Frazer, I long to hear the particulars of his escape. Poor Hannums too, I learn has been equally fortunate.

It is needless for me to remind you of my desire to be in the Staff Department, I have talked over this matter with you at large already, & I trust furnished you with such cogent reasons for desiring a change in my situation, as will prove satisfactory to you.

But enough of this—These are sordid, selfish ideas, unworthy of a Patriot & beneath a soldier,—but Mrs. J—n looking over my Shoulder cries out, they are generous Sentiments becoming a Hus—d & father of a family—

My worthy friend Mr. Reed will cooperate with you, his Interest is great & I doubt not his willingness to oblige me.

Perhaps I might be appointed Muster Master Genl. to the army, this is an office I wish for, I am sure I could fill it. However in the midst of your endeavors for me, forget not my Rank, *that* I will never part with, on any terms, till I am compelled—perhaps my weak, crazy Constitution may compel me, but I have better expectations.

In a few weeks, I trust, with gentle Exercise & cautious living, to be able to join you, when I shall be wholly guided by your Determinations—

I should be glad you would suffer my friend Mr. Delany & any other Gentn. to value the Sorrel Horse, as I can get a most noble Saddle Horse for him—pray let me know poor Paddy's fate. My Compts. to Major Fishbourne, tell him I am greatly indebted to him for his friendly Letter which I will answer as soon as possible.

I am Dr Genl.
Sincerely Yours
F. JOHNSTON.

BARON STEUBEN'S QUESTIONS ON FARMING,—

at Steuben the 28 of May—1791

Baron Steuben requests Mr. Sizer to write his answers to the following Queries.

Q. 1. The Saw Mill beeing in perfect Ordre, How many feet of board can be Sawd in 24 hours

Sizers Answer, the mill in rpair in twenty four Hours, will Saw 800 feet of Boards.

Q. 2. How many Days in the Year may be raked that the Mill can work.

Ans. The Mill will run 120 Days in a Year.

Q. 3. What is the currant priss of 1000 f ; Boards ?

Ans. The price of 1000 feet of Boards 5 D :

Q. 4. When these 60 Acres are fit for the plow, & the Saw Mill in Ordre, what number of hands will a farmer require, for the Cultivating of the Land, & attending the Mill ?

Ans.

Q. 5. How many Yoak of Oxen ? for the same Objects ?

Ans. Three Yoak of Oxen will be needed.

Q. 6. To Clear one Acres of those where the Trees are only cut Down, to Clearing cutting Down the remainig trees to burn & preparing

for the plow, Will this cost? Levying the Aches to those who Clear? Calculat to Dollars?

Ans. To Clear one Acres will cost 6 Dollars.

Q. 7. What are the Wages of a man, hired by the Year?

Ans. The wages of a man by the Year, 60 D ;

Q. 8. What the Wages of a boy by the Year.

Ans. A boys wages per ; year, 30 D.

Q. 9. What the Wages of a Woman by the Year

Ans. The wages of a Woman p ; years 26 D :

Q. 10. What the Hier of a Yook of Oxen for a Season.

Ans. The Hire of a yook of Oxen for Season 20 D :

Q. 11. What Quantity of Salt Pork, & of flower will be requisite, for Six months for a family of 6 persons? Calculated by Barrils.

Ans. Two Barrels of Pork & Six of flower

Q. 12. How many Bouchels of Wheat may be the produced of one Acre, on my Sixty Acres, in a common year?

Ans. One Acre may produce 15 Bouchell Wheat on an Everage is common.

Q. 13. What may be reckoned the profit, in Dollars, from on Acre planted with indien Corn?

Ans. One Acre planted with indien Corn 15, D :

Q. 14. What the profit in planting Potaetos? All the Calculations are to be made out in Silver Dollars.

Ans. One Acre Potatoes may produce 100 Bouchels ad $2\frac{1}{2}$, p : B. 25.—

Q. 15. What will be the cost, for sawing, the Timber, bords etc necessary for the Construction of a Grist mill?

<i>Ans.</i> Boards or the Grist mill 3000 feet	15 D.
probably 1000 feet of Plank.	10.
Studing & joice & whel Timber	5.
	<hr/>
	30.

Q. 16. What the same Articles for building a Barn of the Largest Size?

Ans. for a Barn 50 f ; long by 30.

4650 feet of Boards	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
for Thraching & Stabel flor	
800 f ; of plank at 1 Doll.	8
	<hr/>
	32 $\frac{1}{2}$

Q. 17. What is the Value of a Bouchel of Wheat on this Spot or in the Neihberhood?

Ans. The Value of a B. of wheat $6\frac{1}{2}$

By this Calculation—

The Expences & profits of the Saw-Mill & the 60 Acres Square in Clearing & Burning fit for the Plow would stand thus : for the year from the 1. of Aug ; 91. to 92 the Same day.

Produce of the farm & Saw-mill	1242 $\frac{1}{2}$
Expence	665 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
Profit	577.

FUNERAL OF AARON BURR, referred to in a letter dated Princeton Sept. 16, 1836. "While I write they are drumming and trumpeting poor old Aaron Burr to his grave. The funeral is very pompous for our little place. A great retinue of mourners ! under command of

Judge Edwards, and the grandson of Pres. Edwards, also Swartout Burr's second as pall bearer, are here from New York and other places. Burr will be laid at the feet of his father, the president. They say he died in Christian faith . . . D^r Carnahan preaches the funeral sermon, which he has been keeping in pickle for six months . . ."

A STATE HOUSE ITEM, original in the Collections of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

1735 The Honourable John Penn Esquire Dr.

To drawing the Elevation of the Frount one End the Roof Balconey Chimneys and Torret of the State House With the fronts and Plans of the Two offices and Piazzas also the Plans of the first and second floors of the State House

p EDMUND WOOLLEY £ 5⁰⁰/₀

Reced the 22^d of July 1736 of James Steel the above mentioned five Pounds—

p me EDMUND WOOLLEY

LETTER OF REV. FRANCIS ALISON, 1776.—

PHILAD^a October ye 16 1776

COZEN ROBERT,

I received a letter from you by Colonel Housacre, & one by an express named Lukis, which is dated ye first of this month. I did not receive ye Letter by Housacre in time to get ye money, before he went to see his friend at Lebanon, but expect it on his return. I saw y^r brother since I got y^r letter, who was determined to go to you, or into ye army if I could promise him a post more readily than you could. I could not serve him, & I questioned whether you could, as men who had served in ye Campaign expected & deserved posts better than new hands. I also learned that he came off in a sniff, & as you were soon to be home I advised him to avoid expense & travel 'till your return, & this he did, but left a letter for you which I will send you.

As yr. Regiments are to be offered new commissions, and men will be commissioned to fill them, by the General's approbation, I am at a loss how to serve you. I find y^r your necessities & inclinations draw you to Philad^a, but they want to continue as many as they can officers & privates of your Regiment. As Benj^a can expect no advancement, y^r I can think of, I have procured him a Surgeons place in ye new Battalion, called ye 12th now forming, ye officers & men are mostly of Northumberland and Northampton Counties. As it would give me pleasure to have your appointment nearer, and as I thought you might think it not friendly to part you from my son as soon as he was appointed, I apply'd for a first Lieutenancy in ye same Regiment for you, for 50 Captains had applied & some had gotten commissions before Benjamin was appointed & I could not get you in that Corps a better birth. This evening I spoke to President Hancock to know when the Express went off, & mentioned you. He told me all ye new commissions for your Regiment would be filled by the appointment of our Council of Safety with ye approbation of ye General Gates, & he desired me to try to get y^r board to appoint you a Capt. & he would write to ye General in your favor and to another field officer. I will desire him to write in your favor, go as it will, but I know not but a Lieutenancy on our Frontiers might be acceptable as a Captaincy among strangers, especially since all ye officers

have lately had their pay advanced, Surgeons and Chaplains excepted, whose pay had been already advanced. I think a Lieutenant has as much or more than a Captain had formerly, & possibly this may be worth examining when you receive ye last months pay. Your case as a first lieutenant lies before ye Board, tomorrow Mr. H— desired me to try if they would make you a Captain in ye battalion to which you now belong. I know not what to do, nor which would best please you; could I get you a first Lieutenant, & first on ye Roll to be in the way of Preferment I would rather chuse it; but a Capt. may sound best in your ears. I wish you peace with God, & health and Prosperity, and am with great sincerity yours to serve you
FRA. ALISON

P. S. Yesterday my petition in your favor, signed also by several officers of ye 12th Battalion, was set aside for two reasons; first because there were a vast number of applications for Captains, Lieutenants &c earlier than ye one I gave in for you; and secondly because they were unwilling to break your battalion. I have got President Hancock to write to Gen. Gates in your favor, & if you can get a recommendation from him, or a Certificate in your favor from ye Colonel or Lieutenant Col. or any commanding officers, declaring ye good behavior, and send it to me without delay I will try to get you a Captaincy in ye 11^a Battalion; is in ye own, or where ever you would rather serve, but write me by ye Post, or as soon as you can. This goes under President Hancock cover, & will be safe, wait on ye General & ask if any thing be written to him in your favor.

Ye 11th Battalion will be raised under a famed Virginia Col. whose name I forgot—here I can have some interest.
F. ALISON.

DEATH OF REV. RICHARD EDDY, S. T. D.—We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Richard Eddy, S. T. D., from 1865–1868 Librarian of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was born in Providence, R. I., June 21, 1828, and at the age of twenty years commenced to study for the ministry of the Universalist Church. In 1850 he was ordained at Frankfort, N. Y., and held pastorates at Frankfort, Rome, Buffalo, and Canton, N. Y.; First and Second Churches in this city; Franklin, Gloucester, Melrose, and Chatham, Mass.; Providence, East Providence, and Georgiaville, R. I. During the Civil War he served as Chaplain of the 60th New York Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently compiled a history of the regiment. In addition to his pastoral duties he was a versatile and prolific writer; he edited *The Universalist Quarterly*, for six years, the *Universalist Register*, for eighteen years, and his "Universalism in America," a work which involved thirty years of research, is not only a denominational history, but one of contemporary religious thought and of progressive liberal ideas. For many years he was Secretary of the Universalist Historical Society, and since 1899, its President. In 1883, Tufts College conferred on him the degree of S. T. D. His funeral services were held at Gloucester on Sunday, August 18, 1906.

THE MECKLENBERG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—In September of 1904, O. J. Lehman, of Bethania, North Carolina, discovered among the papers in the Moravian Archives in that town, an historical sketch, bearing on its cover the title "Bruchstueck, Aufsatz von den

Vorkommenheiten waehrend dem Revolutions. Kriege welche einen Bezug auf die Wachau hatten bis Ende 1779," 40 pp. In this sketch Mr. Lehman found a pointed reference to the much discussed "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence," which he translated and sent to the *Charlotte Observer*. The paragraph and its translation are as follows: "Ich kan zu Ende des 1775 sten Jahres nicht unangemerkt lassen, dasz schon in Sommer selbigen Jahres, dasz ist im May, Juny, oder July, die County Mecklenburg in Nord Carolina sich fuer so frey u. independent von England declarirte u. solche Einrichtung zur Verwaltung der Geseze unter sich machte, als jamalen der Continental Congress hernach in Ganze gethan. Dieser Congress aber sahe dieses Verfahren als zu fruehzeitig an." ("I cannot leave unmentioned at the end of the year 1775, that already in the Summer of this year, that is in May, June or July, the County of Mecklenburg declared itself free and independent of England, and made such arrangements for the administration of the laws among themselves, as later the Continental Congress made for all. This Congress, however, considered these proceedings premature.")

Miss Adelaide L. Fries, of the Wachoria Historical Society, Salem, N. C., has recently prepared an exhaustive paper, in which she proves the authenticity of the document, and that the author was Traugott Bagge, an able man of affairs, who lived in Salem, on the Moravian tract during the Revolution, and died there in April of 1800.

In the Moravian Archives, at Bethlehem, Penna., there is also a document, prepared by Rev. John Ettwein, which reviews the events of the Revolution, but mainly those which relate to Pennsylvania.

Queries.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EARLY MEDICAL GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Information in regard to any of the following named graduates in Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania is desired by the Alumni Catalogue Committee. Specially wished is exact information as to full name, date and place of death, Academic degrees received, and public offices held. Letters should be addressed to Dr. Ewing Jordan, Library, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

1801

Bibb, William Wyatt, Ga.
Brown, William, Pa.
Gartley, Samuel, Pa.
Hodge, Benjamin Combs, W. Indies.
Jacobs, William Stephen, Brabant.
Lockette, Henry Wilson, Va.
Roebuck, Jarvis, St. Croix.
Semmes, Thomas, Md.
Tongue, James, Md.

1802

Dorsey, John Syng, Pa.
Duvall, Grafton, Md.
Foissine, Peter, S. C.

Geddy, John C., Va.
Jackson, Henry, Ga.
Logan, George, S. C.
McCreery, Joseph, Del.
McDonald, Thompson, Va.
Mace, John, Md.
Meredith, Charles, Pa.
Morris, Charles, Va.
Nelson, William, Va.
Oswald, John, S. C.
Price, Thomas D., Va.
Rogers, Patrick Kerr, Ireland.
Rowan, Thomas, N. J.
Thomas, George G., Va.
Thompson, Hedge, N. J.
Washington, William, Va.
Whiteford, Hugh, Md.

1803

Ashton, Henry, Va.
 Carter, Robert, Va.
 Downey, William, Md.
 Forpin, John, S. C.
 Holmes, Robert, Va.
 Hutchinson, James, Pa.
 Mitchell, John S., Pa.
 Pendergrast, Garrett Elliot, Miss.
 Scott, Franklin, Va.
 Spencer, Oliver Hatfield, La.
 Stevenson, Cosmo Gordon, Md.
 Walker, John M., Va.
 Walmsley, Thomas, Pa.
 Wilson, Daniel, Va.
 Young, John R., Md.

1804

Archer, James, Md.
 Atlee, Edwin Augustus, Pa.
 Brockenbrough, Austin, Jr., Va.
 Camp, John H., Va.
 Cocke, James, Va.
 Darlington, William, Del.
 Firth, Stubbins, N. J.
 Griffiths, Elijah, Pa.
 Hoskins, John, Va.
 Miller, Peter, Pa.
 Parker, John, N. C.
 Pugh, Whitmell Hill, N. C.
 Rush, John, Pa.
 Shaw, William, Pa. (?)
 Tyler, William, Md.

1805

Bryarly, Wakeman, Md.
 Burwell, Lewis, Va.
 Cleaver, Isaac, Pa.
 Cooke, John, Ga.
 Cooke, John Esten, Va.
 Dangerfield, Henry P., Va.
 De Butts, Elisha, Md.
 Douglass, John, Va.
 Evans, George, N. C.
 Ewell, Thomas, Va.
 Gray, Henry M., Va.
 Howard, William, Va.
 Legare, Daniel, S. C.
 Madison, James, Va.
 Mitchell, George Edward, Md.
 Rees, John Thomas, Md.
 Robertson, Felix, Tenn.
 Savin, Richard L., Md.
 Smith, Thomas, St. Croix.

1806

Bloodgood, Joseph, N. Y.
 Claiborne, Devereux J., Va.
 Cocke, Charles, Va.
 Creager, Lewis, Md.
 Cunningham, Robert M., Pa.
 D'Oyley, Daniel, S. C.
 Dudley, Benjamin Winslow, Ky.
 Floyd, John, Ky.
 Green, Enoch A., N. J.
 Hall, Richard Wilmot, Md.
 Hart, John, N. C.
 McCall, Edwin L., Ga.
 McFarlane, John Henry, Pa.
 Mathews, Samuel J., Va.
 Newcomb, Daniel, N. H.
 Selby, William F., Md.
 Simmons, William H., S. C.
 Tucker, Samuel, N. J.
 Tucker, Wright, Va.
 Wacker, Jacob David, Swabia.

1807

Anderson, Edward, Md.
 Baldwin, William, Del.
 Beasley, Peter J., Va.
 Britton, John De, St. Croix.
 Brown, Richard, D. C.
 Bryant, Thomas, Pa.
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 Neill, Henry, Pa.
 Nelson, William R., Va.
 Ramsay, John Witherspoon, S. C.
 Robinson, Charles B., Va.
 Shattuck, George Cheyne, Mass.
 Smith, Samuel B., Pa.
 Steptoe, William, Va.
 Thomas, James, Md.
 Thornton, George A., Va.

MARSHALL—STOUT—PRALL—CLARK.—

Marshall. Conrad Marshall of Hopewell twp., Hunterdon Co., N. J., is said to have settled on the top of the "Witchamenting" Mountain, two miles north of Pennington, prior to the Revolution. He is said to have been born in 1729 and to have died 1813. He had a son John, born 1762, a Revolutionary soldier, one of whose grandsons, James Wilson Marshall, was the discoverer of gold in California. I am very anxious to learn anything at all concerning this Conrad Marshall. So far I have been unable to find a single record of his name except in family papers. His mother was probably a German. I shall be glad to pay for information concerning the ancestry of Conrad Marshall.

Stout-Prall. Benjamin Stout was married in New Jersey, probably Hunterdon County, Sept. 8, 1803, to Ruth Prall. Benjamin is believed to have been a son of Abner Stout, and to have been descended from Richard Stout of Middletown, N. J., whose ancestry I am trying to trace back in England, with some success. I am very anxious to get the line from Richard to this Benjamin.

Clark. I wish to learn the parentage of one James Clark, born about 1730-5 who died at Amwell, N. J., about 1774, leaving a wife Hannah and children James, John, George, Mary, Thomas and Elizabeth. I have found that the family were Presbyterians, or I would think that they were members of the Stoney Brook Clarks. Can anyone help?

CHAS. C. GARDNER,
853 South 11th St.,
Newark, N. J.

MOUNTAIN FAMILY.—A correspondent in London, England, sends me the following marriage licenses for Hampshire, England—

John Mountain, 1736, Andover, and Jane Elcombe.

Joseph Mountain, Andover, and Anne Spearing of Winchester, 1726.

Samuel Mountain of Stockbridge, and Mary Sutton, Andover, 1709.
Benjamin Mountain, of Andover, and Eliz. Penton, of Winchester, 1726.

John Mountain, of Romsey, and Sarah Shipton, of Andover, 1716.

Robert Mountain, of Winchester, and Eliz. Leader, 1774.

EUGENE F. MCPHIE.

Book Notices.

HISTORY OF THE "BUCKTAILS"—KANE RIFLE REGIMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS. (13th PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES, 42D OF THE LINE.) By O. R. Howard Thomson and William H. Rauch, Philadelphia, 1906. 8vo. pp. 466. Illustrated.

It was through the far sightedness of Pennsylvania's "War Governor," Andrew Gregg Curtin, that the "Pennsylvania Reserves," composed of thirteen regiments of infantry was organized, which won by its achievements a reputation unequalled in the Army of the Potomac. The Thirteenth Regiment, "Bucktails," whose history and services are under notice, was organized by Col. Thomas L. Kane, and commanded later by Charles J. Biddle, Hugh McNeil, Charles F. Taylor, A. E. Niles and E. A. Irvin, participated in all the battles and skirmishes from Draensville to Bethesda Church, when its term of service expired. The collection and publication of the records of heroism and military achievements of this celebrated regiment has been successfully accomplished

by the compilers, and the muster rolls of the Field and Staff Officers, and the ten companies with their officers and men, are particularly valuable for the details which they contain. The index to names and places is quite full.

ANNUAL PROCEEDINGS PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, 1905-1906. Edited by Ethan Allen Weaver, Secretary, Philadelphia, 1906. 8vo. pp. 79. Illustrated.

This attractive publication contains a list of the officers; the proceedings of the eighteenth annual meeting of the Society; the Necrological Roll; and the seventeenth annual sermon, preached by Rev. Thomas E. Green, General Chaplain of the Society. The illustrations comprise reproductions in colors of the flags of Col. John Proctor's Independent Battalion of Westmorland county and the Floating Batteries; the bronze tablets erected on the Northern Liberties school house, (site of the Barracks), and Independence Hall; the house in which Gen. Hugh Mercer died, and St. Peter's P. E. Church.

LOCAL HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES COLLECTED FROM THE FILES OF NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED IN EASTON, PENNA. By Ethan Allen Weaver, 1906. 8vo. pp. 319.

Any one interested in the history of Easton, Northampton County, will find in this work a wealth of historical and biographical material, which has been judiciously selected from the newspaper press of that city. The edition is very limited, but a copy will be found in the library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMAN SOCIETY. VOL. XV. 1906. 8vo. Illustrated.

This volume contains, in addition to the Proceedings and addresses at the Germantown, October 25, 1904, three historical papers of interest and value: The Pennsylvania German in the French and Indian War, by H. M. M. Richards; Frederick the Great and the United States, by J. G. Rosengarten; and Old Historic Germantown, by N. H. Keyser, D. D. S. Mr. Richard's paper is a timely contribution to an important epoch in the history of our Commonwealth. The illustrations are numerous, and the edition limited to 550 copies.

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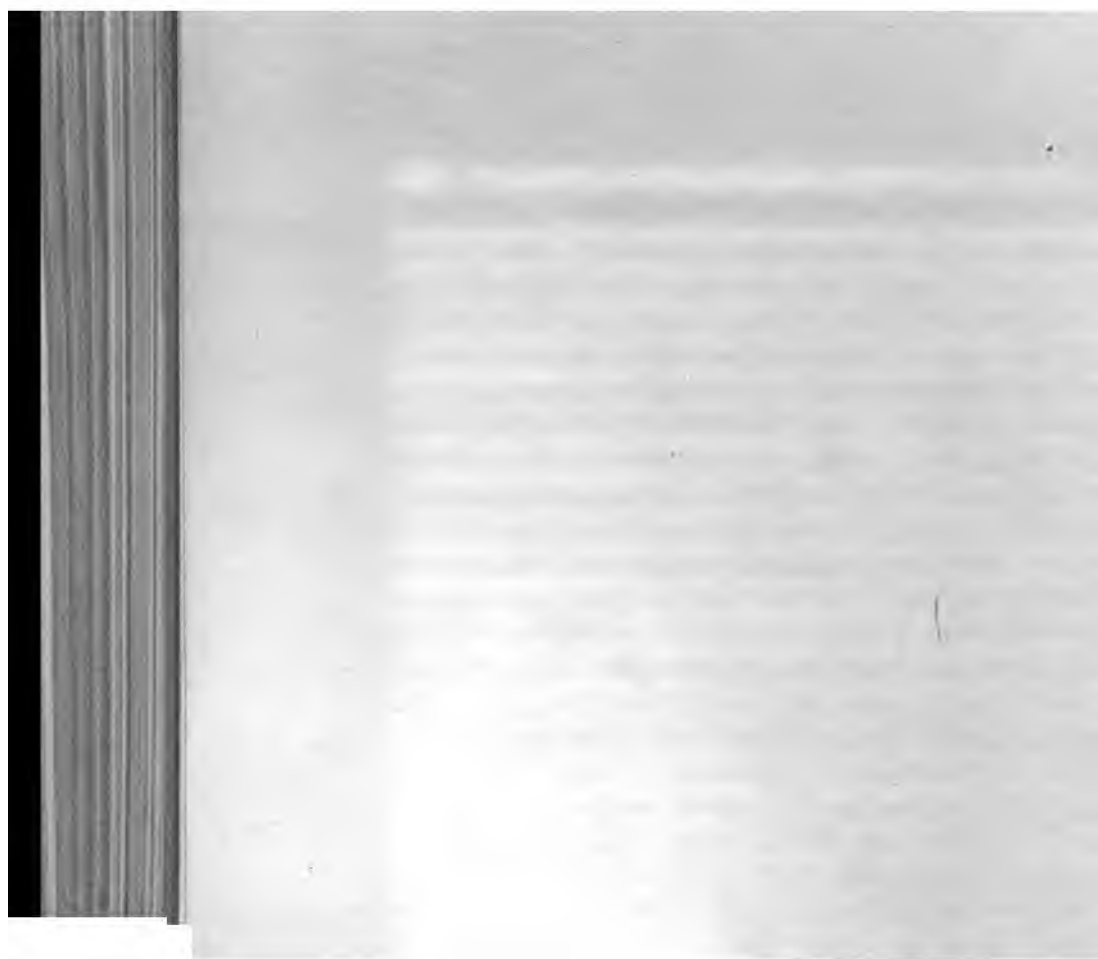
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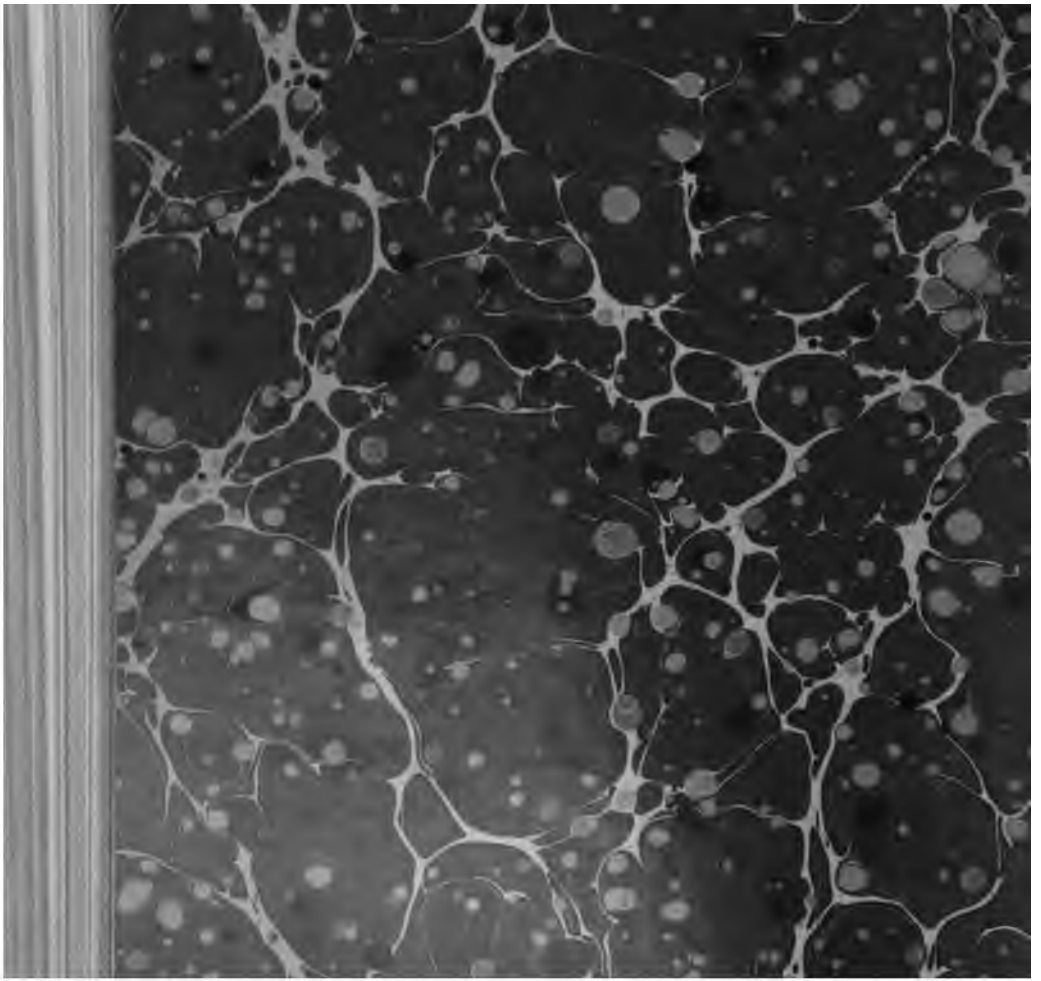
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