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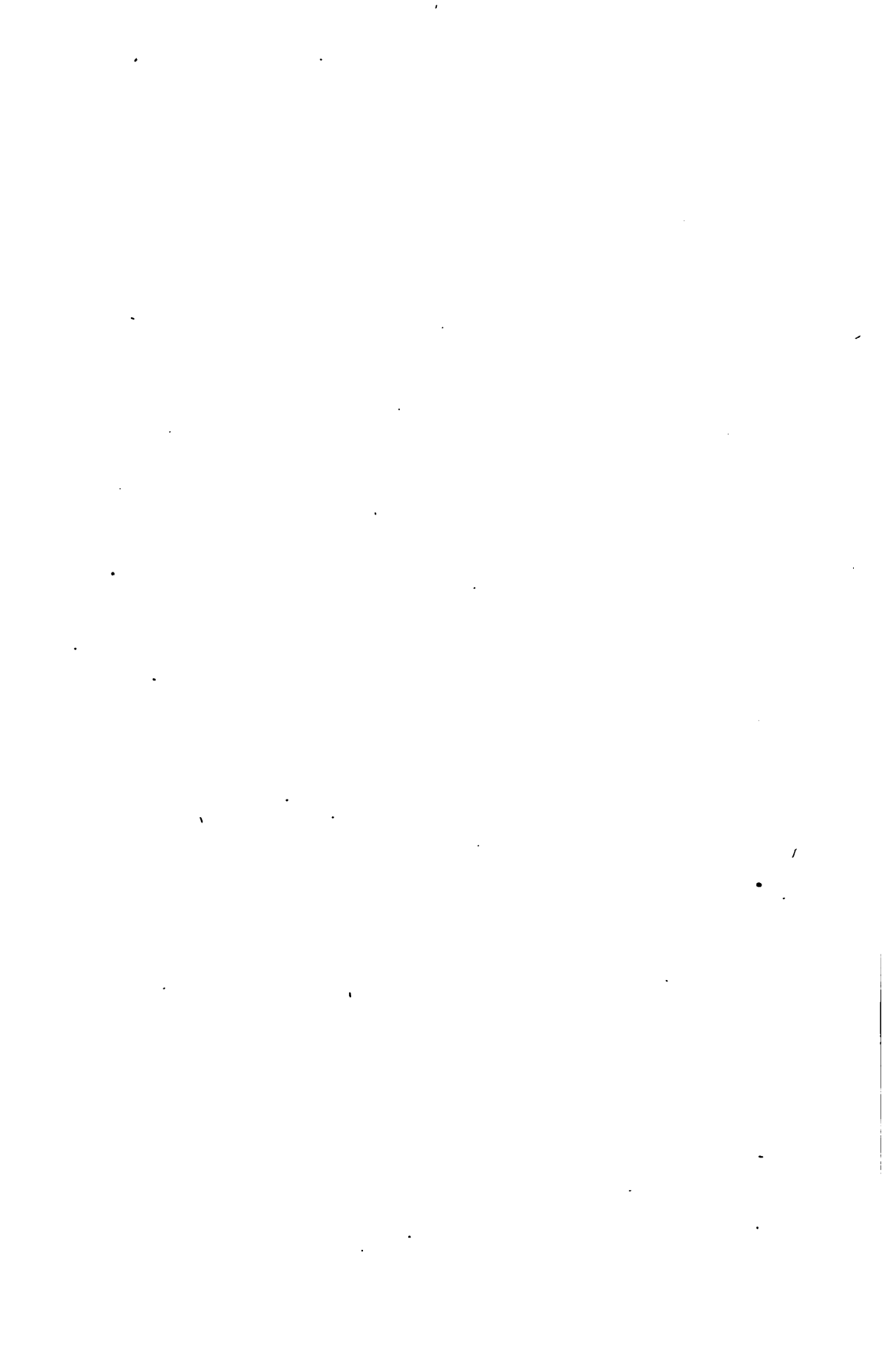
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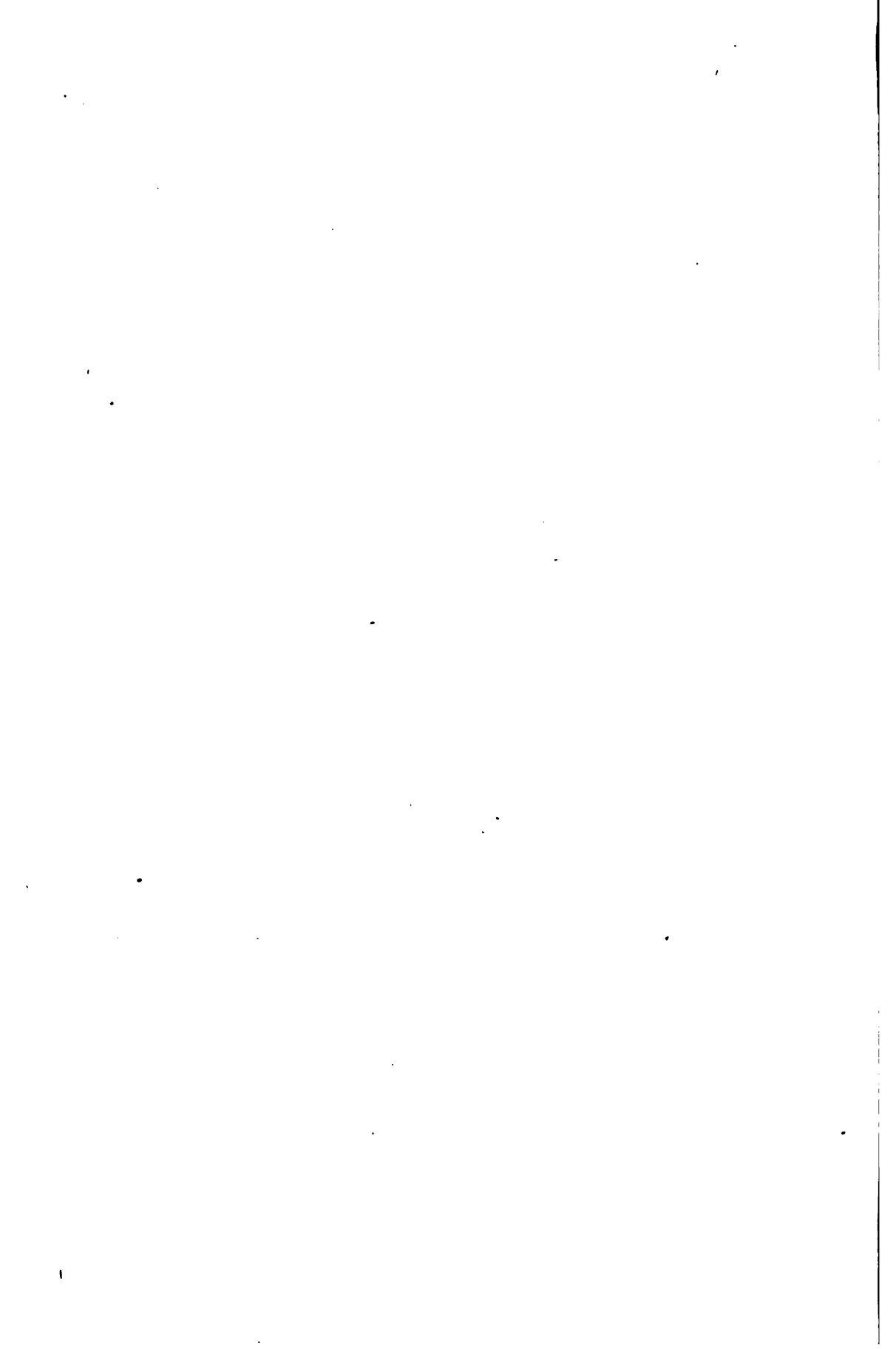


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Vol. XLIII

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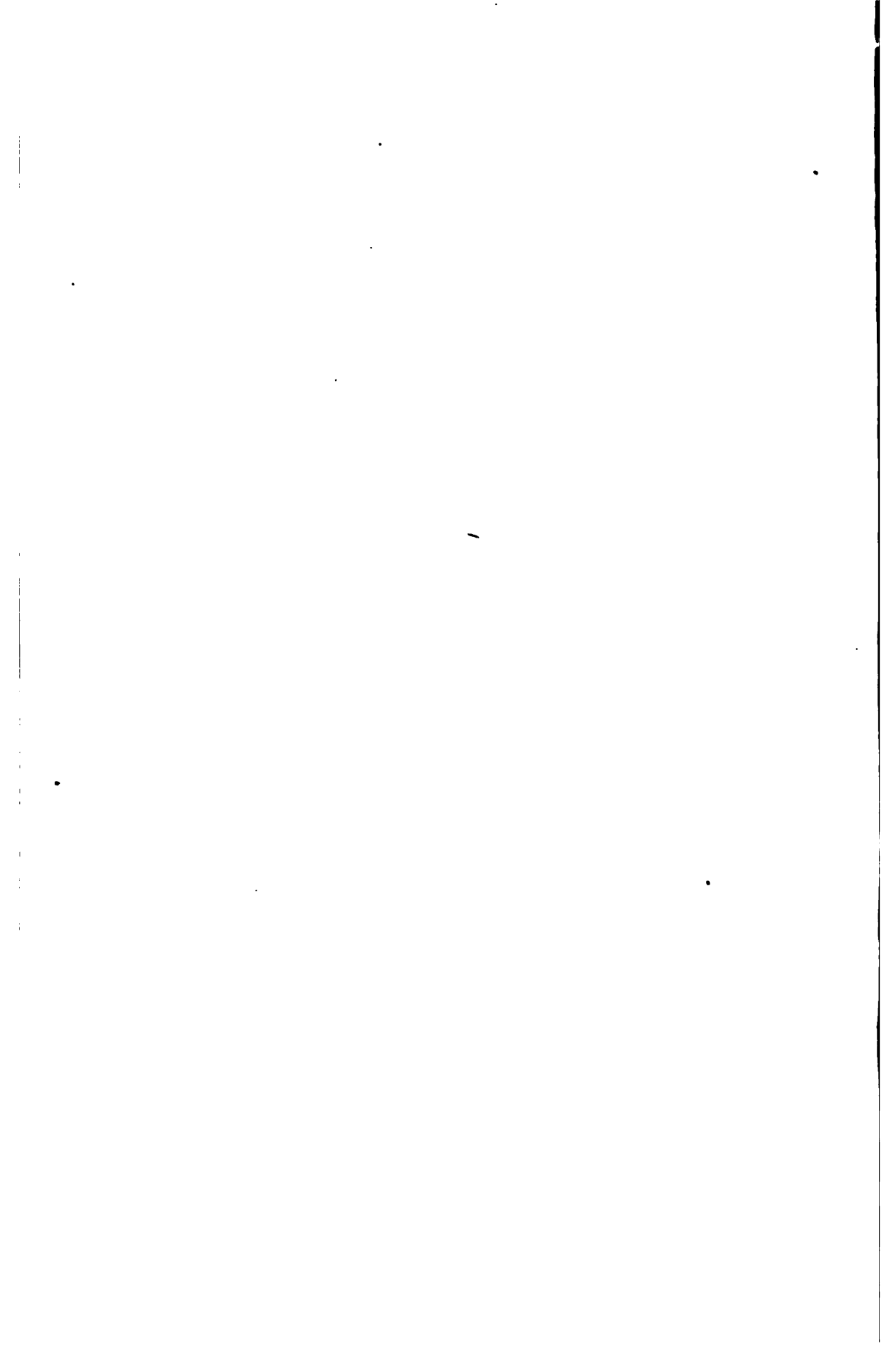
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THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XLIII.

1919.

No. 1.

THOMAS RODNEY.

BY SIMON GRATZ, ESQ.

Among the Sons of Delaware who were most noted for patriotism during the Revolutionary struggle, Cæsar Rodney and his brother Thomas stand in the front rank. Cæsar is so well known as one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence that no further mention of him is needed for the purposes of this paper.

Thomas, his younger brother, was born in Sussex County, Delaware, on June 4, 1744. He received as good an education as could be had at that time in a small country town, and then prepared himself to enter the legal profession. He was a member of the Council of Safety of Delaware in 1775. On August 15, 1777, he was appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of Delaware. He was Colonel of the Militia of his native State during part of the Revolutionary War, and rendered valuable service. In 1778 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Kent County Court. He was one of Delaware's representatives in the Continental Congress from 1781 to 1783, and from 1785 to 1787; residing in Philadelphia

during part of this time. In 1787, he was Speaker of the Assembly of Delaware.

His son, Cæsar Augustus—afterwards U. S. Senator from Delaware and Attorney-General of the U. S. in President Jefferson's cabinet—spent several years of his boyhood in Philadelphia as a member of the family of Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw, a noted clergyman and teacher of that city, to whose care his education had been entrusted.

On June 13, 1791, being unable to discharge certain debts due by him, he was arrested on a writ of *Capias ad Satisfaciendum*, and confined in the prison at Dover until August 30, 1792. Imprisonment for this cause meant nothing more than that the debtor was not allowed to leave the place of confinement: in other respects he enjoyed personal freedom. Rodney's friends visited him constantly; and he spent the greater part of his time in writing letters, papers on scientific and other subjects, and poetry. For the latter diversion he seems to have had a great fondness.

In the year 1803 he received an appointment as U. S. Judge for the Mississippi Territory; an office that he held up to the time of his death on January 2, 1811, enjoying great popularity with the residents of this newly settled country. The town of Rodney was named in his honor.

The contents of the letters which are transcribed either in whole or in part in this paper are very diversified. Most of them were written to his son Cæsar who, for many years, was thus regularly informed of the occurrences in which his father was an actor. They give us interesting details of his journey, by stage and boat, to what was then regarded as the far west; and a fund of information about life in the Mississippi Territory, the chief political events occurring there, and the men who were most prominent in them.

Thomas Rodney to George B. Rodney (London.)

Dover near Philadelphia, North America,

May 14, 1770.

Looking over an Antient piece of manuscript (wrote by Sir Edward Rodney) which Contains a Historical account of Our Family for Eight-Hundred years back, I was Induced to believe that you Sr. are a branch of the Same Famaly, and therefore, have presumed to write to you as a Relation, not Doubting Tho' the Great Distinction & Difference between our Stations, but you'l be Glad to hear of so near a Relation of your Own Name, as I presume there are few of that Name in England or even any where Else in the British Dominions, you being the only one I have heard on Now Living, Except my Two brothers.

Sr. John D^r Rodeney (so the name was wrote then) who by the History appears to be the only person of the name, in his time, had four Sons Edward, Henry, George & William,—Edward being the Eldest Heir'd the Estate at Rodney's Stoke &c which he broke the Entail and will'd amongst his five Daughters, thro' perswasions of his wife, in Lieu of which he wrote the above mentioned History; Henry, the 2^d. Son there is no account of; George the 3^d. Son Married Ann Lakes, Daughter of Sr. Thomas Lakes, & widow to the Lord Ross; and William the 4th Son Married Alu Cæsar Daughter of Sr. Thomas Cæsar, by whom he had several sons, but I have an Acc^t. of none but Two viz: Cæsar Rodney who died in Antiqua, & William Rodney, who Came over to America, about the year 1680, and Settled in this County, where During his Life he held all the Most Honourable posts in it, which now are occupy'd by my Eldest brother, who also has the best Estate in the place;—I being the youngest Son fell Heir to no part of the Estate, but have Lived altogether with my brother who is Very Kind; and being Very young yet have not been Recommended to any post Except that

of a Siole Magistrate—I shall Trouble you no Farther
with an Acc^t. of our Famaly, this much being only by
way of Excuse for my writing, these few Lines, which
I was Induced to Do for the Reason afs^d: together with
the Love I have for the Man Who's Noble Deeds has
aded so much Lusture & Glory to that Name, which I
only have to Bost of, my fortune & Circumstances not
permitting Me to Do more tho' my Soul wou'd fain
Transen'd these narrow bounds;

Yet Humble as my Station is

Reveal'd to me belong

(heavenly privilege) Immortal Song

Which if I Live hereafter Shall Reherse

Your Name and Actions in Immortal Verse

From S^r. your

Ever Loving Coz: .

Thomas Rodney

N.B. If you Shou'd ever be Kind Enough to write to
Me Direct your Letters as follows—

To

Thomas Rodney Esq^r: in

Dover &

To the Care of And^r. Doz

in

Philadelphia

Thomas Rodney to Mrs. Betsey Rodney.

Philadelphia March 17th 1772.

My dear

I have not got an Answer yet Concerning the House
in Spruce Street but Expect to have one this week, and
hope to have Everything in Order, to Receive you, by
the first of Aprill—I have bespoke Some furniture
Viz^t. 1 Dining Table; 1 Brakefast Table; Two bed-
steads, one high & one Low; 6 Chairs—and 6 winsor
Chairs—which are to be ready by that time—and am
Collecting such other things as are Necessary for

Housekeeping—but I am afraid the weather and Roads may prevent your being up so soon as I expect you— However I hope it will not be Long before I have the great satisfactⁿ. of seeing you and our Lovly boy here in Philad^a: for be assured I am Very Desirous to see you both, who are the Chief objects of my Tender Love, and Happyness, in this Life—

Tommy Fisher and Sally Logan is to be married this Evening; so that the Long wisht for day has Come at Last— I am informed by M^r. B. Wynkoop that they Omit asking Cousins, and all those who are more distantly Related on account of there Famalys being so numerous on both sides—therefore I have not had any Invitation as I suppose—but shou'd not have gone If I had been invited, as I approve of having but Very Few present at such times; concluding it to be most agreeable—

Tell sally her stays will be sent by the next shalooop—
My Love to all Friends;

From your

Affectionate

Thomas Rodney

P. S. yesterday Evening I Rec'd: a Very polite Ticket with an Invitation to Dine with the Bride & Groom today at M^r. Logans, but Cant go as, you know, I have nothing but an Old Ragged Green Coat, and a pair of greesy Buckskin B s, which are not quite Decent Enough to pay a Visit of that Kind in—
March 18th.

Thomas Rodney to William Peery.

Dover Dec^r. 30th 1775

Sir

Your letter of the 13th of this Instant I reed: at my return from Philad^a: yesterday evening; whereby am informed that M^r. Robison was clear'd by a majority of your Com: and that seven of the minority have pro-

tested against it as appears by the protest inclosed— It appears by your letter that the consideration of the Com: was not altogether whether M^r. Robison was guilty as he stood Charged; but Chiefly whether the former Com. had proceeded Legally or not; and being of opinion that their proceedings was illegal, thought it sufficient ground upon which to grant his acquittal.—

It is to be wished that this matter had been Conducted with that Solemn & judicial impartiality which alone could be sufficient to finally acquit or Condemn M^r. Robison in the Judgment of the world—but I suspect when this comes to be examined, it will not appear to have been the case; because there are two Com. one of 80 the other of 40, or 50 members, whose determinations, are directly opposed to each other, & M^r. Robison stands between both neither acquitted nor condemned; which must be a disagreeable Situation and therefore if he relies on the testimony of his innocence, it is necessary for his own peace & Quiet that he should be heard before the Council of Safety who are a superior body & living in distant parts of the Government, may be supposed to act in his case without partiality or prejudice, & therefore if they acquit him he will be again restored to the good opinion of the world— And if he be guilty of acting as an enemy to the American cause as has been alledged, it is the particular duty of the said Council to take notice of such— I shall therefore lay the proceedings of your Com: about this matter so far as they have Come to my Knowledge, before the Council of safety and move for M^r. Robison being sent for; that the matter may be candidly and impartially heard and determined—and if he Can make it appear that he is a friend & not an enemy to the American Cause, he will find not a man more ready to acquit him, or to do it with more pleasure than myself, especially as ever before those Charges, he stood very high in my good opinion, as a good & worthy man— But if he should appear to

be an enemy to the sacred American Cause I confess he will find none more determined against such than I am.

You are permitted to send Robison a Copy of this part or the whole of this letter that he may have the Opportunity of Coming before the Council, If he chuses, without being sent for; wherein he may, be, and is hereby assured that he shall be protected from injury and insult, he submitting to the determination of the Council.

As to that part of your letter respecting yourself our Committeemen who were present agree in memory— That your Com. made an Order that you should take as many of your men as you pleased, and bring the witnesses &c to the next meeting—upon which you moved that the Com: should pass a Resolve to protect you in making use of force if it was necessary to bring them; which was Carried in the negative—Upon which the Chairman declared he would not sit in the Com. if they would not protect their officers— You then called for the yeas & nays which were entering when we came away all which no doubt the minutes of the Com. if regularly kept will show—I am with respect y^r. &c.

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney and William Killen to Captⁿ: Charles Pope.

Dover June 9th 1776.

Sir

We are informed that Several persons especially the Col. Hazlett is threated to be Illtreated, and even to burn his House by persons at Duck Creek &c. We therefore request that you will remain with your Company at Duck Creek 'till the Col: arrives, which will be Tomorrow afternoon—we will be answerable for your so doing—from

Y^r. Hum. Serv^{ts}.

Thomas Rodney

William Killen.

Cap Charles Pope.

*Thomas Rodney to Caesar Rodney.*Trenton Jan^r. 23^d 1777.

I wrote by Mr. Gormet (†) on Tuesday last, if he has gone on home perhaps you have got it soon, if not I know not by what hand you may receive it— We Continue yet at Trenton but my brother intends to March for Prince Town Tomorrow.— He has not got a Brigade Major yet and seems desirous that I should Stay with him in that Caractor— But I am very anxious to see you, My Children & other friends, yet if my stay a few days longer will greatly serve my Country I cannot Tell how I can get my own Consent to leave it; but the moment my services is unnecessary here I shall push home with all speed where I know I am much wanting on many accounts, especially my own business— But it is not worth my while to have either business or property unless the American Cause be supported. Jerisy is almost Totally Ruined & nothing Can equal the Brutal Cruelty of the Savage Slaves of Brittain— What they cannot Carry away they burn & destroy—nothing is sacred to their unhallow'd Hands.— The infirmities of old age, the innocent weakness of Babes, and the delicate form of the female, it is their sport to insult and distress— In no form has distress been seen to meet from them one Humane act—Such Vilians cannot expect the smiles of Providence; But must expect to meet the powerful Arm of God waring against them— And I rejoice that this arm has been conspicu^s. in our favour since we past the Delaware—with half their numbers and them mostly Malitia we have drove them from all their posts in Jerisy except Brunswick & Amboy—this was not our own Strength but the Finger of God was in it to bless and succeed our indeavours. The Delaware Malitia marched yesterday from Prince Town to headquarters at Morris Town— The army is increasing fast and have hemed the Enemy in almost on every side so that their foraging Parties are obliged

to consist of 7 or 800 men with field pieces, and they are so distressed that they are obliged to eat their Horses which are so poor they can Hardly walk— I believe our Gen^l. will shortly move so close upon them with his main army that he will starve them—we have now 50 pieces of fine artillery nearly all brass besides Howitz—and our Artillery at the Battell of Prince Town were far better served than that of the Enemy which the Prisoners Confest—almost every shot from ours was placed in the thick of them while theirs flew Harmless o'er our heads— I have been from home so long that I know nothing of Famaly Affairs, but I hope you have been careful to get Bread and Meat to Eat, yet I am uneasy Least your Situation should have put it out of your power to provide as you would wish having no assistance except the Doct^r: who I make no doubt is very will^g. to oblige you but has his own business &c. to take up his attention. I hope that you have not neglected to send my Horse upon receiving my letter, for you ? expects

(Unfinished and unsigned)

Thomas Rodney to Hon. John Dickinson.

Dover July 20th 1779.

D^r. Sir

You will readily grant that it is evident from the Low credits of our Money, that the State of our finances is bad enough—Yet I think Congress is too much alarmed on this head, and are thereby urged into measures that Still Tend to depress the Credit of the Money—'Tis well enough that they should alarm the people, that every exertion may be made by them to support Congress in their Measures for raising the value of the Money—but if Congress be Too much alarmed themselves, they will not be so likely to direct those exertions in the best manner to answer effectually the purpose intended—Congress in my Humble Opinion

ought to be Cool, uniform and firm in what they do on this head,—Taxation, if not impeded by other means will restore the Money much sooner perhaps than Congress apprehend for by this means without distroying one Bill, one half the Money at least will be Taken out of Circulation and the people will soon be amazed to see the Money disappear, without hearing that any of it is distroyed. This position will appear evident to you when you consider, that from the moment the present Tax is Collected—(if the plan is pursued) there will always be at least Sixty Millions of dollars Locked up in the Treasuries—and as fast as any part of this sum is dealt out to supply the exigencies of the war it ought to be supplied, by the Taxes coming in;—I think there can be no doubt but a Sum equal to what I have mentioned will always remain in the Treasury, that is between the hands of the first collectors, and those that pay it out to the people again; and while it is there, it will be out of sight and out of Circulation.

But if Taxation has been too long neglected and is now too slow to supply your present demand it is better to borrow, than emit any more money—but not upon unusual interests—a higher interest than usual, holds out that the people are not ready and willing to support the publick Credit, and that the security is doubtful. An accumulating interest, to be in proportion to the increase of the quantity of money, holds out that you intend to emit more—That is that you will make the Monster yet more Terrible, that has frightened every body almost out of their wits already—

Borrowing is a measure I never would advise if the necessity of our circumstances did not drive us into it by being past the oportunity of better means—but as we are now circumstanced borrowing may have an extraordinary good effect, if the Measure is wisely conducted. That is if the friends to America would form themselves into bodies, or small Societies, and every

man subscrib'd according to his abilities to lend the publick at usual interest and each Society to appoint, one or more of their Members to Take a Certificate for the gross Sum they all Subscribe, in trust to receive and pay each Member his interest annually and his principle according to the Term of lending.

This is the mode the friends of the cause are endeavouring to promote here, that all persons whatever may have an oportunity of Subscribing—

When I see large Societies formed in your City to promote their own particular Sentiment about the Constitution of Government, I cannot think they would be backward in a Measure of this Sort which possibly may be the Means of Saving the very existance of that Government.

The mode that I would advise in your City would be this Let each Class of the people according to their calling associate together—and let the Merchants, who we may Suppose the Monied Men begin—Their example will soon be followed by the rest—

This would Convince both our friends and enemies as well abroad as at home that the people are determined to Support the publick Credit—and the only hope that Brittain now has would vanish in a moment.

Once this example is Set, he that is able, and does not follow it, will give the Strongest proff of his disaffection and ought to be regarded accordingly.

There is few evils but what has benefits proportionate attendant on them—war cannot be carried on without supplies and the high prices given for them for Twelve Months past has incouraged the Merchant and the farmer in such a degree that we see, industry, enterprize and plenty abound every where—So that in my private view (notwithstanding the state of our finances) our circumstances is the most flourishing that they have been since the war began

[Not signed]

*Thomas Rodney to C. A. Rodney.*P.G.¹ April 30th 1788.

Beloved Son

I wrote you a letter some days ago but as I went from home on business did not send it so that you will probably git both together—I have hardly had time to read enough of Freneau to give a correct opinion of his writings—but some of them I find (when the Muse inspired) are very fine—other peices can hardly be called poetry being without that Harmony of Expression which distinguishes Poetry from Prose for it is not Rhiming that makes Poetry but that Harmony of expression which runs through every verse and admit of its being Set to Music—If the Poet writes when his Mind is not in this Harmonious Tone, his verse dwindles into the Mere Gingle of Rhime—and tho the expression may be both witty and elegant it will not be Poetical—Col Parke raised my expectations very high in favour of Markoo & Freneau, but I do not think that either of them Surpasses himself in Poetical Genius—The publication of his death was premature—it was done by some of the Maryland wags with whom he had Spent part of the winter, for at the Time the paper came out he was with me down at Lebanon Farm—and while there wrote the peice on Cooper's Spring which was in the next paper—He sent two peices to the press last week, one a discription of the States, & the other of a rural life, probably one of them will be in this weeks paper—Your attention to books is such as I would wish it, and this will no doubt enable you to Acquire a vast fund of knowledge, but as the human mind is not capable of containing the whole of that knowledge which is most useful it is best to avoid incumbering it with that kind of Trifling knowledge which is generally useless—a young Man therefore in Acquiring knowledge should

¹“P. G.”—Poplar Grove, the name of his estate.

be directed to such knowledge as is necessary to enable him to Shine most in the principal caractor which he expects to Act in life—Your particular business will be that of a Lawyer, but when you arrive to Riper years, you will have to act as a Statesman, and this requires the most extensive knowledge, in the History and conduct of Nations, of the Conduct of particular great Statesmen, of the government, Manners, disposition, produce, Manufacturies and Commerce of our Own Country, and of its principal Statesmen and the like knowledge of all Countries that ours may be connected with, and this knowledge Should be well arranged and Systemized that you may know how and when to apply any and every part of it to the advantage of your Country, for the advantage and prosperity of a mans Country should be the persute of every great Stateman. Your schools will furnish you with all that radical knowledge that is necessary to precede this, to wit a knowledge, of the languages, of Mathematics, of Natural & Moral Philosophy, Logic Rhetorick & Oratory &c. &c. Your Study of the Law will furnish you with a knowledge of the Law of Nations, and the Laws of Your Own and other Countries, and these are all necessary to form the Stateman. There is a nother thing very requisite in all the business of life, that is to be acquainted with the world as it is generally Termed, that is to know the wisdom, the views, the weakness and the folly of men in general and to possess that easy and polite address which enables a Man to pass through Company and business with every class of Man kind with ease to himself and agreeable to others, for this address will carry a man forward faster than the Strength of a Hercules, but this should always be accompanied with that dignity and integrity which is void of Meanness, for whenever a great man descends to Meanness the very people who seem pleased with it will in their hearts dispise him—Thus having pointed

out the proper Objects of your persute it may be some direction to you what books are proper for you to read, and to know what kind are not worth your reading—The Memory is like a blankbook which contains just so many leaves, now if you fill any of these leaves with useless knowledge you will have so much the [torn] room for that which is more useful—The [torn] of great legislators, Historions and Poets are most worthy of attention—Such as Moses, Solon, Lycurgass, Herodotus Thucidides, Tacitis, Plutarch, Homer, Virgil, Shakespear, &c. and Telemaschus tho' a Novel is worth your reading and sutes very well with the present period of your life, because it is a very good direction to the proper objects of the best knowledge

God bless you adieu

Thomas Rodney

N. B. I intend to set out today for Wilmington—I got Wilmington yesterday your sister is well. May 4th 1788—Shall stay here three or four days.

Thomas Rodney to Thomas M°Kean.

Poplar Grove Aug^t. 13th 1789

D^r. Sir

Your Letter by my Son came Safe to hand and I read the contents with great pleasure—I return you my Sincere thanks for your friendly attention to him, and your good advice for his future welfare—and I must beg you to be so kind (when you have the opertunity) as to present my best respects and Sincere thanks To the Trustees and professors of the University of Pennsylvania for their assiduous care of his Education and the Honorable approbation they have given of his Conduct, and his progress in the Sciences—My Parental wishes could not be more gratified at present than in seeing him thus dismissed from that accomplished Simenary of Learning, fraught with the early knowledge and principles of Virtue, Liberty, Philosopy and

Truth—I am well acquainted with the Merits of Doct^r. Maygaw but have not the pleasure of being acquainted with Doct^r. Ewing, but Cæsar Speaks of him with the greatest veneration and respect—is greatly pleased with his mode of instruction and Speaks almost in raptures of him as a Philosopher and of his Extensive knowledge especially in the Sublime Science of Astronomy. May they continue to Spread the Seeds of knowledge and distribute the fruits of wisdom among the rising youth of America, and to Elumine their minds with the love of Virtue Liberty and Mankind Untill the unerring ruler of the Universe shall please to call them to higher Scenes of felicity.

As to Politics I sincerely regret our wanting the degree of wisdom which would enable us to enjoy the full benefits of that Liberty and Fine Country which Providence hath blessed us with, and particularly lament the lack of this in our own State—while the particular Interests which once followed you and my brother were united by your wise and convincing counsels, in Spite of all the exertions of disaffection, the State maintained its dignity and Credit through the Revolution—and this System operating some time after the close of the war carried the whole government into the hands of the Whigs—Elate with this Success and considering you as fixed in another State the Interest which was guided by you arranged themselves under another head, which lacks both the Talents and the disposition necessary to conduct them—unwise measures of course soon divided the wig Interests and thence it has declined to a mere Statue of imbasility, while the opposite side has risen up and got possession of the whole government not by their own Strength but by the weakness of their antagonists.

As to myself having lost Several of those connections which was most near and dear to me it sunk my Spirits into a distaste for the hurry and bustle of the world

and inclined the mind to retirement alone. Yet when called on by the people or the government I have Steadily adhered to those principles and that police which conducted us Safe through the revolution but Local Interests and private views has rendered everything of this Sort too Obnoxious to have a prevailing influence Such are the times but I hope the experience of America will soon Teach her how to distinguish between wisdom and folly, & between True and false Patriotism.

I doubt not but the rage for office is very great—The present Moment is big with importance and I hope the President and Senate will conduct it with wisdom—The high Ministerial officer requires Men of the best Talents and fitness—but Most care is requisite in filling that high Court which is to possess greater powers than any other of the kind in the world it is my wish that you may be among the number that will be appointed to fill it.

I am Sir with great respect your sincere friend
and most obedient

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to C. A. Rodney.

Dover Bastile, Oct 28th 1791

Beloved Son

Since I wrote the letters which were to have gone by Lane—and the other to you and one to the Chief Justice I was told by a friendly Member, of Assembly that the Members of N. C. & S. were disposed to have Justice done in my business next Sitting, but My Adversaries are doing every thing for total destruction before that time & the Convention too may probably prevent another Meeting of the present Assembly—The friendly assistance of the C. J. If it was but to inspect the measures here would operate as a remedy for everything is carried on and justified by the most artful means of falsehood—Procure if possible a writ of Error

Out of the Federal Office, and send down for I would prefer that Measure if I can ever git the Cause removed here, to our own Supreme Court—but consult the J. C. —I shall send all these letters Express by Harry—This time will surely require all your fortitude and your Sisters but you must Summon up all your Resolution and Trust to that God, whose Infinite wisdom and Justice can never prefer Evil to good further than Evil may be necessary to bring about good—I saw him Save America when it was at the last verge of dispair. Let us not depart from our Confidence in him, and if it is his will that I must perish under the hand of Oppression I must perish and he will bless you and your Sister—God be merciful to you My Son and bless you & your Sister and all that may befriend you—Adieu

Thomas Rodney

Let Harry return as soon as possible, and bring the writ If you git one—The Sale advertised is to be on the 8th of November—So that the cause must be removed before that time—But if the C. J. should agree to Come down then you must Take the Horse Harry rides and send him down by water—Let your Sister continue under the care of M^r.M^cKean and no where Else if you come away—

Thomas Rodney to C. A. Rodney.

Dover Bastile Nov^r. 2^d 1791.

Beloved Son

I wrote to you today by the Post but as the Iris will go off tomorrow I thought best to write by her least there Should be any Miscarriage by the Post—I advised in my other letter that you should sell the Iris for what she would bring if you have an Opertunity and put the Money in the bank—if not that you Should come down in her—or Some other vessel as Soon as may be —for one view in Selling the lands at this Time is to waste or distroy the property that is on them; and you

know it is not in my power to Take any care of it but at second hand & the Tenants are all encouraged in wasting This kind of work has been very painful to me but as I wrote you in my other letter my Struggle is over and I can only now do what may appear as a temporary duty, without any of their depredations giving me further—And it is very necessary for you to be here to Take proper care of my papers also—The aspect of my past letters perhaps may appear Pensive to You they are So but they do not mean anything Melancolly it is that Sweet and Solemn Serenety which arives in the mind after an extreme Arduous Struggle, and Seeing everything Estimable and Sacred laid waste; the mind rises above the ruins and views all the world as something not worth an Endless Struggle, and as inferior to Some thing which at Such Times appears far more Excellent & Sublime—but what calm prudent care may yet be taken as I am Circumstanced I shall endeavour to do untill you come down, but for Aught I know the More Mischief they do the Sooner it may produce a remedy—but for my own part since the end of the revolution I would have preferred retired quiet to all things else; and my Struggle has been forced on me Merely by endeavouring to fulfil my duty as a person in Trust to my friends and those that have been dear to me—The fires mentioned in Philad^a. And Some other Circumstances which appear Indicate that Some Awful things are approaching which I ment^d. to You Some Time ago—Such Communications have been frequent to me and have always been verified because they are from that Spirit which rules all and I have Seen that his Ordinances are not to be avoided by any human wisdom or power because he rules Man with as much Certainty as the Planets but there are very few to whom Such Communications are frequently made—but you are not to let the mention of Such Ideas have any more influence on the sedate and Steadiness of your Own

Mind than reading a Chapter of Isaiah would have—
The Mind that receives certain revelation ought to respect it but at all other times to Act Agreeable to the Steady dictates of reason because this is its Momentary and constant recreation and [torn] Nature governs it those Objects and [torn] that reason results. Revelation only comes [torn] on those great Occasions which reason [torn] to. I have one letter to write your sister on the organs of Sense & the operations of the Mind, and I am almost afraid too that these Subjects however beautiful are almost too dry for her at present,

God bless you, adieu.

Thomas Rodney

N. B. M^r. Miller says that the Errors being on the proceedings Subsequent to the Jud^t. will make the Sales void, if the Errors are made appear In the Superior Court therefore we have procured a writ of Error to remove the Cause to the Supreme Court here and M^r Miller has engaged to give all his Attention to it that will serve us.

Thomas Rodney to Captⁿ: Joseph Driskel.

Tuesday Sept^r: 15th 1795.

D^r. Sir

I feel no disposition to concern in Politics but when the Importance of the occasion seems to require it.—The present period appears Important—Our commerce is intimately connected with two great Nations who are now waging Inveterate war against eath other—Our present Interest appears to advise our Observing a perfect Neutrality in respect to both these powers, if they will permit it, so far as it is admissible by previous Treaties, and such has been the voice of the People, as well as the government of America. In persute of this Object the government has lately Entered into a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and navigation, with one of those Powers which seems to be offensive to the other, as well

as to a great part of the people of America who think that government ought to have obtained a better one, That is one on Terms of perfect reciprocity, or none at all—Whether the Government or people are right in this respect I will not presume to determine, as I am not in the cabinet and therefore not acquainted with those circumstances which might have influenced the conduct of Government, Yet I am inclined to think as the people do, that better Terms might have been Obtained—But I hardly think the voice of the people previous to the negotiating the Treaty Justified the government in persuing that Spirited conduct which would have been requisite in obtaining such Terms, for to have done this, the American Envoy must have informed the Brittish Court that if they would not Treat upon, and admit Terms of perfect reciprocity, America would Enter into no Treaty at all, but would immediately unite her force with France in the war against them.—But however that might have Turned out america now stands in danger of being handled ruffly by one Side or the other, if not by both—Is there not danger then that we must Submit in a disgraceful manner to violent depredations on our commerce or be involved one way or another in their war? Yesterday you appeared to think war was approaching fast and that the old defenders of the Revolution would be again wanted to defend the rights and Independance of America—If so is it not material for the people now to consider with Serious attention who they will make Their rulers—for this is the day of the hundred Elections when this Operation commences—

Who is fit at this Important time to be your Governor? Even common sinse must answer, some person who is fit to command your militia in case of war—The parties or rather the leaders of the Parties, have nominated two persons One of them I am not acquainted with, the other I respect as a Citizen, and he has this

in his favour that he was Second in command in the first Delaware Regiment, but was considered by the Regiment (however amiable otherwise) as not calculated for a Soldier—The other I am told is a Doctor—I think we have tried Doctors Enough in that Station—What did Doctor M K—do in it? Subjected the State to the loss of its Governor, Records and Money, and left it without Protection or defense at a very Material period of the war—And what has Doct^r. C— done in that office? Why Truly appointed all the Tories and Refugees he could find in Civil & Military Officers—The business of Doct^r. is to take care of the health of the people—The business of Lawyers is to take care of their civil affairs. It is the business of Soldiers to defend and Protect the community—None but Soldiers then are fit to be Governors, Especially in Time of war.

Y^r. most Obed^t.

T. Rodney

Thomas Rodney to C. A. Rodney.

Dover Sept^r. 8th 1800.

My Son

The only Letter I received while you was gone abroad was dated at Boston 29th of July, but have heard that you returned home well—suppose you did not go to Halifax tho' I wish you had as it would have been worth seeing. We heard that Little John was ill while you were gone but that he had recovered again. It is a good deal sickly here—Lavinia has the ague at times yet, & both Robin and Mary—& I have had two pretty severe fits of it but do not feel much the worse yet and hope it will not return—Major Patton has had a stroke of the Sun & goes to Wilmington to seek better health—The political Thermometer seems very low here. The Feds have got Divided & the Demo's hardly seem United—The people are much in favour of a Change

and I am apt to believe would Effect one if there were men in the Democratic Ticket in whose knowledge and Experience they could confide, and I do not know but they may rush that way at any rate—some think they will—but great exertions are always made here toward the Election and when there are Exceptional persons in a Ticket they are held up to view for the purpose of Dstroying the whole—This goes by the Major—give my love to Susan & the Children.

Thomas Rodney.

P. S.

I am determined to prosecute my right to Billy's Lands and wish you to Enquire whether M^r. Bayard is engaged by the opposite Parties, if he is not, I wish to Employ him.

T. R.

Thomas Rodney to C. A. Rodney.

Dover Oct. 8th 1802

My Son

You are Elected to Congress by a majority of Sixteen Votes—Bayard's Majority in Supra was 723 The first Tidings was brought hear between 12 & 1 Oclock to day by J. White an Express sent by the Feds—but you will hear from Sussex by the stage which is as soon as this will reach you—The Feds here Curse Owen one of their & say he favored the Democrats and White Says that if the governor Commissions Owens who is but 7 votes behind Robinson that the Democrats will carry their Election next year. If this Could be relied on doubtless the governor ought to Commission him—For they have Sett the Example in this Case—and besides Robinson being one of the Old Traitor Brude ought to be avoided if possible—Bishop has won a hundred Dollars of Doct^r. Sykes on your Election—The Money was staked in Doct^r. M^cKees hands.—Bishop & S. White had a brush in the Courthouse on the Election Day—Bishop unhurt White marked a little. After

this some of our Street fellows Paraded & the lads became very quiet—Sykes & White who had made the greatest bluster were Totally silenced On the Evening of the Election all Sides thought it would be close & Many of the Feds were doubtful of being beat yet it Turned out bad in Trent to what was Expected—however the Whigs never behaved with more Activity than on the Election day but the other side had the advantage of all the Officers of Government to aid them, however the success of the General Election in your favor has spoiled all the joy of the Feds here. Their Triumph has sunk to an Ovation of little note—New Castle deserves Immortal Praise on this Occasion—and

this morning at Dover told me that at the Time he betted a sute of Cloths with M^r. Read that you would have 1000, majority. Then he Tho^t. you would get Eleven hundred but Nat Read had provoked him to bet ag^t. his Judgm^t yet he happened to win The whigs here Intend to have a great Dinner on the occasion at which no doubt there will be much rejoicing. Further after receiving the returns from New Castle went off to Sussex—We are all well and it is generally healthy yet there are some deaths—Young Harper's wife & old M^r. Ham were buried today—Bassett went off this Morning before we heard from Sussex.

Thomas Rodney

(To be continued.)

"THE JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY
IN LANCASTER."

BY. HON. CHARLES I. LANDIS

The history of this library may almost be said to be a twice-told tale, for Dr. F. R. Diffenderffer, in a local monthly periodical called "Christian Culture," published in Lancaster in 1891, has given some very interesting data concerning it. It has also, through him, been mentioned in Evans & Ellis's History of Lancaster County. But the magazine has long since been discontinued, and rare copies are only to be found in the hands of a few collectors. Then, too, additional information has since come to light, which ought not to be lost. For these reasons, it has been thought appropriate that the story should be retold, as it is now known, in a periodical of more importance, and with this purpose in view, I have undertaken this task.

The first subscription library in Pennsylvania was started by Benjamin Franklin and the Junto in the City of Philadelphia on July 1, 1731. Fifty members signed the articles of association. They called themselves The Library Company of Philadelphia. About 1743, The Loganian Library was projected. James Logan had a large and important collection of books for that day, and he erected a building and gave both the books and the building to trustees for a library. His original deed was cancelled in anticipation of a new one, but this he never executed. In his will, dated November 25, 1749, he speaks of his gift of books to the city and requests Richard Peters to assist in placing them in the building. On August 28, 1754, his heirs conveyed the library property to trustees, who were to act in conjunction with his two sons, William and James, and for a long time William was the librarian.

Benjamin Franklin, writing to Peter Collinson, on June 26, 1775, said that the children of Logan “deserve praise for their conduct, for some children would have taken advantage of the settlement not having been perfected by their father.” In 1792, The Loganian Library became an adjunct to The Library Company of Philadelphia, and it has continued to hold that relation ever since. At least two other libraries were started in Philadelphia in these early days; but, they, too, were finally absorbed by The Library Company.

In the latter part of 1759, a subscription library was started in Lancaster Borough, under the name of The Lancaster Library Company. It was the third subscription library in the Province, outside of Philadelphia, for one had been established at Hatboro and the other at Darby before that time. It was a voluntary organization, under articles of association. There are certain fragments of its minutes still existing, and attached thereto is a part of the constitution or by-laws which governed the society. Security was to be given for the return of books lent; the directors were to meet once every month, and seven of their number constituted a quorum to do business. Five out of the seven were to decide any matter in debate. The articles concluded: “And lastly, that all members of this society or company shall be true and faithful as such to each other, and by all laudable methods in their power pursue and promote the good of the whole during the continuance thereof and so long as they shall be members of the same.”

The following is a copy of the remnants of the articles of association thus preserved:

Dec. 4th, 1759.

Librarian in his stead who shall perform the Duties incident to the Station and be subject to these Articles as any other Librarian might be.

That in Case any of the Directors shall die or be incapable of acting in that Station for six Months by absence or otherwise, then the Residue of the Directors may out of the Members of the Company call

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to their Assistance one or more of such Members to supply such Deficiency which Person or Persons so to be added shall be taken out of the Number of the highest in Votes as Candidates for Directors the Year next preceeding and shall serve as Directors till the next Election and such Service shall save to them their Fines for Refusal in Case they be elected to serve at the then next Election as Director.

That if the Treasurer or Librarian for the Time being shall die or be incapable to act during his Year then the Committee of Directors may nominate a fitt Person or Persons to supply the Deficiency untill the next Election and are heroby impowered to call to account the Representatives of such Treasurer or Librarian and receive all the Effects of the Company and deliver the same to such Person or Persons for the use of the Company as they shall appoint untill the next Election to be managed in Manner aforesaid and in Case the Treasurer or Librarian be absent for three Months from their Duty they may with the consent of the Committee appoint a fitt Person or Persons (one of the Members) to act in their Place for whose Acts they themselves shall be accountable and in Case the Treasurer or Librarian for the Time being shall in the Judgment of the said Committee misbehave in their Respective Stations they shall forfeit and pay such sum as the Committee shall appoint not exceeding twenty Shilling each at any Time for the use of the Company as before mentioned.

That every Treasurer and Librarian upon being admitted into their respective Places shall give a Receipt to their Prediceassors for all the Company's Papers and effects which they shall receive and enter into separate Obligations to the Committee of Directors in such Manner as they shall think proper in a Penalty double in Value to the Company's effects conditioned to account with them once in six Months or oftener if required for all Monies and Effects of the Company then in their Hands and to pay and deliver up the same to them for the use of the Company when thereunto required.

That all Officers and Servants except the Treasurer and Librarian shall be in the Choice of the Committee of Directors and under their Order and Direction and removable at their Pleasure and the Committee shall be accountable for their Conduct and the said Committee are hereby impowered to Dispose of and lay out to the use of the Company all Monies belonging to them and paid to the Treasurer or Librarian for their use and shall chose the Books for the Library procure a House or room and properly furnish it for that purpose appoint Securities for the return of Books lent the Term of lending the Publication and disposing of Catalogues and do all other.

Dec'r 4th, 1759.

Things for the benefitt of the Company necessary and incident to the Power aforesaid they may also make suitable honorary Returns in the Name of the Company to such Benefactors as shall honour them with Donations or otherwise, and the said Directors shall annually at the general Meeting of the Company before the Company proceeds to a new

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Election lay before them an Account of all their Transactions in Relation thereto during the Time of their having been Directors.

That the said Directors shall meet once every Month at such Time and Place as they shall think proper and confer on and negotiate the several matters hereby given to them in Charge and seven of their Number shall be a Committee sufficient to do any Business or determine any Point in Controversy and five out of such seven shall be a Majority to decide any Matter in Debate by Plurality of Voices or may add to their Number by Election as aforesaid and in case of Addition the Committee to do Business shall increase in proportion to the Number added.

That these Articles shall be deposited in the Library for the Inspection and perusal of the Members at proper and convenient Times who shall also have recourse to the Journal of the Directors and the Treasurer and Librarian's Accounts and other papers belonging to the Company and take Copies thereof if the Directors shall think proper.

And it is hereby declared and agreed that the Committee of Directors may at any Time with the Consent of seven-eighths of the Company signified at a general Meeting pursuant to advertisement published as in Case of an Election either apply for the Establishment of the Company by Charter or Incorporation or alter enlarge or abridge the present Constitution in such manner as the Majority of such seven-eighths shall agree upon anything hereinbefore contained to the Contrary notwithstanding.

And it is hereby further declared and agreed that if in the opinion and by the Judgment of the Committee of Directors any Member shall be refractory or not pay any sum of Money incumbent on him to pay such Member shall by their Judgment from thenceforth be suspended from all use and Benefit of the Library until Satisfaction be made to such Committee no other Method to enforce the observation of these Articles being at present practicable by the said Company.

Item and lastly that all the Members of this Society or Company shall be true and faithful as such to each other and by all laudable Methods in their Power pursue and promote the good of the whole during the Continuance thereof and so long as they shall be Members of the same.

In Witness &c.

Under these articles, an organization was effected. The minutes begin on December 4, 1759. Directors were chosen, and also a treasurer and librarian, to continue in their several stations until the 15th day of September ensuing. It is curious that the Burgesses of the Borough under its charter were elected and organized on the same day. The two institutions seem to have gone hand in hand. The first directors were Emanuel

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Carpenter, Isaac Sanders, Edward Shippen, Thomas Barton, William Stoy, George Ross, Benjamin Price, Joseph Rose, Robert Thompson, Adam Simon Kuhn, and Isaac Whitelock. The first treasurer was Michael Gross, and the first librarian Samuel Magaw. On September 15, 1760, William Bousman was elected treasurer to succeed Michael Gross, and subsequently Samuel Boude, William Atlee and Joseph Pugh were substituted as directors for Emanuel Carpenter, Isaac Sanders and William Stoy. The minutes up to August 3, 1761, are on loose leaves, evidently removed from the minute book, and are now in the possession of Mr. John G. Schaum, of Lancaster. Lest these, too, should disappear and the contents be lost, I append the following copy made from these original pages :

Dec. 4, 1759.

Agreeable to the aforesaid recited Articles the following Members were Chosen Directors: Treasurer and Librarian to execute their several Services and continue in their several Stations untill the 15th Day of September next ensuing agreeable to the said Articles, viz.:

Emanuel Carpenter	William Stoy	Rob't Thompson
Isaac Sanders	George Ross	Adam Simon Kuhn
Edward Shippen	Benj'n Price	Isaac Whitelock
Thomas Barton	Joseph Rose	
Treasurer	Michael Gross	
Librarian	Samuel Magaw	

It likewise was Ordered that the Persons appointed at the last Meeting to Collect and receive the Subscriptions made and to be made for the use of the Library do settle with and account for the same to the above mentioned Members now Chosen Directors to be by them applied in purchasing of Books and other Services for the said Library in such a manner as they shall think fitt agreeable to the Rules and Regulations aforesaid.

Att a Meeting of the Members of the Lancaster Library Company the 15th of Sep'r, 1760, the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors Treasurer and Librarian viz.:

Edward Shippen	George Ross	Joseph Pugh
Tho's Barton	Joseph Rose	Wm. Atlee
William Stoy	Samuel Boude	Benj. Price
Adam Simon Kuhn	Isaac Whitelock	
Treasurer	William Bousman	
Librarian	Samuel Magaw	

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May 9th, 1761.

Att a Meeting of the Directors the 9th of May, 1761, Present Ed'd Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, George Ross, Joseph Rose, Samuel Boude, Will'm Stoy, Isaac Whitelock and Benj. Price. Agreed that the front left Hand Room in Benj. Price's House in Queen Street be hired at the Rent of ten Pounds P. Annum and for the Term of three or five years as Occation may require and the said Benjamin Price (one of the Directors) being present agreed thereto.

It was also ordered that the Librarian doth purchase Boards and employ a Workman to put up Shelves in the above Room and the said Librarian is hereby Empowered to apply to the Treasurer for the Expences thereof who is hereby Ordered to pay the same to the Librarian or his Order on sight.

May 30th, 1761.

Att a Meeting of the Directors the 30th of May, 1761, Present, Edward Shippen, Adam Simon Kuhn, Samuel Boude, Benj. Price, Isaac Whitelock, Joseph Pugh, and William Atlee.

Agreed that 'till the Number of eighty Subscribers be completed no new Members shall be admitted without paying to the Treasurer the Sum of three Guineas together with the Annual Payments untill the time of such Admission and signing the Articles.

That no Member shall take any Book out of the Library before he pays his Original Subscription with the Annual Contributions mentioned in the Articles. And that no Book shall be lett to any Person who is not a Member.

That William Dillwyn shall be received a Member of the Company agreeable to his Request upon delivering Three Guineas and the last Annual Payment to the Treasurer and signing the Articles.

That Books given out by the Librarian shall not be kept longer than a Week from the Time of their being taken; this Rule holds 'till the next Meeting of the Directors, before which the Librarian is ordered to have Notes printed in order to be signed and left as a Security for the safe return of Books by each Member that borrows any and no Person shall have more Books than one at one Time.

Aug't 3d, 1761.

Att a Meeting of the Directors the 3rd of Aug't, 1761. Present Tho's Barton, William Stoy, Edward Shippen, George Ross, Isaac Whitelock, Benj. Price and William Atlee.

Agreed with respect to the Time allowed for reading Books taken out of the Library, that Folioes shall be returned in four Weeks from the time they are taken out; Quarto's in three Weeks; Octavo's in two Weeks; and Duodecimo's in one week.

Agreed that if upon the return of any book it appears to be injured the Librarian shall determine the Damage and receive the Fine accordingly. But when there is any Dissent from the Judgment of the Librarian in this Point the Matter must be referred to the Directors,

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and the Book must not be given out again 'till after their Determination.

That the Books are all to be rated at one hundred and fifty P. Cent. upon the original Cost, and that the Cash Notes given by the Borrowers for the security of the Library shall be filled according to this Appraisement.

Ordered that a proper Catalogue of the Books be fairly drawn out and also a Catalogue or list of the Members' Names, the Accounts settled, &c.

Agreed that John Craig be admitted a Member of this Company having purchased a share of Wm. Smith, late of this County, with the consent of the Directors.

Besides these minutes, B. C. Atlee, Esq., of Lancaster City, has in his possession several loose pages, which appear to be the original minutes of a meeting held on January 17, 1775, These read as follows:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Juliana Library Company, at their Library Room, on the 17th Day of January, 1775.

Present: Edw. Shippen, Esq., Rev. Mr. Thos. Barton, Adam Simon Kuhn, Esq., George Ross, Jasper Yeates, William Atlee, John Hopson, William Bowsman, Barnard Hubley.

Adam Simon Kuhn, Esq., was chosen Chairman.

Mr. Henry, being possessed of "London and Its Environs," with copper plates, in 6 vols., 8 mo., and being willing to dispose of them to the Library at the price of £3.0.0., it is agreed that they be taken into the Library at that price.

The Directors now agreed that the following Books should be immediately purchased for the use of the Library, viz: (This list is omitted, but it is probably included in the one now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, hereafter appended.)

And Mr. Atlee is requested to write to Mr. Hall and inclose him a copy of the List, and request of him to inform him as expeditiously as possible which of them he can furnish or procure for us, with the price annexed that he can furnish them at, and at the same time inform him that if the prices suit the Books will be immediately sent for and the cash forwarded to pay for them. And Mr. Atlee will mention to Mr. Hall that the Company have dealt chiefly with that house in the life of his father, and had his offers to supply the Company from time to time at £.110 with such new Books as they should want.

An extract of a letter from the Honorable Lady Juliana Penn to the Rev. Mr. Barton being read in the words following, to wit: (The letter is omitted.)

The Directors, highly sensible of the favors and kind patronage of her Ladyship, request that Mr. Barton will present the warm acknowl-

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edgments of the Company to her Ladyship for the generous Notice she hath condescended to take of this Institution, and will forward a Catalogue of the Books and Instruments of the Library to her, agreeable to her desire, with a Copy of this Minute.

"Leeland's History of Ireland," lately published at Philadelphia, being subscribed for for the library, and being taken in since the last meeting, are now produced, and ordered to be placed in the Library.

Ordered that Edward Shippen, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Barton, Jas. Yeates and Wm. Atlee be a Committee to compleat the Catalogue of Books belonging to the Company, and that one Catalogue be neatly bound in Morocco and Gilt, to be forwarded to Lady Juliana Penn.

On January 6, 1773, the following notice appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette :

The members of the Juliana Library-Company in Lancaster are requested to take notice that the next quarterly meeting of the Directors will be at their Library Room in Lancaster on Saturday, the 20th day of March next. Preparatory to which meeting, a strict examination into the state and situation of the affairs, books and effects of the Company will be had. And all those who shall then be found in arrears, as to their annual payments, longer than the time allowed by the laws of the Company, will be declared to have forfeited their shares in the books and estate of the Company, and be no longer deemed members thereof, and the proper entries, without further indulgence, will then be made in the Company's books for that purpose, and those who shall have and retain any of the Company's books, mathematical instruments, or other effects, beyond the time the rules of the Company allow, will then be dealt with accordingly. The Directors find it most for the benefit of the Institution to compel a punctual observance of the rules. The late frequent applications for admission into this Company have enabled the Directors (in a manner much to the advantage of the Company) nearly, if not fully, to compleat the number heretofore agreed on to be admitted. The value of the Company's effects, by several late importations and generous donations, is greatly increased, and any vacancies that may happen by the expulsion of delinquents, will, without doubt, speedily be filled by new members, who, agreeable to the terms of their admission, are obliged to make a handsome addition to the Company's stock. These particulars are mentioned, that such members as from their distant residence, or other accidents, have not opportunities of knowing the situation of the affairs of the Company, may have such information as will induce them to set a just value upon their shares.

By Order of the Directors,

William Atlee, Secretary.

The library was conducted as the Lancaster Library Company until October 22, 1763. Letters of Incorporation were then granted to it by James Hamilton, Lieu-

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tenant-Governor, under the name of "The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster." This must have been one of the last acts of Governor Hamilton, for shortly thereafter John Penn came as Lieutenant-Governor into the province, and the Library Company, on December 15, 1763, presented to him the following address:

To the Honorable
John Penn, Esqr.,
Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province
of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex,
upon Delaware.

The humble address of the Directors of the Juliana Library-Company in Lancaster.

May it please your Honour.

Among the many useful and public spirited Institutions, which the happy Establishment of Pennsylvania and the Liberality of its Proprietaries have promoted and encouraged, public Libraries have shared the attention of the People.

Knowledge and Literature are the natural Fruits of Liberty and have been patronized and cherished in every free and well regulated Community. On all moral and civil Considerations whatever, they are the highest Blessing, in Value and Importance, that we can enjoy, and therefore to their Interest the virtuous and patriotic Heart has ever been a Friend.

To a Gentleman so nearly related to this Province, and its first great Founder and Legislator, the Directors of the Juliana Library-Company in Lancaster esteem themselves happy to be enabled, as a Body Corporate, to pay their Address, and to join the public voice in congratulating your Honour upon your accession and safe arrival to the Government thereof.

The Library of which we are honoured with the Direction, is yet in its infancy; but through the generous Encouragements it has received from your Honourable Family, and late worthy predecessor, it has raised its Head and flourished. And from our view of it, in its present State, we indulge the pleasing Expectation, that to us and our Posterity it will afford such Advantages as may render us more happy and serviceable to ourselves and beneficial to our Country.

We flatter ourselves, Sir, that you will deign to favour this Infant Institution with your Countenance and Protection.

May your Honour live long among us, distinguished as the Patron of Virtue and Letters! Easy and happy in the Discharge of the great Duties of your exalted Station! And may you, through Life, enjoy the glorious Opportunity of diffusing the Blessings of a just and equitable Administration among all that are committed to your care.

Signed by Order of the Directors by

Caleb Sheward, Secretary.

To which his Honour was pleased to give the following Answer:

Gentlemen: I thank you for this very respectful Address. The Advancement of Knowledge and useful Learning, in the Government over which I preside, cannot fail of engaging my Attention, and you may assure yourselves I shall neglect no Opportunity of affording all the Encouragement in my power to the well established Library under your Direction.

Juliana Penn was the wife of William Penn, Jr., the son of the original proprietor. Her maiden name was Lady Juliana Fermor, the daughter of Thomas Fermor, first Earl of Pomfret. She and William Penn, Jr., were married on August 22, 1751. Thus, in honor of the wife of one of the proprietors, the library took her name. The extent to which she and her husband contributed toward it is now pretty definitely known, for in the catalogue, and also in a list of books added to the library somewhere about 1772-1775, a memorandum of their donations appears. That she assisted is made even more apparent by the resolutions adopted from time to time by the board of directors. Thus, at a meeting held by them at their library room on December 25, 1772, it was resolved "that as a testimony of the great affection and esteem which this company bear to the Right Honourable Lady Juliana Penn, her ladyship be addressed and requested to permit Mr. West to take her picture, to be placed in the Company's Library Room," and "resolved that Benjamin West, Esq., * * now a resident in London, be requested to wait on Lady Juliana Penn for permission to take her portrait, of the size commonly called $\frac{3}{4}$ size * * at their expence." Edward Shippen, Rev. Thomas Barton and George Ross were appointed a committee to draw up and transmit the proper address. A letter from Mr. Barton to Rev. Dr. Richard Peters, dated January 2, 1773, also states: "Your kind letter with Mr. Penn's & the books for the Juliana Library came all safe to hand. They

were thankfully received by the Company, who have voted for Lady Juliana's picture to be drawn by Mr. West, at their expence, to be put up in their Library Room, & they have written to her ladyship & Mr. West upon the subject.” Whether or not the picture was ever made, this deponeth saith not. There is no record and not even a tradition as to its existence in this neighborhood. As the War of the Revolution came on shortly thereafter, it is likely that the project, if it ever took more definite shape, was abandoned.

Where the library was originally established is not shown in any record. But on May 9, 1761, the board of directors agreed “that the front lefthand room in Benjamin Price's house in Queen Street be hired at the rent of £ 10 p. annum, and for the term of three or five years, as occasion may require, and the said Benjamin Price being present, agreed thereto.” Apparently, it remained in this house for five years or until 1766. It was then moved to the house of William Henry. Mr. Price, however, was not the owner of the property during the whole period. On November 12, 1761, he and his wife, Susannah, who was a daughter of John Postlethwait (at whose tavern in Conestoga Township the first courts of Lancaster County were held), conveyed it to Francis Sanderson, and Sanderson held it until 1787. The Price house was located on the east side of North Queen Street, one door south of where the New Era Printing office now stands. It is at present owned by Harry M. Musser, of Lancaster City.

William Henry, who became treasurer or librarian or both, when the library was moved as above stated, filed a financial account of the affairs of the library on September 20, 1769. This account in the original is still in existence and in Mr. Schaum's possession. I have made the following copy of it, which I append. I believe the copy is correct, though some of the writing is so difficult to decipher that a few of the words are uncertain:

“The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster.” 35

THE JULIANA LIBRARY COMPY to WILLIAM HENRY.

DR.

1766					
Nov'r	2'd	To paid men assisting in mooveing the Com-			
		pany's effects to my House		5	
	5	To Paid Philip Kolb for the Car'a of the			
		Orery and Catalougs	0	5	0
	5	To Paid John Bender for the Car'a of the			
		Globes from Phil'a to Lanc'r	0	15	9
	19	To Paid Barnard Hubley what he advanced			
		for Rent for the Library	4	17	0
1767					
Jan'y	17,	To Paid Philip Thomas P. Amt. rend'd	7	6	4
	19	To Paid Peter Dening the Turner	1	15	0
March	17	To Cash paid Simon & Henry	1	17	9
	19	To 1 Cord Hickory Wood	0	14	0
		Sawing Hanging sd. up in my Garrett ..	0	4	0
			<hr/>		
			£ 17 19 1		
		To Cash paid Tho's Barton towards the			
		payment of the Seal	£ 1	2	6
		Ballance due by Wm. Henry the 20th June,			
		1767,	16	13	5
			<hr/>		
			£ 17 16 11		
		Pd. Dr. Adams	26	15	0
			<hr/>		
			£ 62 10 0		
			<hr/>		
			45 16 7		
For'd		45 17 4		

DR.

Brought over			£ 45 17 4		
1767					
Sept'r	21	To Cash sent to Hall & Sellers	18	10	3
		To Do. sent Do. for Advertising		5	
1768					
April	5	To Postage Letters from Sam'l Magaw	2	6	
Dec'r	3	To Car'a pd. for Books from D'd Hall		1	
1769					
March	25	To Cash pd. B. Wolf postage for the news-			
		papers		5	
		To rent for a lib'y Room from the 1 Nov'r,			
		1766, to 1 Nov'r, 1768, 2 years	12		
		To my attendance as Lib'n for same time ..	12		
		To Cash sent to D'd Hall for advertising.			
		1769		5	

36 "The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster."

	To Cash pd. for the Elect. Machine pd. for the Glass	0	15	
	Car'a for a Case Bottles	1	6	
	also att. for the Table	7	10	
	pd. Jno. Cinch Table & Car'a	1	17	6
	2 doz'n wood screws	1.6		
	4 Large Do.	6		
	3 Brass Nobs	1		
	Brass Wire	3.9		
	Cement	1.6		
			8	3
	Pd. S. & Henry for tin and pewter work ...	2	19	
	Pd. for the Case & Vials	3	10	
	Pd. Peter Denning the Turner	2	13	6
	Tin foil	5	3	
	Globe	3	6	
	Box & Car'a Do	2		
	Iron Work 2 Brass Rings			
	Coat'g the Vials			
	Fixing the Globe	3		
			122	0 10
	Table pd. for to H. Young	1	5	6
			106	13 8
			106	14 5
1768				
April	8th Pd. Jno. Hopson for Rent for the History of Greenland	1	3	
	Pd. Tho's Poultney for Do. for a p'r and irons	1	5	
1768				
Sept.	20 Pd. A. Simon Kuhn	11	11	2
			£120	13 7
	Dr.	£120	13	7
	To Pennington's Works, 2 Vol's	1	9	
		£122	2	7
1769				
Sept.	20 To Ball'ce due the Company	0	9	9

CR.

By Cash rece'd since the 2d Nove'r, 1766, from the following Members belonging to the Library

Emanuel Carpenter	£	1	17	6
Robert Clinch		1	10	0
Robert Fulton		1	2	6

“The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster.” 37

James Gibbons	0	7	6
William Henry	0	7	6
Isaac Myer	1	10	0
Joseph Rose	0	7	6
James Ralfe	1	2	6
John Smith	0	7	6
Mathias Slough	1	2	6
George Slough	1	2	6
James Wright	1	17	6
James Webb, Jun'r	0	7	6
Jacob Wistler	2	12	6
	<hr/>	15	15 0
Jacob Carpenter	0	7	6
	<hr/>	16	2 6
Samuel Bethel	1	17	6
	<hr/>	18	0 0
Ball'a due by Wm. Henry the 20th March 1767	0	0	11
	<hr/>	£ 17	19 1
Errors excepted Lanc'r March 20, 1767.			
William Henry.			
March 20th, Rec'd of G. Rose	7	6	
March 21 for 5 Quier Paper	10		
April 25 Rec'd of Michel Graf	1	17	6
157 of Mr. Harn	5		
159 of Henry Dehofs	5		
161 of Christian Vertz	5		
the above Ballance	0	0	11
	<hr/>	£ 17	15 11
163 Rec'd of W. Wright	5	0	0
165 of Marcus Young	5	0	0
	<hr/>	£ 45	15
Cr. Brought over	£ 45	15	
By Cash rec'd fro. 15th Sept. 1767, to the 21th	18	5	10
By Cash rec'd from the 21st Sept. 1767, the 15th Sept.			
1769	58	4	6
	<hr/>	122	5 4

This library, like most of its kind, appears to have been at times lacking both in funds and credit. On the minutes of the Union Fire Company No. 1, of October 28, 1769, the following entry appears: “It is agreed that the Treasurer pay into the hands of Bernard Hub-

ley and William Bowsman Twenty pounds for the use of the Juliana Library in Lancaster, on condition that the above gentlemen give their bond to the Treasurer for the same payable in twelve months with interest.”

It will be observed that the first item in the account is: “1766. Nov'r 2'd. To paid men assisting in mooveing the Company's effects to my House, 5 s.” Where William Henry's house was has been the subject of some dispute. Mr. Diffenderffer says that it was the house formerly No. 8 East King Street, now covered by Watt & Shand's dry goods store. While every one has great confidence in his investigations, the facts as I have found them point to a different conclusion. This number was the second house on East King Street from Penn Square. The original lot contained in front on King Street $23\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and extended in depth 66 feet. It was deeded by James Hamilton to John Young on October 22, 1746. On April 1, 1760, Young gave a mortgage on it to Paul Weitzel, Robert Fulton and David Stout, for £.100, and the property was probably sold on this mortgage by the Sheriff to Francis Sanderson. On April 12, 1762, Francis Sanderson and Margaret, his wife, conveyed it to John Henry and Peter Lane. John Henry was a gunsmith. He was a brother of William Henry, and was for several years one of the justices of the county courts. He died intestate in 1777. His interest in this property descended to his wife and their three minor children. On August 24, 1778, Peter Lane conveyed his undivided half to Elizabeth Henry, the widow and administratrix of John Henry, and to the guardians of the minors, and the property remained in the family until January 29, 1847, when it was conveyed under proceedings in partition to David Hostetter. John Henry had a son, William, who subsequently moved to Baltimore. I have thought that the similarity in names has confused him with his distinguished uncle, William Henry, the Judge, and has given rise to the er-

roneous conclusion. If the library was ever kept in this house, it must have been before 1761, or at a much later period. William Henry, Sr., could never have resided there, except as a renter, and that is exceedingly doubtful. It is certain that the property never belonged to him. The store of Simon & Henry, on property owned by Joseph Simon, in which he was a partner for many years, stood next door on the west, on the corner of Centre Square and King Street, and it is possible, and it may be said to be probable, that the library was first opened at that place in 1759, and from thence was transferred to the Price house. While I must, however, admit that I can find no definite proof to sustain this view; I can, I think, prove just where William Henry's house was located.

On February 7, 1760, Alexander Steadman conveyed to William Henry, in consideration of £.350, “all that piece or parcel of ground situate in the Borough of Lancaster, containing in breadth in front to the Market Place 22 feet 2 inches, together with the *brick dwelling house* and kitchen erected and standing thereon, and running the same breadth 125 feet to a 14 ft. alley.” Andrew Hamilton had deeded to certain Trustees, for market purposes, a lot of ground 120 feet square located at the northwest corner of Centre Square and King Street (now West King Street). Thereafter the markets were held and a market house erected along the King Street side of this plot and extending northward about 30 feet. The balance of the lot was used as an open square, on which facing southward other lots were laid out on the Hamilton plan. This open space was the “Market Place” referred to in the above deed. In the original front of the house on the above lot, there were said to have been two windows and a door and William Henry made some improvements on it as soon as he obtained the title. One, writing the life of William Henry, has stated that his house was built of stone.

This is incorrect. All the deeds mention it as a brick house. William Henry never owned any other property in the Borough of Lancaster than this one. In 1754, he was a tenant of Leonard Bender, and in 1756 of Isaac Whitelock. Leonard Bender owned two properties: One, which he purchased from Bernard Hubley, on the west side of North Queen Street, near Orange Street (located at about Miller's drug store); and the other, which he purchased from Dr. Abraham Neff, located on the south side of East Orange Street, at the southeast corner of what is now East Orange Street and Jefferson Alley, almost opposite the residence of Chief Justice J. Hay Brown. Isaac Whitelock had lots on East Orange Street, between North Queen and North Duke Streets. In 1759, Mr. Henry was a tenant of John Woods. I have not ascertained where this house was situated. These facts are shown by the assessment lists for the respective years. William Henry died on December 15, 1786, at the age of fifty-seven years. He left an unsigned will, dated 1786. It was proven on December 23, 1786. (See Will Book E, p. 392.) His executors, named therein, were Ann Henry, his wife, and William Henry and John Joseph Henry, his sons. In this will, he provided: "Item. I do authorize and empower my executors hereinafter named, or any two of them, to make sale of *my house and lot in the Borough of Lancaster*, with the appurtenances, and convey to the purchasers or purchaser thereof an estate in fee simple * * * ." Ann Henry, his widow, died on March 8, 1799. She occupied this house until the time of her death. Thereupon, William Henry and John Joseph Henry, as surviving executors, attempted to sell it by virtue of the power contained in their father's will. Objection was made that they had no power to make a deed as executors, because the will was not signed. Proceedings in partition were, therefore, had in the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, and the

property was awarded to William Henry, of Nazareth, at a valuation, as the eldest son. Following this, a deed was made by all the parties interested in the estate to William Kirkpatrick, on May 26, 1809. Kirkpatrick and his wife, by deed dated October 2, 1818, conveyed the property to Catharine Grimler, who was the sister of the mother of the Honorable Henry G. Long, deceased; and Catharine Grimler, by deed dated March 31, 1840, conveyed it to John W. Forney, afterwards of the *Philadelphia Press*. At this place, Benjamin and Henry Grimler published a German newspaper, *Der Wahre Americaner*, and here subsequently John W. Forney published the *Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal*. John W. Forney, on March 28, 1854, conveyed the property to the City of Lancaster and it is now covered by the City Market.

John Joseph Henry, in his "Campaign against Quebec," says: "In the summer and winter of 1777 and 1778 he (Thomas Paine) was an inmate of my father's house as well as the late David Rittenhouse, the State Treasurer, and John Hart, a member of the then Executive Council. * * * Mr. D. Rittenhouse inhabited the front room on the upper story, where was the library. There he kept the office of the treasury of Pennsylvania. The room of Mr. Hart and Mr. Paine was to the left as you come to the stair's head entering the library."

The Library was conducted under its charter until the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Thereby, all corporations, municipal and otherwise, drawing their authority from the Crown of Great Britain, became immediately dissolved. From that time on until the year 1783, the company held no elections, and its members ceased further proceedings under the original charter. On September 6, 1783, however, the General Assembly passed an Act, entitled "An Act to Re-Establish the Corporation of The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster"

(*Section XI, Statutes at Large, p. 107*). This Act recites, among other things, that “whereas the members of the said company have, since the Declaration of Independence, ceased to hold elections and discontinued further proceedings under their charter, inasmuch as it derived its existence from the authority of the Crown of Great Britain, and have humbly prayed the Legislature, by the petition of the late surviving directors of the said company, to restore to them all the rights, liberties, powers and privileges by them held under their former charter, and establish their estate and interest in the property by them acquired or purchased under the same. And whereas, it is highly evident that the advancement of knowledge and useful learning is peculiarly important to the well being of governments formed on democratical principles.” It then proceeded to restore to the former members of the company all the “rights, liberties, powers and privileges” enumerated in the original charter, and it further enacted that, until the 15th day of September ensuing, the day of the annual election, William Augustus Atlee, Jasper Yeates, William Bausman, Bernhard Hubley, John Hopson, John Hubley, William Henry, John Craig, Matthias Slough, Sebastian Graff and James Burd should be the directors, Paul Weitzell the treasurer, and John Henry the librarian. The original name of the company was continued. Paul Weitzell, above-mentioned, was the father of George Weitzell, the last librarian, and John Henry was John Joseph Henry, subsequently the second President Judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Diffenderffer says that the library was moved from William Henry’s house to No. 1 Centre Square, which is now the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. This seems to be a mistake.

On October 6, 1784, the following notice appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*:

“The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster.” 43

Lancaster, September 24, 1784.

This is to inform the members that the Juliana Library Company of the Borough and County of Lancaster is again opened at the house of Mr. Caleb Johnson, in said borough. All those members who are in arrear for their annual payments to the Company till the 15th September, 1775, are desired to pay the same to the Company's Treasurer immediately. The books and apparatus belonging to the Company have been cased up and not opened for the perusal and inspection of members from the year 1776 to 1784 inclusive. The Directors have therefore thought it improper to exact the annual payments for those years, but have remitted them.

The members of the Company and others, who may have any books belonging to the Library in their possession, are hereby requested to return them to the Librarian as speedily as possible.

By Order of the Directors.

John Joseph Henry, Secretary.

By this it is shown that the books were, from 1776 to 1784, boxed up and withdrawn from circulation, and that in 1784 they were moved to the house of Caleb Johnson. I have no positive evidence as to where Caleb Johnson lived at this time. He was in the borough in 1769, and he continued there until 1787, when his name disappears from the assessment books. He never owned any real estate, but in 1775 he was assessed for one bound servant and one horn cattle. In 1771, he was a tenant of Walter Shee. After the death of Dr. Robert Thompson, his widow, Ann Thompson, married Walter Shee of the City of Philadelphia. She had acquired from her first husband the lot of ground on which the Fulton National Bank of Lancaster now stands. Her ownership in the same did not pass until October 20, 1773, when she and her husband deeded the lot to Benjamin Flower. This is where Johnson must have lived at least a portion of the time. He was Clerk to the County Commissioners from 1770 to 1776, and on September 15, 1780, he was elected one of the Surveyors and Regulators of the borough. What other vocations he pursued I have been unable to ascertain. When he left Lancaster he moved to Wilmington in the State of Delaware, and he died at that place on Nov. 29, 1819, in the 82d year of his age.

44 "The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster."

William Ross, a merchant, purchased the property referred to by Mr. Diffenderffer (No. 1 Centre Square) on August 28, 1779. It remained in the Ross name until 1838. The title passed to John Ross, his son, in 1814, and the son apparently lived in it before the transfer. On February 15, 1811, a notice, signed by him, appeared in the *Lancaster Journal* concerning "books belonging to the subscriber or the Lancaster Library Company." From this I conclude that the library was in the Ross house at a later date.

The library was also likely located at other places, but it was finally moved to the house of George Weitzel, in North Queen Street. This property is now owned by the heirs of C. Rine Baer, deceased, is occupied at present by J. G. McCrory, and is numbered No. 15 North Queen Street. Mr. Weitzel was the last librarian. Some of the books and other property of the library seem to have remained in his custody until his death. They were then seemingly included in his estate. Elizabeth Weitzel, his wife, was his administratrix. The inventory of his estate, made by John Miller and William Gable, was filed on November 20, 1843. Embraced in it are the following items:

"In the Room belonging to the Shop: A book case, \$3., lot of books, \$1.

"In Store Room: A desk and lot of books, \$3., and a desk and small case, 50c, 2 chairs 12½, ——— \$3.62½.

"In Front Room, 3rd Story: A lot of 331 vols., \$40., an old telescope, \$3., and 2 electric jars, 12½, ——— \$43.12½.

"An old book case, .25."

His personal estate was sold at public auction. His son afterwards stated that few books were given out from 1810 to 1843, and there is a tradition that, before Mr. Weitzel's death, a portion of the books of the library was sold to cover arrearages of rent.

After the library was re-opened, it seems to have again met with many vicissitudes. On October 3,

1787, a notice appeared in a German newspaper published in Lancaster Borough, called the *Neue Unpartheyische Lancaster Zeitung*, which read as follows: “Public notice is hereby given to all members of the Juliana Library Co. in the Borough of Lancaster that they are requested to meet at 3 o’clock in order to take into consideration the affairs of the said company.” The short time given and the alleged purpose for which the meeting was convened seem to me ominous. My conjectures are that difficulties then lay ahead. There must, however, have been some means discovered by which relief was obtained, for the library continued to carry out its objects for some years thereafter.

After Dr. Diffenderffer had written his original article on the Juliana Library, he was notified that there was a copy of the charter and catalogue of that library in the school library at Nazareth Hall, in this state. This copy came into his hands for inspection, and he then added a Supplement to his paper. He described the book as a thin unbound quarto volume, issued in 1766. I attempted to find the same book for personal perusal, but failed. Happening, however, in the State Library at Harrisburg, Mr. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, the State Librarian, placed in my hands a fine copy of the same catalogue which Mr. Diffenderffer saw. He informed me that he had picked it up at a second-hand book store in Philadelphia shortly after he had been inducted into his present office. It is bound in brown cloth and is in a splendid state of preservation. It was printed by D. Hall and W. Sellers, at Philadelphia, in 1766. These were evidently the catalogues for which William Henry, as treasurer, on November 5, 1766, “paid Philip Kolb for the carriage of the Orery and Catalogues,” 5 shillings.

There must have been a catalogue preceding this one, for on September 5, 1765, the following advertisement appeared in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, of Philadelphia:

46 "*The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster.*"

"The members of the Juliana Library are hereby desired to attend at their Library Room in the Borough of Lancaster the 16th of this inst., September, to choose Directors, Treasurer and Librarian for the year ensuing, and make their Sixth annual payment. Such members as are in arrears are desired to take particular notice, that except they make their payments according to the Charter and Laws of the said Company, the Directors are determined not to grant any further Indulgence; but the share of any such Delinquent will be forfeited, and such Delinquent removed from being a member in Pursuance of the said Charter and Laws of the said Library Company.

"By Order of the Directors,

"Caleb Sheward, Secretary.

"N. B. *Each member will then receive a printed copy of the Charter, Laws and a Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Library, and such members as have the following books are desired to return them on said day: Vertot's Revolution of Sweden; The Builders' Dictionary, Vol. 1st; Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. 2nd and 9th; Colden's Five Indian Nations, Vol. 1st; World, Vol. 2nd; German History, Vols. 2d and 9th; Preceptor, Vol. 1st; Lambert's Observations on Asia, Africa and America, Vol. 2nd; Sportsman's Dictionary.*"

Not one of these first catalogues is, so far as I know, in existence.

After the title page in the printed catalogue above-mentioned, there is a dissertation, rather grandiloquent in style, on the benefits of books and learning. This was likely prepared by the Rev. Thomas Barton, who appears to have been one of the leading spirits of the enterprise. As, however, this portion contains nothing of special interest, I have concluded to omit it. Attached, however, is a foot-note, which has value as history, for it was written at a time when the facts stated concerning the Lancaster County and Borough of that day must have been known to him who wrote it. I therefore, quote it at length :

"This County is very extensive; and in Point of Opulence has the Preference over every other County in Pennsylvania, excluding that of Philadelphia. Its number of Inhabitants is computed to be 40,000 Souls. The Fertility of the Soil, which is every where supplied with meadow and water, renders the Lands here extremely valuable, which are capable of the highest Improvement.

"The Culture of Hemp and Hops seems to be much attended to by the farmers of this County, who annually send large quantities of

“The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster.” 47

both these Articles to the Metropolis. The number of waggons continually employed in carrying the produce of this place to market is incredible. The Inhabitants are chiefly Germans, to whose economy, unwearied labour and industry the County is principally indebted for the Wealth and Reputation it so deservedly possesses.

“The County Town (which in the year 1742 was incorporated into a Borough, with a power of holding Fairs and Markets, &c.), contains at least 600 Houses, many of which are extremely neat and make a good appearance, being built of Brick and cut-stone. It contains at a moderate medium of five to a family, about 3,000 Souls. The Lowness and unevenness of its situation is amply compensated by its convenience for Trade.

“Among the public Buildings, there are seven places of Worship. Of these, the New German Lutheran Church (Trinity) is justly esteemed one of the most elegant and finished Pieces of Architecture in the Province. There are three regular Fire Companies established here, who have two good Fire Engines, &c., and meet once a Month to examine into the State of the Houses, and to devise Methods for the more effectual Preservation of them from the dreadful Accidents of Fire.

“The Town has for many years supported a good Grammar School, which is now likely to be reduced for want of proper Encouragement; though no Place seems better calculated for an Institution of this Kind, as it enjoys a pure air, a remarkably healthy situation, and a plentiful market, besides many other Advantages.

“In the mechanics’ arts, this Place also produces many ingenious workmen, some of which are deemed not inferior to any in the Province, who have exhibited sufficient Proofs of their Skill in their respective Occupations. On the whole, it may be observed, without incurring the censure of Partiality, that Lancaster stands foremost of all the other Inland Towns on the Continent of America.”

The next division of the catalogue is “A Short Account of the Juliana Library.” It, too, I think, was prepared by Mr. Barton. It is substantially in the following words:

“In the year 1759, three or four persons of the Borough of Lancaster, considering the great advantages of public Libraries, conferred together, and engaged to solicit Subscriptions to establish one in that Town. Their proposal was so well received, that a few generous Gentlemen immediately subscribed and paid Ten Pounds each towards promoting this useful design. Encouraged by so good a beginning, it was resolved that no subscription under Forty Shillings should entitle

a person to a share. The Number of Subscribers soon amounted to 58, and the sum of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling was raised. The Subscribers formed themselves into a Company, and agreed to be governed by a Sett of Articles or Constitutions, entered into and signed by the whole. The first parcel of books and instruments imported from England amounted to Two Hundred and Ffty Pounds Sterling, besides several purchased in Philadelphia, &c., and those received as benefactions. The Honorable Thomas Penn, Esq., one of the Proprietaries of this Province, to whom the Company are much obliged for the kind notice he has been pleased to take of them, upon being made acquainted with the design of erecting a public Library here, wrote the following polite letter to the directors thereof :

“Gentlemen: I received a very sensible pleasure in being informed by Mr. Barton that a number of the principal people of Lancaster and the Country about that Town had entered into an agreement, and had remitted so large a sum of money to purchase books, in order to form a Library, to be established there. This undertaking, so useful to the country, could not but meet with my approbation and be entitled to my assistance, which I shall be ready to give it, whenever it can promote its utility; and am

“Gentlemen,
 “Your Affectionate Friend,
 “Thomas Penn.’

“London, Feb. 11, 1762.’

“To the Directors of the Library Company at Lancaster.’”

Thomas Penn and his Lady both made donations of books, &c. James Hamilton, who was then the Governor of the Province, gave them the sum of Twenty Pounds Sterling. The account then proceeds :

“Under these Encouragements, the Company, finding their Library encreasing, and growing into Credit and Reputation, applied for and obtained a Charter, in the Year 1763,— which was framed and drawn up gratis, by Edward Shippen, Esq.; of Philadelphia, whose kind Offices on that Occasion, the Directors take this Opportunity of acknowledging.

“In Honour of Lady Juliana Penn, and as a Testimony of the high Obligations they are under to her, the Company desired to be and were incorporated by the Name of the Juliana Library-Company in Lancaster.—And as the Charter impowered them to use one common

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Seal in their Affairs, they chose the following Device, viz. Minerva leading an illiterate Person with one Hand, and pointing with the other to a Shelf of Books, and Pair of Globes—with the Motto, *Eoos Comites Itineris*; and round the Margin this Inscription, Seal of the Juliana Library, Lancaster.

“The Number of Members now amount to Seventy-seven, and are never to exceed One Hundred.

“Every Member has an absolute Property in his Share of the Books and Effects of the Company, and may devise it by Will, or dispose of it to any Person the Directors approve of, provided the Member so selling be about to remove from the County of Lancaster.

“The Effects of the Company are now valued at about Six Hundred Pounds Currency.—So that a Share which at first was obtained for Forty Shillings, is at present worth near Eight Pounds,—and increases yearly in Value Seven Shillings and Six-pence.—So much being yearly added by each Subscriber to the Capital Stock.

“The Library is at present kept in a large Chamber rented for that Purpose, where Attendance is given by the Librarian every Saturday, from Four o’Clock till Seven.

“This Institution has been managed hitherto with Harmony and Success; and it is hoped that no ill-natured Accidents will intervene to interrupt a Scheme founded on virtuous Principles, and a public-spirited Design.

“The Company retain a proper sense of, and acknowledge with Gratitude, the Favours they have received from the several Benefactors of this Library; and will ever be ready to enter upon their Records, and to preserve the Names of such Persons as have already, or that may hereafter honour them with any Donations in Books, Instruments, natural Curiosities, &c., that Posterity may see who have been Patrons and Encouragers of this useful undertaking.”

The charter of the library, issued as above stated by James Hamilton, Lieutenant-Governor, dated October 22, 1763, (and the by-laws, which were enacted and published on April 20, 1765) reads as follows:

THE CHARTER OF THE JULIANA LIBRARY-COMPANY.

“Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Suffex, on Delaware: To all to whom those presents shall come, Greeting.

“Whereas, Edward Shippen, Esq., the Reverend Thomas Barton, Emanuel Carpenter, Esq., Adam Simon Kuhn, Esq., Isaac Richardson, Esq., Robert Thompson, Esq., Isaac Saunders, Esq., James Wright, Esq., James Webb, Isaac Whitelock, John Hopson, William Henry, George Ross, the Reverend Samuel Magaw, Joseph Rose, William Atlee, James

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Anderson, Samuel Boude, James Bickham, William Bouaman, Samuel Bethell, Colonel James Burd, Michael Groas, James Gibbons, John Smith, Caleb Sheward, Samuel Scott, Josiah Scott, James Starrett, William Smith, Thomas Smith, Stephen Atkinson, John Ashbridge, Robert Clinch, Jacob Carpenter, John Craig, Thomas Davis, Abraham Dehuff, James Ewings, John Edwards, Joshua Evans, Sebastian Graff, James Galbreath, John Gibson, John Grosch, Abraham Gibbons, Thomas Hollyday, Barnard Hubley, Adam Hoops, Henry Helm, Michael Habberstick, David Henderson, Adam Kuhn, jun., Thomas Minshall, Philip Lenheer, George Mayer, Isaac Myers, John Postlethwait, Samuel Postlethwait, Benjamin Price, Joseph Pugh, John Powell, Stewart Rowen, James Ralf, John Barr, William Henry Steigle, Matthias Slough, Frederick Stone, Joseph Simons, Francis Sanderson, Rudy Stoner, James Webb, jun., Paul Weitzell, Jacob Whistler, Frederick Yaiser, Robert Fulton, and George Burkert have, at a great expence, purchased a large and valuable collection of useful books, in order to erect a library for the advancement of knowledge and literature in the borough of Lancaster:

"Know Know Ye, That we being truly sensible of the advantage that may accrue to the people of the said borough, and the country adjacent thereto, by so useful an undertaking, and being willing to encourage the same, have given and granted, and by these presents do, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant, that the said Edward Shippen, Thomas Barton, Emanuel Carpenter, Adam Simon Kuhn, Isaac Richardson, Robert Thompson, Isaac Saunders, James Wright, James Webb, Isaac Whitelock, John Hopson, William Henry, George Ross, Samuel Magaw, Joseph Rose, William Atlee, James Anderson, Samuel Boude, James Bickham, William Bousman, Samuel Bethell, Colonel James Burd, Michael Groas, James Gibbons, John Smith, Caleb Sheward, Samuel Scott, Josiah Scott, James Starrett, William Smith, Thomas Smith, Stephen Atkinson, John Ashbridge, Robert Clinch, Jacob Carpenter, John Craig, Thomas Davis, Abraham Dehuff, James Ewings, John Edwards, Joshua Evans, Sebastian Graff, James Galbreath, John Gibson, John Grosch, Abraham Gibbons, Thomas Hollyday, Barnard Hubley, Adam Hoops, Henry Helm, Michael Habberstick, David Henderson, Adam Kuhn, jun., Thomas Minshall, Philip Lenheer, George Mayer, Isaac Myers, John Postlethwait, Samuel Postlethwait, Benjamin Price, Joseph Pugh, John Powell, Stewart Rowen, James Ralf, John Barr, William Henry Steigle, Matthias Slough, Frederick Stone, Joseph Simons, Francis Sanderson, Rudy Stoner, James Webb, jun., Paul Weitzell, Jacob Whistler, Frederick Yaiser, Robert Fulton, and George Burkert, and such other persons as shall hereafter be admitted, or become members of the said library company, according to the laws and constitutions of the said company hereafter to be made, be, and forever hereafter shall be, by virtue of these presents, one body corporate and politic, in deed, by the name of the Juliana Library-Company, in Lancaster; and them by the name of the Juliana Library-

“The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster.” 51

Company, in Lancaster, one body politic and corporate, in deed and in name, we do for us, our heirs and successors, fully create, constitute and confirm by these presents; and that by the name of the Juliana Library-Company, in Lancaster, they shall have perpetual succession; and that they, by the name of the Juliana Library-Company, in Lancaster, be, and at all times hereafter shall be, persons able and capable in law to have, hold, receive and enjoy lands, tenements, rents, liberties, franchises and hereditaments, in fee-simple, or for term of life, lives, years or otherwise; and also goods, chattels, and other things, of what nature, kind or quality soever; and also to give, grant, lett, sell or assign the same lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels; and to do and execute all other things about the same, by the name aforesaid. And also that they and their successors, by the name of the Juliana Library-Company, in Lancaster, be, and shall be, for ever hereafter, persons able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plea and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, defend and be defended, in all or any of the courts, or other places, and before any judges, justices and other persons whatsoever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes and matters whatsoever, and of what nature or kind soever. And that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said library-company, and their successors, forever hereafter, to have one common seal for their use in their affairs, and the same at their will and pleasure to change and alter. And for the well governing and ordering the affairs of the said company, we do, for us, our heirs and successors, further grant that it shall and may be lawful for the said company, and their successors, to assemble and meet together on the fifteenth day of September in every year, except it shall happen to fall on a Sunday, and then on the day following, at some convenient place in the Borough of Lancaster, due and public notice being given, at least twelve days before the times of such meetings, of the day, hour and place of such meeting: And that they, the said company, or one-fourth part of them, at least, being so met in person, shall elect and choose by ballot, out of their number, eleven persons to be directors, and one to be treasurer, for the year ensuing; and shall also elect a librarian, who shall have such a compensation or salary as the directors shall think reasonable: Which said directors, being so duly elected, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, to make, constitute and establish such laws, statutes, orders and constitutions, as shall appear to them, or any nine of them, to be good and useful, honest and necessary, according to the best of their judgment and discretion, for the government, regulation and direction of the said library-company, and every member thereof, and for admitting new members; and do all things concerning the government, estate, goods, lands, revenues, as also all the business and affairs of the said company. All which laws, statutes, orders and constitutions, so to be made as aforesaid, shall be binding on every member, and be from time to time inviolably observed, according to the tenor and

52 "*The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster.*"

effect of them; provided that they be not repugnant or contrary to the laws of England or this government.

"Provided Always, That for the increase and preservation of the said company, every member of the said company shall and do pay into the hands of the said company's treasurer, for the time being, the yearly sum of Seven Shillings and Six-pence, on the day of annual election of directors as aforesaid, forever; and they who neglect so to do shall pay such greater sum or sums, in lieu thereof, at such times, within two years then next following, as by the laws of the said company shall be appointed; and that in default of these payments, every delinquent shall forfeit his share in the books and estate of the said company, and be no longer a member.

"In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the great seal of our said province to be hereunto affixed; witness James Hamilton, Esq., lieutenant-governor, and commander in chief of the said province and counties, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to him for this purpose, amongst other things granted by the said proprietaries, the twenty-second day of October, in the third year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the third, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

"James Hamilton."

(Entered in the office for recording of deeds for the County of Lancaster, in book H, page 185, the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three. Witness my hand and seal of my office aforesaid.

Edward Shippen, Recorder.)

(L. S.)

(To be continued.)

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF
COLONEL CLEMENT BIDDLE.

(Continued from Vol. XLII, page 343.)

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 2^d Oct^r. 1788

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 17th Ult^o. came duly to hand, and the one enclosed therein from M^r. Doby has received an answer.— In my last letter to you I requested that you would not put yourself to any trouble in procuring Winter barley for me as I expected to get a supply from the brewer in Alexandria.

You will oblige me by forwarding the enclosed letter to Pittsburg—and also by informing me, in your next, at what rate I could procure a large quantity of red Clover Seed, say 3000^{lb}, of the best quality, to be delivered here before the River closes, or upon its first opening in the Spring.— If M^r. Peters has got a Riddle (I believe it is) for cleaning Potatoes ready for me, you will be so good as to send it in the next packet that sails for Alexandria, and likewise the articles mentioned in the enclosed memorandum

With very great esteem,

I am, Dear Sir,

Y^r most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.

Col^o. Clement Biddle.

G^o. Washington.

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 27th Nov^r. 1788.

Dear Sir,

I have now before me your letters of the 16th. & 26th. of October & 16th. of November.— The articles sent by

54 *Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle.*

Capt^a. Ellwood arrived in good order and agreeable to the Invoice.—

Capt^a. Ingraham has not yet arrived but is hourly expected.— I think the Irish Linen @ 8/2 is very high, and as there has been a late importation of Linens into Alexandria I will endeavour to supply myself at that place; if I should not be able to do it I must then thank you to procure some for me in Philadelphia.— If there are any Hollands in Philadelphia of a quality equal to the pattern of linen sent you, I will thank you to let me know the price of them

I have lately been informed by Embree & Shotwell of New York that the quantity of Clover-seed, which I shall want, and of the best quality, may be procured at that place, @ 9^a per lb New York currency, and perhaps at less. But if it can be obtained at Philadelphia upon the same terms, and equally good, I should prefer getting it from thence.— I must, at any rate, request you to send me five bushels by the next opportunity, as I shall want to sow a quantity upon my wheat with the first proper snows in January, and also to inform me, with certainty, of the lowest terms upon which the quantity mentioned in a former letter may be had.—

It is hardly necessary for me to mention that the goodness of the seed should be particularly attended to, as a disappointment in that will be of very considerable detriment to me.— The loss of the seed would be but a small part of what I should suffer by it; as my great object is to get my lands well seeded, and if I fail in this thro' the badness of the seed, the season, and my labour upon the land will be lost.— Last year I received some seed from New York and some from Philadelphia; it was sown indiscriminately and no memorandum made, as it was sown, to distinguish from which place it came. Some part of it came up very well, and part very thin or not at all; but from its not being

noted I was unable to determine from which place the bad seed came.

The piece of Sattin sent by Captⁿ. Ellwood will supercede the necessity of purchasing a p^o of Padusoy which Mrs. Washington wanted.

With great esteem

I am, Dear Sir,

Y^r. most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.

Col^o. Clement Biddle.

G^o. Washington

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 26th Dec^r. 1788

Dear Sir,

I have but just time to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th Inst. to inform you that the Vessel on board of which the Clover seed was shipped has not yet arrived, and as the River is shut up it is uncertain when she will reach Alex^a.—and to beg the favor of you to forward the enclosed to M^r. Smith.—It is a duplicate of one which I committed to your care in Sept^r. last and as the receipt of it is not acknowledged in a letter which I lately rec^d. from M^r. Smith, I fear it has miscarried.—

with very great esteem,

I am Dear Sir,

Y^r. most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.

Col^o. Clement Biddle

G^o. Washington.

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 4th Jan^r. 1789.

Dear Sir,

I shall want to procure about 250 Bushels of Buck Wheat, in addition to what I now have, to sow the ensuing spring & summer—and will thank you to inform me (as soon as may be after receiving this) upon what terms I could obtain the above quantity in Philadelphia, and what would be the freight of it round here, that I

may know precisely the cost of it—and determine, upon the receipt of your answer, whether it will be best for me to procure it there or in this neighborhood.—

I found I could obtain Clover-seed in New York upon much better terms than it could be had in Philadelphia and have therefore written for a supply from that place.— You will, however, accept my thanks for the trouble you have been at in making inquiries about it.— With great esteem,

I am, Dear Sir,
Y^r most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.
G^o. Washington.

PS. By a letter that I lately rec^d.
from M^r. Smith I expect he
will shortly deposit some money
in your hands on my Acc^t.
Col^o. Biddle

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 20th. January, 1789.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letters of the 27th Ult^o. and 4th Ins^t. the former enclosing an Acct of the Herrings, which I am sorry did not turn out better.—however I am certain there was nothing wanting on your part to dispose of them to the best advantage.—

Neither of the Vessels on board of which you shipped articles for me have arrived.— If they got out of the Delaware they could not have reached Alexandria for the River has been impassable for several weeks; but there is now a prospect of its being soon open.—

Enclosed is a memorandum from M^{rs} Washington respecting some shoes which she wishes M^r. Palmer to make for her, and I have sent a slipper herewith as a pattern which she will thank you to send to M^r. Palmer.—

If there are any homespun Cloths in Philadelphia which are tolerably fine, that you can come readily at, I

would be obliged to you to send me patterns of some of the best kinds—I should prefer that which is mixed in the grain, because it will not so easily discover its quality as a plain cloth.

With great esteem,
I am Dear Sir,
Y^r. most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.
G^o. Washington.

The mem^o. ment^d. above is in the Slipper—for M^r. Palmer.

Col^o. Clement Biddle

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 11th Feb^y. 1789.

Dear Sir

I have now before me your letters of the 19 Ultimo & 1 Ins^t.— The Vessels from Philadelphia have arrived, and the articles shipped on my Acc^t. come safe to hand.—

You inform me in yours of the 19th. of January that the freight of Buckwheat will be 3/ per barrel;—but I do not know whether you mean that a barrel is to contain 5 bushels, as we measure Corn here, or only the quantity of a common flour barrel—if the latter, the freight will be very high.— I will thank you to inform me, as soon after you receive this as possible, what will be the exact price of it per bushel del^d. here that I may be able to determine whether it will be cheaper for me to get it from Berkley or Louden Counties in this State, or from Philadelphia;—and if I should procure it at the latter place I think it would be better for me to have it sent in Sacks than barrels (provided it cannot be bro^t. round without either) as the former will be serviceable to me—and the latter almost a total loss.— I should likewise imagine that the freight would be something less for Sacks than barrels as they can be stowed in a smaller space.—

M^{rs}. Washington is much obliged to you for your agency in obtaining her slippers, which arrived here last evening, and will thank you to have two pair more, of ~~stuff~~, made for her by M^r. Palmer, of the same size—and a pair of Clogs to fit them.— She will likewise thank you to get 20 of the shells of Cocoa nuts, if they can be had of the Chocolate makers.—

You will please to accept of my thanks for your attention to my letter sent to M^r. Smith—and for your inquiries respecting the Cloth & Barley.

With great esteem

I am, Dear Sir,

Y^r. most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.

G^o. Washington.

P. S. If the Vessel, which you mention in your last was about to load for Alexandria, has not sailed, and the Buckwheat can be obtained and put on board her I should wish it to be done.— If it cannot be brought in bulk I should prefer good sacks to barrels.— Should the Vessel have sailed, or the Buckwheat not procured in time to put on board her, I will then thank you for the information respecting it I before requested—
Col^o. Clement Biddle ●

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Colonel Biddle will be so obliging as to put the enclosed letter in a way of reaching its destination. .

. . .—

Mount Vernon

[torn] th March 1789.

PS. The General will thank Colonel Biddle to desire a M^r. Parish (a Hat [torn] Philadelphia who made a hat for him some years since) to have a cock'd Hat made of [torn] fur.—the fur upon the hat to be short—and let it not be made in the *extreme* of the fashion.—

It must be ready for the General when he may call for it in passing through Philadelphia.—

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 15th March 1789.

Dear Sir

I have now before me your letters of the 16th Ult^o the 5th & 8th Inst.— M^{rs}. Washington's Slippers and Clogs have come safe to hand, the latter, however, are not such as she wished to have—she intended to have had leathern Glosheoes made, and will, by the first convenient opportunity, return the Clogs to M^r. Palmer and get a pair of Glosheoes—

I am very sorry that you did not get the quantity of Buckwheat which I wrote for in time to ship on board the Sloop which you say has sailed for Alexandria.— The season is now so far advanced that I have not time to procure it from any other quarter, and must therefore have it from Philadelphia at any rate. A disappointment would be of inconceivable detriment to me. I should sustain a loss of its utility as a manure and derange my system of Crops thereby—I must therefore request that you will delay no time in procuring it, that it may be sent round by the next vessel.

I will thank you to send me four flax wheels—and a box of the Havannah Sugar containing 150^{lbs} or 200^{lbs}, as the box may be, if there is any to be had on reasonable terms with you.—

As M^r. Smith has not remitted any money to you on my Acc^t. I have enclosed a bank note for one hundred dollars which you will pass to my Credit.—with great esteem

I am, Dear Sir,
Y^r most Obed^t. H^{ble} Serv^t.
G^o. Washington

Col^o Clement Biddle.

60 *Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle.*

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 30th March 1789

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter of the 23^d Inst. and am in hopes that the Buckwheat will arrive in season.—

I will thank you to send me, by the first post after this reaches you, fourteen yards of Livery lace agreeably to the enclosed pattern; and let it be directed to me, or, in my absence, to Major George Aug^r. Washington at this place.— With great regard,

I am, Dear Sir,

Y^r most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.

Col^o Clement Biddle

G^o. Washington.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

Sunday Evening April 19th.

Dear Sir,

Will appears to be in too bad a state to travel at present; I shall therefore leave him—and will be much obliged to you if you will send him on to New York as soon as he can bear the journey without injury, which I expect will be in two or three days—I shall pay his expenses up to this time at Thompson's—and whatever may arise after you will please to discharge & place it to the General's Acc^t. He dresses his knee himself and therefore will stand in no need of a Doctor unless it should grow worse.—

You will be so good as to mention his being here to the General when he arrives in the City

I am Dear Sir,

Y^r. most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.

P.S.

Tobias Lear.

Will has just told me that he hopes to be well enough to go on—I shall leave this letter to be sent to you at anyrate.—

Col^o. Clement Biddle.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York April 26th. 1789

Dear Sir,

The President will thank you to get for M^{rs}. Washington 2½ yards fine book Muslin apron width, or 2 yards wide—and 3 yards of book Muslin yard wide & *very fine*—and send them to her as soon as they are obtained.— He will likewise be obliged to you to request Dunlap & Claypole to send their papers regularly to Major Washington—if there has been an intermission of them since he left Mt. Vernon let those be sent on w^{ch}. have been retained.— When Will is in a situation to travel the President wishes him to be sent on in the manner which he mentioned.— If you will send the Bill on M^r. Brown to me I will have it indorsed and returned to you in time for payment.—

You will please to make my Complim^{ts}. acceptable to M^{rs}. Biddle, and believe me to be

with great esteem & regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.

Tobias Lear

Col^o. Biddle

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York May 3^d. 1789

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 27th Ult^o. came duly to the hands of the President.— He would thank you to propose it to Billy, when he can be removed, to return home again, for he cannot possibly be of any service here, and perhaps will require a person to attend upon him constantly:—if he should incline to return to Mount Vernon you will be so kind as to have him sent in the first Vessel that sails after he can be removed with safety—but if he still is anxious to come on here the President would gratify him altho' he will be troublesome— He has been an old Servant—& a faithful one—

62 *Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle.*

this is enough for the President to gratify him in every reasonable wish.—

If Major Washington should want more buckwheat; or anything else from Philadelphia he will let you know—

The President *now* wishes Dunlap & Claypole's paper to be sent here to him— He will furnish the Major with papers from this place.—

with great esteem & regard

I am, Dear Sir

Y^r. most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.

Tobias Lear

Col^o. Clement Biddle

Geo. A. Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon May 4th. 1789.

Dear Sir

I beg you to accept my thanks for the Letters you favord me with of the 23^d & 29th. Ult^o. and the tender you have been pleased to make of your services and also the enquiries and information respecting the Charriot— The two Shipments of Buckwheat have come to hand, and the papers regularly received—

M^{rs}. Washington is thankful for your obliging offer of providing lodgings for her but purposes spending the time she passes in Philadelphia at M^r. Morris's. Her present intention is to set out on her journey from George Town on the 18th. Inst.— M^{rs}. Washington informed me that the prayer Books you mention would have answered as they were designed for Children but would now decline geting them untill she arrived there. Her Compliments She desired presented to M^r. Biddle & yourself and you will be pleased also to offer mine.

I am

with very great esteem

Your Ob^t. Hum. Serv^t.

Geo. Washington.

Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle. 63

Geo. A. Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon May 8th. 1789—

Dear Sir

I am desired by M^r. Washington to offer you her thanks for your obliging favor and the muslin which accompanied it by the Monday's Stage. She also desires her Compliments and thanks to M^r. Biddle for the trouble she took in procuring it.

I am

Dear Sir

with much esteem

Your Ob^t. Hum

Serv^t.

Col^o. Biddle

Geo. A. Washington.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, May 8th. 1789.

Dear Sir

I have received your much esteemed favors of 4th & 6th Inst^s.—the former covering Gallagher's bill which is returned herewith having all the necessary done to it.—

The President is desirous of getting as much superfine blk. broad Cloth as will make him a suit of Clothes, and desires me to request that you would send him that quantity—provided it can be here by tuesday Even^g.—and the *quality* thus— The best superfine French or Dutch black—exceedingly fine—of a soft, silky texture—not glossy like the Eng^l. cloths.— If this quality can be obtained and be forwarded by the mail so as to be here on *Tuesday Evening* you will be so good as to procure it—otherwise not—as there is none of the above description to be had at present in this city.—

With very great esteem,

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.

Col^o. Clement Biddle

Tobias Lear.

64 *Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle.*

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, May 14th. 1789

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 10th inst. came duly to hand.

If the piece of Cloth which you say was expected, answers the description given in my last, the President would wish you to procure enough to make a suit of Clothes for him, and send it on to this place as soon as maybe, without the loss of time by sending a pattern.—

with great esteem,

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Col^o. Clement Biddle

Tobias Lear

Col. Biddle to Mrs. Washington.

Madam

I waited on you with M^r. Biddle but not finding you within, beg leave to offer you our Services if we can be of any use while you are in town and if you should choose to direct any persons to me for payment I have money of the Presidents in my hands.

With great respect

I am

Madam

Y^r. mo. obed^t. Ser.

C. B.

Sunday May 24 1789.*

The Doctor say
Billy will
be able to be sent
forwarded some day
this week—

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York May 27th. 1789

Col^o. Clem^t. Biddle

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 25th came to hand last evening.—

The President will thank you if you will prevail upon

* Mrs. Washington was en route from Mount Vernon to join the President in New York, where in company with Mrs. Robert Morris, she arrived May 27th. The President met them at Elizabethtown point.

Billy to return to Mount Vernon; for he cannot possibly be of any service here—but rather a great inconvenience.— One thing will plead powerfully against his coming on, which is, that he will be under the necessity of lodging in the upper room, which he must go up 3 pair of stairs to get to—for there is no place below where he can possibly be accommodated—every part there being fully occupied.—

I am Dear Sir,
Y^r most Obed. Serv^t.
Tobias Lear

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York June 1st. 1789

Dear Sir,

I have received your favor of the 30th. Ultimo:—and in consequence of Billy's earnest desire to come here the Presid^t. consents to his being sent on.

M^{rs}. Washington will thank you to have the stays which were to be made by M^r. Sayer sent to Mount Vernon to M^{rs}. F. Washington, and also the shoes which she directed to be made.— Her own will be sent here.— You will be so good as to settle for these things and charge them to the President's acct.—

M^{rs}. Washington says she overpaid M^r. Sayer for altering some gowns for her, and the balance was to be deducted from the price of the stays.

The President will thank you to pay the charges which have been incurred by Billy's being in Philadelphia—and send a statement of his acct. that he may see how it stands with you, & make provision, if necessary, to remit.—

I am, Sir,
with very great esteem
Your most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.
Tobias Lear

Clement Biddle Esq.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York June 3^d. 1789

Dear Sir,

The President will thank you to put into the hands of Mr. William Hunter Jun^r. of Alexandria Thirty five Guineas, for him to deliver to Mr. John Campbell of Bladensburg (on his way to Alexandria) in payment for a Horse sent by Mr. Campbell to the President— The reason of giving you this trouble is, because the President desired me to inform Mr. Campbell that he would receive the money by Mr. Hunter; but Mr. Hunter leaving this place before I had an opportunity of delivering it to him, and understanding that he will be several days in Philad^a. the President tho't best to have the money deld to him there— There is a bal^o. due from Mr. Hunter to the Presid^t. and perhaps he will be desirous of paying the 35 Guineas to Mr. Campbell without receiving them from you; but this would not be agreeable to the President, for he engaged *to send the money* by Mr. Hunter.— You will please to let the Guineas be sealed and directed to Mr. John Campbell.

Mr. Hunter may be found in Philadelphia by applying to Mr. ——— Clough.—

I am, with great regard & esteem

Dear Sir

Your most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t

Clement Biddle Esq^r—

Tobias Lear

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York June 8th. 1789—

Dear Sir

I have been duly favored with your letters of the 3^d & 5th ins^t. and the box containing M^{rs}. Washington's gowns came safe to hand.— The Shoemaker is right in saying he had no directions for any shoes or slippers but those to be sent to Virginia— I had misunderstood M^{rs}. Washington with respect to her Slippers—

The President is desirous of getting a sett of those waiters, salvers, or whatever they are called, which are set in the middle of a dining table to ornament it—and to occupy the place which must otherwise be filled with dishes of meat, which are seldom or never touched. M^r. Morris & M^r. Bingham have them, and the French & Spanish Ministers here, but I know of no one else who has—I am informed that they are most likely to be got at French Stores as they are made in France;—we can find none in this place, and the Presid^t. will thank you to enquire if a sett can be procured in Philad^a. and if it can, to procure it for him—

I am Dear Sir,
with very great regard
Your most Obed^t.
H^{ble}. Serv^t.—
Tobias Lear

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, June 15th, 1789.

Dear Sir,

I have now before me your obliging favors of the 8th 10th & 12th inst^s.— The President is much obliged to you for your trouble and attention in making inquiries respecting the table ornaments—and if the large & small Glasses of M. De laCroix are of the same set, he will thank you to procure them for him, & have them sent on in the most careful & expeditious manner possible, either by the Stage or otherways as you may think best.— The President has a French man with him who is said to be a compleat confectioner, & professes to understand everything relative to those ornaments, so that the Glasses only are wanting.— The intention of having the Gasses [sic] in several pieces is to adapt them to the size of the Table which you may wish to spread—and, therefore, if the five smaller

68 *Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle.*

Glasses of M. De La Croix are not parts of the two larger, or such as to answer to them, the whole will be useless—and it will not be necessary to get them—

I am, with respect & esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most Obed H^o Serv^t.

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York June 22^d 1789—

Dear Sir,

I have duly received your letters of the 15th, 17th & 19th Inst^s.— Billy arrived here safe & well on Wednesday morning; he seems not to have lost much flesh by his misfortunes.—

The President thinks those Ornaments will not answer the purpose as the two sets are not made to join each other, and neither separate are large enough for his Table. He begs you to accept his thanks for your trouble in this business—

The President has been confined to his bed for a week past by a fever and a violent tumor on his thigh.— I have now however, the pleasure to inform you that the former has left him, and the latter in a fair way of being removed, tho' from its size it will be some time before he will be wholly relieved from the inconvenience of it.—

I am, Dear Sir,

with respect & esteem,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear.—

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, June 24th, 1789.

Dear Sir,

I have received your favor of the 22^d, enclosing the Bills relative to William.— I informed you in my last,

of the 22^d, that the President was recovering from his indisposition and I am now happy to add that he still continues to mend;—his weakness, and the effects of the tumor on his thigh are now his only complaints—these will be removed by time and attention, 'tho the latter having been very large & the incision, on opening it, deep, must require some time to be in a state to enable him to take exercise.—

I am, Dear Sir,
with respect & esteem
Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.
Tobias Lear

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York August 10th. 1789.

Dear Sir,

I have now before me your several letters of the 6th & 13th of July and 4th of August. . . — The slippers mentioned in your letter of the 6th of July came safe to hand—the bill of them in your's of the 13th;—and the Seventy Pounds which you mention to have received, by your favor of the 4th ins^t., from M^r. Thomas Smith on account of the President is duly noted.—

I am, Dear Sir,
with respect & esteem
Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.
Tobias Lear.

P. S. Will you be so good as to send M^r. Washington two handsome prayerbooks, of the new form as none of that description are to be had here—?

T. L.
Clement Biddle Esquire.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York August 17th 1789

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 10th. ins^t. enclosing Mess^{rs}. Dunlap & Claypoole's bill, came duly to hand.

The President will thank you to forward the inclosed to Bethlehem by the first safe conveyance that offers;— it is an answer to an address presented to him sometime since, and he has had no direct opportunity of returning the answer from this place.— He likewise requests that you would procure and send to Mount Vernon as soon as you can, twenty bushels of good winter Barley for seed; he wishes you would procure it from some good reputable farmer who will warrant the quality, as he has been much deceived in some seed Barley which he received from Rhode Island.

M^{rs} Washington will be obliged to you to get from Mr. Hazlehurst the bill of some chintz which he sent to her by Mr. Morris,—which bill you will be so good as to pay & charge to the Acc^t. of the President; she will also thank you to add another prayer book to the two which I requested you to get for her in my letter to you of the 10th. ins^t.

With respect & esteem,
I am, Dear Sir, Your most Obed^t. S^t.
Tobias Lear

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, September 14th. 1789

Dear Sir,

I have now before me your several favors of the 15th, 19th and 29th of August, and 2^d of September.

The Prayer Books came safe to hand, and were much approved of by M^{rs} Washington.—

As there is, at present, no opportunity from this place to S^c. Carolina by water, I have taken the liberty

to commit the enclosed letter to your care, requesting that you will be so good as to have it put on board the first Vessel which sails from Philadelphia to S°. Carolina with a charge to the Captain to have it delivered immediately on his arrival.—

M^r Washington wishes you to send 25th of chocolate shells to Mount Vernon by the first opportunity, which you will charge to the Acc^t. of the President; and I will thank you for a statement of his Acc^t. from the last rendered in, whenever it may be convenient for you to send it.—

I am, Dear Sir,
with very great esteem,
Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York Sept. 16th 1789.

Dear Sir,

The President has sent to Virginia a German who is to be a Gardener for him there—

As he cannot speak the English Language and is unacquainted with the Country—I have paid his passage in the Stage to Philadelphia; and have written to M^r. Inskip—proprietor of the Stage there, to forward him from thence to Alexandria, and have informed him that the Amount of his Passage to the latter place would be paid by you upon his delivering this Letter—which I request you to do & charge the same to the Ac^t. of the President of the United States.—

I am D^r. Sir, with great esteem,
Your most Ob^t. Sev^t.—

Tobias Lear.

P.S. The man has a trunk which I presume will require to be paid for also.

72 *Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle.*

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York Sept. 21st. 1789.

Dear Sir,

M^{rs} Washington is desirous of having a gown of Padusoy, Ducape or Tabby as near the color of the enclosed patterns as can be had—and will thank you to send her patterns from Philadelphia with the prices.—

I am, with great esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Tobias Lear.

Clement Biddle Esquire.—

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, September 28th, 1789.—

Dear Sir,

Your much esteemed favors of the 16th & 25th ins^{ns}. are before me. The President's acc^t. contained in the former is right.— M^{rs}. Washington will thank you to get for her and send on here, 15 yards of Padusoy of the enclosed Pattern.—

The President wishes to procure a considerable quantity of Clover seed;—I will, therefore, thank you to inform me at what price a quantity can be had with you—and the shortest time in which it can be delivered *with certainty*.— I shall make similar inquiries here, and shall finally procure it at the place where it can be had at the lowest price, and del^d. in the shortest time.— The *time* is an essential consideration with the President—he suffered greatly last year by not receiving his Clover seed from this place so early as he should have had it by agreement; and he is now determined to get it in the fall at all events.

I congratulate you, my Dear Sir, on your appointment to the Office of Marshal for the District of Penn-

Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle. 73

sylvania.— You will, in due time, have official information of it.

I am, D^r. Sir, with great esteem,
Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.
Clem^t. Biddle Esq^r. Tobias Lear

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, October 2^d. 1789.

Dear Sir,

Your favor of the 30th. Ultimo came to hand last evening accompanied with the Padusoy for M^r Washington, the bill of which was enclosed.

The President will thank you to get from M^r. Bartram a list of the plants & shrubs which he has for sale, with the price affixed to each, and also a note to each of the time proper for transplanting them, as he is desirous of having some sent to Mount Vernon this fall if it is proper.

It is customary for those persons who publish lists of their plants &c. to insert many which they have had, but which have been all disposed of—the President will therefore wish to have a list only of what he actually has in his Garden.

I am, Dear Sir,
with very great esteem,
Your most Obed^t. S^t.
Clement Biddle Esquire Tobias Lear.

George A. Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon Nov. 10th 1789

Dear Sir

Your two last favors I have to acknowledge and to ask your pardon for having thus long passed them over, but permit me now to assure you that I am very sensible of the obligations I am under for your obliging disposition towards me, and the tender you have been pleased to make of your future services— The Barley

& Chocolate came safe—I expect in consequence of a very short crop of Buckwheat I shall have to purchase for the President's use about 400 Bushels, and have wrote to a Gentleman 50 or 60 Miles above Alexandria where the culture of this grain is much attended to requesting he would advise me of the lowest price which that quantity may be had for delivered in Alexandria. I must also beg the favor of you to give me information on this subject least I should not find it eligible to provide it from that quarter. You will also oblige me by communicating the price Current of Common & Superfine flour— I beg leave to tender my respects to M^r. Biddle and beleive me to be with much esteem—

Dear Sir

Your Ob^t. Hum

Ser^t.

Geo. A. Washington

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, November 17th. 1789.

Dear Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 5th. ultimo, in which you mention your having given the mem^o. contained in my letter of the 2^d. of october to a nephew of M^r. Bartram who would deliver it to his uncle; but I have not since received any information relative to the plants & shrubs,—my absence from New York with the President has undoubtedly been the cause of it.

The President will thank you to pay the Hon^{ble}. Rob^t. Morris 32 Livres—12-2 being a balance due to Gouv^r. Morris Esq^r. for something which he purchased for the President in France:—and also to know from him (R. M.) the amount of some floor-matts and op^t. of blk sattin bro^t. from India the summer before last in one of M^r. Morris's ships,—and pay the same.

You will be so good as to inform me in your next the

price of Buckwheat, and if any quantity could be had on short notice in Philadelphia if it should be wanted.— The Clover seed which I mentioned in a former letter has been procured here @ 10^d. per lb.—

with very great esteem

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most Obedient Servant

Tobias Lear

Clement Biddle Esquire.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, December 21st. 1789.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge your three favors of the 22^d. & 30th. of Nov. and 10th. of Dec^r. all of which have been duly laid before the President, who now directs me to request that you will be so good as to inform me in your next, at what price per bushel 350 bushels of Buckwh^t. could be delivered at Alexandria if sent in *bags*, includ^d. the cost of the Buckwheat—the bags—commission on purchasing—freight and every incidental charge:—and what would be the cost per bush^l. if sent in *Barrels* including every expense as above— He wishes this particular calculation to determine whether he shall procure it from Philadelphia or from the back Counties in Virginia—and requests this information to be given, if it can be obtained, in the course of this week, that he may, in his letter of next week to Major Washington, direct him to procure it from the back country or wait its arrival from Philadelphia.— From your last letter it is not probable the Buckwheat could be got in time to send (if it should be ordered) before the Rivers close, therefore, the calculation, I suppose, must be made with an idea of its being forwarded as early in the Spring as possible.—

M^r. Washington will be much obliged to you to get from M^r. Reinagle, who taught Miss Custis music last

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summer, such music as he thinks proper for her to progress with through the winter—and pay him for the same, which you will be good enough to forward to New York.—

Present my best Resp^{ns}. to M^{rs}. Biddle and tell her I will present her compliments to M^{rs}. Lear on the first day of my marriage whenever that may be and I thank you, my dear Sir, for your kind congratulations which shall be reserved for the proper occasion.—

I am, with very sincere esteem

D^r. Sir,

Y^r. most Obed^t. Ser^t.

Tobias Lear.

Clement Biddle Esquire

(To be continued.)

LETTER OF MAJOR GEN. NATHANAEL GREENE TO
DR. JOHN MORGAN, 1779.

CONTRIBUTED BY J. TREVETT PIKE.

[The following is a copy of an interesting letter of Gen. Greene in reply to one of Dr. Morgan, who had requested a certificate respecting his "conduct as Director General, and also of the state of the General Hospitals in the campaigns of 1775 and 76." The original is in the collection of Mr. J. Trevett Pike, of New York City.]

Philadelphia,
January 10, 1779

"Sir:—

I have received your several letters requesting a certificate respecting your conduct as Director Gen'l. and also of the State of the General Hospitals in the campaigns of 1775 & 76.

This address was not a little surprising and unexpected as you in your publication in 77 seem to hold me up in the light of an accuser. However as you have thought proper to make the application I shall not refuse a compliance.

The Hospitals that were in the neighborhood of Boston, I was very little acquainted with. I was remote from them and on an advanced Post, within cannon shot of the Enemy, which prevented my visiting them very often. I think I never was at them more than once or twice and therefore cannot pretend to judge of the care and attention that were paid to the sick or of the economy of the Hospitals, established in them. But as there were but few complaints against the Hospital Department, while the Army lay before Boston, I imagine there was no want of care or economy. It is true there was some murmuring among the soldiers about going into the General Hospitals and there was some clamor

among the Regiment at Surgeons respecting the institution, but they were not considerable. When the Army moved to York, the scene Changed. It had been hastily drawn together, a great part of it was composed of Militia of the country who not being acquainted with that mode of living to which they were there subjected and exposed to severe duty at the same time, soon grew sickly. In this state of things complaints were multiplied and the sick in many instances suffered not a little. From the clamors that began to rage and from a desire to contribute all that lay in my power to the comfort and accommodation of the sick, I selected you to establish an Hospital on Long Island for the benefit of the Troops of which I had the command. This Hospital I visited almost every day and can speak with great certainty from my own observation that the sick in it were well accommodated and provided for, and that your directions given to Doctor Warren (as far as I was a judge) appeared to be well calculated to promote good government and proper economy.

You may remember I called upon you while I had the command on Long Island for the plan of the General Hospital. This I did as well to satisfy myself of your proper line of duty, as to convince the Commanding Officers of Regiments that you had not such extensive powers as they seemed to conceive of.

It was from reading the Hospital establishment and finding you limited in your powers and seeing the distresses of the Regimental sick, without the possibility of a remedy, that I was induced to write to the General of the absolute necessity of some further provision being made for the Regimental Surgeons and the Hospitals under their care.

I do not recollect at this distance of time, that there were any complaints of the sick suffering much in the General Hospitals. The complaints and sufferings of the sick were principally among the Regimental Hos-

pitals for want of medicine and other necessaries suitable for their situation and condition. And here I shall just observe that the sufferings of the sick, must have been much greater than they were, had it not been for the Plan of furnishing the Regimental sick with money to the amount of the value of their rations, to enable those who had the care of them to provide such articles as their several cases required. I remember great complaints were brought against you for withholding medicine from the Regimental Surgeons. It was said you pleaded in justification of yourself that you were not authorized to do it as Director General, neither were your stores equal to the demands made upon you, and that if you had issued agreeable to the applications, that had been made the General Hospital must have been without a proper assistant of medicine.

However, just your remarks they were unsatisfactory to the Army and gave rise to a great deal of censure and furnished a handle to insinuate that you were content so the sick did but die by rule.

It was about this time that I wrote to Congress from Fort Lee urging them, the necessity of enlarging your powers, as well as to give you an opportunity to silence the clamor against you, as to do justice to the service. I confess I felt the greatest anxiety upon the occasion, not altogether on account of the sufferings of the present sick but for fear of the disagreeable effects it might have upon the recruiting service.

On this account I could have wished you to have departed from the plan of the Hospital, and to have rested the justification of your conduct on the necessity of the case and the call of humanity that seemed to demand the measure.

From the little opportunity I had to observe your conduct, I believe there was no want of assiduity or attention to your business. But with respect to the instructions given to the Surgeons of the Hospitals or

the management or economy observed in them, I am too little acquainted with the subject to give any opinion upon the matter.

With respect to the clamours of the Regimental Surgeons against you, I believe they originated rather in the Institution than from any personal ill treatment: as they made a confession to this import before a Board of General Officers that were directed by his Excellency to inquire into the matter at New York.

I have not time to go more largely into the subject but I believe the state of the Quarter Masters department in some part of the Campaign of '76—contributed not a little to the distress of yours—I have heard it frequently said you were very industrious in collecting stores at Boston and I have heard General Knox repeatedly say you were diligent in saving them on the retreat from York Island, and that you exposed yourself not a little in the business.

I am Sir

Your most humble servant

N. Greene

Doctor John Morgan

LETTER OF GENL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO THOMAS
WHARTON, PRESIDENT OF THE STATE OF
PENNSYLVANIA, 1777.

Camp near the Trapp 8th Octo^r 1777.

Sir—

The necessary absence of the Adjutant General, and hurry in preparing to change our Encampment tomorrow (toward a Baptist meeting House beyond the N. Wales road) prevents my sending Council a return of the Militia which you may expect from the next new ground. They have however, for some time past been about Seventeen hundred, the last return to the General I know wanted of 15 hundred fit for duty. Yesterday & to-day we have by the expiration of time had a great falling off, but a number also coming in. I have just now Sent an Officer express to Allentown where I hear near two hundred are assembled probably waiting for Arms. At present it will not do to Send the Arms of the free to the various Lieutenants, the faces of whom we see not, and their habitations of late changeable, did only one from each County whence various Classes have issued attend the Camp, many Substitutes might be retained that now go off. Some others also when free, Say if they had a months pay they wou'd stay longer. Indeed at a Crisis like the present every essential of the Army shou'd be present with it. I have this day ordered for Reading a number of insufficient Arms expecting there may be an Armourer there, and shall carry on those fit for use to Arm the men at Allentown &c.

I can give you but a faint Idea of our many perplexities among which is the villianous practice of thieveing

Guns—Gunlocks, Ammunition, more especially on hasty & night movements, which I cou'd not have immagined the Militia Capable of. Coll. Bull is now come in & a return will go with this letter whereby you will See how far Short we are, And this morning the General has pressed me to hold fast & call forward all I possibly can for the field, whereby together with various other marks I'm persuaded he has another Effort near in View. Happy Shall we be if well carr'ed through the third general Engagement. The Enemy are at work at Germantown—'tis a Strong villiage, Streets & Sundry Houses I dare say will be Barricadoed—also at Philad^a where Canon are fixed in various places—I think they will also throw a Bridge of some sort over Greys Ferry—not only to maintain a communication with, but Secure a retreat to their Shipping—Hard it is to concert the next mode of attack—God only can open the door of access—Its said as soon as Howe has fortified he is to seek us in the field to which we have no objection. Seldome was Victory more nearly won, nor Strangely lost, as on Saturday last. They are however Severely Chastised—Meeting Houses near the Hill the Hospitals & other places crowded with their wounded & perhaps Some of Ours—Gen^l Agnew Killed, Sir W^m Erskin & Grant wounded tho' that of Erskin not yet so fully ascertained—They have evacuated Billingsport, which may be considered either as a mark of their expecting an early visit from us, or intention to pay One. Yesterday in Council, four hundred Continental troops were Order'd for Red-Bank in order to Succour our Shipping & Fort Island as well as prevent the Enemy taking possession of it, whether the General will countermand the detachment on Since hearing the evacuation of Billingsport I can't say. We lost great part of Yesterday with a deputation of Quakers from their Yearly meeting—Waln, Emlin, Josua Morris & two others—declaring their own & the innocence of

John Armstrong to Thomas Wharton, 1777. 83

their Body, desiring prejudices agst. them might be removed as a Society seeking in the world only peace, truth, & righteousness with equal love to all men &c. And asking in a dark manner his aid for their brethren in exile &c. The General was for sending them to You & to Congress who had banished their friends—they then retracted that part of their ambassey respecting the banished friends, said that rather lay with their Committee of Sufferings—The Gen' gave them their Dinner & Ordered them only to do penance a few days at Potts until their beards are grown, for which they Seemed very thankfull. I am Sir with great respect

Y^r Most Obed^t humb^l Serv^t

John Armstrong

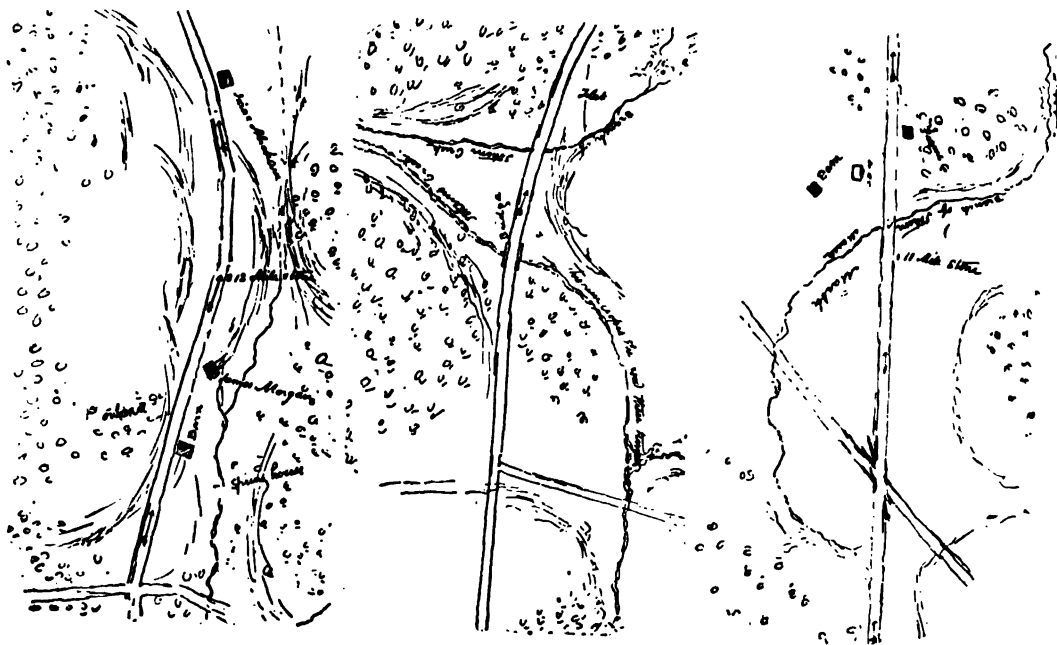
I'm afraid by mistake I have sent you a letter for General Gates is so please to forward it thro' the Channel of Congress or otherwise.

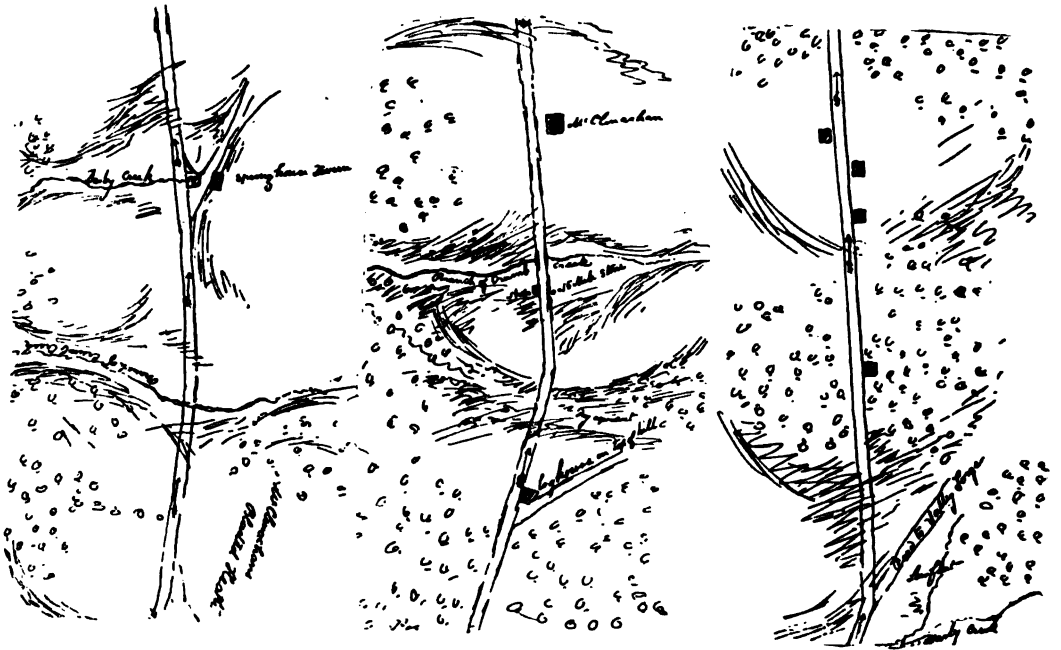
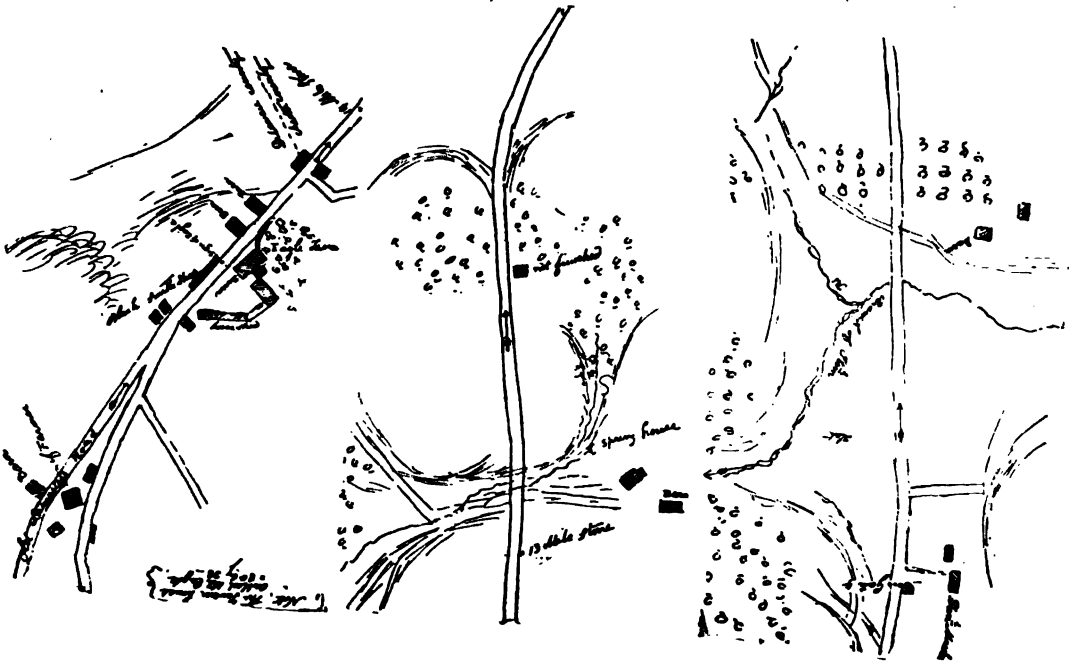
HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER
TURNPIKE.

THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

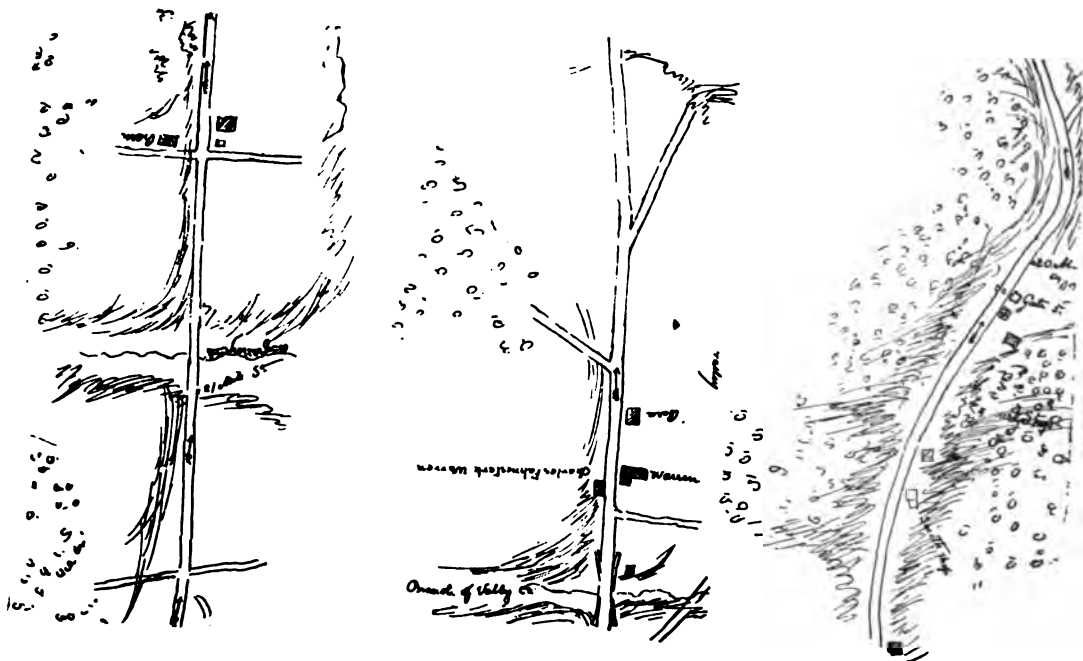
BY HON. CHARLES I. LANDIS, M.A.

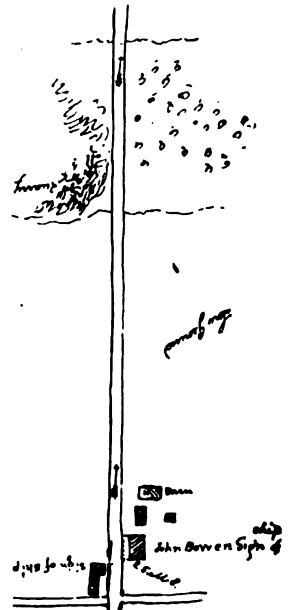
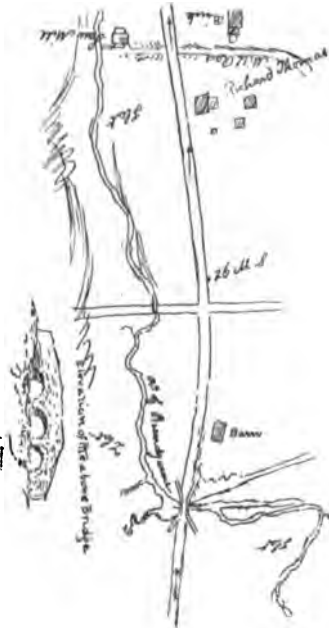
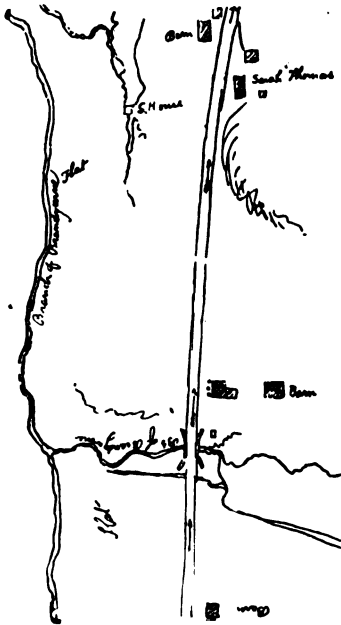
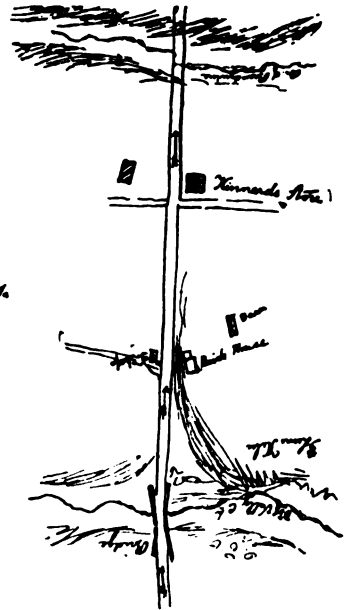
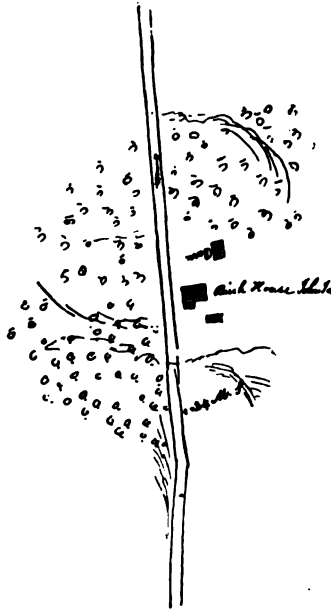
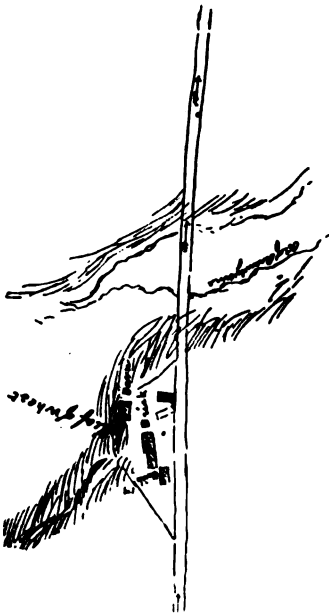
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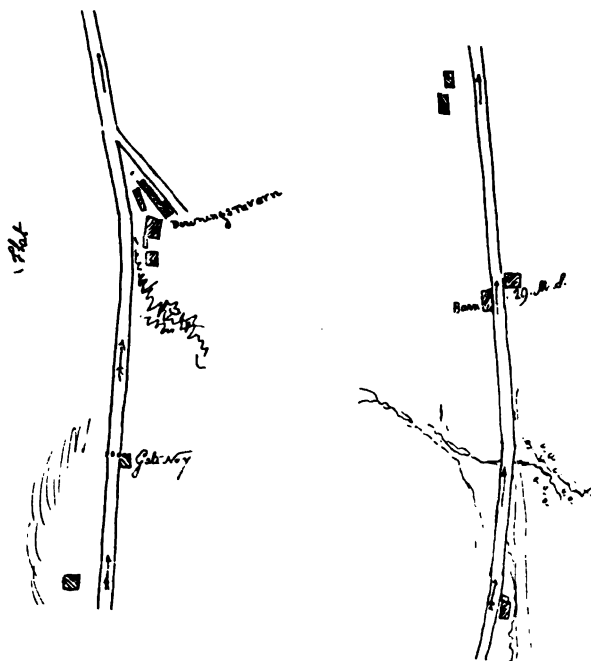
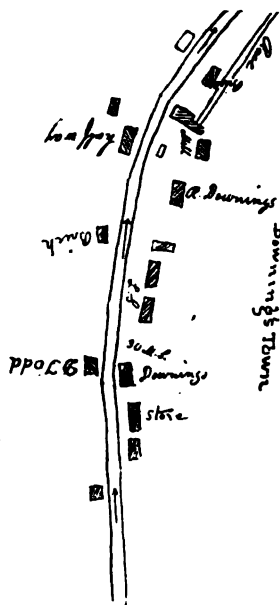


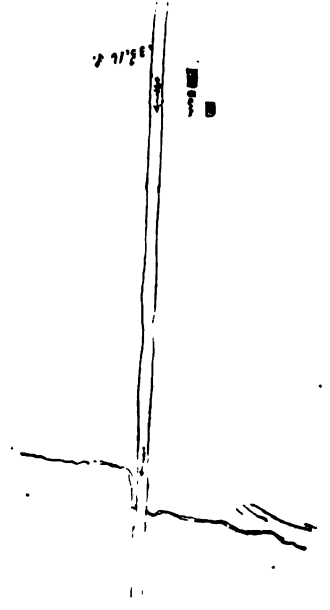
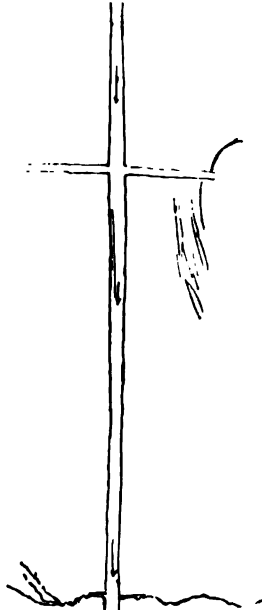
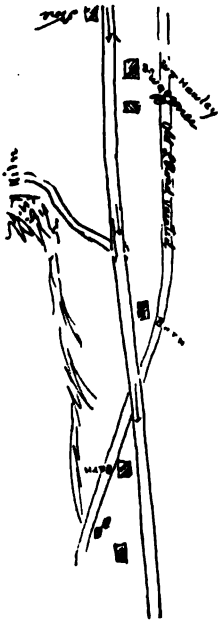
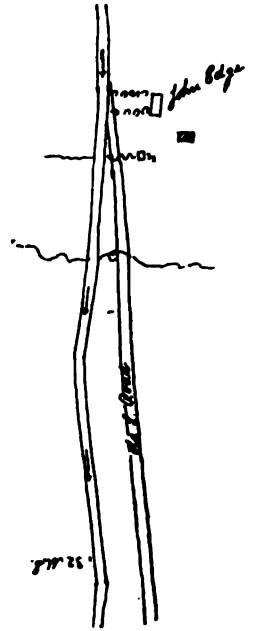
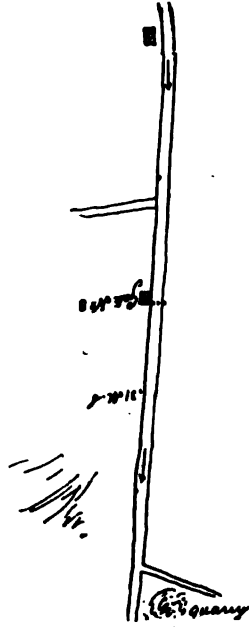
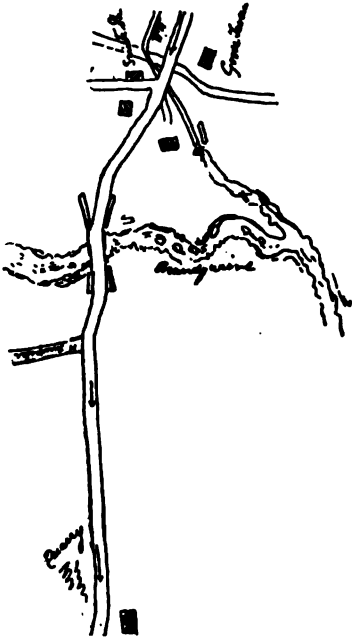












(To be continued.)

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

PENNSYLVANIA WAR HISTORY COMMISSION.

The Pennsylvania War History Commission was appointed by the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety in order to preserve a permanent record of Pennsylvania's part in the Great War.

The Commission is composed of the following:

PROF. HERMAN V. AMES, Philadelphia; HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON, Philadelphia; REV. DR. GEORGE P. DONEHOO, Coudersport; MAJOR GENERAL C. BOWMAN DOUGHERTY (*Vice-Chairman*), Wilkes-Barre; DR. JOHN W. JORDAN, Philadelphia; DR. ALBERT E. MCKINLEY (*Secretary*), Philadelphia; PROF. JOHN BACH McMASTER, Philadelphia; DR. THOMAS LYNCH MONTGOMERY (*Curator*), Harrisburg; JOHN E. POTTER, Pittsburgh; COL. H. M. M. RICHARDS, Lebanon; HON. WILLIAM C. SPROUL (*Chairman*), Chester; HON. WILLIAM H. STAAKE, Philadelphia; WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, Pittsburgh; CHRISTOPHER WREN, Wilkes-Barre.

The Commission has divided its membership into four General Committees to treat in detail various phases of war history:

Committee on Military and Naval Records: Messrs. Dougherty, Richards and Jordan.

Committee on Legal, Constitutional and Political Records: Messrs. Staake and Carson.

Committee on Economic, Industrial and Financial Records: Messrs. Stevenson, Ames, McMaster and Potter.

Committee on Social, Educational and Religious Records: Messrs. Donehoo, Wren and Montgomery.

DIVISIONS OF THE WORK.

The Pennsylvania War History Commission will co-operate in the collection and preservation of war records with County Councils of Defense, Local Historical Societies, Chambers of Commerce, Associations of War Welfare Workers, Religious Organizations, Educational Authorities, and Trade Organizations, both of employees and employers. It hopes that all such bodies will aid in furthering the work of preparing a complete record of Pennsylvania's participation in the War.

The following classes of documents and historical materials are needed by the Commission. It will gladly preserve, file and care for them if they are deposited at the headquarters, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

(a) Personal records of Pennsylvania men or women who have gone into the service of the Army or Navy of the United States, the National Guard or Home Defense Leagues of Pennsylvania, or the military or naval service of any of the Allies. These records should include, where possible, photographs, a brief sketch of the person's life, and of his or her career in the service, letters from the front or camp, and similar materials.

(b) Minutes, official records, printed matter and circulars of all organizations performing war service. Most of this material will soon be lost or pass into the hands of private persons if it is not deposited in a place of safe-keeping.

(c) Diaries, autobiographies, war correspondence, and brief accounts of the participation of Pennsylvanians in the War.

(d) Newspapers and periodicals published in Pennsylvania during the War; and articles in papers outside the State bearing upon Pennsylvania and Pennsylvanians.

(e) Books, pamphlets, poems, and shorter articles bearing upon the War, written by Pennsylvanians.

(f) Reports of trade associations, corporations, firms and financial and industrial concerns upon war-time conditions.

(g) Documents bearing upon labor conditions during the war.

(h) Sketches of the history of specific industries or plants showing the steps in the adaptation to war needs.

(i) History of the war activities of Churches, Chambers of Commerce, Clubs, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Y. M. H. A., Y. W. C. A., Emergency Aid, A.L.A., and similar organizations.

(j) Outlines of the history of the war work of Pennsylvania's financial bodies and institutions.

(k) Facts relating to agriculture and food production in war time.

(l) Sketches of the history of the war work of special classes of the population, as distinct from their participation in the general war activities of all citizens, *i.e.*, war work of women, of lawyers, of physicians, of dentists, of clergymen, of labor unions, of farmers, etc., etc.

Correspondence and inquiries relating to the work of the Commission should be addressed to the Secretary, ALBERT E. MCKINLEY, 1300 Locust Street, Philadelphia.

MAIL COACHES,

Between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

(Formerly starting from Francis's hotel, will, in future, start from John Dunwoody's tavern, Spread Eagle, Market street, every day, at eight o'clock.

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RETURNING.

Leave Baltimore every day, (Sunday excepted,) at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day, by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Between NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA.

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Agent for the Public Line, from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

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General Post-Office, May 1.

EARLY LETTERS AND BILLS.—The following interesting letter of Samuel Blunston to James Steel; bill of Edmund Woolley, for drawing plans of the State House, and bill of funeral expenses of a servant are contributed by Mr. Charles F. Jenkins to the Manuscript Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.—

7^{mo} 5th 1737Fr^d James Steel

The Cask of Rum by Henry Bear came safe to hand and had it not been Condemned before it came up to pay some part of what we had borrowed when out, it would have lasted a considerable time now our Garrison is reduced to a third part of the number it once was, and they being brought under a more moderate regulation than formerly. But the people we borrowed from want their pay and therefore 't is necessary we had at least a Barril more for that purpose for I believe there is yet 60 gallons unpaid if not more.

I am obliged to thee for the Acct thou sent of the favourable Report of the Board of trade. Since the arival of Cap^t Richmond I have had Copys from Secretary Charles of Baltimore Petition and the Report of the Board, and I should be glad to hear of the arival of Col. Thomas before the Supream Court at Anapolis next, and whether you can reasonably expect him before that time.

I wrote to the Kings attorney that the Chief Evidence agt Cresap for the murder of Danat is now gone to Philad^a if a tryal is Intended at this next Court It may be well to Enquire after him I desired I. G. to acquaint the president of it, I am altogether a Stranger how they Intend to proceed but I thought it proper to make the Evidences going down known because he Generally lives in Virginia please to give my respects to the Proprietor & president from whom I have not heard this long time

Thy assured fr^d
Sa Blunston

P. S. The Bearer can bring anything thou Inclined to send.

1735 The Honourable John Penn Esquier, Dr,

To drawing the Elivation 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 alseo the Plants of the first and second floors of the State House

p Edmund Woolley £5-0-0

Reced the 22^d of July 1736 of James Steel the above mentioned five Pounds

p me Edmund Woolley

Mr. James Steel

for the funeral Charges of his man Henry Dr.

The Ministers Attendance	£ -6-
The Clerks—D ^r & Register	-4-
Breaking Ground	-4-6
Digging the Grave	-4-6
The Bell	-2-3

£1-1-3

Phila^a 17 June 1736then recd the above acct^t

pr David Parry

EXTRACTS FROM THE PERSONAL ACCOUNTS OF JOHN PENN, PROPRIETARY, 1737-8.—

1737			
22 Dec.	To the Estate of Farmer Grove for a years Rent of Ruscombe Late Taxes deducted	£14:17:8	
25	" a years Interest of 950 ^l remaining due to the Estate of W ^m Aubrey from Pennsylvania which was assign'd to me	47:10:0	
13 Dec.	" Ann & Eliz ^a Grove for Bricks & Lime sent to Ruscombe Lake	0:14:0	
	" Farmer Begs for a sheep Bishop's dog kill'd the Estate of Farmer Grove for Boards & Work at Ruscombe Lake	0:10:6	
22 ^d	" Stephen Task for Carriage p the Row Barge Gave to 21 poor Neighbours	2: 5:0	
Jan 3 ^d	" Expences at London	1:17:0	
30, Jany	" Expences at London	1: 1:0	
Jan ^y	" Gave Serv ^{ts} & Coach hire to Lord Presidents & Sir Charles Wagers	9:15:0	
18	" Expences at Shirleys with M ^r White Norriass Shippen &c	0:10:0	
	" Noera for a Wigg	4:10:6	
27	" George Stainforth for Wine & Arrack	3:13:6	
	" Fishing Tackle for my Sister Fream	25:6:6	
3 Feb ^y	" 3 Chests of Oringes & 60 ^l Loafe sugar to make Shrub	1:12:6	
5 th	" 12 Oringe & Leamon Trees sent my Bro ^r Tho ^s a box to pack them in 4/6	5:14:6	
5 Feb ^y	" George Adam's for an Air pump with sundry Instruments to prove the Power & Nature of the Air with a Hydrostatical Ballance &c	1: 7:0	
		1:11:6	
		27: 3:6	
1737/8			
7 Feb ^y	" Indian silk for fishing sent my Bro ^r Tom ..	0: 3:9	
	" 50 Tuby Roses & 50 Italian Jonquil roots ..	0: 5:0	
13 th	" a Picture of King Henry the 8th	0:15:6	
	" D ^r of S ^r Thomas Gresham	1: 1:0	
	" D ^r of Paul Rubens by Zoust	0:17:6	
18 th	" D ^r of Childers, a famous horse of the Duke of Devonshire s. by Seymour	4: 4:0	
	" Ferd: John Paris for Expences &c in getting the Confirmation of an Act of Assembly to Vest the Mannor of Manatawny in M ^r George M ^c Call 65:12:2½ being so much of the Sum of Eighty-Seven pounds paid him the 28 th of Jan ^y being the Ballance of all his Acc ^t , to the 31 st of Decem ^r 1736	65:12:2½	
24 th	" Bailys Dictionary 7/6 the Chase 2/6	0:10:0	
	" Lodgings at the Bagno	8:17:6	
27 th	" Coach hire to Feens	0: 8:6	
17 March	" 8 Oringe Trees	0:17:0	
	" Paint	0:11:2	
	" Cloath Shalloon &c. for Wats Leivry	2:14:9	
30 th	" Expences at London from 6 March to the 30 th of March	12: 0:7	
	" Lobsters 3/9 Fowls 2/3	0: 6:0	
3 ^d April	" Wild ducks	0: 2:0	

Book Notices.

WAR AND REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA, 1914-1917. By General Basil Gourko. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1919. 8vo, pp. 420. Illustrated. Price \$4.00.

The author of this book on memories and impressions of War and Revolution in Russia, was Chief of the Russian Imperial General Staff from November, 1916, to March, 1917, and Commander-in-Chief of the Western Armies, March, 1917, to June, 1917. The first half of the volume describes the fighting in East Prussia, Poland and Galicia. The second half pieces together those happenings in Russia which have puzzled, and are still puzzling, Western Europe. It is one of the first books to be published, written by a man who himself played a prominent part in the great struggle of the nations. As such it is both of immediate interest and permanent historical value.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND THE WORLD WAR. By Frederic A. Ogg and Charles A. Beard. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1919. 8vo, pp. 603. Price \$2.50.

This volume deals mainly with comparative government and undertakes to show what the heritage and genius of the principal peoples lately engaged in the World War have meant in the shaping of contemporary political institutions and ideas. It seeks also to describe the great changes wrought in governmental organization and procedure during the war, and to point out the major political problems that remain for settlement during the early years of peace. It was against a government conceived in military despotism and dedicated to the proposition that Kings can do no wrong that this country took up arms. It was also realized that, with Great Britain beaten and her colonies annexed to Germany, America would not be spared by a power founded on the sword.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS A MAN OF LETTERS. By James Hosmer Penniman, Litt.D. 1918. Pp. 52.

"The knowledge of books," wrote Washington, "is the basis upon which other knowledge is to be built." He therefore collected books and pamphlets on subjects of utility to himself, particularly those relating to agriculture, military affairs, and methods of government, subjects to which he devoted much consideration. Washington was also a great writer, as the collections of his manuscripts preserved in libraries and private hands attest. He writes so clearly that it is not possible to misunderstand him, and his control of language is surpassed only by his control of himself. Dr. Penniman has prepared both a careful and interesting study of his subject, and as he pertinently states, "to give a clearer idea of the character of Washington, is to set a higher standard for American patriotism."

A HISTORY OF SPAIN. By Charles E. Chapman, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1918. 8vo, pp. 559. Maps. Price, \$2.60.

This work, in part founded on the "Historia de España y de la Civilización Española," of Rafael Altamira, with the researches of Professor Chapman, during a residence in Spain, covers the evolution of Spanish life from the earliest times to the present, and, being brought within the compass of a single volume, is a commendable achievement. There have been other one-volume histories of Spain, but they have confined themselves almost wholly to the political narrative of events, treated from the standpoint of European history. Professor Chapman

has seen fit to lay more stress on the changing social, political, economic, and intellectual institutions of Spain, and has not forgotten that the goal of Spanish history for American readers is not Europe, but the United States and Hispanic America. He has therefore selected those phases in the life of the Iberian Peninsula which have had the most marked influence in the development of the Spanish portions of the New World. The work is adapted for the use of the general public as well as for classes in Spanish history.

THE ROMANCE OF OLD PHILADELPHIA. By John T. Faris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1918. 8vo, pp. 366. Illustrated. Price, \$4.50 net.

This work is not only of local interest, but appeals to the general reader. In the opening chapter, "Facing the Stormy Atlantic," are given extracts from the diaries of the settlers of their perils by land and sea, and their struggles with pioneer conditions, followed by chapters on "House Building and Home Making;" "The Beginning of City Government," on the basis of human happiness; "Glimpses of Business Life," with incidents in the lives of famous merchants; "Social Life and Recreations," open-handed hospitality; belles and beaux flourish despite Quaker rule; "More Ways of Colonial Days," some lights and shades of social life, the rich and poor, and the famous markets of the city; "Early Schools and Schoolmasters," with quaint tales about them and their pupils; "Wise and Otherwise," superstitions, wit and humor of city worthies, and popular diversions; "Quaint Church Customs," histories of famous churches, notable clergymen and still more notable church members; "Courtship and Marriage," famous love stories, trousseaux, wedding festivities, an early elopement, and blue-laws against coquetry; "Peep into the Post Bag," real letter-writing a mirror of the times and the domestic life of their authors; gossips, male and female; "When Travel was Difficult," humors and incidents of travel, horseback, by chariot and stagecoach and famous inns; "City of the Declaration," some early pacifists and ardent patriots, stirring scenes; and "Until the Capital went to Washington." Because of the unique part played by Philadelphia in the history of the nation, the records of those who lived and struggled there have even more of general interest than a similar study of the pioneers of other sections of the country. Not only was Philadelphia the centre for a long period of the colonial life of the country, the city of the Declaration of Independence and of the greatest activity during the Revolution, but the capital of the country during ten of the most critical years of the nation's life. Much of the material for the work has been gathered from the collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and other notable sources. The illustrations are of the most various and interesting character.

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BOUND VOLUMES OF THE MAGAZINE.

Copies of all the volumes of this MAGAZINE can be obtained at the Hall of The Historical Society, bound by Hyman Zucker, in the very best manner, in the style known as Roxburgh, half cloth, uncut edges, gilt top, for \$4.00 each and the postage. They will be furnished to subscribers in exchange for unbound numbers, in good condition, on the receipt of \$1.00 per volume and the postage.

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THE
PENNSYLVANIA MAGAZINE
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HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XLIII.

1919.

No. 2.

WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.

BY HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON.

(An address delivered before the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, June 16, 1918.)

Mr. President and Fellow Members of The Sons of The Revolution, Ladies and Gentlemen:

You have just returned from a visit to holy ground. You are still under the spell of the brilliant orator of the day. No words of mine can emphasize the significance of the lessons which he pointed. I can merely attempt in a very general and unstudied way to indicate to you somewhat of the significance of Valley Forge. Of course, no place, no period of time is unrelated to other things. There are no accidents under the Providence of God, and if only we can obtain a view in perspective of the crisis of the situation which was reached when Washington camped upon those frozen hills which a few hours ago you saw clothed with the livery of spring, it may perhaps serve to give a setting to the story which can be narrated, as you will presently see, by the very best and most authentic witness of what occurred there, a witness whose testimony needs no corroboration and whose words are the most impressive that have been written. We all remember that, so far as

the military situation is concerned, the Revolution first started in the neighborhood of Boston, Massachusetts. You recall Lexington, Concord Bridge, Bunker Hill and the Siege of Boston, but it is quite clear that no matter what disaster to American arms might have happened or what success the British might have won in that region, it would not have closed the struggle, because strategically the New England States were too far to the northeast to settle anything. The consequence was that when Washington, having with complete mastery of the tactics of the situation, placed his cannon upon Dorchester Heights and commanded the town of Boston, the British were compelled to evacuate. They withdrew to the neighborhood of New York. They effected a landing on Long Island. The Battle of Long Island was fought. Washington was driven into the hills and took up his position in Forts Washington and Mifflin on opposite banks of the Hudson, but the British at once realized that they were still too far distant from the heart of the Colonies to have achieved a permanent success. Anybody looking at the military history of the Revolution will perceive this cardinal fact, that during those eight long years of war, it was for the possession of the Delaware that the British struggled, because the possession of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia, the Colonial Capital, if held and held successfully, meant the severance of the New England and Middle Colonies from the South. If Virginia, Georgia and the Carolinas and Maryland could be separated by the possession of New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania, from New York and the New England States, Lord Howe and his sub-chiefs, Cornwallis and Sir Henry Clinton, would hold the situation in the hollow of their hands, and every manoeuvre that was subsequently made by the British armies and all the tactics and strategy which Washington employed in meeting those plans, was to prevent the accomplishment of such a design as that.

The first movement which Sir William Howe attempted in the direction of Philadelphia after the battle of Long Island, was the march across the State of New Jersey, and you recollect it occurred during the very darkest period of the Revolution. The Declaration of Independence had been passed in the month of July 1776. It was in September of that year that the British took possession of New York. It was in the early part of December that they began to move forward across New Jersey. The enlistments of the various state contingents were expiring. Washington's army was dwindling and dwindling away. From 11,000 it came down to 3,000, the men ploughing through the heavy sands of New Jersey and sinking exhausted by the wayside. The British, flushed with success, still pressed on, and then happily a re-enforcement of 1500 men arrived from Pennsylvania. Washington halted on the banks of the Delaware, threw his army to the west bank and watched Cornwallis hesitate. He did not know what Washington meant by such a halt. On a winter night when the Delaware was choked with ice, Washington, finding that the British rear, consisting of Hessians in the town of Trenton, was exposed, boldly re-crossed the Delaware, fought the battle of Trenton and subsequently the battle of Princeton, and the British were driven back to New York, and during the winter of 1776 and 1777 Washington watched the British army from the heights around Morristown, New Jersey. The effort to reach Philadelphia by way of New Jersey had failed.

Then through the treasonable thoughts of Charles Lee, who had been taken prisoner, the suggestion was made to Howe that he should approach Philadelphia from the South. Washington had to watch him to see whether he would enter Delaware Bay or whether he would enter the Chesapeake. Howe preferred the Chesapeake because he knew the Delaware was heavily

fortified. There were Red Bank and Fort Mifflin strongly held by the military, and there was a chain across the river and there were various forts on the Delaware and New Jersey shores lower down, but the great bay of the Chesapeake, with its unfortified shores and long reaches of water, stretched up through the heart of Maryland into the very heart of Pennsylvania, affording a tempting line of approach. The British came that way. Washington halted sufficiently long to enable him to determine the line of the British advance, found that they had landed near the head of Elk in Maryland, and thought he would have to fight a battle at Pipe Clay Creek in the State of Delaware, but the real battle took place on the banks of the Brandywine. Now, it was for the possession of the Delaware River territory that the British and Continental armies were contending. This was the heart of the disputed region, and hence it is that without any disparagement of the fame of famous fields elsewhere on the soil of other States, it is the privilege of Philadelphians, of Pennsylvanians, of New Jerseymen and Delawareans, within a three hours' easy ride in an automobile from this as a centre, to visit thirteen battlefields of the Revolution, Brandywine, Paoli, White Horse Tavern, Germantown, Camp Hill, Edge Hill, Crooked Billet, Barren Hill, Monmouth, Princeton, Trenton, Red Bank and Fort Mifflin.

The battle of Brandywine was not a defeat of Washington although it was a severe reverse, but Lord Howe failed to capture or to cripple or to destroy Washington's army. Washington fell back in the direction of Chester, and then finding himself in a dangerous position there, because he could be cut off by the occupation of the Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, leaving the upper part of Philadelphia open to approach, he remarched through Chester, left Philadelphia by the Lancaster Pike, took his position in the neighborhood of White Horse Tavern, and was about to attack Howe

when a great storm came on about the equinoctial season of the year, wetting the powder of his men and making a battle impossible. In the meantime, through the treachery of a farmer in Chester County, General Wayne, encamped at Paoli, was surprised. It was not a massacre. It is frequently spoken of as the Paoli Massacre. That is a misnomer. It was a surprise, but Wayne was able to carry off his artillery and all his camp baggage. He promptly demanded a court martial to inquire into his conduct and was amply vindicated. Anthony Wayne was never successfully surprised. Then came the well planned attack on Germantown, and a better piece of tactics on the part of a military commander could hardly be devised. It shows that the striking power of Washington's army had been in no way affected, because although Lord Howe had some 13,000 British Regulars, the best soldiers that England had (they were Clive's men, the men who had conquered India), and they were facing ragged Continentals and irregular State Militia without organization, without pay, in many cases without proper officers, men accustomed to fight Indians and shoot squirrels or hunt in the bushes, but not drilled in the sense of an army. Washington distributed his forces, with Armstrong on the right wing moving down the Ridge Road toward Wissahickon Creek, with the centre moving from Chestnut Hill down the Germantown Road, and with the left wing approaching by the Church Road and the Limekiln Pike, so as to unite in the Market Square of Germantown and overpower Lord Howe. Unfortunately a morning fog arose and created a panic. The soldiers advancing down the Germantown Road mistook Greene's appearance on the left for the enemy, and then a reverse took place which compelled retirement. Washington then manoeuvred (all this for the purpose of keeping the British out of Philadelphia) along the line of hills in the region of Old York Road, and the

Bethlehem Pike along Camp Hill and Edge Hill. The British moved out towards Chestnut Hill and the battle of Edge Hill was fought, and the battle of the Crooked Billet in the neighborhood of Hatboro and there were other manoeuvres and a camp at Pennypacker's Mills, at Schwenksville, but winter was coming on and the British held possession of Philadelphia.

The problem was, where should Washington station his army during the winter?—when so much hung upon critical events which trembled in the balance so that no man could determine which way the scales would tip. Washington has been severely criticised for putting his men out on those cold, bleak hills to endure the horrors of that winter. Critics have said "Why did he not put them in towns, some in Reading, some in Allentown and some in Lancaster, where they would have been comfortably housed?" I wish to read you a few of Washington's letters and it is at this point that I intend to let the story of Valley Forge with all its tragic meaning be told by the witness who knew most about it and can tell it in his own words. In other words I summon George Washington to the witness stand, in all reverence. I shall treat him as if here and ask him if he made memoranda at the time of his impressions and ask him to read them.

On the 14th of December, 1777, Washington wrote to General Gates as follows:

"We have not yet determined upon a position for the army during the winter. That situation will undoubtedly be most eligible, which will afford best cover to the troops, and will at the same time cut off the enemy from resources of provision, which they may probably stand in need of, when the navigation of the Delaware is obstructed by the ice."

Just a week later, some one implored Washington to protect New Jersey against British ravages, to pro-

tect Wilmington, and the Brandywine-Christiana region, Delaware, against similar ravages. Washington replied in a letter to Congress, dated December 22nd 1777.

“It would give me infinite pleasure to afford protection to every individual and to every spot of ground in the whole United States. Nothing is more my wish, but this is not possible with our present force. In all wars from the nature of things individuals and particular places must be exposed to danger.

“I assure you, Sir, no circumstance in the course of the present contest, or in my whole life, has employed more of my reflection or consideration, than in what manner to effect this, and to dispose of the army during the winter. Viewing the subject in any point of light, there was a choice of difficulties. If keeping the field was thought of,—the naked condition of the troops and the feelings of humanity opposed the measure; if returning to the towns in the interior parts of the State, which consistently with the preservation of the troops, from their necessitous circumstances, might have been justifiable,—the measure was found inexpedient, because it would have exposed and left uncovered a large extent of country.”

In other words, this great region lying around about us, some of which you saw this morning, that great valley of Chester, so rich and fertile, those great grass lands and cattle raising lands in Bucks County and in Delaware County, would have all been a granary for the occupation of the British.

The letter continues:

“If cantoning the troops in several places, divided and distant from each other,—then there was a probability of their being cut off, and but little prospect of their giving security to any part.

Under these embarrassments, I determined to take post near this place,"—he is writing from Valley Forge—"as the best calculated in my judgment to secure the army, to protect our stores, and cover the country; and for this purpose we are beginning to hut, and shall endeavor to accomplish it as expeditiously as possible."

And the axes were heard on those hill slopes, now denuded of forests, but at that time covered with primeval trees.

"As to Jersey, I am sensible of her sufferings and exertions in the present contest, and there is no State to which I would more willingly extend protection; but, as I have observed, it is not in my power to give it, in that degree, which seems to be wished and expected. I cannot divide the army into detachments, contrary to every military principle, and to our own experience of the dangers that would attend it. If this is done, I cannot be answerable for the consequences."

There are the words of the Commander of the Continental army, making no complaints but simply announcing what his own military sagacity pronounced to be wise, and stating that if he was interfered with he would not be responsible for the consequences. Fortunately Congress held their hands off. Washington finding that he was getting into camp and that his men were building huts, immediately went to work to study the situation from the economic point of view. You have heard a great deal about the suffering at Valley Forge, but let me read you George Washington's own words:

"22 December 1777.

To the President of Congress.

It is with infinite pain and concern, that I transmit to Congress the enclosed copies of sundry let-

ters respecting the state of the commissary's department. In these, matters are not exaggerated. I do not know from what cause this alarming deficiency, or rather total failure of supplies, arises; but, unless more vigorous exertions and better regulations take place in that line immediately, this army must dissolve. I have done all in my power, by remonstrating, by writing, by ordering the commissaries on this head, from time to time; but without any good effect, or obtaining more than a present scanty relief. Owing to this, the march of the army has been delayed, upon more than one interesting occasion, in the course of the present campaign; and had a body of the enemy crossed the Schuylkill this morning, as I had reason to expect, from the intelligence I received at four o'clock last night, the divisions which I ordered to be in readiness to march and meet them could not have moved."

The crisis was so great that on the very next day he wrote a second letter to the Continental Congress. Remember, Valley Forge was only 23 miles away from the British army. Congress was not in Philadelphia. Congress was at York, or Yorktown as they then called it, near the banks of the Susquehanna in York County, Penna.

"Yesterday afternoon, receiving information that the enemy in force had left the city, and were advancing towards Derby with the apparent design to forage, and draw subsistence from that part of the country, I ordered the troops to be in readiness, that I might give every opposition in my power; when, behold, to my great mortification, I was not only informed, but convinced, that the men were unable to stir on account of lack of provisions, and that a dangerous mutiny, begun the night before, and which with difficulty was suppressed by the

spirited exertions of some officers, was still much to be apprehended for want of these articles. This brought forth the only commissary in the purchasing line in this camp; and, with him, this melancholy and alarming truth, that he had not a single hoof of any kind to slaughter, and not more than twenty-five barrels of flour. From hence form an opinion of our situation when I add, that he could not tell when to expect any.

“All I could do, under these circumstances was to send out a few light parties to watch and harass the enemy, whilst other parties were instantly detached different ways to collect, if possible, as much provision as would satisfy the present pressing wants of the soldiery. But will this answer? No, Sir; three or four days of bad weather would prove our destruction. What then is to become of the army this winter? And if we are so often without provisions now, what is to become of us in the spring, when our force will be collected, with the aid perhaps of militia to take advantage of an early campaign, before the enemy can be reinforced? These are considerations of great magnitude, meriting the closest attention; and they will, when my own reputation is so intimately connected with the event and to be affected by it, justify my saying, that the present commissaries are by no means equal to the execution of the office, or that the disaffection of the people is past all belief. The misfortune, however, does in my opinion proceed from both causes; and, though I have been tender heretofore of giving my opinion, or lodging complaints, as the change in that department took place contrary to my judgment, and the consequences thereof were predicted; yet, finding that the inactivity of the army, whether for want of provisions, clothes, or other essentials, is charged to

my account, not only by the common vulgar, but by those in power, it is time to speak plain in exculpation of myself."

I have often marvelled that people in studying either the life of Washington or the history of the Revolution, do not read Washington's letters. He was the best letter writer, I think, that we have in the historical literature relating to the period of the Revolution. Nothing can be stronger or clearer, coming from a source of knowledge. Why paraphrase what he said? Let his letters speak for themselves. Think of his situation; I like to think in his own words.

"With truth, then, I can declare, that no man in my opinion ever had his measures more impeded than I have, by every department of the army."

There are always critics, every hour a critic. If you look at Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* you will find that he says "There never will be a time lacking when a critic is found ready to teach Hannibal the art of war." Listen to Washington on his critics:

"We find gentlemen, without knowing whether the army was really going into winter quarters or not (for I am sure no resolution of mine would warrant the Remonstrance), reprobating the measure as much as if they thought the soldiers were made of stocks or stones, and equally insensible of frost and snow; moreover, as if they conceived it easily practicable for an inferior army, under the disadvantages I have described ours to be, which are by no means exaggerated, to confine a superior one, in all respects well-appointed and provided for a winter's campaign, within the City of Philadelphia, and to cover from depredation and waste the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. But what makes this matter still more extraordinary in my eye is, that these very gentlemen,—who were well apprized of the nakedness of the troops from ocu-

lar demonstration, who thought their own soldiers worse clad than others, and who advised me near a month ago to postpone the execution of a plan I was about to adopt, in consequence of a resolve of Congress for seizing clothes, under strong assurances that an ample supply would be collected in ten days agreeably to a decree of the State (not one article of which, by the by, is yet come to hand),—should think a winter's campaign, and the coverings of these States from the invasion of an enemy, so easy and practicable a business."

Now listen to this:

"I can assure those gentlemen, that it is a much easier and less distressing thing to draw remonstrances in a comfortable room by a good fireside, than to occupy a cold, bleak hill, and sleep under frost and snow, without clothes or blankets. However, although they seem to have little feeling for the naked and distressed soldiers, I feel superabundantly for them, and, from my soul, I pity those miseries, which it is neither in my power to relieve or prevent."

Does not the voice of George Washington pierce your very souls, and do you not see virtually his situation?

"It is for these reasons, therefore, that I have dwelt upon the subject; and it adds not a little to my other difficulties and distress to find, that much more is expected of me than is possible to be performed, and that upon the ground of safety and policy I am obliged to conceal the true state of the army from public view, and thereby expose myself to detraction and calumny."

Washington found that he could get no official action from Congress. It was not because Congress was unpatriotic; not at all, but we had no government. Congress was a mere assemblage of committees from various States, without power. They could not levy a tax.

They could not borrow a dollar. They could not arm a soldier. They could not build a ship. They could not equip a sailor. All that they could do was to pass various resolutions allotting the quota of men and supplies required to different States, to Massachusetts so much, to New Jersey so much, to Pennsylvania so much, to Virginia so much, and then before those resolutions could be made effective they had to be subjected to the disastrous delay of debate in thirteen separate state legislatures, and until nine of them concurred there was no power behind Washington to enforce what was so exigent a necessity. We had no government. The Continental Congress was not a government. It had eyes, it had ears, but it had no hands, and we did not get a government until later, when under God's guidance and under Washington, as the presiding officer of the Federal Convention, the Constitution of the United States was framed and gave us a government.

Think of the sublime self-possession of the man who refrained, even under those circumstances, from offending the sense of liberty of the people. He was tender about exercising military power and he expressed his views in this way. He wrote to the president of Congress:

“I confess I have felt myself greatly embarrassed with respect to a vigorous exercise of military power. An ill-placed humanity perhaps, and a reluctance to give distress, may have restrained me too far; but these were not all. I have been well aware of the prevalent jealousy of military power; and this has been considered as an evil, much to be apprehended, even by the best and most sensible among us. Under this idea I have been cautious, and wished to avoid as much as possible any act that might increase it.

“The people at large are governed much by custom. To acts of legislation or civil authority they

have ever been taught to yield a willing obedience, without reasoning about their propriety; on those of military power, whether immediate or derived originally from another source, they have looked with a jealous and suspicious eye."

Therefore he refrained until the stress became too great. Despairing of efficient action on the part of Congress, he then on the 9th of February, 1778, sent this order to Anthony Wayne:

"I authorize and empower you and command you forthwith"—when Washington used the word "forthwith" it indicated a necessity—"to take, carry off and secure all such horses as are suitable for cavalry or for draft, and all cattle and sheep fit for slaughter, together with every kind of forage for the use of this army, that may be found in the possession of any of the inhabitants"—here came his sense of justice—"causing certificates to be given to each person for the number, value and quantity of the horses, sheep, cattle and provisions so taken. Notice will be given to the holders of such certificates by the commissary and quarter master general when and where they may apply for payment, that they may not be disappointed in receiving their money."

Then he wrote to Governor George Clinton, appealing to him as the governor of a neighboring state; on the 16th of February, 1778, he said:

"It is with great reluctance I trouble you on a subject, which does not properly fall within your province; but it is a subject that occasions me more distress, than I have felt since the commencement of the war; and which loudly demands the most zealous exertions of every person of weight and authority, who is interested in the success of our affairs; I mean the present dreadful situation of the army for want of provisions, and the miserable

prospects before us with respect to futurity. It is more alarming, than you will probably conceive; for, to form a just idea of it, it were necessary to be on the spot. For some days past, there has been little less than a famine in camp. A part of the army has been a week without any kind of flesh, and the rest three or four days. Naked and starving as they are, we cannot enough admire the incomparable patience and fidelity of the soldiery, that they have not been ere this excited by their suffering to a general mutiny and dispersion. Strong symptoms, however, of discontent have appeared in particular instances; and nothing but the most active efforts everywhere can long avert so shocking a catastrophe.

“Our present sufferings are not all. There is no foundation laid for any adequate relief hereafter. All the magazines provided in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and all the immediate additional supplies they seem capable of affording, will not be sufficient to support the army more than a month longer, if so long. Very little has been done at the eastward.”

New England was too far away. Recollect, there were no railroads, no roads, no lines of communication at all. The marvel is that Washington, without a government at his back, held his army together for eight long years and finally triumphed.

“And as little to the southward; and whatever we have a right to expect from those quarters must necessarily be very remote, and is, indeed, more precarious than could be wished. When the before-mentioned supplies are exhausted, what a terrible crisis must ensue, unless all the energy of the continent shall be exerted to provide a timely remedy.”

You need no comment on letters such as that.

I cannot take time to dwell on the other incidental troubles of that camp, the conflicts between Congress and the States as to officers and their relative rank. You know the Continental soldier claimed he was in the Continental service and that he outranked a State officer of similar dignity who happened to be on the ground. There was no national sovereignty. The State sovereignty was supreme. That point was disputed. The quarrels and jealousies which took place between State and Continental officers and between the Continental officers themselves, form a most distressing chapter in a volume relating to the history of Valley Forge. Then came courts martial: Washington had to appoint numbers of men to sit in judgment on their fellows. Then came the Conway Cabal and the Duché letter and the exchange of prisoners. Let me remind you that the exchange of prisoners was a very distressing thing. Recollect, Washington during this time had on his hands the whole of Burgoyne's army, which had been captured at Saratoga, and was attempting to negotiate an equal exchange of prisoners in order that we might get back equally valuable officers. Then came the danger, which he protested against, of enlisting deserters from the British army, because he said he could not trust them. Then came the correspondence, and it is a long one, with General Putnam and General MacDougall with regard to the defenses of the Hudson, the selection of West Point and the building of forts there on the heights. Then came the infesting of the camp with spies. Finally, I come to peace propaganda. There was an officious man, a friend, a son of the Earl of Fairfax, for whom Washington, you remember, had acted as surveyor in the early days when he had surveyed the lands of Lord Fairfax in Virginia, who undertook to write Washington on the subject and to act as a negotiator for peace. This is the way Washington wrote him on the 1st of March, 1778.

“Your hope of being instrumental in restoring peace would prove as unsubstantial, as mist before the noon-day’s sun, and would as soon be dispelled; for, believe me, Sir, Great Britain understood herself perfectly well in this dispute, but did not comprehend America. She meant, as Lord Camden, in his late speech in Parliament, clearly and explicitly declared, to drive America into rebellion, that her own purposes might be more fully answered by it; but take this along with it, that this plan originated in a firm belief, founded on misinformation, that no effectual opposition would or could be made. They little dreamt of what has happened, and are disappointed in their views. If not, upon what principles, I say, does Administration act? They must either be wantonly wicked and cruel, or (which is only another mode of describing the same thing), under false colors, are now endeavoring to deceive the great body of the people, by industriously propagating a belief, that Great Britain is willing to offer any terms, and that we will accept of none; thereby hoping to poison and disaffect the minds of those who wish for peace, and to create feuds and dissensions among ourselves. In a word, having less dependence now on their arms than their arts, they are practicing such low and despicable tricks, that men of sentiment and honor must blush at their fall. Among other manoeuvres in this way, they are forging letters, and publishing them as intercepted ones of mine, to prove that I am an enemy to the present measures, and have been led into them step by step, still hoping that Congress would recede from their claims.”

On the 21st of April 1778, he wrote to John Bannister, a delegate in Congress. Listen to these words, and if you will forget the date and forget the man to whom

they are addressed, you will see how closely they fit our present situation.

“The enemy are beginning to play a game more dangerous than their efforts by arms (though these will not be remitted in the smallest degree), which threatens a fatal blow to the independence of America, and of course to her liberties. They are endeavoring to ensnare the people by specious allurements of peace. It is not improbable they have had such abundant cause to be tired of the war, that they may be sincere in the terms they offer, which, though far short of our pretensions, will be extremely flattering to minds that do not penetrate far into political consequences; but, whether they are sincere or not, they may be equally destructive; for, to discerning men nothing can be more evident, than that a peace on the principles of dependence, however limited, after what has happened, would be to the last degree dishonorable and ruinous.” Then he added that sentence which Mr. Beck quoted this morning, and which struck you like the snap of a whip, “*Nothing short of independence, it appears to me, can possibly do. A peace on other terms would, if I may be allowed the expression, be a peace of war.*”

Ah! grandly persistent purpose! Oh, nobly regnant soul, which like the peak of Teneriffe amidst the raving of the sea, maintained its divine serenity, its unflinching courage, its persistent belief in the righteousness of the cause of liberty.

The winter was wearing away. Light gradually broke as the days lengthened. Steuben came and drilled the army. Spring came and on the 4th of May the news of the French Alliance. On the 4th of May Washington wrote to the President of Congress as follows:

“Last night at eleven o’clock I was honored with your despatches of the 3d. The contents afford me

the most sensible pleasure. Mr. Silas Deane had informed me by a line from Bethlehem, that he was the bearer of the Articles of Alliance between France and the States. I shall defer celebrating this happy event in a suitable manner, until I have liberty from Congress to announce it publicly. I will only say, that the army are anxious to manifest their joy upon the occasion."

I will now read you an extract from his Orderly Book on the morning of the 6th of May. Mark how the language is almost that of a Thanksgiving proclamation.

"It having pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe to defend the cause of the United American States, and finally to raise us up a powerful friend among the princes of the earth, to establish our liberty and independency upon a lasting foundation; it becomes us to set apart a day for gratefully acknowledging the divine goodness, and celebrating the important event, which we owe to His Divine interposition. The several brigades are to be assembled for this purpose at nine o'clock tomorrow morning. . . . Upon a signal given, the whole army will huzza, 'Long live the King of France;' the artillery then begins again and fires thirteen rounds; this will be succeeded by a second general discharge of the musketry in a running fire and huzza, 'Long live the friendly European Powers.' The last discharge of thirteen pieces of artillery will be given, followed by a general running fire, and huzza, 'The American States.' "

Now and here, after a lapse of a little more than one hundred and forty years, under the mysterious dispensation of Providence, the debt that we owe to France is being paid by us. General Pershing said a few months ago, at the tomb of the hero, "Lafayette, we are here." Old Mother England, with all our past differences forgotten, recognizes now that we stand to-

gether heart and soul in defense, to the desperate end, of that Anglo-Saxon American Liberty which has become the most precious political creed that the world ever knew. Every little struggling nation, little Belgium and Servia and Poland, and even awakened Austria-Hungary and gigantic Russia will learn that we, having lifted our eyes to the glories of those empurpled heights which glow with the inspiration of civil and religious liberty, are now awake, and that this stupendous activity about us, these hammers ringing on rivets in shipyards, these cranes lifting heavy beams into place, these glowing furnaces from Bethlehem to Pittsburgh, these fifty miles of shipyards on both sides of the Delaware, these millions of patriotic citizens, men and women, toiling for wages and subscribing to Liberty Bonds, these 25,000 women marching in the streets of Philadelphia today, all proclaim that America has Resolved that her arms, her voice, her influence, her love of Liberty and her sense of justice shall make themselves potential and victorious in the great issues of the world.

THOMAS RODNEY.

BY SIMON GRATZ, ESQ.

(Continued from page 23.)

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Dover Jan^r. 12th 1803

My Son

Yours by the last mail came to hand
I find by looking over the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury that the Commissioners at the Court of London are allowed £1500, Sterling a Year, and that the Exchange is Estimated at the Treasury at 6.666 dol^r. our Money—and that 7400, dol^r. a Year are Allowed for Expenses of the board and Contingent Expenses So that the 6666 dol^r. afs^d. are entire to each Commissioner. This Seems like a handsome Compensation with advantage of Visiting Europe but the Governor says it would be difficult to supply my place here and other friends fear it would be disadvantageous to our State Politics—in respect to the next Grand Election of Governor and President &c I feel at some loss Myself in Deciding which will be best, and shall perhaps be Influenced in my determination by the Advice of friends—I take it for granted that the Spanish Commissioners will be allowed the Same as the British—and there is a great difference between 500, dol^r. a Year and 6,666, d^r. but as I have refused far greater Offers and advantages heretofore on Account of my Country than is now proposed; So I should prefer her welfare on the present Occasion to the Superior Compensation. If it should be thought best for me to continue at home—I have Intended if My State of health will permit to visit Wilmington the latter part of this month or the

first of next to Assist in planting fruit Trees &c. &c. at
your cool spring farm

Thomas Rodney.

N.B. Sam White is Elected Senator for 6 years from
the 4 of March next

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Dover July 4th. 1803

My Son

I have wrote to Governor Hall, not having Time to
go down—and have sent your Letter—Beginning to
think seriously now about my long Journey it behoves
to prepair for it—I think it best to go to Pittsburg in
a Chaise—If Susan should not go with you then yours
would do, but if she does I should like to have a new
one made, and if so the sooner a workman is engaged
the better—It must be Strong yet as light as possible
& and I shall want to be very neat also, for if I git a new
one shall take it with me in the boat to the Naches but
the Horse expect must sell at Pittsburgh—but Carriage
must be done by the tenth of August or I would not
Engage to Take—request you to make Enquiry if one
can be had by that time Complete

I shall want a number of books, but some few Ex-
cepted will have them sent from Philad^a. by Sea to New
Orleans or the Naches I expect to visit the Federal City
sometime this week or next but wait to hear from the
President Peter Stout and John Faris, goes with us
to Louisville down the Ohio—and a number of young
men here have a strong desire to go—war it seems is
declared and nothing is more probable than that New
Orleans if not Ceded to U. S. will be one of the first
objects of the Brittish—We had a hansome Entertain-
ment today at M^r. Cooks and a fine Turtle, and very
Excellent firing by the artilery—13 dined, and they
afterwards increased to 30 or 40—the Harvest pre-
vented many—I expect they will send a list of Toasts

by the Mail but I left them to write to you and the Governor &c.

Thomas Rodney.

Thomas Rodney to Caesar A. Rodney.

Fort Bedford (Pensylv^a.) Aug^t. 30th. 1803

My Son

We arrived at this Place yesterday Evening And are resting here today and set off on our Journey for Wheeling again tomorrow Morning—We have yet met with no adverse circumstance to this place and our Horse is Still in high Spirits and our C^arriage altho They have already rolled us over ten or a doz Mount^{ns}. and numerous hills abounding with Rocks and Stones—I have Enjoy^d as we came along the luxury of Many feasts in View in the Various dignified & magnificent Landscapes produced in our route but perhaps the most stupendious and Grand are the gaps where the Juniata breaks through the two ridges of Mountain Called the Warrior Ridge and Bedford Ridge; we passed the first about a mile above Wayne Ville and the latter about a Mile below Bedford—They are both high Ridges tho Not as high as the South or North Mountain or Sidling hill—this town is but small and does not promiss much increase there are but few or no houses in it that can be called Elegant.—There is no signs of the Old Fort left a Tavern now is kept on the ground where it stood—we put up at Smiths wh^{ere} Judge Ridle & most of the Gentlemen of the Barr put up and as it is Court week we have been Introduced to Judge Ridle and several gentlemen of the Barr—Indeed three of them, to wit Mr. Clark, Mr. Brown and Mr. Dunlap passed us on the road by which means we became acquainted at the Stages—There seems to be a great many People attending & much business in the Court now—The Situation of this place is very pleasant and I am told very healthy—It stands on the west side The west branch of the two branches of the Juniata which we passed

within a mile of the Town, and is surrounded by mountains at a small distance the Valley Exhibiting the appearance of hills & dales &c I have found Leamons here and at Several Stages on our road so that my own are not out yet—the road we have passed tho worse as we are informed than any we have still to pass was not so Terrable as has been represented and is Very passable all the way in a Carriage. Indeed the Mountains which appear the most Terrable to Travellers in apprehension are not near as bad as some of the Lesser hills where the road is often more steep than on the mountains—The Sidling hill which dreaded most afforded one of the best roads we have met with about the mountains but between that and Juniata I think was the worst road we have met with, the road from there to Bedford is pretty well—however I am well pleased that Susan did not come on because the road from Hartford to this Place would mostly have been too ruff for her—Yet on Horseback it may all be called good road—It is the jostling of a Carriage among the Stones that renders it Tiresome yet I have never been the least wary since I left Harris on the Top of the South Mountain—M^r Shields and myself both continue very well—we expect to be at Wheeling in five days from this time I shall write to you again from there and you must communicate word to Dover as I have not Time to write to any of them there from this place—The Major was to have fallen in with us hère but can hear nothing of him perhaps he may have gone on to Wheeling—My love to Susan & the children and to Capt^a Hunn & family—

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Caesar A. Rodney.

Wheeling on the bank of the Ohio Sept. 7th 1803
My Son

We reached here Monday Evening last about 6 o'clock That is the Evening before last both of us very

well and our Horse as good or better than when we set out without either of us being unwell by the way or having Met with any Adverse Accident—and Major Claybourne arrived yesterday before Diner also very well and all of us in high Spirits—On enquiry and inspecting the Boats here we found not fit to Venture Down the River in & therefore fixed on a Plan of a Batteau 30 ft. long and 8 ft. wide with Comfortable accommodations and Calculated to take us down in the Shortest time possible and agreed with Carpenters who are to have her Completed by next Tuesday Evening or before if possible—Mr. Lewis the Presidents private Secretary (who I thought was near the head of the Missouri by this time) is on his way here from Pittsburg and will be here to day his baggage has already arrived and he is to the water here it is said—we have had applications both for our Horse and Expect to sell them without loss a Gentleman from near Anapolis who has been to Chillicothe and is on his return home with his Sister on Horseback he wants the Carriage but if I should not sell it as there is two Merchantal Boats or Arks here Loaded and only waiting for the water to rise I can send it down at small Expense by one of them—In Coming to this place we road 8 miles along the bottom land of Wheeling Creek and crossed the Creek which is now nearly dry 16 times and passed through the most romantic Scenes that we have anywhere met with tho the Country through which we have passed abounds with them and when we drew near the Town we ascended a Mountain near 500 ft. high and when we reached the Summit a View of Wheeling and the Ohio and all the Country round burst at once upon—The Town and River seemed almost under our feet the decent to them being Very steep & Wheeling stands on a Slip of flat ground between the Mountain and river which is about 50 ft. above the water of the River—It Contains about a hundred Houses mostly framed or Logged, but some brick ones it is a Cleaver little town

and appears to be thriving there is a great many Taverns and stores and Mechanics in it so that we shall be able to git all we want for our Voyage and live very well while we are obliged to stay—Those who appear to be best informed here say we may git down in 4 weeks to Natches from here—we take two men used to the River with us to row us down when we cannot sail—and we carry 4 oars that two of us may assist at Times our Selves and our boat will be so Constructed as to sell for more down there than she will Cost here we git it built at a Dol^r. and a q^r. p foot that is 37 dol^r. it will have 4 Comfortable berths in the Stern two on Each Side and will be Covered with Painted Canvas 12 feet with Curtains to roll up occasionally like the Stages &c. &c. but I do very much wish I had an Oper-tunity to send the Horse back instead of Selling him for Certainly there never was a better or more Valuable Horse—so gentle so Careful and so Excellent in going up and down the hills and Mountains and never fault-tered failed or lost his Spirits in the least the whole way—The Ohio is Certainly in its appearance one of the most beautiful rivers in the world Clear sandy shores and clear pelucid water winding through the woods and Mountains in the most animating and ro-mantic manner—They foud over it here every day and it takes horses and Cattle up to their Sides The Shoalest place however is about 40 miles below this and two farmers who live near it say it is now about two feet deep there and our boat will not draw more than 8 inches—The River however rose 4 inches the night we arrived by a heavy shower that fell just after we went to bed—as I have not time to write to any body Else at present let them know at Dover that I am very well and Expect in Eight days to spread our sail on the beautiful Ohio—I shall write again before I go to you and to Fisher &c. at Dover give my love to the Children and all friends.

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Caesar A. Rodney.

Wheeling on the Ohio Thursday Sept. 8th 1803

My Son

As the Mail will not Close till 5 °Clock this afternoon I have taken my pen this Morning to write a few lines more by this Post—I feel some Anxiety about the Safety of my papers at Dover and as the Key of my room was left with you nothing can be done with them without your Direction and as you will be obliged to go to Congress Next month and will be away all Winter you will take such Measures before you go as to have them placed somewhere in safety—If any Trusty family should rent the House in which they are it will perhaps be best for them to remain where they are paying rent for the Room—Otherwise they must be moved to some other room where they will be safe—This M^r. Fisher and Sally will give you any aid in doing that may be necessary at my Expense which you will attend to and I expect I need not say more on this Subject—I left J. Stevens's Lease in the hands of M^r. Fisher to be delivered to you or if you did not attend to it for him to receive the next half year Rent which will be due on the 1st of Jan^r. next.—Also he was to attend to the Meadow and Hay and the Plantation to receive your Share of the produce, one third, of what Charles and Aron makes thereon, and they to continue next year Unless you determine otherwise I released Aron, Fall, and Shadric from all past demands up to the first day of Jan^r. next—and they are to make no Charge up to that time for work They were to save the Hay & have one Stack a piece & as much more as you or M^r. Fisher think proper and M^r. Fisher is to have what he may want for his winter and whatever remains he will dispose of as you think proper The boys were also to work 2 days at least all of them Including Charles Hudson Negro on the bank to make it up good and strong and to put a weight on the Lid of the Trunk to sink it as

the Tide rises and M^r. Fisher was to attend to have this done and pay for the Iron necessary in doing it out of rent—This being done direct all in future as you think proper The rent the Negros were to pay for their Cabins and Lots was Ten dol^r. a year to Aron, Fall, and Shade, and will Continue at that after Jan^r. next unless you Direct otherwise—David Pell by a New agreement pays only one Dollar a year for ten years from the Time his Rent Commenced which I think was Three or four years ago first day of this month and then to deliver up the Lot with the House and all Improvements that may be on it. I mentioned this to M^r. Fisher—I also left a Memorandum in my writing Desk which may have mentioned some of these things or others do not remember the particulars—

Captⁿ. Lewes came here yesterday in his Barge from Pittsburgh and Canoos which he had to draw by Horse or Oxen over several riffes in the Ohio before he got here—he called on me yesterday Evening but I had gone to the Ship yard to hurry our workmen—he Dines with us today—his Barge draws 2½ feet water but our Batteau will draw only 8 Inches So that there is no riff below this that will stop us The Shoalest water below this is two feet at one place only The rest of the River all good, but as the aspects of the Planets all promise it I expect plenty of water even for Lewes before we shall sail—Lewes offered me a berth in his Barge but as he goes only to the mouth of the Ohio and then turns up the Misisipi it would not sute us—and our Boat will be Equally Comfortable—I shall write to you again by the next mail which will leave here on Saturday next.—

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Wheeling Sept^r. 12th. 1803

My Son

Yours of the 31st. of August came to hand by the last Saturday Mail—am very glad that you and Susan got

safe home and found all well there I hope the ride will be of great Service to Susan as well as yourself but I am glad Susan did not come any further as the road would have been too ruff and tiresome to her—for some of the Level road is so Stoney as to be even worse than the Mountains—but it is possible she may yet have the pleasure of asnd'g the Mountains above the Clouds as I think the road over them may be much Cheaper and Easier turnpikeed than the Road between Philad^a. and Lancaster was done—and the Spirit of the People appears Strongly in favor of a Turn Pike road into the western Country and doubtless it is the Interest of Pennsylvania to have this done immediately I have been astonished to see the great intercourse there is between the western Country and Baltimore and Philad^a. the road is Constantly Crowded with Wagons going or Coming over the Mountains.

I had some Expectations from a hint in your letter that we should have seen you here within this day or two Yet hardly think you can leave Your business as you will have to be absent at Congress so long. P. Stout and N. Drew arrived here yesterday Evening—we Expect to leave this on Wednesday or thursday next—Capt^a. Lewes Left here on fryday last but we Expect to overtake him before he gits out of the Ohio—Drew has offered to take my Carriage back but I Incline to send it down to Natchez as I am told the roads are fine there and I expect Caldwell with whom we deal here will take the Horse without loss &c. Our Boat will be Comfortable—My love to Susan and the Children—My friendly regard to Capt^a Hunn M^r. Hunn and Miss Hunn—

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Caesar A. Rodney.

Wheeling Wednesday Sept^r. 14th 1803

My Son

Your Letter of Sept^r. 2^d. came to hand by the Mail this Morning and I am Exceeding glad to hear you are

all well and I can say to you that I continue very well and I am told that the passage down the river is always very healthy and there is an old sedate gentleman here who tells me that he had been sick many years and in that State set of down to Natches 8 years ago & that before he got halfway down the Ohio he got heartier than he ever had been and has Continued so Ever since—I wrote to you from Bedford and Several Letters also from this place since I came but see you had only rec'd that from Chambersbourg perhaps I may hear from you again by next Saturday Mail which will be the last that will arrive before we go as our boat will be launched to-morrow and we shall be ready to go on Saturday immediately after the arrival of the Mail which comes at 8 °Clock A. M. I sold the Horse and Carriage this Morning to a M^r Carter for one Hundred and Sixty Dollars to be paid in such Articles as we want which saves our Cash &c. our boat will be both light and Comfortable—our berths will be covered with Painted Canvas and Lined with Baize or Flannel and we have Mattrasses to Lay on &c. two hands to row go down with us and Peter Stout has joined us here to go as far as Louisville at least and perhaps all the way so that we shall have a Social Company—Young Drew was with Peter but turned back homeward by way of Federal City this Morning—I have wrote several times to Fisher but have not received any Letters from him yet— we all Dined together yesterday and had a pleasant afternoon Remember our Trunk and have it Expedited round as soon as possible—My Coked Hat I left at home in my room for you as I could not take it up to Wilmington I left a round black hat there Either in the Trunk or hanging up in your office which may go in the Trunk—It will take us 8 or ten days after Sunday next to reach Louisville—if you think a Letter may meet us there you can write but with direction to forward it to Natchez if we should have passed before it

reaches Louisville—as soon as the water rises the large boats will be going down every day 4 or 5 are now loaded here and only waiting for water—

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Caesar A. Rodney.

Wheeling Saturday Sept. 17th 1803

My Son

Have been unavoidably detained here two weeks but our Boat will be Completed by afternoon so that we shall leave this to-morrow Morning—The water is very low but there is Enough for our boat in the Shoalest places and beside there has been heavy rains among the Mountains which water will begin to reach here to-morrow as the Manangahala was considerably raised yesterday Having agreed to take two young Ship Carpenters with us to Lime Stone we shall have 7 person board to that Place & five afterwards including our two Oarsmen—P. Stout is here and proposed going down to Louisville with us but today has concluded to go on by Land & meet us there & inclines if he can git his business done in Kentuckey to go down to Natchez with us & so round to Philad^a. by sea

After receiving this Direct your Letters to Natchez. I wrote to Fisher by last Mail and shall write again by this but have heard nothing from him but what you mentioned & the Mail to day bro^t. nothing from you or any of our friends—I continue very well and am so busy as not have time to say more only give my love to Susan & the Children and all friends

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Caesar A. Rodney.

Limestone on the Ohio October the 3^d 1803.

My Son

I have only Time here To write to you so that you must write to Dover—we left Wheeling the 21st. of Sep^r.

and arrived here last Evening a Little after Sun down—we have met with no difficulty on the way only once at Amberson's Island we missed the Channel over the Riffle and forced the Boat over when there wanted only a few Inches water and made a small hole in her bottom so that we had to take her to shore on the Island and having a Carpenter on board he soon repaired the breach so that we were delayed only half a day—I have frequently in the night Traversed the River in our Skiff (for we have a small Skiff besides our Batteau) in the night and when the Skiff would not do have waded the river for an hour at a Time to find the best water over the Riffles but now we have passed all the Danger I have Continued in a high State of health and Vigor and indeed am obliged to be as the Major says the Ulysses of our Voiage for Shields has relented and lamented frequently and once deserted us (at the mouth of Great Kanhawa) to return home but next day pursued us by land and overtook us at great Siota River—and the Major has sometimes thought our Voiage hard but swares he will not desert me to me all has been pleasure Instead of fatigue—we drink the waters of the Ohio and they are so Excellent that I need no Beverages only I use a little whisky with them Continually for whisky is the Universal Spirit of this Country and it agrees with me so well that tho I have Excellent wine on board I seldom use any—we have the fogs every morning Very thick Till nine o'clock yet they do us no Injury—we have Eat the Sucker which is a pretty good fish and the Soft Shelled Turtle which Excells every thing but our Bay Tarripins—we have been in Company with a M^r. Woods boat from Wheeling almost all the way and she goes with us to Cumberland River—Since we had our boat repaired before she leaked again and the Carpenters are now Corking her—There were only a small place or two where the Corking had given

way so that she will be ready for Sea again in Two hours or Thereabouts we have now Tried her sufficiently to know we shall have no further Trouble with her—Our Lodging on board is Exceeding Comfortable and having a Nice Cookstove we live Very well—The Major is Chief Cook and Shields his Deputy—we bro^t. Down Two young ship carpenters and their Luggage to this Place which made our Boat very heavy to what it will now be—Captⁿ. Lewis passed this place ten days ago so that we shall overtake him at Louisville where he expected to stay a week—The Current begins to be rapid now to what it has been and will increase every day as we go down—we Expect ten day will take us to the Misisipi and ten days more to Natchez but I shall write again from Louisville & perhaps from Cincinnatti—give my love to Susan and the Children and my Respects to all Enquiring friends. I cannot give you any further Sketch of our progress till a better opportunity—only I will mention that the Ohio is full of Islands but we have seen none of them highly improved but Blany Hazards where we Called and Dined and were very politely Treated and pressed to spend the afternoon and Night but as M^r. Blanyhazard was unwell I would not stay least it should be inconvenient to the family He has a very Ellegant House and Settlement and is a Man of Genius.

Thomas Rodney.

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Cincinnati Oct^r. 7th 1803 Fryday.

My Son

We arrived here yesterday Evening and being obliged to have Washing done have Delayed here today. Early in the Morning M^r. Thomas H. Williams came on board With a Letter of Introduction from Captⁿ. Lewis who only left here Yesterday—M^r. Williams wanted to go

to the Natches with us which as he had no baggage to add to our load but his Cloaths Conceded to take him as he is going down to Settle There.—We got our boat well Corked and payed at Lime Stone and she has not leaked any since but now floats very light and rows Easy—I wrote you from Lime Stone which I expected to reach you before you set of to Congress, but this will come to you there After breakfast I took a view of the Town which Contains now near 400 Houses and many of them Very good ones The State House or Court House is a grand Elegant building but is not yet finished—I took View also of Fort Washington but this is in a State of ruin and great parts of it gone and at best was but a Temporary fortification Suted only to guard against the Indians—when I return^d. General S^t. Clair was waiting for me to Invite us to dine but I had Ordered Dinner on board and Excused myself but promised to wait on him in the afternoon—which I did—but had not time to visit those antient fortifications which he says is back of the Town and that there are more Extensive ones at Muskingum all of which he attributes to some more antient Inhabitants of this Country than the Indians—but I still doubt this—He says he found a piece of Milled Coper Coin which he sent to M^r. Jefferson quite Legible which was found in the hill between the higher and lower part of the Town in Cutting a Street through it in doing which they Cut through an Indian Mound where several other Curiosities were found— a Pewter impression of the piece of Copper Coin was sent to one of the Eastern States and I think I remember to have seen a publication respecting it that it was a piece of German Coin—I have seen several of the Indian Mounds some broke and some unbroken—they seem to be nothing from all I can learn but repositories of the dead yet as I omitted from our hurry to examine those reputed old fortifications at

Muskingum I am almost inclined tho we intended to set of Early to Visit those here—I not only Continue healthy but seem rather to increase in health or in flesh at least but we have been delayed so much I feel in a hurry least I should trespas on my main duty—As our Expense has been greater than I expected perhaps I may draw on you at this Place or Louisville for 50, or a hundred Dollars which if I should do you will be very punctual in paying out of the 500, Doll^r to be received on the first day of Jan^r. next as that is the only fund I can draw on—

Peter Stout left word at Lime Stone that he would join us at Louisville which if he does we shall have five besides our rower down to Louis ville which we Expect to reach in four days after we leave this which will be Tomorrow by Twelve oClock at furthest and Earlier if I do not stay to view those supposed old Fortifications—Oct^r. 8th The Major and myself spent the Evening at M^r. Finleys (receiver of this District) and this morning Early I went to view the old fortification afs^d. It is a regular Circle with an Open Space about one hundred yards on the East Side toward the old Indian Town where the Present Town also stands the Circle incloses about Ten Acres and the Mound is regularly of the same hight and weadth all round its hight about six feet and has probably been 11 or Twelve as there is at this day no appearance of ditch inside or out—Large Trees grew on it the Stumps still remain and I examined one that was 150, years old when Cut down—but I shall refer you to some future letter for my Comment on these Circumstances I wrote to Fisher from Limestone tho when I wrote to you thought I should not—but cannot write more so that you will mentⁿ. to him our arrival here & our Immediate departure in good health—give my love as usual—

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio Saturday

Oct. 16th, 1803

My Son

I wrote to you from Limestone and from Cincinnati and Expected to hear from you at this place but have been up at the Post office and find no Letters there from any friend—we arrived here at one o Clock today—Our Voiage is indeed more tedious than I expected the wind is so uniformly against us that we could have gone twice the distance up the river in the same time—but altho this has greatly retarded our progress I am greatly pleased with this Circumstance because it renders the River Convenient with Suitable Boats to be navigated up as well as down and general St. Clair told me that the wind blows uniformly up the River nine months in the year but the Season has now come when they usually change so that I trust our future progress will be much more rapid than our past—In passing Kentucky River I saw a handsome little Town on the bank of the Ohio on the uper side of Kt^y. River but as we had then a fair wind I did not land—but I landed at Powder Creek and walked 4 miles to the Bigbone Lick to View it and 4 miles back to the mouth of Bigbone Creek where the Batteau met me Shields went with me and took the gun & Killed a Turkey on our rout—I viewed what bones and pieces of bones are left there but most of the large bones have been taken away—Capt^a. Lewis had taken the Large Tusk lately found which is ten feet from the root to the point in a straight line and measured along the Centre of the Tooth or Tusk along the Curve is fifteen feet and weighs a hundred and eight pounds—and Col. Chambers got a Tooth considered as a Gaw Tooth that the man who found it told me weighed 17^{lbs}. I have one of the same kind and form but have not weighed it

yet but suppose it will weigh ten pounds but it looks very little like the Tooth of any animal however the man affirmed that he took the other out of the Gaw where it grew—but that Gawbone was gone & he knew not who had taken it—I have also a small piece that Scaled off the great Tusk and some small pieces of the Inner part that had Crumbled off on its being exposed to the air—I measured the face part of a head (the rest being gone) that was three feet a cross in the widest part—and I measured the Sockets of two Shoulder blades that were 9 Inches the widest way their form being oval—I measured also two thigh bones pretty large but not larger than a large Buffalo—Indeed I am inclined to think from the Circumstances of the Salt Lick that no animals larger than Buffalo have perished there and that those bones, Tusks, & Teeth &c. supposed to be of some huge animal never Known in any part of the world—are only Fossil Concretions formed from the bony matter deposited at these Licks in the course of hundred or thousands of years but as the publick opinion is current to the Contrary it will require some Examination of the Composition and an evident Current of reason to show that nature is disposed in her own Course of operations to form such deceptions as it is evident she does in respect to Shells and why not bone—but more of this at another time—M^r. Williams who I mentioned in my last letter met us here and Captⁿ Lewis's boat passed the Falls just before we got here but I am informed he will be detained here all next—we shall Endeavour to pass the rapid tomorrow or next day—but we are obliged to accommodate ourselves here for the Remainder of our Voiage—The mail arrives here and goes off again Tomorrow at Two Clock—Since we left Limestone our Vessil has remained sound and tight and I continue remarkable healthy tho often in the water and often Exercise with the Oar and with my Gun—This is a handsome Town & thriving very fast There is a good

many new brick & stone Houses built or building in it—Back of the Town is the Largest Indian Mound I have seen. It forms a beautiful Eminence a Little way from the Court house and appears to be a hundred yards long & sixty wide but did not step it and cannot be less than 20 or 30 ft high there are two hollows or ponds near where no doubt the Earth was taken that composes it I saw a smaller one in the upper part of the Town Lots broken but had not time to go to it—The Falls make a formidable appearance and now just in the Evening are roaring Loudly There is a Pilot here to Conduct us through when we go—The wild geese make great noise here too but we have got none yet—we have seen the wild Turkeys plenty on the banks of the River but they are not fat yet—perhaps Letters from you may reach us by Tomorrows mail—if not shall not hear from home till I reach Natches, and if I hear from you Tomorrow, the Mail closes so soon after shall not have Time probably to write again I shall write to Dover by this Opportunity but in case it should miscarry or be delayed you can write to Fisher to let them know we arrived here safe—Shields has been a very Timid Companion indeed and full of apprehensions were Babyish, but mends since his flight and return—and probably the Voyage may be of great Service to him—he and the Major are both very well at this time and begin sometimes to Exercise themselves at the Oar—give my love to Susan and the children and my respects to Capt^a. Hunn & family and Remember me to our friends Doct^r & Col. Tilton Warren Way Lee &c.

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

On the Ohio off the Mouth of Tennessee Nov^r. 3^d. 1803.
My Son

Being now on 12 miles from Fort Massac whence I expect this letter will go to you by the Post I have taken

up my Pen to write that we may not be detained there as the Time we have left is but Short to reach Natches by the first of December—I wrote last from the Falls—and as I have not Time to write to any body Else by this opportunity you must inform other friends of our Situation—I still Continue healthy, and have not been unwell at any Time which Indeed may in some degree be said of all the Crew they say indeed that I am growing fat and this may be said of all the rest of our Company—The most distant Excursion I have had since I wrote was to the Saline Creek Salt Spring 20 miles below the Wabash River—For this Purpose we stoped at what is Called the Shawnee Towns 12 miles below Wabash which place instead of presenting anything like a Town or Houses is Nothing but a Ledge of Rocks forming a rising pavement. from the water to the hill shore which makes it a fine Landing Place a new road is Cut from this place to the Great Salt Lake Spring—on the 29th Ult. at 4 oClock P. M. I set off with my Umbrella in my hand to walk to the Spring with M^r Williams who took my gun and ammunition—we reached there at 8 oClock and too late to see anything as it was dark that is only moonlight long before we got there—All the Country round this place is wilderness and not Even a House or Settlement at the Works all the Cover they have is a Large Shed over the Salt works the Eve of which is at least 8 ft high and the Sides all open and only the ground to lie on and that very hard and uneven and filthy—this is the Situation of all the workmen and we could git no better & were obliged to Encamp there for the night neither had they anything to Eat or drink their meat and whisky being out but we had taken a Bottle of whisky and Some Biscuit—The Saltworks are under the direction of a M^r. Flaharty a robust backwoodsman—There was 4 persons there from a distance after Salt and one of them lent me a very good great Coat and Flaharty spread his own

Buffalo Skin and blanket for us to lie on but I could not Sleep and sat up by the fire most of the night talking with Flaharty and one or another of the people there who were all of the same kind of rambling being and acquainted with great part of the western Country—They have 34 Kittles in their Furnace and Can make 15 bushells of Salt a day when they are Kept steadily at work—but Flaharty says the water will supply them Constantly yet he says when they stop a day the Spring overflows and runs of tho the well is 14 f^t. deep & ten feet square, yet one of his workmen told me there was water Sufficient for as many more Kittles—Flaharty says it takes 300 gall of water to make a bushel of Salt but some of his workmen said it did not take so much water—The Salt they make appears excellent and he says it has no bitter water that is there is no bitterns left in the Kittles in making it. He says the water of the half moon or dry lick, which is 3, miles further up the Creek, is a Third stronger than the water at the Spring—The reason of its being called the dry lick was because there was no Spring there but upon boring 5 or 6 wholes with a 6 Inch auger Twenty one feet deep the water soon flowed to the Top and run over them—I felt a Strong Inclination to see this lick also but was too tired and could not well spare the Time he says the bason licke there is larger than any other in the back Country and Spreads over 4 or 5 Acres Now I return to the Spring it rises in a small pebbly or Stony bason at the foot of a Mountain about 200 yds. from the Creek it has not been much licked I suppose because the beasts supplied themselves with salt by drinking the water which Constantly flowing from the Spring in a larger Channel which it has made down to the Creek—Hundreds of Parakeets are every day drinking this water as it now Escapes as I saw when there these beautiful birds are numerous there tho I have not seen them anywhere else, they seem very fond of the Salt water—

having thus mentioned the spring as it respects salt I now proceed just to mention some of the Evidence it affords of the Former Inhabitants of this Country—In settling the Salt Furnace & digging for other purposes on the nole where the works stand which forms the lower side of the bason round this Spring, abundance of the pieces of broken Stone were Salt Kettles are dug up large than those now used which contain 28 gal^r. These are found from three to ten feet underground, [covered by seal] them I have got with—They appear to be composed [cov. by seal] and mussle shells—also they dug up the skeleton of [torn by seal.] man and his pipe which was of the same kind of stoneware as the Salt Kettles—and a long the side of a hill or mound a little way from the Spring, they have dug up heaps of human bones—but no large beast bones—These things show that this Spring, has been the object of great attention perhaps thousands of years ago and by a People anticedent to the Present race of Indians—a Remnant of these People if report be true still remain on the banks of the *Misouri* a man at the Salt Works told me he had been 70 miles up that River as a Hunter, and heard a M^r. Evans, who had been up it 1800 say that he met with a nation of white People that Cultivated the Earth and were quite a Civilized People and very friendly and who spoke an unknown language different from that of all the Indians &c. &c.—I said I had heard such story published of M^r Boone he said he knew Boone & had been at his House on the *Misouri* but did not hear him mention it. Give my love to all friends,

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Fort Massac on the bank of the Ohio Nov^r. 4th. 1803.
My Son

I omitted to mention that I did not draw any Order on you from Cincinnati or Louisville as I intended be-

cause Mr. Williams who came with us from there having Money with him which he had no use for proposed lending what I might want & I took what I wanted of him to be repaid at Natchez for our Journey & Voiage has been Eked out so long that it has taken more than I expected and when I git to Natchez expect perhaps I may have occasion to draw on you for one hundred Dollars, unless our boat &c. should sell so as to reimburse a good part of the first cost—we have been so opposed by the winds that I now grow anxious for our progress least we should reach Natchez by the first of December but our Boatmen say the Current in the Misisipi is so strong that he Expects we can git there in ten days from the mouth of the Ohio which we expect to reach the day after Tomorrow I also grow very anxious to hear from home and Expect Letters and papers there waiting our arrival—but Considered in the respect to the navigation of the Ohio the uniform winds which have opposed our progress is a pleasing Circumstance as at a proper Season of the Year it will make as Easy to go up the River as it is to go down at other Times which will in Time when the Trade Comes to be properly Regulated, redound greatly to the advantage of our Country but the Navigation of the Misisipi is better Known and I shall pay less attention to it and Indeed make no delay that will impede our Voiage As we have but one hand to row Constant the Major Shields and Williams Cook day about in rotation and row more or less every day—and I also frequently take my turn at the oar when I have Time—I mentioned in my other letter that the Cave in the Rock so much spoken of Dwindles into a Trifling Phenomona when Examined The front indeed supported by Massy Pillars of Rock on both sides of the Rock Presents the most novel and dignified appearance about it—as to fine Stream spoken of and a second Chamber or appartment &c. the stream is now

dry and when running is only composed of water that oozes through cracks of the rocks and collects and falls through an aperture made by a crack across the middle of the cave the whole through which it descends when running was assended by the Major and Shields and examined and the chamber was no more than a yard or two round and evidently formed by a decomposition of a small part of the rock occasioned perhaps by its cracking and the waters oozing and flowing through that way as they discovered mud and sediment collected on the bottom of the small chamber they went up by a ladder, that is the body of a small tree with steps cut on one side—Three or four miles higher up the river is a much more novel & agreeable Phenomena on the same side of the river a crescent formed in a high rocky mountain with its open front to the river the wall of rock around it perhaps 60 or 80 ft high and a cavern under the bottom of the walls all round the crescent nearly as deep under the wall as the length of the cave & 10 or 15 ft. high in front in the bottom of the crescent and perhaps exactly midway a beautiful stream of pure water falls over the top of the wall at a part that appears a little lowered for that purpose here is formed a beautiful cascade or one of the finest shower baths that could be contrived and here I enjoyed it as such by letting it fall on my head—as the water falls it runs off in a stream under the front of the wall round the crescent to the river behind this we walked under the wall perhaps 30 yds within the front which hung over us—In the centre of this crescent is a mound probably 60 ft. above the water of the river when full which gently declines all round the crescent to the floor of the caves at the front of the wall and from the front of the crescent down to the river so that the whole together looks like a vast amphitheatre presenting a dignity beyond the works of art. The wings on each side the front of this Cres-

cent are Vast walls of Rock with perpendicular face 300, or 400 f. above the water in the River This Country abounds in Phenomona of this kind but shall refer you to better opertunity for more—and proceed to ask how all are at home how are your Children—how are Lavinia's? beloved children—I long to see them; and how is Susan and our friends? and how is Government [injured by seal] on? Present my best respects to the President to [injured by seal] and to M^r. Gallatin—Capt^a Lewis who we left at the [injured by seal] Expected to overtake us but as he has not come up with us yet do not Expect to see him before we leave the Ohio

Your affectionate Father

Thomas Rodney

N. B. I was told at the Salt Spring by Flaherty & a Kent F. man that was there after Salt that a Tusk had been found at the highland Creek Saltlick that weighed 172^{lbs} one when it was whole and the other after it was broke in two out of curiosity or for the Convenience of moving—but I had heard of this at highland creek tho I was there all night Flaherty S^d. it looked as much like a Horn as a Tusk and was hollow in the Centre so that he run his arm into it with his fist doubled but they did not know what became of it afterwards.

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Chicasaw bluffs Wednesday, Nov. 16th 1803

My Son

As I am obliged to tarry here to-day where we arrived at Eleven Oclock, to git some Cloaths washed I imbrace the opertunity of informing you of our Progress—we Entered the Misisipi at nine oClock this day week—have been just 8 days in this River and am told here that we may Expect to arrive at Natchez in Ten

days more—we have found the Voiage much longer than Expected at first but I continue in good health not having been the least unwell since I left home nor am I dissatisfied with my Journey, tho so dilatory—but you must excuse my not relating any particulars of our Voiage since I wrote you from Fort Massac—we Called Indeed at Wilkerson Ville where we found nobody but Indians Except one white woman who has an Indian husband I visited the Chief Captⁿ Flea of whom I bo^t Butter and Potatoes and Viewed his Stores of Corn & Beans and his Cornfield and Potato Patch &c. They have great Plenty of Corn beans & Potatoes &c and seem anxious to learn to Cultivate the Earth with more Skill and wish for white families among them to learn them Agriculture & Especially spinning weaving &c. Capt.ⁿ Flea is the Chief that Resides there and about 200, Cherokees beside the Chief is a respectable Indian and his Conduct and that of his wife were very cleaver and they all valued themselves on being friends to the Americans—They Cultivated 30 or 40 Acres of Corn this Year, and Beans, Potatoes &c beside—The Chief has a Negroman who he calls Bella who talks very good American—he is of the Indian Color not black and was very Intelligent—but my Interpreter was an Indian which they called a Spanish Indian to whom I gave a very good warm vest for his attentive Services—he told me his name was *Tom Brown* and that in fact he was only half Indian—we got some Excellent venison of him—and the next that we got since we left that was of other Cherokees and have been Supplied in the Misisipi by a Tribe of the Delawars Indians settled on the western Shore of the Misisipi about 20 miles above this Place—The Ohio is a beautiful River but Misisipi is a Noble River She appears with a superior Kind of Dignity—We see her Tremendous Work at Every Movement She Seems to make and Unmake Islands in mere Sport—and at her pleasure, Snatches

off or Adds large Territory to the Main Land—the Ohio indeed is but a Child compar'd with her—I have Little doubt but the Islands in this River if sold by the United States would pay the money which we are to Pay for Louisiana— and the Lands on the West of this River appear to Exceed in richness the Bottom Lands of the Ohio Even her waters declare the Superior Richness of her Islands—her waters are of the Color and turbid appearance of one of our Clyholes—yet it is Cool & wholesome to drink—tho not quite so pleasant as that of the Ohio—Present my best Respects to the President M^r Madison & M^r Gallatin and my love to all friends we Dined with the officers of the Garrison here to-day to wit Captⁿ. Carmical, Lt-Mony & Lt. Armstrong and have been very handsomely Entertained The [torn] here is a very Snug and Comfortable one [torn] have some pretty good wines—but the officers tell me they are under Marching Orders as they suppose to Occupy some of the Posts of Louisiana God bless you My Son and all our friends—We got the Presidents Message to Congress at this Place & I expect this Letter to go on to the Post Office next week & leave it with the Captⁿ. to be forwarded as we go off again Tomorrow Morning

Thomas Rodney

(To be continued.)

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF
COLONEL CLEMENT BIDDLE.*

(Continued from page 76.)

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York January 6th. 1790.

Dear Sir,

I have now before me your much esteemed favor of the 24th. Ult^o. which came duly to hand together with the music furnished by M^r Renaigle.—The President thanks you for your information relative to the Buckwheat—and requests that you will procure for him two Hundred bushels to be sent to Mount Vernon by the last of Feb^r. or certainly early in March, in good bags marked G. W.

Your Compliments of the Season were delivered to the President and M^r. Washington—who desire that theirs may be presented in return to yourself & M^r. Biddle—in which they are joined with great sincerity by

Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Clement Biddle Esquire.

Tobias Lear

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York January 10th. 1790

Dear Sir,

The President has directed me to write to you, requesting that you will procure for him and send to Mount Vernon by the first opportunity, a Superfine bolting Cloth of the first quality, to suit a Reel which is nine feet two inches in length, and five feet six inches

144 *Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle.*

in circumference;—You will be good enough to let the above cloth be chosen by M^r. Lewis or a skillful Miller—

With very great regard

* A reel of 10 feet requires I am, Dear Sir,
8 feet 3 inches of bolting Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.
cloth the price of which is £10. Tobias Lear.

the rem^t. of the reel is covered

with strong linen—que

if the reel is 9 ft. 2 in; or the

length of the bolting Cloth only to be that.

Clement Biddle Esquire.

Tobias Lear to Col. Clement Biddle.

New York, January 17th. 1790

Dear Sir,

I have received your favor of the 15th. Inst. and as the President was this day writing to Major Washington, he enclosed the same to him, that he might be governed thereby in further directions which he may send respecting the bolting Cloth;—which as soon as they come to hand shall be forwarded to you—

The President (through Col^o. Hartley of Lancaster) has engaged a number of breeding mares to be sent from thence to Mount Vernon;—for the payment of which the President has directed me so to arrange matters that the money may pass through your hands.—The amount will be about £400. Pennsylvania Currency, which sum I shall endeavour so to accommodate with the Bank in this place as to have it drawn by you from the Bank in Philadelphia.—If this cannot be done I shall transmit you bills to that amount when I write further upon the subject

With very great esteem & regard,

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Clement Biddle Esquire.

Tobias Lear.

* This note appears to be in the handwriting of Col. Biddle. [*Ed. Penna. Mag.*]

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York January 21st. 1790

Dear Sir,

In conformity to what I mentioned in my last, I now enclose you a draft on the Bank of North America, drawn by Samuel Meridith Esq^r. for One Thousand and sixty six Dollars & sixty-six Cents, equal to four hundred pounds Pennsylvania Currency,—which you will pass to the Credit of the Account of the President of the United States with you.—The enclosed sum is transmitted to you for the purpose of paying for some breeding Mares, bought by the direction of Col^o. Thomas Harteley in Lancaster, for the President—and must be paid to the joint orders of M^r. Paul Zantzinger and John Miller to whom you will be pleased to give information thereof.—

You will be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed draft as soon as it reaches you.—

With great esteem, I am, D^r. Sir,

Your most Ob^t. Serv^t.,

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York February 7th. 1790

Dear Sir,

I have now before me your favors of the 24th & 28th. Ult^o.—their contents I have observed—Major Washington has sent the following dimensions of the Bolting Cloth—“The length of the Bolting Cloth, *now* in the “Mill, is 8 feet 3½ inches; and the breadth 5 feet 7 “inches.—The length of the Reel is 9 feet 6 inches, and “as Col^o. Biddle observes has the difference between “the Cloth and Reel covered with coarse linen” The President would wish you to get one agreeable to the foregoing dimensions and send it to Mount Vernon by the earliest opportunity.

Whenever you may find it convenient to have the

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President's Acc^t. drawn off from the last exhibit of it,
I will thank you to send it to me.—

With very great esteem

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Clement Biddle Esquire.

Tobias Lear

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, February 10th. 1790

Dear Sir,

The President wishes to get a Carpet of the best kind, for a Room 32 feet by 22. A Tea-Green ground with white or light flowers or spots would suit the furniture of the Room—and Carpeting would perhaps answer better than a Carpet—as the former would be made to fit the Room exactly, when it would be difficult to find one of the latter of the precise size.—The length of the Room, 32 feet is its full extent, but at each end there is a fire-place which projects into the Room perhaps 3½ or 4 feet including the Hearths.—We can get no Carpet in New York to suit the Room—nor Carpeting of the best kind—Scotch Carpeting is almost the only kind to be found here.—If you will be so good as to inform me if anything of the above description can be had in Philad^a you will oblige me.—The price is also necessary to be known—

With very great esteem

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York February 14th. 1790.

Dear Sir,

I have been duly favoured with your letters of the 9th and 10th inst.—the latter enclosing the President's Acc^t. as it then stood with you

In reply to your wish to know the President's birth-

day, it will be sufficient to observe that it is on the 11th of February *old Style*; but the Almanack-makers have generally set it down opposite to the 11th day of the present *Style*.—How far this may go towards establishing of it on that day I dont know; but I could never consider it any otherwise than as stealing so many days from his valuable life as is the difference between the old & the new *Style*.—

with very sincere esteem,

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv

Clement Biddle Esquire—

Tobias Lear

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York March 5th. 1790.

Sir,

I have been favored with your letters of the 16th & 23^d ultimo.—We are furnished with a Carpet for the room which I had described to you; but are therefore no less obliged to you for the trouble you have had in making inquiries respecting it.—The President will thank you to make an addition of two hundred bushels to the quantity of Buckwheat you have procured for him.—It is probable that it can be carried to Virginia in bulk, which will save the expense of bags or barrels.—Major Washington informed the President that Captain Elwood had told him that for the freight of a quantity, he would make bulkheads & carry it free from expense of bags or barrels.—If this can be done it will be agreeable to the President, as the number of bags which you have already are as many as will be useful—and barrels are of little or no use at Mount Vernon where they have always a number on hand.—

with very great esteem,

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Clement Biddle Esquire.—

Tobias Lear

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, March 10th. 1790.

Dear Sir,

I received your favor of the 6th. ins^t. last evening, with the Invoice of 200 bushels of Buckwheat sent to Mount Vernon. How I came to omit answering the querie in your letter of the 23^d Ult^o. respecting the potatoes, I dont know;—However a delay may be favorable, as we have had weather lately which might have injured them if they had been sent by Captain Ellwood—but by the next Vessel you will be so obliging as to have them sent.—

In my letter of the 5th ins^t. I requested you would add 200 bushels to the quantity of Buckwheat which you had bo^t. for the President,—but the price, 3/6. which you mention in your last, has led the President to alter his mind, and he now wishes but 100 bushels more, if it is not already engaged—and if it can be carried in bulk to lessen the freight, it will be best—

With great respect & esteem

I am, Dear Sir

Y^r. most Obed^t Serv^t.

Tobias Lear

Clement Biddle Esq^r.—

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York March 21st. 1790

Dear Sir,

I have received your favors of the 11th and 18th of this month; the contents of which have been communicated to the President.

On the 12th. ins^t. I wrote to M^r Moyston to learn the character of a Cook who is now in Baltim^o. and had lived with him for several years.—As I have not received any answer from M^r. Moyston, I presume my letter (which was put into the Post Office) has not

reached his hands;—I have therefore taken the liberty to enclose a duplicate of it, with a request that you will be so good as to have it handed to M^r. Moyston, and thereby oblige

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.
Tobias Lear.

Clement Biddle Esquire.

William Jackson to Col. Biddle.

New York, Wednesday noon,
May 2nd. 1790.

Dear Sir,

The enclosed letter, from Doctor Bard to Doctor Jones, is transmitted to you with a view to insure *secrecy, certainty, and dispatch* in the delivery of it

To relieve you from any extraordinary personal anxiety I am happy to inform you that the symptoms which attend the President's indisposition, are not threatening—but it has been thought the part of prudence to call upon Doctor Jones, in anticipation of any unfavorable change that *may* arise.

I need not repeat to you the necessity of delivering the letter with privacy, and keeping the object of it a secret from every person—even M^r. Biddle.

Doctor Jones may want your aid to accelerate his arrival at New York—and I am persuaded you will give him every assistance in your power—The Doctor's prudence will suggest the propriety of setting out as privately as possible—perhaps it may be well to assign a personal reason for visiting New York, or going into the Country.

I am with great regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient Servant
W. Jackson

Colonel Biddle.

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William Jackson to Col. Biddle.

New York, May 17. 1790
9 o'clock P. M.

Dear Sir,

The agreeable purport of my letter will excuse its brevity and abruptness—The President is much better and, I trust out of all danger.

The next post will bring you a more particular account of the nature and progress of his complaint.

in great haste

I am yours

W. Jackson

William Jackson to Col. Biddle.

Dear Sir,

New York, May 20. 1790

You will learn with pleasure that the President's recovery is now certain.—The fever has entirely left him, and there is the best prospect of a perfect restoration of his health.

I make this communication by Colonel Franks, whose immediate departure does not allow me to be more particular.

I am, dear Sir, with esteem,

Your most obedient Servant

W. Jackson

George A. Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon June 2^d 1790

Dear Sir

Mr. Thompson a particular acquaintance of mine going to Philadelphia affords me an opportunity of acknowledging your favor of the 29 Ap^l. the Buckwheat and Potatoes shiped on board of Cap^t. Ellwood have come to hand—they got mixed which created some trouble but the quantity of both was rec^d.—You have been so obliging as to make a tender of your services

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to me which I shall now avail myself of by requesting the favor of you to have six pair Slippers made by Palmer a pattern for which I have sent when they are done will thank you to forward them by one of the Packets and notify the am^t. which shall be immediately discharged 4 Pr. will be of leather & 2 of Calamanco— please to present my best respects to M^r. Biddle—

I am.

with much esteem

Dear Sir

Your most Ob^t.

Hum Serv^t.

Geo. A. Washington

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York June 3^d 1790.

Dear Sir

My absence from this place since the middle of April is the cause of my not having duly acknowledged the receipt of your favors of the 24th of March and 27th. of April, both of which are now before me.—

The Cook arrived and entered upon his duty on the 1st. of May; he gives us good dinners and the Steward says he conducts himself well.—we are much obliged by your agency in obtaining him.

I am happy to inform you that the President recovers his strength and flesh very fast.—

Will you, Sir, be kind enough to have the enclosed letter handed to M^r. Wignall & thereby oblige

Your most Obed^t. H^{um}. Serv^t.

Clement Biddle Esquire—

Tobias Lear

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York June 20th 1790

Dear Sir,

I have now before me your favor of the 16 Ins^t. enclosing the President's Acc^t. which stands right.—In

the charge of the 20th of May I observe there is mentioned "Coach-hire, Expenses & EXPRESS to New York for D^r. Jones."—If by this EXPRESS is ment the person who went from this place to Philadelphia for D^r. Jones, I imagine there must have been some misunderstanding in the demand, for I have paid Col^o. Beauman the Post-Master here 25 Dollars for an express sent by Col^o. Cummings to Philadelphia on that occasion.—I will therefore thank you for an explanation of that matter in your next.—Will you be so good as to desire M^r. Hare (if he continues to make the best porter in Philadelphia) to have three gross of his best put up for Mount Vernon? As the President intends to visit that place in the recess of Congress and it is probable there will be a large demand for Porter there at that time. I will take care to have some money transmitted to you in season for that purpose, as the balance in your hands will not be sufficient.—M^{rs}. Washington requests you will be so kind as to inform me if any handsome blue & white china Tea & Coffee cups & saucers can be had in Philadelphia—and the price per dozen—She does not want a sett of china, but cups and saucers only to match some which she has at Mount Vernon—

M^{rs}. Lear joins me in thanks to yourself & M^{rs}. Biddle, for your congratulations on our marriage—and requests her best compliments may be presented to M^{rs}. Biddle

with very sincere regard

I am Dear Sir, Y^r. most Obed^t. S^t.

Tobias Lear

Clement Biddle Esquire

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York July 11th. 1790

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge your favors of the 24th of June and the 4th & 8th of the present month; the former en-

closing the account of coach hire &c paid by you and the latter covering M^r. Hare's bill & rec^t. for Porter sent to Mount Vernon.

The President will thank you to inform me if plated waiters, suitable for carrying tea round to company can be had with you—their sizes & cost—There are some with Japanned bottoms and a silver or plated rim of open work round them—can any of these be had in Philad^a.? And will you be so good as to inform me the price per oz for silver waiters of the above size made with you?—

In great haste,

I am dear Sir,

with sincere resp^t. & esteem

Y^r. most Obed^t Serv^t.

PS.

Have those Vessels from
India brought any very
fine muslins & cheap?

Tobias Lear.

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York July 18th. 1790

Dear Sir,

I have received your much esteemed favor of the 14th. Ins^t. and will thank you to get the waiter which you mentioned and keep it with you till we call for it.—Silver waiters can be had here of warranted silver and best workmanship @ 13/10 per oz. this currency, which is lower than with you;—we shall therefore have them made here.—Your attention to this matter is highly obliging, my dear Sir, and deserves our best thanks—as well as your information respecting the China and Muslin.—Of the former M^r. Washington wishes you to get two dozen of Tea cups & saucers and two dozen of Coffee cups & saucers with 3 or 4 slop bowles to match them;—all of blue and white china, handsome, but not

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of the highest price, as they are for common use—and send them to Mount Vernon by the first Vessel.—She will likewise thank you to send her some patterns of plain Jaquinet Muslin (India) of the finest kind, from which she may chuse a piece.

I have to beg your pardon, my dear Sir, for neglecting to forward a draft as I promised to do in a former letter, and the day (Sunday) prevents my getting one now from the Treasurers.—But I will not fail to do it in the course of the week.—

With sincere regard & Respect

I am, Dear Sir

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Tobias Lear.

Clement Biddle Esquire.—

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York July 25th. 1790

Dear Sir,

I have before me your favors of the 21st. and 23^d. Inst. If blue and white china Cups and Saucers can be procured (as you observed in your last was probable) and agreeably to my former letter; you will please to get *three* dozen of the Tea Cups and Saucers, and two dozen of Coffee Cups and Saucers with Slop bowls. Should these not be found, you will get the same number of the enameld which you mentioned in your letter of the 21st.

M^r. Washington desires me to enclose some patterns of Muslin, that if the piece sent should not suit you will be so good as to see if any like the patterns can be had, and the prices.—

I will thank you to let me know the price of white Lead ground in Oil—and also the price of painters Oil fit for immediate use.—The President will probably want a considerable quantity of each to send to Mount

Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle. 155

Vernon—and we shall procure it here or in Philadelphia as may be cheapest—

With very great esteem

I am,

Dear Sir

Your Most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Tobias Lear

Clement Biddle Esquire

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York July 29th. 1790

Dear Sir,

I have received your favor of the 26th Ins^t. with two pieces of muslin sent by the same mail; one of which M^r. Washington keeps, and the other is herewith returned.—

My letter of the 25th will advise you fully respecting the China.—

with Respect & Esteem,

I am,

Dear Sir

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Tobias Lear.

Clement Biddle Esquire.—

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York Aug^t. 1st. 1790.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your esteemed favor of the 29th ultimo I have to inform you the three dozen of Cups & the same number of Saucers were ment in my former letter.—

I am with respect & esteem

Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Tobias Lear

Clement Biddle Esquire.

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Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York August 8th. 1790

Dear Sir,

I have received your favor of the 5th Ins^t. inclosing a bill of the China sent to M^t. Vernon.

I will agreeably to your request, inform you of the time when the President intends setting off for Mount Vernon, which I imagine will be in about 8 or 10 days after the adjournment of Congress. I will, however, just hint to you that the President would not like more parade on his Journey than what may be absolutely necessary to gratify the people. It is to him a fatiguing thing.—

with great respect & esteem

I am, D^r. Sir,

PS. I will thank you to inform me if any vessel is bound to London from Philad^a.—

what are her accommodations for Passengers & when she sails.—

Clement Biddle Esquire

Washington to Col. Biddle.

New York Aug^t. 9th. 1790

Dear Sir,

In consequence of a private letter from M^r. Bland, I am led to make some enquiries whether you were acquainted with or can recall to your memory any thing respecting the transactions alluded to in the enclosed Certificate and Statement. If you should not be able to recollect any thing distinctly on the subject yourself, I wish you would apply to General Mifflin to learn whether he has any remembrance or documents of these facts which are alleged to have happened, at a time when, I think, he was Quarter Mast^r. Gen^l. At such a distance from the period in which these transactions

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are said to have taken place, I am fully apprised of the difficulties of ascertaining the real circumstances or of doing justice in case it still ought to be done; I should, however, be very glad to render any service in my power respecting this affair to the Lady who has made the application. It is upon this ground I am giving you this trouble. In whatever manner the investigations may result, I request that you will return the Certificate as early as may be in a letter addressed to me, in order that I may answer the letter which I have received from M^r. Bland.

I am, with great regard,

Dear Sir,

Your most obed^t. Servant

G^o. Washington.

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

PS. As I shall send your answer to M^r Bland, write the letter accordingly.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York Aug^t. 17th. 1790

Dear Sir

I acknowledge the rec^t. of your favor of the 11th Ins^t.—and will thank you to get & deliver to M^r. Lewis, the President's nephew who will have the pleasure to deliver this, a German & English Dictionary for the Presidents German Gardner—and charge the same to the President's Acc^t.—

The President went on Saturday to R. Island—he will return in about 8 days & I think will leave this for Virginia about the 1st. of Sep^t.—of which you shall have due information—

In great haste

I am, D^r Sir,

Y^r. most Obed^t Serv^t.

Tobias Lear

Clem^t. Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York August 26th. 1790

Dear Sir,

I have now before me your favor of the 24 Ins^t. inclosing a bill and receipt for a German and English Dictionary.

The waiter you will be so good as to take on the President's account, and keep it with you till we remove to Philadelphia.—

The President will probably be in Philad^a. about the 3^d of September, and as he intends to tarry there two or three days, he has directed me to request that you will engage Lodgings for him during that time, at M^{rs} House's, if she can accommodate all of his family who will accompany him. They are as follow, the President and M^{rs} Washington, M^{rs} Washington's two little grand children, Major Jackson & M^r Nelson, two maids, four white servants and four black do.—If M^{rs} House can accommodate this number, the Horses, of which there are 16, will be sent to Hiltzimer's Stables of which you will be so good as to give him notice.

Should M^{rs} House not be able to accommodate this number of persons, the President then wishes you to engage lodgings for all at the City Tavern, and in that case, the horses will be kept at the same place and notice need not be given to M^r Hiltzimer. The President would prefer Lodgings at M^{rs} House's if they can be obtained.

I will now, Sir, agreeably to your request, inform you of the arrangements, as to time, which the President has made for his journey. He is detained in New York to complete some business in the Treasury and War Departments, which, the Heads of these departments inform him, will be finished by saturday; in which case he will leave this place on Monday—reach Elizabeth Town that night—Brunswick on Tuesday night—Trenton on Wednesday night—Breakfast at

Bristol on Thursday morning, and proceed from thence to Philadelphia.—This I know is his present intention; and if the business which detains him is completed on Saturday and no unforeseen circumstances occur to retard his progress, it will be carried into effect.—He will travel slow in the beginning of his journey as he has a number of horses, some of which are young, and all in that state, as to exercise, which requires moderation at first setting out.—I give you this information, in compliance with your request; but at the same time I must repeat, what I observed in a former letter, that as little ceremony & parade may be made as possible; for the President wishes to command his own time, which these things always forbid in a greater or less degree; and they are to him fatiguing and oftentimes painful. He wishes not to exclude himself from the sight or conversation of his fellow citizens; but their eagerness to show their affection frequently imposes a heavy tax on him.—

I shall not accompany the President, but remain in New York until arrangements are made for the President in Philadelphia, when I shall have the pleasure of becoming an inhabitant of your city.—

That M^r House may not think more Rooms are necessary than are really so, the President directs me to observe, that two lodging Rooms will accommodate himself M^r Washington the children and two maids; and one Room will serve the two Gentlemen—the servants she knows how she can best accommodate.—You will be good enough to give the President timely information of the House in which he is to lodge that he may drive directly there on his arrival.

with very great regard

I am Dear Sir

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Tobias Lear

Clement Biddle Esquire.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York August 30th. 1790

Dear Sir

The President left us this morning, and if he meets no interruption on his journey he will be in Philadelphia on Thursday as I mentioned in my last.

I have sent by the old lines of Stages a trunk and a set of Harness which could not be carried on with the Presid^{nt}. baggage, and have taken the liberty to address them to your care. The Trunk M^{rs} Washington may want in Philadelphia; and if she should not have occasion for it on her journey after wards, it had better be sent to M^t. Vernon with the harness by water, as it will be expensive sending it by the Stages. The Harness will not be wanted on the Road, therefore that may be sent by water at all events.—I have directed it to be covered with a coarse cloth to prevent injury.—The expense of their Carriage to Phila^a. I will discharge here at the same time that I pay for the Stage horses which the President employs in that line.

with very sincere regard & esteem

I am Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Tobias Lear

P. S. You will please to direct your letters to me if you have occasion to write, as they will come free during the President's absence, as will those from me.—

• Clement Biddle Esquire.—

Mr. Nelson to Col. Biddle.

City Tavern September 5th. 1790.

Sir

The President of the United States desires me to express to you his wishes that there may be no difficulties or impediments to his progress to encounter tomorrow. As he proposes to leave his Coach, it will

be necessary that the things which are contained within the Boxes should be removed into a Trunk; it will also be necessary to procure a Trunk which will be fitted to the place of the Stage where this Trunk is to be carried. He therefore thinks it would be well that the Stage be immediately brought to the City Tavern—Two Trunks have been brought here—one of which will be taken if it suits; which can be determined when the Stage is brought.—The sooner this is known the better if it be not inconvenient to you, Sir, it may be well to call on the President.

I am,

Sir,

with respect

Your very obedient Servant

Nelson—

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York September 9th. 1790

Dear Sir,

I have now before me your favors of the 30th. of August & 7th. of September—and beg that you and M^r Biddle will accept the best thanks of M^r. Lear and myself for your polite offer of services. As we shall reside with the President there will be no arrangem^t. for us seperate [sic.] from his; and I expect to have everything in readiness to leave this place by the first of October. I think to engage two of the Packets which ply between this place and Philadelphia, to carry our things by the trip, unless other Vessels can be obtained upon more reasonable terms.—As I am not acquainted with the Captains of these Packets, nor the Vessels themselves, I will therefore be much obliged to you to inform me who & which are the best, and likewise, if you can, how much is given for them, or a Vessel of their size to carry a freight from this place to Philad^a.

for I presume they will not be backward in their demands for anything which they do for the President, as I have in many instances found a disposition to require more for him than for another person.

The Papers, if you please, may be forwarded to Mount Vernon.

I received a letter from the President on Tuesday giving me a particular account of the House, alterations &c—and he seemed to think that M^r Morris would be removed by the 25th. of the Month; in which case the President's furniture could go in immediately as the alterations, which are making, will not interfere with the rest of the House.

Your drafts for the money which you mentioned shall be honored at Sight.—or, should it be more convenient for you I will get a draft here upon your Bank and transmit it to you, if you will let me know the sum.

with very great esteem & regard

I am, Dear Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Tobias Lear.

Clement Biddle Esquire.

(To be continued.)

“THE JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY
IN LANCASTER.”

BY HON. CHARLES I. LANDIS.

(Continued from page 52.)

Under the by-laws, no person could be admitted as a member without the consent of a majority of the directors and such applicant paid as much as they deemed a share was worth at the time of his admission. The membership was restricted to one hundred members. The heir-at-law or legatee of any member was entitled to become a member, if approved of by the board of directors, or, if not approved of, he was to be paid by them the value of his share. If any one removed from the country, the majority of the directors might permit him to sell his share in the books and effects of the company, and, with their approval, the purchaser might become a member in his stead. One of these transfers, which is in the hands of George Steinman, of this city, reads as follows:

“I, James Sayre, being about to remove from Lancaster County, do hereby, in consideration of Five Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania, to me paid by Jasper Yeates, of the Borough of Lancaster, Esquire, assign, transfer and set over to the said Jasper Yeates, Esquire, all my right, interest and estate in and to the books, estate and effects of the Juliana Library-Company in Lancaster, and request that the directors of the said company will confirm the said transfer.

“Witness my hand and seal the twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-One.

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of
William Atlee.

James Sayre.”

There were seventy-seven persons named as incorporators in the charter, and the first directors of the corporation were Edward Shippen, Thomas Barton,

Isaac Whitelock, James Burd, William Henry, Joseph Rose, Adam Simon Kuhn, John Hopson, Thomas Poultney, William Atlee, and George Ross. Of these directors, Edward Shippen, Thomas Barton, Isaac Whitelock, Joseph Rose, Adam Simon Kuhn and George Ross had served since the institution of the library in 1759, and William Atlee since 1760. James Burd, John Hopson and Thomas Poultney seem to have been newer members.

The catalogue contains a full list of books in the library at that time, viz:

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS BELONGING TO THE
JULIANA LIBRARY.

Folios.

1 and 2. Smith's compleat History of the Old and New Testament; with large annotations, and practical observations, from the beginning of the world to the establishment of christianity; adorned with curious cuts and maps. 2 vols. London, 1757.

3 and 4. Rapin's History of England; illustrated with maps, genealogical tables, and the heads and monuments of the kings, engraven on seventy-seven copper-plates; translated into English, with additional notes, by N. Tindal, M. A. 2 vols. 3d edition. London, 1743.

5 and 6. The Continuation of Rapin's History of England, from the revolution to the accession of King George the second. By N. Tindal, M. A. Illustrated with the heads of kings, queens, and several eminent persons; also with twenty maps and sea charts. 2 vols. 3d edition. London, 1758.

7. The Lives and Characters of illustrious Persons of Great-Britain. By Thomas Birch, A.M. F. R. S. London, 1747.

8. Puffendorf's Law of Nature and Nations; or, A general System of the most important Principles of Morality, Jurisprudence and Politics; in eight books; to which is prefixed Mr. Barbeyrac's prefatory discourse, containing an historical and critical account of the science of Morality, and the progress it has made in the world, from the earliest times; together with Mr. Barbeyrac's large notes. 5th edition. London, 1749.

9 and 10. Britannia: or, A chorographical Description of Great-Britain and Ireland, with the adjacent Islands. By William Cambden, Clarencieux, King at Arms. With large additions, by Edmund Gibson, D.D., late Lord Bishop of London. Illustrated with maps of all the counties, and prints of the British, Roman and Saxon coins. 2 vols. 3d edition. London, 1753.

11 and 12. The History of London, from its foundation to the

present Time; containing an account of its several wards, churches, parishes, liberties, districts, streets, squares, lanes, &c., with curious calculations of the number of its inhabitants, and parallels between London and many of the most celebrated ancient and modern cities; an historical account of the city governments, ecclesiastical, civil and military, with the several charters; accounts of the several incorporations of merchants and trades, with their antient rights, privileges, and coats of arms; accounts of the present state of learning, colleges, &c.; accounts of all the hospitals, alms-houses, and other charitable foundations; the antient and present state of the tower, and the curiosities therein; illustrated with a compleat and curious sett of cuts, maps and plans. By William Maitland, F.R.S. 2 vols. London, 1756.

13 and 14. Chambers's Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences; containing an explication of the terms; the rise, progress and state of things ecclesiastical, civil, military and commercial; the several systems, sects, opinions, &c., among philosophers, divines, mathematicians, physicians, antiquaries, critics, &c., the whole intended as a course of antient and modern learning. The 7th edition, corrected and amended. 2 vols. London, 1751.

15 and 16. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language; in which the words are deduced from their originals, and illustrated in their different significations, by examples from the best writers; to which are prefixed a history of the language, and an English grammar. 2 vols. London, 1755.

17. Raleigh's History of the World, in five books; to which is prefixed the life of the author, and his trial; with some additions. London, 1736.

18. Miller's Gardiner's Dictionary; containing the best and newest methods of cultivating and improving the kitchen, fruit, flower-garden, and nursery; also for performing the practical parts of agriculture, including the management of vineyards, together with directions for propagating and improving all sorts of timber trees; revised and altered according to the latest system of botany, and embellished with several copper-plates. 7th edition. London, 1759.

19 to 24 inclusive. The Statutes at Large, from Magna Charta to the thirtieth year of King George the second inclusive. By John Cay, Esq. 6 vols. London, 1758.

25. The book of common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of England; together with the form or manner of making, ordaining and consecrating of bishops, priests and deacons; containing also the articles, constitutions and canons of the church. London, 1751.

26 and 27. Postlethwayt's Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce; translated from the French of the celebrated Monsieur Savary; with large additions and improvements incorporated throughout the whole work, which more particularly accommodate the same to the trade and navigation of Great-Britain and her dominions; and the laws,

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customs and usages to which all traders are subject. 2 vols. London, 1751.

28. *The Construction and principal Uses of mathematical Instruments*; translated from the French of M. Bion. By Edmund Stone. Illustrated with 30 folio copper-plates, containing the figures, &c., of the several instruments. 2d edition. London, 1758.

29 to 36 inclusive. *A compleat Collection of State Trials and Proceedings, for high treason, and other crimes and misdemeanors, from the reign of King Richard the second, to the reign of King George the second.* 8 vols. 3d edition. London, 1742.

37 to 39 inclusive. *Boyle's Lecture Sermons, being a defence of natural and revealed religion.* 3 vols. London, 1739.

40. *Nicholson's English, Scotch and Irish Historical Libraries, giving a short view and character of most of our historians, with an account of our records, law books, coins, and other matters.* 3d edition. London, 1736.

41. *Stackhouse's compleat Body of speculative and practical Divinity, extracted from the best antient and modern writers; with a table of the texts of scripture explained.* 3d edition. London, 1743.

42. *Prideaux's Connection of the Old and New Testaments, in the history of the Jews and neighbouring nations, from the declension of the kingdom of Israel and Judah, to the time of Christ.* 4th edition. London, 1719.

43 and 44. *A Collection of the Works of William Penn; to which is prefixed a journal of his life, with many original letters and papers.* 2 vols. London, 1726.

45. *Story's Journal and Life; containing an account of his remarkable convincement of and embracing the principles of truth, as held by the people called Quakers; with his travels and labours in the service of the gospel.* New-Castle upon Tyne, 1747.

46. *Biblia Graeca Aldi. Venetiis in Aedib. Aldi & Andreae Soceri,* 1518.

47. *Parkinson's Paradisus Terrestris; or, Flower Garden, Kitchen Garden, and Orchard; with directions for ordering, planting and preserving them.* London, 1629.

48. *Stillingfleet's Origines Sacrae; or, A rational Account of the Grounds of natural and revealed Religion.* 7th edition. Cambridge, 1702.

49. *Sidney's Discourses concerning Government; to which are added memoirs of his life, and an apology for himself.* 3d edition. London, 1751.

50. *Hooker's Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity; to which are added several other treatises by the same author, with the life of the author, written by Isaac Walton.* London, 1723.

51. *Brent's History of the Council of Trent, in eight books; in which, besides the ordinary acts of the council, are declared many notable occurrences, and particularly the practice of the court of Rome to hinder the reformation of their errors, and to maintain their great-*

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ness; to which is added the life of the author, and a history of the inquisition; translated from the original Italian of Pietro Soave Polano. London, 1676.

52. Helvicus's Historical and Chronological Theatre; distributed into equal intervals of tens, fifties and hundreds; with an assignation of empires, kingdoms, governments, kings, electors, princes, Roman popes, Turkish emperors, and other famous and illustrious men, prophets, divines, lawyers, physicians, philosophers, orators, poets, historians, heretics, rablins, councils, synods, academies, &c., and also of the usual epochas. London, 1687.

53. The genuine Works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian; containing twenty books of the Jewish antiquities; with the life of Josephus, written by himself; seven books of the Jewish war, and two books against Appion; illustrated with new plans and descriptions of the tabernacle of Moses, and of the temples of Solomon, Zorobabel, Herod and Ezekiel, and with correct maps of Judea and Jerusalem; translated from the original Greek, by William Whiston, M.A. London, 1737.

54. Bickham's Universal Penman; or, The Art of Writing made useful; with necessary observations on the excellency of the pen, in all the hands now practised; embellished with beautiful decorations, for the amusement of the curious. London. 1743.

55. Sewell's History of the Rise, Increase and Progress of the Christian People called Quakers. 2d edition. London, 1725.

56. The same history in the German language. (Given to the library by the people called Quakers.)

57. Burkitt's Expository Notes, with practical Observations on the New Testament; the 12th edition, carefully corrected. London, 1749. (Given by Mr. Christopher Marshall, of Philadelphia.)

58. A Duplicate of Miller's Gardiner's Dictionary. (Given by Dr. Laughlin Macleane. London, 1731.)

59. Comment. in Concordiam Evangelicam. (Given by Dr. John Sayre.)

60. Commentarii in Quatuor Evangelistas; a Benedicto Aretio Bernensi Theologo, facili & perspicuo methodo conscripti. Excudebat Joannes le Preux, 1587. (Given by Dr. John Sayre.)

61. In Divi Pauli Epistolas ad Philippenses, Colossenses, Thessalonicenses, ambas & primam ad Timotheum, Commentarii nunc primum in lucem editi. Uvolfango Mufculo Dufano autore. Basileae ex officina Heruagiana. Anna 1565. (Given by Dr. John Sayre.)

62. Apparatus ad Origines Ecclesiasticas. Collectore R. Montacutio. Oxoniae, anno Domini 1635. (Given by Dr. John Sayre.)

63. Bowen's compleat Atlas; or, A distinct View of the known World; exhibited in 68 maps; in which the latitude and longitude of the principal places in different countries are laid down, according to the latest discoveries. London, 1752.

64. Shelley's second Part of Natural Writing; containing the breaks of letters, and their dependence on each other; likewise various forms

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of business, written in the most proper hands; and also variety of ornament, in several delightful fancies and designs; the whole making a compleat body of penmanship. London.

65. *Systemae Agriculturae*; or, The Mystery of Husbandry discovered; treating of the several new and most advantageous ways of tilling, planting, sowing, manuring, ordering and improving of all sorts of gardens, orchards, meadows, pastures, corn-lands, woods and coppices; as also of fruits, corn, grain, pulse, new hays, cattle, fowl, beasts, bees, silk-worms, fish, &c., with an account of the several instruments and engines used in this profession. To which is added, *Calendarium Rusticum*; or, The Husbandman's monthly Directions; also the prognostics of dearth, scarcity, plenty, sickness, heat, cold, frost, snow, winds, rain, hail, thunder, &c., &c. 4th edition. London, 1698. (Given by the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq.)

Quartos.

1 to 5 inclusive. Bower's History of the Popes, from the Foundation of the See of Rome, to the present time. 5 vols. 2d edition. London, 1749.

6 and 7. Smollett's History and Adventures of Don Quixotte; translated from the Spanish of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra; with an account of the author's life; illustrated with twenty-eight new copper-plates, engraved by the best artists. 2 vols. London, 1755.

8. Smart's Poems, on several Occasions. London, 1752.

9. *Edmundi Haleii Astronomi dum viveret Regii Tabulae Astronomicae accedunt de Ufu Tabularum Praecepta*. Londini, 1749.

10. Hill's Review of the Works of the Royal Society of London; containing anamadversions on such of the papers as deserve particular observation; in eight parts. London, 1751.

11. Price's British Carpenter; or, A Treatise on Carpentry; containing the most concise and authentic rules of that art; illustrated with sixty-two copper plates. 4th edition. London, 1759.

12 to 22 inclusive. Lowthorpe's Philosophical Transactions and Collections, abridged and disposed under general heads. 5th edition, corrected; in which the Latin papers are translated into English. 11 vols. London, 1740.

23. Strahlenberg's Historico-Geographical Description of the North and Eastern Parts of Europe and Asia, particularly of Russia, Siberia and Great Tartary, both in their antient and modern state; with a new polyglot table of the dialects of thirty-two Tartarian nations, and a vocabulary of the Kalmuck-Mungalian tongue; and a map of those countries, with variety of cuts. London, 1738.

24. Godolphin's Orphans Legacy; or, A Testamentary Abridgement, treating of last wills and testaments, executors and administrators, and of legacies and devises, with the material points of law relating to that subject. 3d edition. London, 1685.

25 and 26. Foster's Discourses on all the principal Branches of Natural Religion, and Social Virtue. 2 vols. London, 1749.

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27 and 28. Cudworth's intellectual System of the Universe; wherein all the reason and philosophy of atheism is confuted, and its impossibility demonstrated; with some account of the life and writings of the author. 2d edition. London, 1743.

29 to 46 inclusive. Sammlung von Erläuterungsschriften und Zusagen zur allgemeinen Welthistorie; or The Universal History, in the German language. By Seigmund Jacob Baumgarten. 18 vols. Halle, 1747.

47. Vattel's Law of Nations, or Principles of the Law of Nature, applied to the conduct and affairs of nations and sovereigns; translated from the French. London, 1760.

48. Anson's Voyage round the World; illustrated with forty-two copper-plates. 9th edition. London, 1756.

49. Bell's Travels from St. Petersburg, in Russia, to divers Parts of Asia. 2 vols. Glasgow, 1763. (Given by the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq.)

50. Petri Molinaei Novi Anatomici Mala Encheiresis, seu Censura Anatomes Arminianiami. Autore Joanne Arnaldo Corvino Lugdunensi Batavo. Francfort, 1622. (Given by Doctor John Sayre.)

51 to 57 inclusive. Gulielmi Pepini Opera. 7 vols. Coloniae Agripinae, Anno 1630, 1631 & 1632. (Given by Dr. John Sayre.)

58. Godfrey's Juvenile Poems on various Subjects; with the Prince of Parthia, a tragedy. Philadelphia, 1765.

Octavos.

1 to 23 inclusive. The Monthly Review; giving an account, with proper abstracts of, and extracts from, the new books, pamphlets, &c., as they come out. 23 vols. 2d edition. London.

24 to 37 inclusive. The History, Proceedings, and Debates of the House of Commons, from the Restoration to the present Time, collected from the best authorities; containing the most remarkable motions, speeches, reports, resolves, and conferences, &c. 14 vols. London, 1742.

38 to 45 inclusive. The History, Debates and Proceedings of the House of Lords, from the Restoration to the present Time, containing the most remarkable motions, speeches, debates, orders and resolutions; with all the protests during that period, and the number pro and con upon each division; together with the debates in the Parliament of Scotland relating to the union. 8 vols. London, 1742.

46 and 47. Brown's Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times. 2d edition. London, 1757.

48 to 54 inclusive. Spectacle de la Nature; or Nature Displayed; being discourses on such particulars of natural history, as were thought most proper to excite curiosity, and form the minds of youth; illustrated with a great variety of curious copper-plates; translated from the original French, by Mr. Humphreys. 4th edition. 7 vols. London, 1740.

55 to 84 inclusive. The Gentleman's Magazine; containing proceedings and debates in Parliament, essays, controversies, humorous and

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satirical, religious and political; a succinct account of the most remarkable transactions foreign and domestic, births, marriages, deaths, promotions, bankrupts, &c, with a register of books, and select pieces of poetry. 30 vols. London.

85 and 86. Locke's *Essay concerning Human Understanding*; in four books. 15th edition. 2 vols. 1753.

87 and 88. *The Builder's Dictionary; or, Architect's Companion*; explaining the terms of art in all parts of architecture, with the theory and practice of the various branches requisite to be known in that useful art; illustrated with above two hundred figures and curious copper-plates. 2 vols. London, 1734.

89. *Bradley's General Treatise of Agriculture*, both philosophical and practical; displaying the art of husbandry and gardening; illustrated with twenty copper-plates. London, 1757.

90 and 91. *The Preceptor*; containing the general course of education, wherein the first principles of polite learning are laid down; illustrated with maps and useful cuts. 2 vols. 2d edition. London, 1754.

92. *Gibson's Farrier's New Guide*; containing the anatomy of a horse, with an account of all the diseases incident to horses, with their signs, causes, and methods of cure; interspersed with useful observations concerning feeding, exercise, &c. 10th edition. London, 1754.

93 to 95 inclusive. *King's British Merchant; or, Commerce Preserved*. 3 vols. London, 1721.

96 to 98 inclusive. *Burn's Justice of Peace, and Parish Officer*. 3 vols. Best edition. London.

99. *Memoirs of several Ladies of Great-Britain*; with literary reflections, and accounts of antiquities and curious things; in several letters. London, 1755.

100. *Sheridan's British Education*; being an essay towards proving that the immorality, ignorance and false taste, which so generally prevail, are the natural and necessary consequences of the present defective system of education: With an attempt to shew, that a revival of the art of speaking, and the study of our own language, might contribute in a great measure to the cure of those evils. London, 1756.

101. *An Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope*. London, 1756.

102. *Whiston's Theory of the Earth, from its Original to the Consummation of all Things*; wherein the Creation of the world in six days, the universal deluge, and the general conflagration, as laid down in the holy scriptures, are shewn to be agreeable to reason and philosophy, &c. 5th edition. London, 1737.

103 and 104. *The Spirit of Laws*; translated from the French of M. De Secondat, Baron De Montesquieu. By Mr. Nugent. 2 vols. 3d edition. London, 1758.

105 to 110 inclusive. *Plutarch's Lives*; translated from the Greek; with notes explanatory and critical, from Dacier and others; with the life of Plutarch, written by Dryden. 6 vols. London, 1758.

111. *Gordon's Geographical Grammar*; being a short and exact anal-

ysis of the whole body of geography, comprehending a general view of the terraqueous globe, &c., with a curious sett of maps. 20th edition. London, 1754.

112 and 113. Fordyce's Dialogues concerning Education. 2 vols. 2d edition. London, 1745.

114. Kennet's Antiquities of Rome; containing a short history of the rise, progress and decay of the commonwealth; a description of the city; an account of the religion, civil government, and art of war; with the remarkable customs and ceremonies, public and private: To which are prefixed two essays concerning the Roman learning and education; adorned with cuts of the principal buildings, &c. 6th edition. London, 1717.

115. An Account of Denmark. 3d edition. London, 1694.

116. Love's Geodaesia; or, Art of surveying and measuring of Land made easy; shewing, by plain and practicable rules, how to survey, protract, cast up, reduce or divide any piece of land whatsoever; with new tables, for the ease of the surveyor in reducing the measures of land; as also how to lay out new lands in America, &c. 5th edition. London, 1744.

117. Allingham's new Method of Fortification, as practiced by Monsieur De Vauban; together with a new treatise of Geometry: To which is added a treatise of Military Order, and the art of Gunnery, &c., illustrated with 32 copper-plates. 4th edition. London, 1722.

118. Ellis's practical Farmer; or, Hertfordshire Husbandman; containing many new improvements in husbandry, with curious observations on the nature of wheat, barley, peas, beans, trefoile, clover, lucern, and other foreign grasses, and the soil proper for each; on the management of cows, sheep, pigeons and tame rabbits; on the various manures and dungs proper for every soil, and on the usefulness and culture of hops, &c. 5th edition. London, 1759.

119 and 120. Lambert's curious Observations upon the manners, customs, usages, different languages, government, mythology, chronology, antient and modern geography, ceremonies, religion, mechanics, astronomy, medicine, physics, natural history, commerce, arts and sciences, of the several nations of Asia, Africa and America. 2 vols. London.

121. Motte's Treatise of the Mechanical Powers; wherein the Laws of motion, and the properties of those powers, are explained and demonstrated. London, 1727.

122 to 124 inclusive. Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses, demonstrating on the principles of a religious deist, from the omission of the doctrine of a future state of reward and punishment, in the Jewish dispensation. 3 vols. 2d edition. London, 1738.

125. Watta's first Principles of Astronomy and Geography, explained by the use of globes and maps. 6th edition. London, 1760.

126. Gay's Fables. 2 vols. Adorned with a number of fine cuts. London, 1757.

127 and 128. Townsend's History of the Conquest of Mexico, by the

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Spaniards; translated from the original Spanish of Don Antonio De Solis. 2 vols. London, 1738.

129. Grotius's Truth of the Christian Religion; in six books, illustrated with notes, by Mr. Le Clerk: To which is added a seventh book, concerning this question, "What christian church we ought to join ourselves to?" Translated into English, by Doctor Clarke. 6th edition. London, 1761.

130. Young's Centaur, not fabulous; in six letters to a friend, on the life in vogue. 2d edition. London, 1755.

131. Longinus on the Sublime; translated by W. Smith, A.M., with some account of the life, writings and character of the author. 2d edition. London, 1742.

132. Barclay's Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as held and preached by the People called Quakers; being an explanation of their principles and doctrines, by many arguments deduced from scripture and right reason, and the testimonies of famous authors, both antient and modern; with an answer to the objections usually made against them. 7th edition. Dublin, 1737. (Given by Mr. Christopher Marshall, of Philadelphia.)

133. Ward's young Mathematician's Guide; being a plain and easy introduction to the mathematics. 10th edition. London, 1758.

134. Buchanan's complete English Scholar; containing a new, short and familiar method of instructing children, and perfecting grown persons in the English tongue, and of learning grammar without the help of Latin; in which the various lessons are adapted to convey the ruling principles of life, and mend the heart, at the same time that they enlighten the understanding. London, 1754.

135. The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of Creation, viz. the heavenly bodies, elements, meteors, fossils, vegetables, animals, beasts, birds, fishes and insects, more particularly in the body of the earth; its figure, motion and consistency, and in the admirable structure of the bodies of man, and other animals, as also in their generation, &c., with answers to some objections. By John Ray, F. R. S. 5th edition. London, 1709.

136 and 137. The present State of Germany; giving an account of the Emperor and electors, the secular princes, bishops, abbots; memoirs of the families and estates of the Prince of Orange, the houses of Saxe-Gotha, and Holstein-Gottorp; and of the succession of Juliers and Berg, of the nobility of the empire, &c., the natural history of Germany, with its constitution, extent, climate, soil, commodities, medicinal springs, mines, coins, precious stones, forests, game, rivers, lakes, &c., together with the moral, civil and political state of the empire, and the character, &c., of the Germans. 2 vols. London, 1738.

138. Burriah's Batavia Illustrata; or, A View of the Policy and Commerce of the United Provinces, particularly of Holland; with an enquiry into the alliances of the States General with the Emperor, France, Spain, and Great-Britain. 2d edition. London, 1731.

139. The Life and posthumous Works of Richard Claridge; being

memoirs and manuscripts relating to his experiences and progress in religion, his changes in opinion, and reasons for them; with essays in defence of several principles and practices of the people called Quakers. Collected by Joseph Besse. London, 1726.

140. Turnbull's Observations upon liberal Education, in all its Branches; designed for the assistance of young gentlemen, who, having made some progress in useful sciences, are desirous of making further improvements, by a proper prosecution of their studies. London, 1742.

141. Newton's Optics; or, A Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflection and Colours of Light. 3d edition. London, 1721.

142. Pullein's Essay on the Culture, Practice and Improvement of Silk; for the use of the American colonies. London, 1758.

143. Barrow's mathematical Lectures, read to the University of Cambridge. London, 1734.

144 and 145. Lelaud's View of the Principal Deistical Writers that have appeared in England, in the last and present Century; with observations upon them, and some accounts of the answers that have been published against them; in several letters to a friend. 2 vols. London, 1754.

146. The Sportsman's Dictionary; or, The Country Gentleman's Companion, in all rural Recreations; with full and particular instructions for hawking, hunting, fowling, setting, fishing, racing, riding, cocking; with the method of breeding, curing, dieting and ordering of horses, dogs, pigeons, cocks, &c., illustrated with near 30 copper-plates, representing the different kinds of nets, engines and traps, that are made use of in taking all sorts of game. 2d edition. London, 1744.

147. Glanvill's Sadducismus Triumphatus; or, A full and plain Evidence concerning Witches and Apparitions. 4th edition. London, 1726.

148. Patoun's compleat Treatise of practical Navigation, demonstrated from its first Principles; together with all the necessary tables; to which are added the useful theorems of mensuration, surveying and gauging, with their application to practice. London, 1734.

149. Cheselden's Anatomy of the human Body; illustrated with forty copper-plates. 7th edition. London, 1756.

150. Neue Englische Grammatike, von Johann Jacob Bachmair, A.M., or Bachmair's German Grammar. London, 1753.

151. Watts's Logic; or, The right Use of Reason in the Enquiry after Truth; with some rules to guard against error, in the affairs of religion and human life, as well as in the sciences. 6th edition. London, 1736.

152. Humphrey's historical Account of the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in foreign Parts. London, 1730.

153. Euclid's Elements of Geometry, from the Latin; translated by Commandine; to which is added a treatise of the nature and arithmetic of logarithms; likewise another of the elements of plane and spherical trigonometry. By Dr. John Keill, F.R.S. 7th edition. London, 1754.

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154. Helsham's Course of Lectures in Natural Philosophy. London, 1739.

155. The Antiquities of Palmyra; containing the history of the city and its emperors, from its foundation to the present time; with an appendix of critical observations on the names, religion and government of the country, and a commentary on the inscriptions lately found there. London, 1696.

156. Mair's Book-Keeping methodized; or, A methodical Treatise of Merchant Accompts, according to the Italian Form; wherein the theory of the art is fully explained, and reduced to practice, by variety of suitable examples in all the branches of trade. 5th edition. London, 1757.

157 to 159 inclusive. Middleton's History of the Life of Marcus Tullius Cicero. 3 vols. 5th edition. London, 1755.

160. Derham's Astro-Theology; or, A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, from a survey of the heavens; illustrated with copper-plates. 7th edition. London, 1738.

161. Derham's Physico-Theology; or, A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God, from his Works of Creation; being the substance of sixteen sermons, preached at Boyle's lectures; with large notes, and curious observations. 8th edition. London, 1732.

162 and 163. Delaney's historical Account of the Life and Reign of David, King of Israel; interspersed with various conjectures, digressions and disquisitions, in which, among other things, Mr. Bayle's criticisms, upon the conduct and character of that Prince, are fully considered. 2 vols. 3d edition. London, 1745.

164. Bollingbroke's Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism; on the idea of a patriot King; and on the state of parties, at the accession of King George I. London, 1749.

165. An Account of the Conduct of the Dowager Dutchess of Marlborough, from her first coming to Court to the year 1710. London, 1742.

166 to 168 inclusive. The Works of Mr. Thomson; with additions and corrections. 3 vols. London, 1749.

169. West's Observations on the History and Evidence of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. 5th edition. London, 1754.

170. The Archbishop of Cambray's Dissertation on pure Love; with an account of the life and writings of the lady for whose sake the archbishop was banished from court, and the grievous persecution she suffered in France for her religion, &c. 3d edition. London, 1750.

171. Harris's Description and Use of the Globes and Orrery; to which is prefixed a brief account of the solar system. 5th edition. London, 1740.

172. Miller's Gardiner's Kalendar, directing what works are necessary to be done every month in the kitchen, fruit and pleasure gardens; to which is added a list of the medicinal plants which may be gathered in each month for use. 9th edition. London, 1751. (Given by Mr. Christopher Marshall, of Philadelphia.)

173. Bengelius's Introduction to his Exposition of the Apocalypse, &c., translated from the High Dutch, by Dr. Robertson. London, 1757.

174 and 175. Wall's History of Infant Baptism; being an impartial collection of all such passages in the writers of the four first centuries as do make for or against it. 2 vols. London, 1705.

176. Temple's Observations upon the United Provinces of the Netherlands. 7th edition. London, 1705.

177. The Judgment of whole Kingdoms and Nations concerning the Rights, Power and Prerogative of Kings, and the Rights, Privileges and Properties of the People, &c. 4th edition. London, 1710.

178. Stevens's History of Spain; with a summary account of the dominions of that crown, its revenues, &c., and a chronological table of the succession of their kings to this time; collected from the best Spanish authors. London, 1701.

179. Bromley's Way to the Sabbath of Rest; or, The Soul's Progress in the Work of the New Birth. (Given by Mr. Peter Worrall, of Burlington.)

180. Hutchinson's Essay on the Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections; with illustrations on the moral sense. London, 1730.

181. The Life and Actions of Frederick the Third, King of Prussia, &c., containing the origin of the house of Brandenburg, with an epitome of the lives of all the electors of that family, with a map of Germany, and the seat of the war in the empire; plans of the siege of Prague, and the battles of Rosbach and Crevelt. London, 1759. (Given by Mr. Joseph Jacobs, of Philadelphia.)

182. Egede's Description and Natural History of Greenland; shewing the situation, face and boundaries of the country, the nature of the soil, the rise and progress of the Norwegian colonies, the antient and modern inhabitants, their genius and way of life, their plants, beasts, fishes, &c., with their manner of hunting and fishing, their habitations, dress, sports, &c., adorned with a map of Greenland, and many curious plates; translated from the Danish language. London, 1745.

183 and 184. Burnet's Theory of the Earth; containing an account of the original of the earth, and of all the general changes which it hath already undergone, or is to undergo, till the consummation of all things; the two last books concerning the burning of the world, and concerning the new heavens and new earth. 2 vols. London.

185. Barclay's Apology for the Quakers, in the German language. 1740. (Given by Mr. Isaac Whitelock.)

186. Squire's Answer to some Papers intituled, The Independent Whig, so far as they relate to the Church of England, as by law established; in which her doctrines, creeds, liturgy, establishment and clergy, are modestly defended, &c. London, 1723.

187 to 190 inclusive. Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, and other eminent British Seamen; containing their personal histories, and a detail of all their public services; including a new and accurate naval history, from the earliest account of time; and clearly proving, by a continued series of facts, our uninterrupted claim to, and enjoyment of,

the dominion of our seas; interspersed with many curious passages relating to our discoveries, plantations and commerce; supported throughout by proper authorities. 4 vols. 3d edition. London, 1761.

191. The Gentleman's Magazine, for the year 1761.

192. The Case Stated between the Church of Rome and the Church of England; wherein is shewed that the doubt and danger is in the former, and the certainty and safety in the latter communion. 5th edition. London, 1714. (Given by Dr. Samuel Boude.)

193. Nouveau Dictionnaire du Voyageur Francois—Alleman—Latin et Alleman—Francois—Latin. Enrichi de tous les mots, & de toutes les belles expressions, Francoises & Allemandes, nouvellement introduites. Sixieme et derniere edition. A Geneve, 1719. (Given by Mr. William Henry.)

194. Prosodia Henrii Smelii Rub. F. Aleda. Alostani Flandri, Medicinæ Doctoris, promptissima, &c. Londini, 1681. (Given by Mr. Christopher Marshall, of Philadelphia.)

195. Hartlib's Legacy of Husbandry; wherein are bequeathed to the commonwealth of England many outlandish and domestic experiments and secrets, in reference to universal husbandry, &c. 3d edition. London, 1655. (Given by the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq.)

196. Blith's English Improver Improved; or, The Survey of Husbandry Surveyed; discovering the improvableness of all lands, by floating, watering, draining, inclosing, tillage, &c., with directions for the management of the different soils and composts, for the different kinds of grass, for planting different kinds of dye-stuffs, and planting hops, rape, hemp, flax, &c., and how to cultivate orchards and garden fruits. 3d edition. London, 1763. (Given by the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq.)

197. The whole Art of Husbandry; treating of arable ground, pasture, meadow, gardens, orchards and woods; of the manner of breeding, feeding and curing of all kinds of cattle, poultry, fowl, fish and bees, &c. Written by Conrad Heresbatch, a learned nobleman; and translated by Barnaby Googe, Esq. London, 1731. (Given by the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq.)

198. A brief Account of the Solar System, and of the fixed Stars; with the description and use of the globes and orrery; illustrated with curious plates and cuts. (Given by the Right Honourable Lady Juliana Penn.)

199. Martin's Essay on Visual Glasses, &c. 5th edition. London, 1760.

Duodecimos.

1 to 8 inclusive. Shakespeare's Works, collated with the oldest copies and corrected; with notes explanatory and critical, by Mr. Theobald. 8 vols. London, 1757.

9. The London Spy compleat, in eighteen parts. 4th edition. London, 1753.

10 to 13 inclusive. The Connoisseur; by Mr. Town. 4 vols. 2d edition. London, 1755.

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14. Demosthenes's Orations, exciting the Athenians to oppose the exorbitant power of Philip, King of Macedon; to which is prefixed a short view of the history of Greece, and the life of Demosthenes; translated by different hands. London, 1744.

15 to 18 inclusive. *The World*; by Adam Fitz-Adam. 4 vols. 3d edition. London, 1761.

19 to 22 inclusive. *Addison's Works*, in verse and prose. 4 vols. London, 1753.

23 to 26 inclusive. *The Tatler*; or, *The Lucubrations of Isaac Bickerstaff, Esq.* 4 vols. London, 1754.

27 to 30 inclusive. *The Universal Spectator*; by Henry Stonecastle, Esq. 4 vols. London, 1747.

31 to 38 inclusive. *Addison's Spectator*. 8 vols. London, 1753.

39 to 44 inclusive. *Homer's Iliad*; translated by Alexander Pope, Esq. 6 vols. London, 1756.

45 to 49 inclusive. *Homer's Odyssey*; translated by Alexander Pope, Esq. 5 vols. London, 1758.

50 to 57 inclusive. *The Turkish Spy*; giving an impartial account to the Divan at Constantinople of the most remarkable transactions of Europe, and discovering several intrigues and secrets of the Christian Court, &c. 8 vols. London, 1748.

58 to 63 inclusive. *Dodsley's Collection of Poems*; by several hands. 6 vols. London, 1758.

64 and 65. *The Inspector*. 2 vols. London, 1753.

66. *Cambray's Treatise upon the Usefulness of Eloquence in general*, but more particularly those branches of it peculiar to the Bar and Pulpit. London, 1722.

67. *Hall's History of the barbarous Cruelties and Massacres committed by the Dutch in the East-Indies, &c.* London, 1712.

68. *Locke's Thoughts concerning Education*. 12th edition. London, 1752.

69. *The Law and Lawyers laid open, in twelve visions, &c.* London, 1737.

70. *The Gentleman's Library*; containing rules for conduct in all parts of life. 5th edition. London, 1760.

71 to 78 inclusive. *Swift's Works*; containing his miscellanies in prose; his poetical writings, the travels of Capt. Gulliver; his papers relating to Ireland, and the *Drapiers letters*; the conduct of the allies and the examiners; the public spirit of the whigs, &c., with polite conversation; letters to and from the author; directions to servants; sermons; poems, &c. 8 vols. 6th edition. Dublin, 1747.

79. *Law's Address to the Clergy*. London. (Given by Mr. Christopher Marshall, of Philadelphia.)

80 and 81. *Hervey's Meditations and Contemplations*; containing meditations among the tombs, reflections on a flower-garden, a descant on creation, contemplations on the night, contemplations on the starry heavens, and a winter piece. 2 vols. 14th edition. London, 1758.

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82 to 84 inclusive. Hervey's Theron and Aspasio; or, A Series of Dialogues and Letters, upon the most important and interesting Subjects. 3 vols. London, 1755.

85. Locke's two Treatises of Government. 4th edition. London, 1713. (Given by Mr. Christopher Marshall, of Philadelphia.)

86. Lemery's Treatise of all Sorts of Foods, both animal and vegetable; also of drinkables, with an account how to choose the best sort of all kinds; of the good and bad effects they produce, the principles they abound with, the time, age and constitution they are adapted to; the whole explained according to the sentiments of the most eminent physicians and naturalists, both antient and modern; translated from the original French, by Doctor Hay. London, 1745. (Given by Doctor Samuel Boude.)

87 and 88. Colden's History of the Five Indian Nations of Canada; with particular accounts of their religion, manners, customs, laws and forms of government; their several battles and treaties with the European Nations; their wars with the other Indians; and a true account of the present state of our trade with them; together with the advantage of their trade and alliance to the British nation; and the intrigues and attempts of the French to engage them from us, &c. 2 vols. 3d edition. London, 1755.

89. The Censor. 2d edition. London, 1717.

90. Aesop's Fables, with applications to each fable; illustrated with cuts. Done into English by Dr. Croxall. 2d edition. London, 1728.

91. The Freeholder; or, Political Essays. 5th edition. London, 1732.

92. Everard's Stereometry; or, The Art of Gauging made easy, by the help of a sliding-rule, which shews the areas of circles in gallons, and the square and cube-root of any number under 100,000, by inspection; and is also very useful in arithmetic and geometry, particularly in the measuring superficies and solids; with an appendix of conic sections, shewing the nature, properties and contents of several solids, frequently mentioned in books of gauging; to which are added new excise tables; also the new method of gauging stills, backs, &c., with short and plain rules for gauging of malt; and the line upon the rule called M.D. or the malt-depth, explained. London.

93 to 95 inclusive. The Lady's Library; written by a lady, and published by Sir Richard Steele. 3 vols. 3d edition. London, 1722.

96. The compleat Juryman; or, A Compendium of the Laws relating to Jurors, viz. of grand juries; of petit juries; who are qualified to serve on juries; who are exempted from serving on juries; of returning juries, and the constable's duty in preparing lists of persons qualified to serve; various methods of trials; trials at bar, by Nisi Prius et per Medietatem Linguae; evidence, witnesses; verdicts; how a juror ought to demean himself; what recompence a juryman may take for his trouble; misdemeanors punishable in jurors. London.

97. Young's Complaint; or, Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and

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Immortality; to which is added, a paraphrase on part of the book of Job. Best edition. London, 1755.

98. Voltaire's *Candid*; or, *All for the Best*. 2d edition. London, 1759.

99 to 114 inclusive. Rollin's *Roman History*, from the foundation of Rome to the battle of Actium, or the end of the Commonwealth; translated from the French. 16 vols. Dublin, 1740.

115 to 121 inclusive. *The History of Sir Charles Grandison*; in a series of letters, published from the originals; by the editor of *Pamela and Clarissa*. 7 vols. 3d edition. London, 1754.

122. *Art of Speaking*; by Messieurs Du Port Royal; done into English. 2d edition. London, 1708.

123. *Boyse's New Pantheon*; or, *Fabulous History of the Heathen Gods, Goddesses, Heroes, &c.*, adorned with a variety of cuts; with an explanation of the mythology of the antients, from the writing of Moses, the Egyptian, Grecian, Roman and eastern historians, philosophers, poets, &c. 2d edition. Salisbury.

124 to 128 inclusive. *The Jewish Spy*; or, *A philosophical, historical and critical Correspondence*, which passed between certain Jews in Turkey, Italy, France, &c., translated into English. 5 vols. 2d edition. London, 1744.

129 to 131 inclusive. *England's Gazetteer*; or, *An accurate Description of all the Cities, Market-Towns, Corporations, and most noted Villages of the Kingdom, with their manufactures and trade, fairs, customs and privileges, principal buildings, and charitable foundations, with all the chief harbours, bays, forests, hills, mines, medicinal springs, moors, and other curiosities, both of nature and art; as also the old military ways, camps, castles, and other remarkable ruins of Roman, Danish, and Saxon antiquity, &c.* 3 vols. London, 1751.

132 to 135 inclusive. *Amelia* (a virtuous novel) by Henry Fielding, Esq. 4 vols. London, 1752.

136 and 137. *The Adventures of Telemachus*, in 24 books; written by the Archbishop of Cambray; adorned with twenty-four plates, and a map of Telemachus's travels; done into English by Mr. Littlebury, and Mr. Boyer. 2 vols. 16th edition. London, 1759.

138 to 140 inclusive. *The History of the Life and Reign of Lewis XIV*; containing an exact relation of all the battles, sieges, insurrections, negociations, intrigues, secret designs, literary and other foundations, inventions and improvements, contests and proceedings, ecclesiastical and civil, and whatever else is memorable in that long and active reign. 3 vols. London, 1742.

141 and 142. *Pearsall's Contemplations on the ocean, harvest, sickness, last judgment, on butterflies, the full moon, and in a walk through a wood*; in a series of letters to several friends. 2 vols. London, 1758.

143. *Paradise Lost*; a poem, in twelve books. By John Milton. London, 1753.

144. *Milton's Paradise Regained*; to which is added, *Sampson Agon-*

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istes, and poems upon several occasions; with a tractate of education. London, 1760.

145 and 146. *The Guardian*. 2 vols. London, 1756.

147. *Nelson's Essay on the Government of Children*, under three general heads, viz. health, manners, and education. 2d edition. London, 1756.

148 to 151 inclusive. *Select Trials at the Sessions-House*, in the Old Baily, for murder, robberies, rapes, sodomy, coining, frauds, bigamy, and other offences; to which are added genuine accounts of the lives, behaviour, confessions and dying speeches of the most eminent convicts. 4 vols. London, 1742.

152 to 155 inclusive. *The Rambler*. 4 vols. 4th edition. London, 1756.

156 to 159 inclusive. *The History of Tom Jones, a foundling*. 4 vols. By Henry Fielding, Esq. London, 1755.

160. *Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg*, from the earliest accounts to the death of Frederick the first, King of Prussia; to which are added four dissertations on superstition and religion; on manners, customs, industry, and the progress of the human understanding in the arts and sciences; on the antient and modern government of Brandenburg; on the reasons for enacting and repealing of laws. Written by the present King of Prussia. London, 1758.

161. *Hubner's Introduction to the Study of Geography*; containing an explication of the sphere, and a general description of the most remarkable countries throughout the world; with a compleat sett of maps, and a compendious dictionary of the most common names of antient geography, &c. Translated from the German, by J. Cowley. 4th edition. London, 1753.

162. *The Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon*; by Henry Fielding, Esq. London, 1755.

163. *Echard's Gazetteer*; or, *Newsman's Interpreter*; being a geographical index of all the considerable provinces, patriarchs, bishoprics, universities, dukedoms, earldoms, imperial and hanse towns, ports, forts, castles, &c., in Europe. 17th edition. London, 1751.

164. *Fontenelle's Week's Conversation on the Plurality of Worlds*; translated by William Gardiner, Esq.; to which is added, Mr. Addison's defence of the Newtonian philosophy. 4th edition. London, 1757.

165. *Nickoll's Remarks on the Advantages and Disadvantages of France and Great-Britain*, with respect of commerce, &c., translated from the original French. London, 1754.

166 to 169 inclusive. *The Adventurer*. 4 vols. 3d edition. London, 1756.

170 to 174 inclusive. *The Works of Francis Rabelais, M.D.*, translated by Sir Thomas Urquhart, &c., with an entire new sett of cuts. 5 vols. London, 1750.

175. *Companalogia Improved*; or, *The Art of Ringing made easy*, by plain and methodical Rules; by which the practitioner may attain to

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the knowledge of ringing all manner of double, triple and quadruple changes, &c. 4th edition, London, 1753.

176 to 185 inclusive. The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq. 10 vols. London, 1757.

186. Voltaire's Letters concerning the English Nation. A new edition. London, 1760.

187. Sherlock's Discourse concerning the Divine Providence, &c. 10th edition. Edinburgh, 1754. (Given by Doctor James Peters.)

188. The Dispensary, a poem, in six cantos; by Dr. Garth. 10th edition. London, 1741.

(To be continued.)

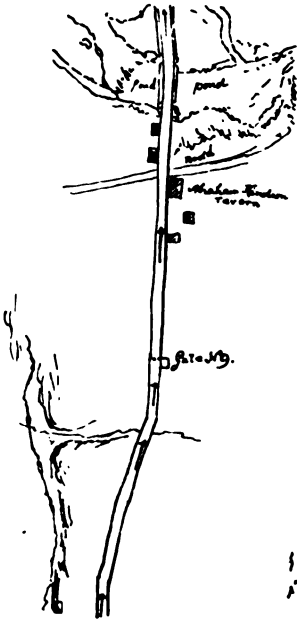
**HISTORY OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND LANCASTER
TURNPIKE.**

THE FIRST LONG TURNPIKE IN THE UNITED STATES.

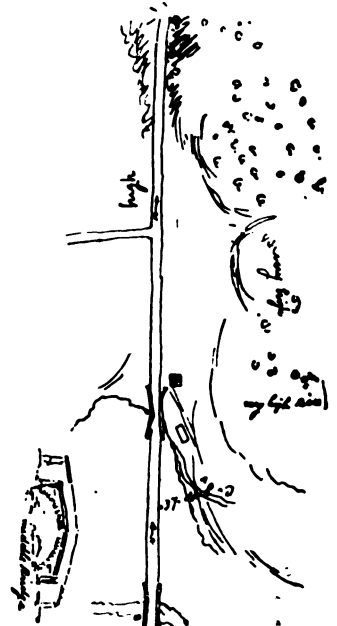
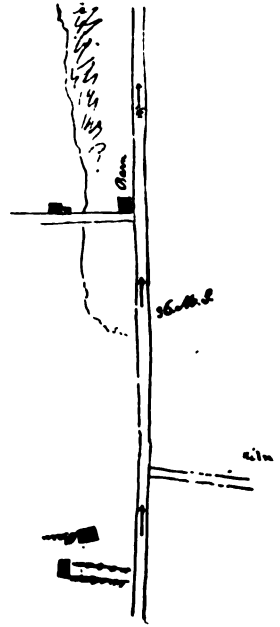
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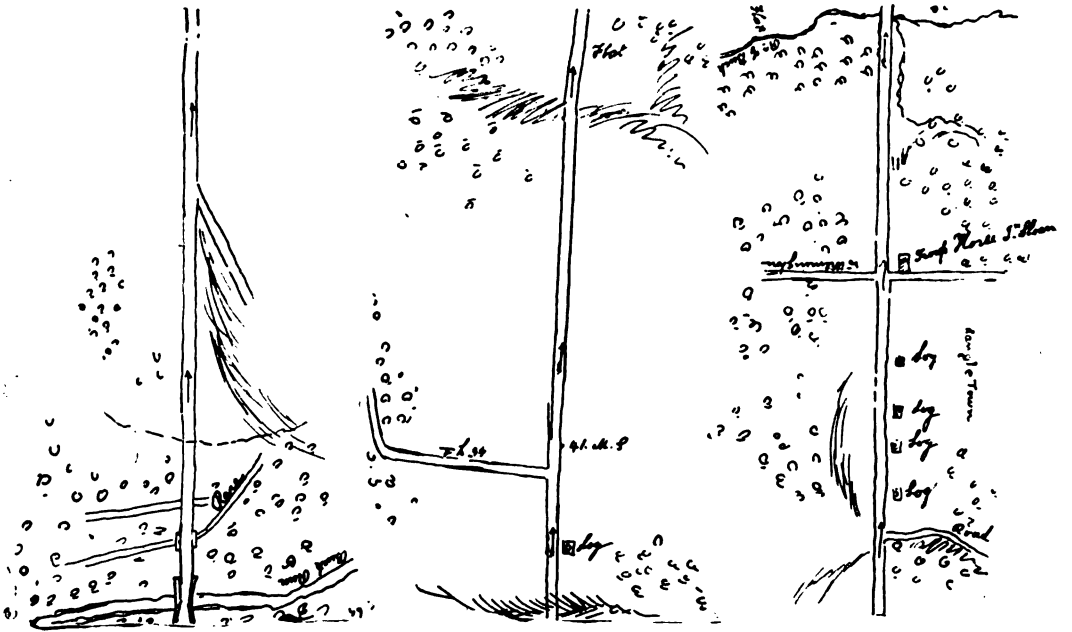
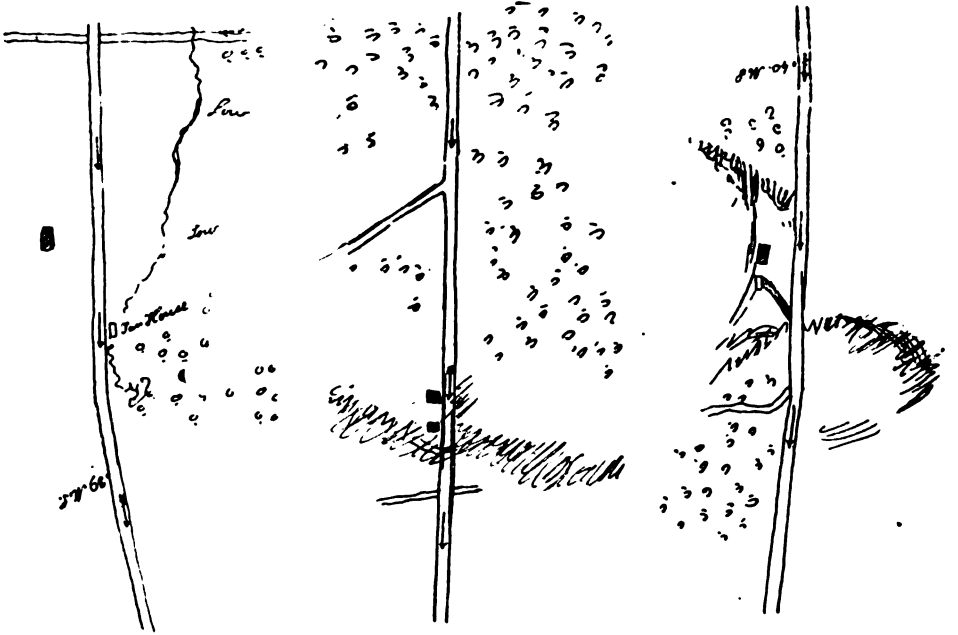
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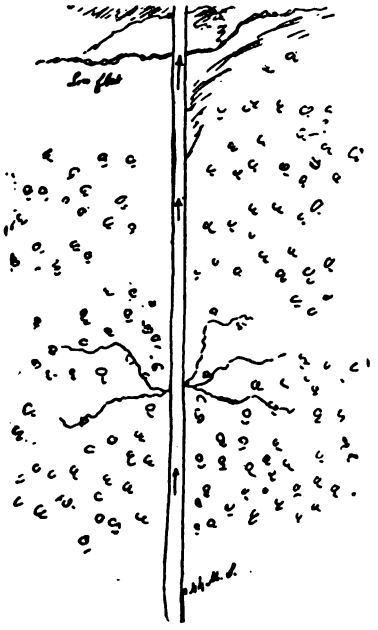
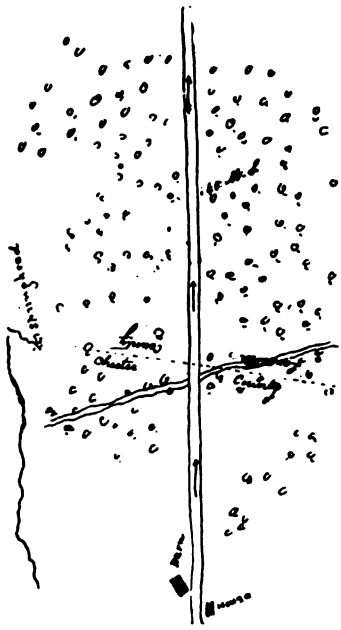
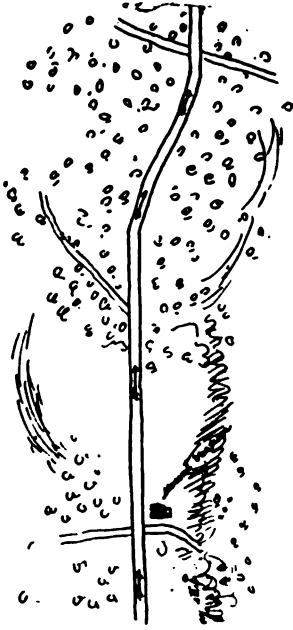
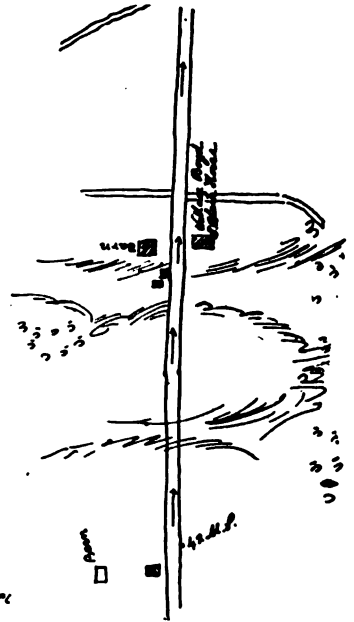
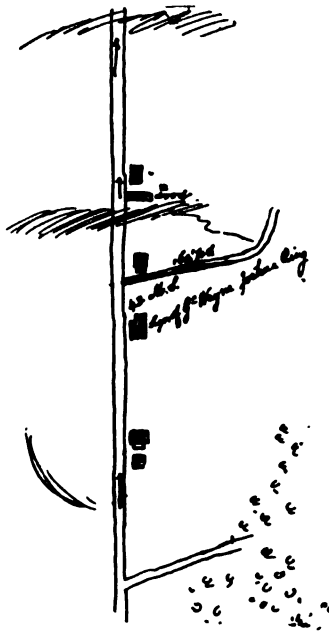
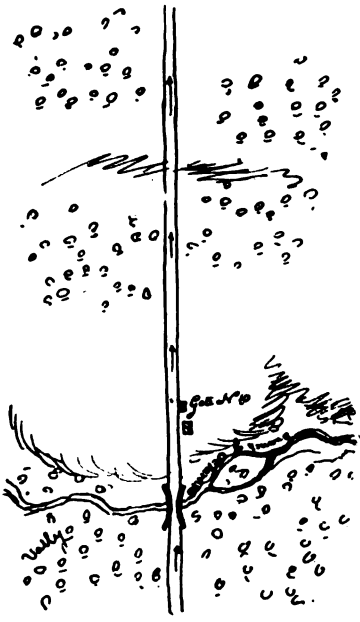


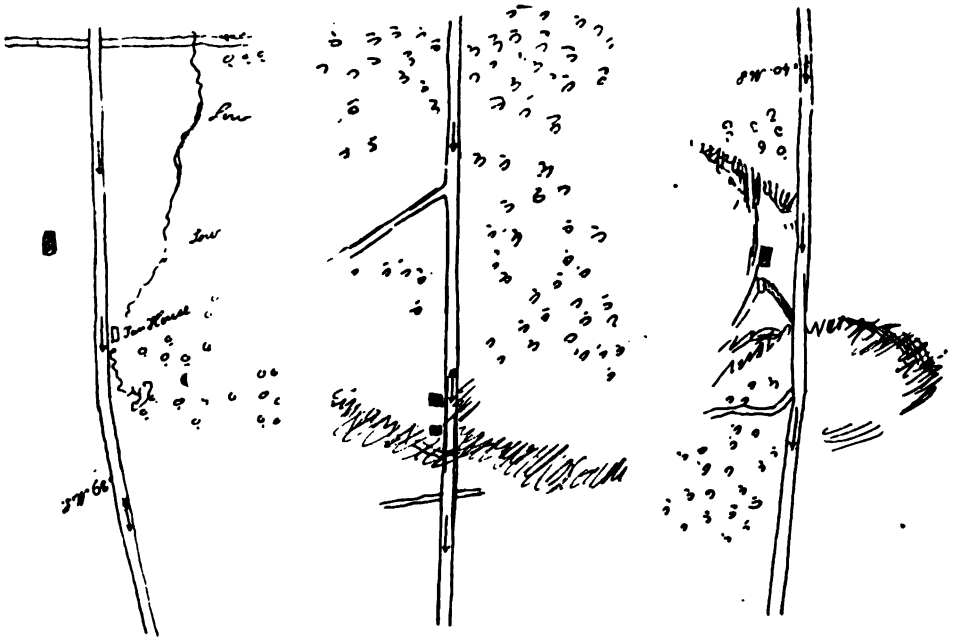


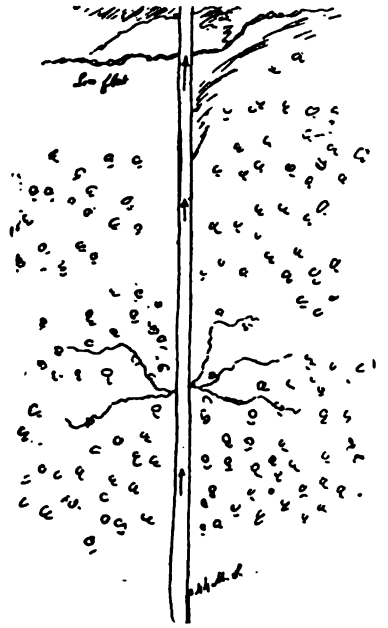
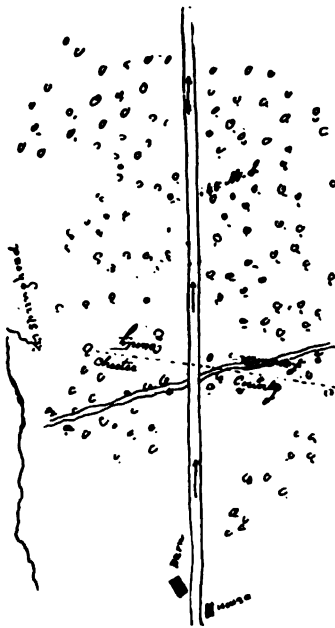
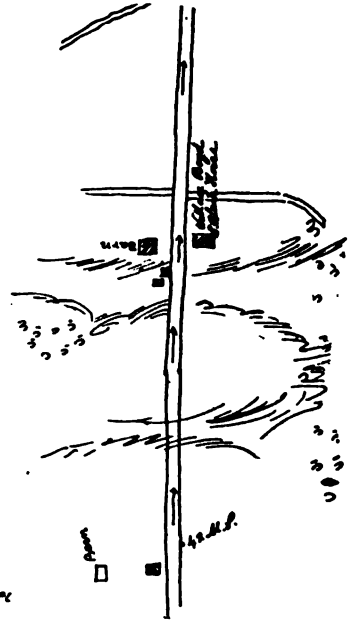
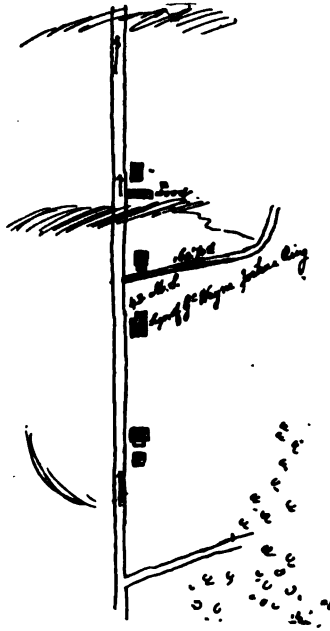
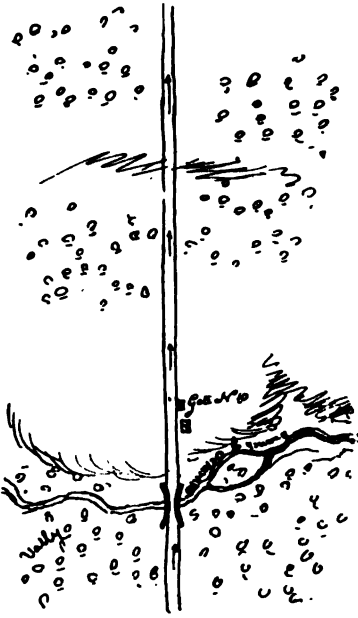
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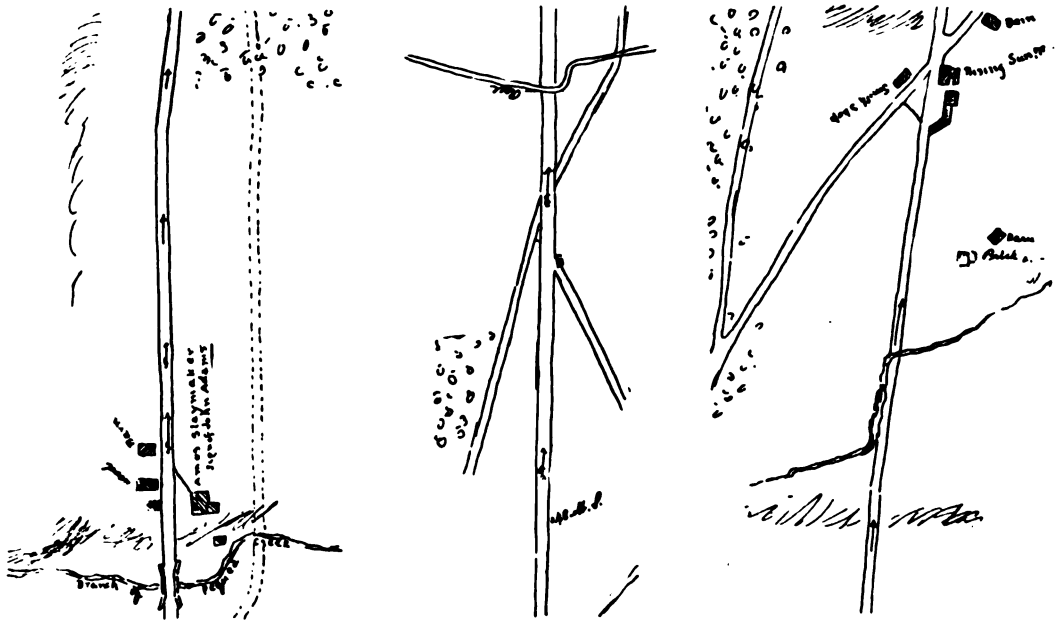


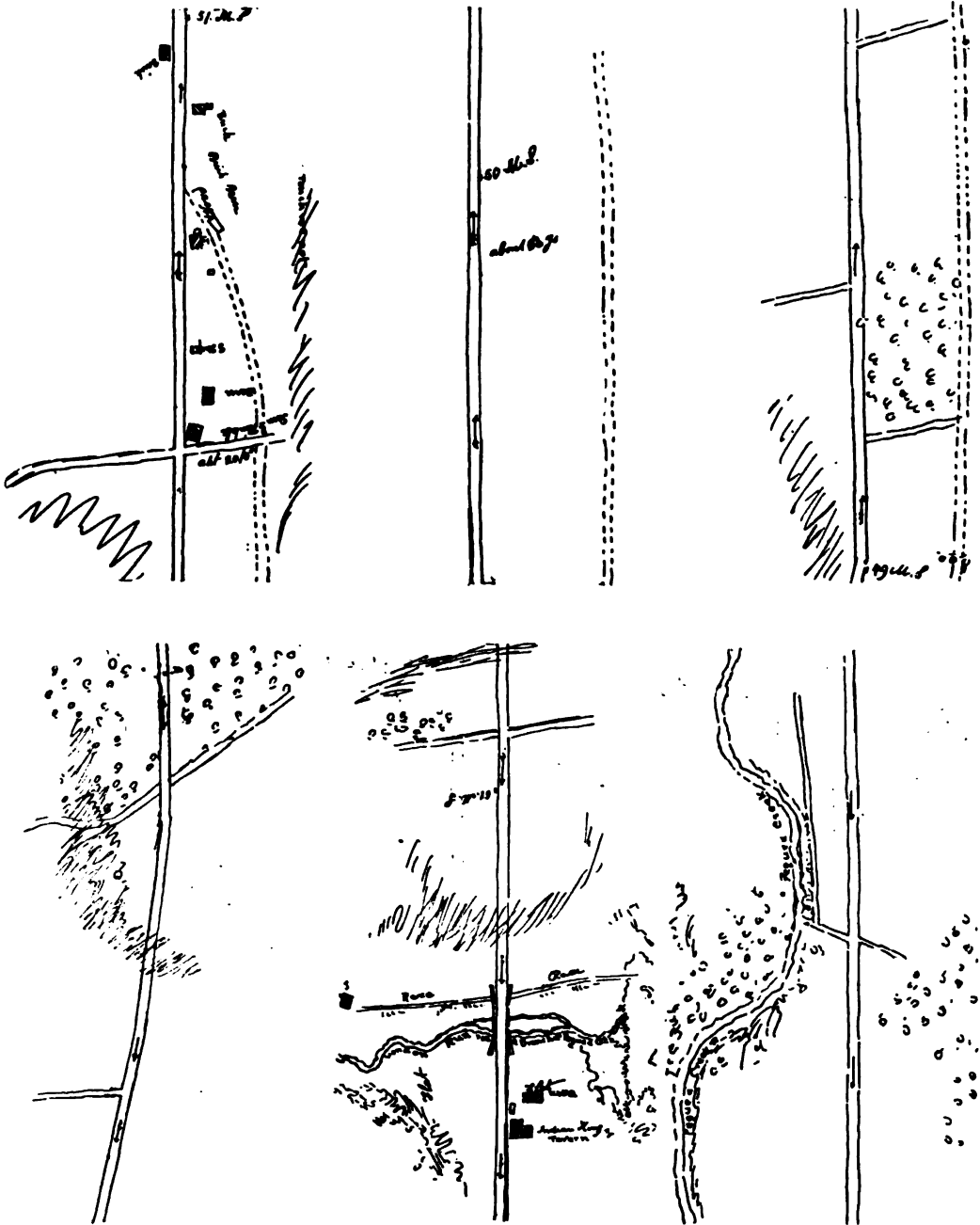


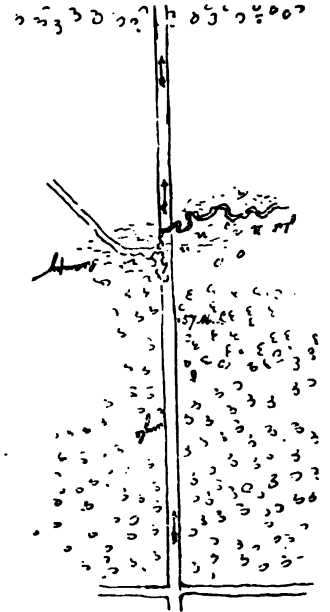
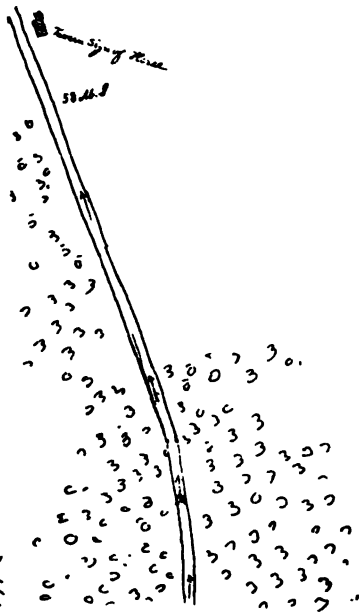
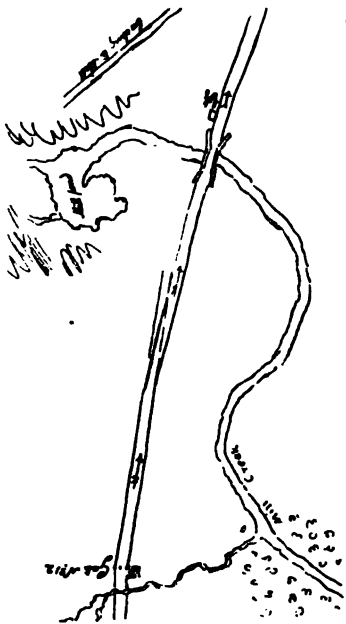
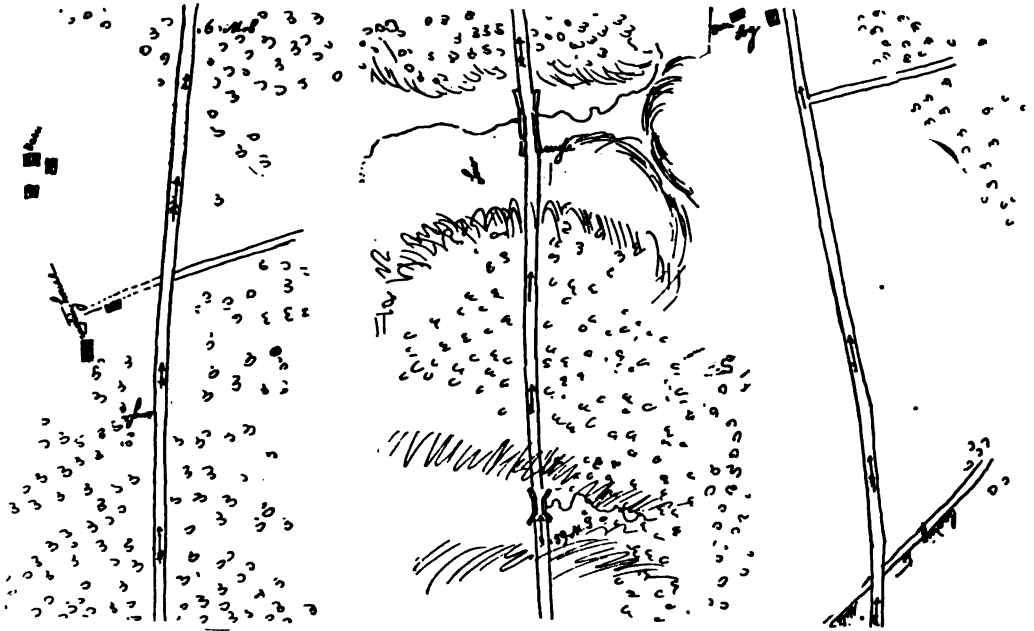


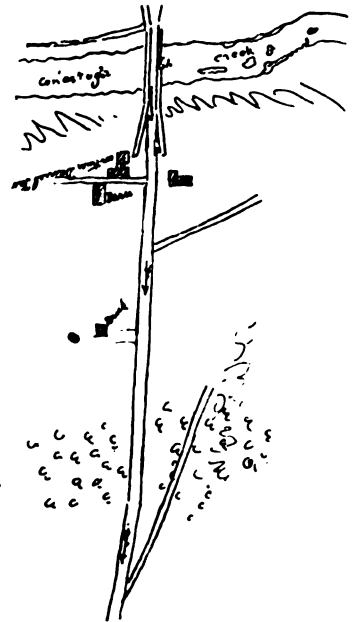
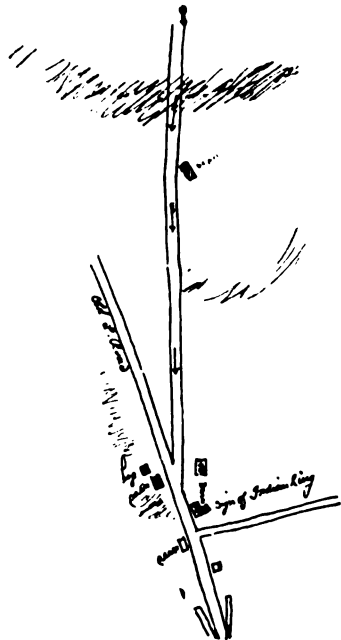
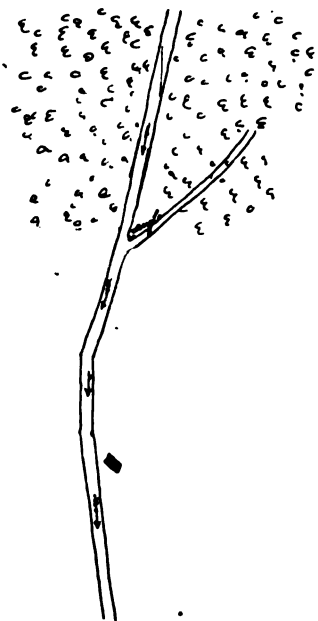




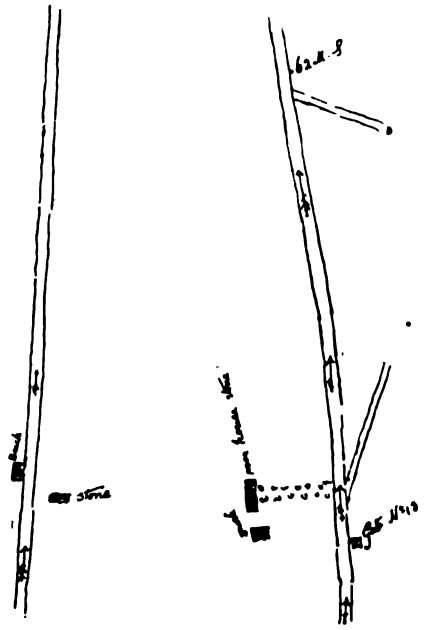








A sketch of the view of the Bridge over the Schuylkill River, near Lancaster.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

FOR SALE,
Pine Forge and Farm.

SITUATE in Douglafs Township, Berks county, about one mile and a half from the River Schuylkill, and five from Potts Town. The Farm contains three hundred and fifty acres of land, about one hundred and twenty of which is wood land; twenty-five acres of meadow, fifteen of which is watered, besides clover fields; a very capital orchard containing upwards of two hundred apple trees.

The Forge has four fires, two hammers, and four pair of bellows, in complete order, having been lately repaired, and is capable of manufacturing two hundred and forty tons of bar iron annually.—Likewise, a saw mill, smith shop, two coal houses, and a sufficient number of houses to accommodate workmen, all in good order. On the premises are a two story stone dwelling house and counting house, stone barn and stables sufficient for thirty horses, a large grain barn, cow house, and every other building necessary for the use of the works and farm.

Also, about five hundred acres of excellent chestnut timber land from 3 to 5 miles from the works; which will be sold either with the works or separate, as may suit the purchaser.

The purchaser can be accommodated with wagons, horses, and every other kind of stock necessary for carrying on the business.

The terms may be known by applying to JOHN CLEMENT STOCKER, Esq., merchant, Philadelphia, or to the Subscriber on the premises.

David Rutter.

Book Notices.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES: NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL. By William Bennett Munro, Ph.D., LL.B. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1919. 8vo, pp. 648. Price \$2.75.

The aim of Prof. Munro in the preparation of this work has been to provide a general survey of the principles and practice of American Government as exemplified in the nation, in the states, and in the several areas of local administration. So far as the limits of a single volume would permit, he has endeavored not only to explain the form and functions of the American political system, but to indicate the origin and purpose of the various institutions, to show how they have been developed by law or by usage, to discuss their present-day workings, merits and defects, and to contrast the political institutions of the United States with analogous institutions in other lands. In each chapter there is more than a mere survey of the subject, and the work as a whole reflects credit upon the author.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE BRIGGS OF NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA. By Mrs. K. Briggs Sampson. Mss.

The compiler of these genealogical sketches and records, with others, in time, are to be incorporated in a book. The importance of preserving them in print and of making them accessible in libraries cannot be

questioned, and it is hoped that it will not be long before this work will be found on their shelves. The Briggs of Rhode Island, Block Island and Courtlandt Manor, New York, have also been prepared.

CHRONICLES OF PENNSYLVANIA FROM THE ENGLISH REVOLUTION TO THE PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, 1688-1748. By Charles P. Keith, Philadelphia, 1917. Two volumes, 8vo, pp. ix, 465 + 467-981.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I.—National Advance and Royal Charters; The Ascertainment of the Southern Boundary; The Acquisition and Distribution of the Land; The Red Neighbors; The People; A Republican Feudatory; Government under the Frame of 1683; Religious Dissension; England; Failure in Government; The Church of England; Penn's Second Marriage and Second Visit; Government by Penn's Friends; The Anti-Proprietary Party.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME II.—The Funding of Penn's Debts; Agreement to Sell the Government to the Crown; The Germans; The Final Struggle for Judicial Rights; The Irish and Their Kirk; Confusion at the Death of Penn; Paper Money; Frontier and Metropolis; John Thomas and Richard Penn; Quaker Control of the Assembly; Unitas Fratrum and Attempted Church Unity; The War of the Austrian Succession, Final Chapter.

Over two centuries and a quarter have elapsed since Penn and his colonists on the *Welcome*, anchored off his Province, and still no authentic and comprehensive history of the Commonwealth he founded has been written. Much of what has been published in so-called standard works, monographs and other writings, are so generally marred by a display of partisanship, that it is a difficult task for the investigator to judge what of justice was in the contentions, much less those who controlled the political and financial affairs of successive administrations, their achievements or failures.

Mr. Keith has successfully undertaken to embody in his work under notice, a comprehensive chronicle of that greatly neglected epoch in our history, falling within the decades from the English Revolution to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1688-1748. The many years he has devoted to researches among the original records and manuscripts of these early times has enabled him to deal with the numerous groups of subjects as set forth in the contents of these volumes, some of them disputed questions among our local historians; he has analyzed the motives which influenced the political and financial measures of those in control of the affairs of the Province, and the tangled course of events and conditions have been traced by a steady hand, which leads one to the impression of an alert and studious mind, exceptionally equipped with a sound instinct as to historical materials. The work is undoubtedly the most exhaustive presentation of the subjects yet produced and will be of extraordinary interest both to students of early Pennsylvania and American history.

JACKSON'S PHILADELPHIA YEAR BOOK FOR 1919. 8vo, p. 244.

This book is convenient for information which otherwise would require much investigation in many different sources. As an authoritative statistical and historical guide to the city's activities and a record of its progress during the past year it fills a place long unoccupied. It is arranged on a plan new to this kind of book, and the system of self-indexed references, adopted by the compiler, adds greatly to its usefulness. The Philadelphia Year Book is deserving of the widest distribution, both locally and elsewhere.

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JULY, 1919

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1919

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Vol. XLIII.

1919.

No. 3.

SELECTIONS FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF
COLONEL CLEMENT BIDDLE.

(Continued from page 162.)

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York September 19th. 1790

Dear Sir,

I have been duly favored with your letter of the 14th Inst. Since which I have been informed by M^r. Morris that by the first of next month I may have the furniture removed; as by that time there will be room ready to receive it; and it can be properly distributed when the alterations are completed:—

I thank you, my dear Sir, for the information you have been so good as to obtain, and give me respecting the Packets. I think eighty dollars, which is about one dollar per ton, for the largest packet, is reasonable. And I must further encroach on your goodness, in requesting you to engage her to take a freight to Philadelphia at that price. She must be here certainly by the first of October, and if one or two days sooner it might be better. She can come to a wharf within a few Rods of the house, and shall have her loading as fast as it will be possible to stow it away. As there are many things that must be handled with care in stowing &c. I

shall let some of our own people be on board to assist therein, as they know the Boxes containing the delicate articles. She may, if the weather permits, be loaded in two days, if she can be stowed in that time. We shall have everything in perfect readiness, and all the furniture that is liable to be injured packed in cases. There will be many things which may go on deck; and we shall send all our Servants in her (4 men and 4 or 5 women).—If you engage this vessel I think it might be well to have some written agreement with the owner, lest any circumstance should occur to occasion a misunderstanding in the matter. I believe it will hardly be necessary to engage two Packets; for upon the best judgement I can form, it appears probable that the Packet which carries 800 bbls, must take all, or nearly all our things. If any should remain they can be sent by some other vessel. Should you not be able to get the largest, then I would wish the next in size and goodness might be taken.—

with very great respect & esteem

I am D^r. Sir.

Your most Obed^t. S^t.

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York September 24th. 1790.

Dear Sir,

I have been duly favored with your letter of the 22^d. Before I had received your letter of the 14th. Inst. I made inquiry of the only Coaster between this place and Philad^a., that was then in New York, to know at what rate he would take a freight for me to Philad^a. and he demanded 150 dollars for his vessel, about 75 tons.—when I received the information which you were so good as to send me, I thought 80 dollars remarkably low. But the error accounts for it. From everything I can learn, it appears probable that I shall not be able

to get a vessel of the size of Capt^a. Albertsons for less than 160 dollars, I will, therefore, be much obliged to you to engage her at that rate.—we shall have many things to carry on deck and I shall find provisions for the Servants who will go in the Cabin which (by the way) is undoubtedly included in the agreement; for there are many things which are necessary to be put there.

If the Vessel sails from Phil^a. on Sunday next, she will, in all probability, be here by the first of October. But as she *may* be detained much beyond that period, either by not sailing so soon as is expected—by being long on her passage, or delay after she gets here; I shall, in that case be subjected to a very great inconvenience; and should therefore chuse to fix a day for the vessel to take in her cargo, beyond which, if she was not here and ready, I would not consider myself obliged to wait for her; for there will undoubtedly be many ready to engage whenever we are prepared for them. The latest day I should be inclined to fix on would be Monday the 4th of October; and if it should be sooner than that, it would be more agreeable, as we shall be in perfect readiness by the first.— I will therefore, thank you, my dear Sir, to engage Capt^a. Albertson's largest vessel upon these conditions.— If she is not ready to receive her cargo by the 4th of October, I shall not feel myself *obliged* to take her after that time; but will be left at liberty to engage any one I please.— I think it might be best to have an agreement in writing just expressive of the sense of the Parties.—

As I know your disposition to oblige the President in anything in your power, I venture to give this trouble; w^h. otherwise I should hardly presume to do.—

With very great esteem

I am D^r. Sir,

Y^r. most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Clement Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

New York, October 3^d. 1790.

Dear Sir,

I have been duly favored with your letter of the 27th Ultimo. and this morning Captain Albertson handed me your favor of the 23^d.

One hundred and sixty dollars is the lowest Captain Albertson will take for his vessel; and this exclusive of the Cabin, which he says was never comprehended in his conversation with you; and that it is always considered as separate from the vessel when a vessel is hired, unless particularly specified. This is different from the custom of this and all other places in the United States where I am acquainted—it may however be the custom of Philadelphia—The Cabin I considered as essential part of the vessel, not only for the Servants of which there will be 9 or 10, but to put such particular things as might be better there than in the hold. And sure I am, from your letter of the 27th., that you understood the Cabin as included in the vessel for 160 dollars.— He says he should not object to some small things being put into the Cabin; but he shall charge 2 dollars for each passenger, I finding provisions.— He even made some objections to my occupying the deck of the Vessel—saying that he only mentioned the *hold* to you. This, however, he gave up. I have therefore agreed to give him 160 dollars for the hold and deck of the vessel, and if I occupy the Cabin to pay him accordingly.— He will begin to take in on Tuesday, and in all probability will sail by the last of the week.—

M^{rs} Lear & myself set out for Philadelphia as soon as the vessel sails, and as we shall be obliged to take lodgings till the furniture arrives, I will be much obliged to you, my dear Sir, if you will engage them for us at M^{rs}. House's—or, if she cannot accommodate us, at some

other good house near to the President's—we shall have a man & woman servant with us, but it is not likely we shall be under the necessity of continuing in lodgings but a few days.

with very great respect & esteem

I am Dear Sir,

Your most Ob^t. Serv^t.

Clement Biddle Esquire—

Tobias Lear.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

Dear Sir,

Shall I beg the favor of you to obtain from M^r. Pine the following information for me; viz— Her price of board per year for young Ladies at her School, with or without bed, washing &c— The several branches which are taught & their prices.— The number—names, ages, and places of abode of the several young Ladies now attending her School.

The reason of my giving you this trouble, my dear Sir, is, that I may be able to give information to the President on the above points;—and he does not wish anything to come *directly* from him, lest it should raise an expectation of a Scholar from his family—which expectation would not be realized unless the terms and other circumstances should meet his approbation.—

I shall write to the President tomorrow forenoon & wish to make this a part of my letter. I would have done myself the pleasure to call upon you this evening with the above request; but have been prevented by indispensable business.— Your goodness forbids any apology for this trouble.—

Mrs. Lear's and my Compliments to M^r. Biddle.

I am D^r. Sir

respectfully & sincerely

Y^r.

Clem^t. Biddle Esq^r.

Tobias Lear.

Saturday Evening—Nov. 6th 1790.

198 *Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle.*

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

Circular.

Philadelphia July 14th 1791.

Sir,

The President of the United States commands me to request that you will be so good, when you make your official return to him of the enumeration of the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, as to favor him with the number of souls in each County and *Town* within your District, where the number of the *Town* can be separated from the number of the County in which it may be.

As this particular return is merely to gratify the private curiosity of the President, he desires you may transmit it to him either when you make your general return, or at any other time that may be convenient to you.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully

Sir,

Your most Obed^t. Serv^t.

Tobias Lear.

Secretary to the President
of the United States.

Clement Biddle Esquire
Marshall of the District
of Pennsylvania

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 8th April 1798

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 25th. Ult^o. is before me, but I have not yet heard of the arrival of Capt^a. Tice at Alexandria.—

Not being able to wait any longer for Oznabrigs, I have made the purchase of what I stood in need of, in Alexandria—further enquiry therefore after this ar-

ticle, and the price of it, may be discontinued by you, in Philadelphia, on my account.—

The Bills for the other articles, purchased by you, with the a/c current, have been received.— By the latter, a balance of \$138.38 appears against me; but as interest on my Certificates became due the first of this month, and you will have a Coach and other things to sell, belonging to me, I have not remitted it.

About the middle of August, the term for which my present Miller is engaged, will expire; and it is not probable it will be renewed, as he is not, in the first place, though a pretty good Miller, the most industrious man in the world; and in the 2^d place, requires an increase of Wages.—

His present wages & allowance of Provisions are:—\$166½ per ann., the first.—the 2^d ample, but specified.—a cow is allowed to afford milk, and wood is furnished and laid at his door;—the house is comfortably large and a Garden adjoining to it.—In short I do not see that any convenience is wanting that a person in that line can reasonably require.

The M^r Lewis's, formerly, have aided me in procuring Millers; perhaps they can recommend one now.—M^r. Oliver Evans is much in that line, to him I have wrote, as he is acquainted with my mill, having fixed some of her Works and understanding that he lives in Philad^a., I leave the letter open for your perusal before delivery, wishing you to converse with him as well as the M^r. Lewis's on the subject of it, & inform me of the result.

My enquiries, as you will perceive, go no further at present than to discover a *fit* character, who would be willing to engage on the terms here mentioned, & could be here by the middle of Aug^t. with esteem—I am Dear Sir Y^r. Obed Serv^t.

G^o. Washington.

Col^o. Clem^t. Biddle.

200 *Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle.*

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 29th July 1798.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 9th ult^o. (to which I replied on the 17th. following) is the last I have received from you.— And nothing more have I heard of the Pictures from M^r. Savage, & the last Vol^o. of the Encyclopedia which you say you were then about to ship in a Vessel loading for Alexandria.—

For my sentiments respecting the old Coach, & Table ornaments, I refer to my last of the above date—17th June—& repeat my request of a picture frame of the quality & size therein mentioned

With esteem & regard

I am—Dear Sir

Your Obed^t. Servant

Col^o. Clem^t. Biddle,

G^o. Washington.

William Jones to Col. Biddle.

Health Office 17th. Sep^r. 1798.

Dear Sir

I received your favor of the 14th. with the enclosure from General Washington cont^g. a generous donation of \$200 for the relief of our suffering poor; accompanied with those amiable and humane sentiments, which he so well knows how to express—

On behalf of the Board of Managers

I am Dear Sir Yours very respectfully

Clement Biddle Esq^r. Wm Jones, President.

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 23^d Jan: 1799.

Dear Sir,

In my last, written to you a few days ago, I intended, but forgot it, to enquire what price flour & Wheat bore in your Market.—

Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle. 201

I would thank you for giving these in your next.— There used to be the prices current in one of the Gazettes of Philadelphia—which, tho' a very useful thing, seems to be discontinued.— Let me pray you therefore, when at any time you may have occasion to write to me, to mention the price of the above articles & whether they are likely to rise or fall.—

As a Farmer, Wheat & Flour constitute my principal concerns—it behoves me therefore to dispose of them upon the best terms.— I am, Dear Sir

Your most Obed^t. Servant
G^o. Washington.

Col^o. Clem Biddle.

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 1st Feb. 1799.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 27th. ult^o. was received last night.— As the whole quantity of Blue-grass seed was purchased before my last letter to you got to hand, it may be sent on without diminution.

Let it be accompanied, if to be had, fresh and good, with twelve pounds of White clover seed—and the like quantity of Lucern.— You will remark how pointed I am with respect to the *goodness & quality* of the seeds I buy—the reason is, that no imposition upon a Farmer is felt so sorely as that of foul & defective seeds; because it deranges a whole system, besides occasioning the loss of a year in his plans

If Capt^a. Ellwood would heave to when off my house;—or send a Boat ashore, which would be more certain, I would send off my Boat w^{ch}. would bring the Book-cases without delay.— I am—D^r. Sir

Y^r. Obed^t.

G^o. Washington.

Col^o. C. Biddle.

202 *Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle.*

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon Feb^r. 18th. 1799.

Dear Sir

Your letter and a/c current, with the Bills enclosed, have been duly received;—and under cover of this letter I send you one hundred Dollars to be placed to my Credit.—

Ellwood has not yet called upon me, nor is he arrived at Alexandria that I have heard of.—

I thank you for the information respecting the price of Flour; and shall be obliged by your mentioning of it occasionally.—especially if the event you alluded to should cause a rise, or depression according to the issue.—

I am, Dear Sir

Your most Obed^t. H^{ble}. Serv^t.

P. S.

G^o. Washington.

Remember the Lucerne and white Clover seeds, written for in my last letter.

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 21st April 1799

Dear Sir,

Your letters of the 21st. of March and 11th instant are both before me.—

By the first it appears that you had shipped by Capt^s. Hand for Alexandria, on my a/c, 12 lbs. of white Clover seed and the like quantity of Lucerne, but none has been delivered by him at the Custom house or elsewhere that I can discover, which is a considerable disappointment to me; for depending thereon I enquired for no other;—and now, the season for sowing them is too far advanced to go in pursuit of any, elsewhere.—

I am obliged to you for shipping, by Ellwood, the Packages deposited at the Custom H^o. in Phil^a. for me. — I presume they were rec'd. there from the George

Barclay from the East Indies, if so, they contain seeds & exotics from that Country—and ought now, to be in the ground.

With esteem & regard—I am D^r. Sir
Your Obed^t.

Col^o. Biddle.

G^o. Washington.

What are the present prices of Flour and Wheat in Philadelphia?

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Dear Sir

Mount Vernon 13th Nov^m. 1799.

You will perceive by the enclosed Invoice & Bill of Lading, that two Pipes of old Madeira Wine, & two Boxes of Citron have been shipped by Charles Alder and C^o. for my use, on Board the Ship Lavinia, James Cook Mas^r., bound for Philadelphia.—

As the *original* letter, enclosing these papers, has been received (via Philadelphia) It is presumed that the wine is safe in that Port.— I have to request the favour of you, therefore, to receive these things;— Pay the freight and Duty;—and to forward them by a *safe* conveyance to me.— The amount of cost shall be paid so soon as you shall advise me of it.—

At the same time that you send the Wine, forward, I pray you, one hundred or one hundred and fifty pounds of best Moco Coffee—a small chest of the finest Tea—say about 25 lbs.—and two boxes of Spirmaciti candles.

Let me know at what clover seed sells—and whether *good* Lucern seed can be had?— Neither this kind of Seed, the White Clover or Blue grass seeds with which you furnished me this Spring, was worth the freight;—little or none of it came up.— Add if you please, the present prices of Wheat & Flour; and continue to mention them in your letters thereafter.

In September last, I enclosed M^r. Jos- [torn] Anthony a check on the Bank of Pennsylvania for \$56 in

discharge of my subscription for M^r. John Trumbulls Prints; and requested, when he received the money to send me a receipt therefore; since which I hav^t. heard nothing from him, I take the liberty of putting the enclosed letter for M^r. Anthony, under cover to you, that I may learn what has become of the former & the check.

— With very great esteem & regard I remain

Dear Sir

Your most Obedient Servant

Col^o. Clem^t. Biddle.

G^o. Washington.

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mount Vernon 24th. Nov^r. 1799.

Dear Sir

A considerable time ago, in consequence of some applications from officers of Cavalry to know in what manner they were to draw pay, I wrote to the Secretary of War on the subject; & received for answer—that as no Paymaster was appointed to that Corps, they were to draw on the Paymaster General.—

M^r. Custis (cornet in the Light Dragoons) being one of those alluded to, above, drew an order, as he informs me on the Paymaster General in your favour; but is yet without the money (of which he is a good deal in want).— I pray you therefore to inform him, or me, wherein lays the difficulty of obtaining it from the Paymaster General, that I may apprise the Secretary of War thereof.—

When you inform me of the prices of those seeds which were enumerated in my last—please to add to them that of Timothy seed also, by the Bushel.— With much esteem & regard—I am

Dear Sir

☞ At what price could
good German Osnabrigs
be bought—taking eight
hundred, or one thousand Ells?

Your Obed^t. H^os. Serv^t.
G^o. Washington.

Mrs. Washington to Col. Biddle.

Mr. Washingtons compliments to Col°. Biddle—will be glad to know, if he has got the knives and forks—and wine, if it is very good and what quantity she will be very glad to see the list of the things when he has collected them altogether she begs to know if he has remembered the gin and liquers the General desires to have them sent and that they may be of the best kind—M W begs he will let Mr. Powel know when the vessel goes that the chair and coach Harness may go round with the other things they will be packed up ready for to be put on board.

Sunday one o'clock

We are much in want of perfumes such as orange flower water & for cooking.

Mrs. Washington to Col. Biddle.

Will you be so good as to get for me Beauties of Milton, Thompson, Young and Harvey.

M. Washington.

Pickled walnuts
India Mangoes
Thompson's Seasons
Gutheries Geography
Art of Speaking
6 mops or sweeping Brushes
6 clamp skrubing brushes
2 Cloths Baskets
Orange flower water
& perfumes for Cooking.

We are much in
want of mops and
clamps for scouring
Brushes—will you
get 6 of each and
two Cloths Baskets
1 larger than the
other—

Washington to Col. Biddle.

Gen. Washington's Complim^{ts}. to Col°. Biddle—
Begs to know if the Vessel for Alexandria will sail to-
day—and whether Col°. Biddle has procured the ar-

ticles required.— If more money is wanted Col^o. Biddle will please to name the Sum—and the Gen^l. would be glad to receive the acc^t.

Sunday Morn^g.

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

Mr. Lear has the pleasure to inform Col^o Biddle that he this evening received a letter from the President, dated on the Road between Alx^a. & Baltimore, in which the President observes, that the roads are so very bad that his movements must be slow & the time of his arrival in Phil^a. uncertain.— The President further observes that it is his wish & intention to come into the city without notice or Parade.—

Thursday Evening—

Washington to Col. Biddle.

[This is a *P. S.* with no date. The main body of the letter is not with it. *Ed. Penna. Mag.*]

P. S.

If you could send me samples of some of the best German Oznabr^a. with the prices marked thereon, by the Ell, it would enable me to decide, whether to purchase in Philadelphia or Alexandria. I may, probably, require a thousand Ells.—

In some of the late Philadelphia Gazettes I have seen advertised a number of Passengers from Hamburg, who are to make their own contracts.— Among these it is said there are Clerks in different Languages.— If one could be had, who was competent in English; who is master of a fair hand in English character; and who has testimonials as to his sobriety, morals & general good character—such in short as would satisfy you, were you in want of such a Person— I should be glad to contract with him on as long terms as could be

Correspondence of Colonel Clement Biddle. 207

obtained, having a great deal of copying to do.— And if a complete Country blacksmith—one who knows how to make Ploughs, and all other impliments for a farm would be acceptable also. G. W——

Tobias Lear to Col. Biddle.

Mr. Lear presents his Compliments to Col^o. Biddle & informs him that the President, having taken the rout through York & Lancaster, does not expect to be in this City sooner than the middle of next week.

Saturday noon.

THOMAS RODNEY.

BY SIMON GRATZ, ESQ.

(Continued from page 142.)

*Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.*Natchez December 2^d 1803

My dear Son

I only arrived at this Place yesterday Evening and Immediately rode out to Washington where Mr. Williams had arrived the day before and formed the Board agreeable to Law—I can yet say to you that I have not been unwell since I left Home but I have not Time yet to Inform you of our progress since my Last Letter but will just mention to you that we got once Shipwrecked in the Misisipi as well as in the Ohio—Our Boat run on a Secret Snag which instantly Rushed through her bottom and made a hole 6 inches Square or more when we were 150 miles from any Inhabitants—we lost many things by not being able with our Skiff to get them out before our Boat Sunk but saved our most material things by Great Dexterity & Exertion—We Seemed however to be in a distress Situation with out any resource but in ourselves—Presently after we Left the boat the Current over set her and Tore her off the Snag which occasioned her ankor to fall out and that held her from being Carried away by the Torrent of the Misisipi we then towed her to the shore and had to Encamp on a mud bank all night—and next day we Turned her bottom upward mended the break ourselves and then Righted her again and Bailed her and Slept in her again the next night and the next morning proceeded on again and Met with no further Mischiefs—and tho we were all in the water and wet during

this business none of us Cau^t. Cold or were unwell—You must excuse any further Communication at this Time only that Govern^r. Claybourne Set off today to take possession of New Orlians &c and that I was disappointed in not receiving a letter from you or Fisher here tho I have wrote to you by every oppertunity on my way—it is very healthy here—I will just mention to you that I found Major Claybournes information respecting M^r. Williams Quite Correct—and he and Shields remain satisfied with their Agreement—The Gentlemen here and the People generally have expressed their great Satisfaction on our Arrival here—as I have not Time yet to write to any of our friends you will inform them of my arrival in good health.

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Caesar A. Rodney.

Natchez Dec^r. 5th 1803

My dear Son

It gives me great Pleasure to hear you are all well at home and that my Papers are Safe and am glad to hear that Sally has gone up to stay at your House in your Absence, you will please to Supply her with fourty or fifty Dol^r. on my Acc^t. as perhaps she may want to Purchase Cloathes and other Conveniences for her self—I regret that by our Boats sinking and being over set I lost my Mamoths tooth and all my Fossil Curiosities among them was some [torn] Metalic ones &c &c—Doct^r. M^rCrery says [torn] been scarsely Unwell since he has been [torn] and that he thinks it healthier here than [torn] any part of Delaware Indeed it is very pleasant here and very much like our October there was but one death in Natchez last season among the Inhabitants of this City—There is a great deal of Genteel Company in the City and Country here not less than 30 or 40 Gentlemen Dine Breakfast and Sup at

Micheys Tavern every day & hitherto I have been obliged to be mostly in the City but after today shall be fixed at the Town of Washington M^r Williams and myself have took a room in a very genteel House in Washington where the whole House is very neat and Everything neatly Conducted both off us are Comfortably accommodated we have been received here with open arms and treated with great Politeness and hospitality but we find the business of this District will be arduous but we shall be urgent in gitting through it as soon as it is Possible—I have recd. two Letters from you here and the Papers came on Regularly but you Have not sent me the Washington Intelligencer as I requested—I wished to have them from the Commencement of Congress—and shall send you on the Papers of this Place Regularly—The hill on which Natchez City stands is about 400 feet high and the Land generally high all the way to Washington but Uneven being in hills and dales—The Soil is a Mellow Clay Covered with a dark Mould and is rich The wood upon it is Chiefly Hickory, black Oak, W- Oak, with some Intermixture of walnut Mulberry &c. &c. Indeed if it was not for the long Moss which hangs on almost all the trees it would appear very much like some of the best parts of New Castle County This Moss is some of it Ten feet long and hangs down from the Limbs and bows of the Trees like a Dunkers beard and makes the wood look very Venerable—The Staple here is Cotton but when Corn is planted it is very abundant and from the appearance of the soil I think it would produce wheat Equally well—the wild undergrowth is Corse but between this and Washington is kept fed down by the Cattle and Horses that are turned on it—the Town of Washington is in the woods Chiefly and hardly a House in it Finished beside this one we board in, but the Situation is high healthy and Pleasant and the water fine—The Houses are Scattering and make

but an Indifferent appearance Governor Claybourne Expects to stay at Orleans 4 Months and from a Letter he received from the French Prefect before he went away he expected there would be no Difficulty about the Surrender of the Place—but I am astonished to see by the Papers that doubts should be suggested of the authority of our Governm^t. to acquire new Territory of its wisdom in Regulatⁿ. and governing such acquisitions—Our Governm^t. is Certainly Calculated to govern an hundred States with the same facility that 13 required—some Temporary Government no doubt will be necessary till the Strangers that Inhabit that Country become acquainted with our Mode of Government and until numerous Americans Imigrate to that Country which indeed will rapidly take place for there is such a disposition to Imigrate there that it will be hardly possible to prevent However I doubt not the wisdom of the Present Government to Conduct the business with Propriety Please to present my Particular Respects to Mrs Nicholson

Y^r Affectionate Fr—

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Territory Dec^r. 8th. 1803

My dear Son

Your Letter of the 20th Ult. came to hand by the last mail accompanied by Several packets covering Parts of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury which have not yet had time to look over but shall not neglect them, and also a Pamphlet of Government information respecting Louisiana, and one of the same Kind from Doct^r. Lattimer who Represents this Territory in Congress which I request you to return him my very respectful thanks for with Informing him that I shall at all times receive with Pleasure any Communications he may think proper to make while I remain in this

Territory—We have Commenced the Preparatory business of the Board and have assigned the First three Causes Registered for hearing on Monday next and have Noticed the Claimants & But I fear we shall have Difficulty in proceeding for want of Material papers which have not yet arrived and which I understood the Secret^r of the Treasury to say should be here against our arrival to wit the Report of the Commissioners on which the Law under which we are to act was founded and the Burbon Act of Georgia. The Register informed us that finding these papers had not Come he had wrote on to the Secret^r. of the Treasury about them but least the hurry of business at this Time should occasion his forgetting them I wish you to mention to him that they are Essintial in the Progress of our business here—Our business here will be arduous at best and some say that there are Claims to Every foot of Land in the Territory but at any rate they will be numerous Tho there are only about a dozen Come in yet, Many more however are preparing and they are Coming in Every day—All the Spanish Claims require more or less Translation which Occasions some delay in bringing them forward—what progress we make by July next is uncertain but if you were here now you would probably have full business—and as we shall probably have great numbers of witnesses to examine respecting occupancy time of residence &c. &c. I fear the business will Continue much Longer than July—I shall be very glad indeed to see you here next summer and Bishop has also wrote to me that he is determined to Come—Col-Tannell has lately sold 3500, Acres about 20 miles below Natchez near what is called the hights for Ten Dollars an acre—I was out at his House yesterday about 5 miles from here to take the private of Examination of his wife and his acknowledgement of the Deed when he proposed Selling two other Tracts on one of which he lives in a very healthy-part of the country

with all the Stock and grain now on them for 25 Dol^r. Less than the Land itself Cost him as his wife wants to git back to Georgia among her friends—Such a purchase if Bishop was here would suit him but not me at present Our Situation is the best to be had in this Place—Each of us have a small room—but I confes it would be more agreeable to me to reside in the City of Natchez during the winter season—M^r Williams and myself are both in very good health and so are the Major and Shields—The Season here has hitherto been as pleasant as we could wish it—and the People are generally healthy The Commissioners propose Mentioning to Government several defects that appear in the Law under which we are acting No Attorney is appointed to advocate the Rights of the United States against any bad Claims that may be set up—The Commissioners have authority to Examine witnesses on Oath but have no Express power to Compel them to Come before their Board—Nor any officer to Execute their Precepts nor even a Door Keeper yet they are Charged with the Decision of More Important Causes than is before any other Court in the Union and another thing seems to have been not well considered It is Impossible for the Register to Register the caus or Claims as fast as they Come in So that he can have Very Little to assist the other Commissioners and he is pretty generally objected to by the People here as a Commissioner on acc^t. of his being Interested, or at least connected with a family, that are Interested as it is Said in many Important & Extensive Claims—he has indeed hint^d. this to us himself as meaning not as we Understood to sit with us in those cases yet there may be other cases Similarly Circumstanced—So that M^r. Williams & myself are both of opinion as well as the people that it would have been better if Some more disinterested person had been appointed tho we have had no reason yet to make any

Complaint ag^t. M^r. Turner and as Register no body objects to him—So that if M^r. Briggs the Surveyor General had been directed to act as third Comm^r. there wou'd have been no Complaint.

Thomas Rodney.

P. S. If you find an Opertunity you may Communi-
cate the Contents of this Letter so far as it respects the
business here to the President or to M^r. Madison and M^r.
Gallatin—and Present my very Sincere Respects to
them and I must request you to present my very
friendly regard and respect to M^r. Nicholson

Since writing what I mentioned within M^r. Turner
has mentioned to us his desire of being Excused from
acting as a Commissioner finding that his duty as
Register requires all his time—but this will be men-
tioned by us in our Joint Communication to Govern-
ment respecting other defects in the Law some of
which are also mentioned within—If the Legislature
should amend or alter the Law so as to remedy these
defects the sooner it is done the better—In Reading the
Law under which we are acting you will see that there
is a Certain description of Settlers here that were set-
tled here when the Spaniards Evacuated this Terratory
who had no Title but occupancy—These the Law allows
a Donation of 640 acres of land Each—but there is
another Class of Settlers that came Since the Spaniards
went away who have no Title but occupancy and these
Congress or the Law now only allows the right of pre-
emption to half a Sectⁿ. or 320 acres, but these are a
mostly poor people and few of them able to pay for
Even one hundred acres tho many of them have Com-
fortable Improvements—Why did the Law make such
a wide difference between those two Classes of Settlers
—perhaps they designed to Check such intrusion yet
if this was the view I cannot see but both Classes were
Equally Culpable nor do I see any great wisdom in the

Measure but one that it will be productive of much distress to the Latter Settlers

T. R.

Dec^r. 10th Since writing the latter part the P. S. M^r. Turner the Register has negated the desire Expressed by him last Evening—and as the Hollidays will take place before our dispatches arrive at the Federal City we have Postponed the Communication of the Board for amending the Law under which it is acting till next mail The Kentucky & Tennessee Horse for N. Orleans are not arrived here yet but are expected every day—The Troops under Gov^r. Claybourne &^c. left the hights at Fort Adams the day before yesterday and Expect to be at N. Orleans next week.

It is rumoured here that Gov^r. Claybourne means to relinquish the Government of this Terratory & that M^r. Dawson of Virginia is talked of to succeed him which is greatly objected to by all who I have heard speak of it here—but I have no acquaintance with M^r. Dawson and therefore Cannot Say whether he is sutable or not—The most Considerate part of the People wish for a Serene experienced Conciliating Character Suted to Command respect and heal their animosities which Party has Stirred up—But as it behoves the Commissioners not to meddle in their fueds here I can say nothing more on this Subject—The Climate remains pleasant here and we all Continue in good health.

M^r. T. H. Williams who Came down with us from Louisville is still with us—He is a Meritorious young man out of business at present He has had a Classical Education and is a Correct Schollar and has read the Law He has wrote in Some of the Offices at Washington and heretofore in Gov^r. Volunts office at Tennessee He is a Sober and Sedate young man and a man of Strong Talants—and understands Surveying &^c. I mentⁿ. him now that you may remember him if anythings turn up relative to this Part of the world

where such an one may be wanted and you should have an opportunity to mention him as I have a high opinion of his—but his modesty is such that I believe he will never ask for anything—

T. R.

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Terratory Dec^r. 17th 1803

My dear Son

None of us got any letters from the City by the last mail and I find I had by inattention & by the Hurry of business omitted sending several letters that were then written but the most material one to yourself went on— In which I had Spoken to some circumstances here respecting our Register but as he declined the Resignation he had proposed it will be best to say nothing about the matter for he has given no Cause to us in any degree to suspect his Integrity or fitness for his station— He is modest and attentive to his business and assiduous to discharge the duty of his station— In my last Letter as well as in one from Cincinnati I mentioned M^r. T. H. W who came down with us from Louisville and is still with us here as a Companion— On my men^t. to him that I had taken the Liberty of mentioning him to some of my friends at the Federal City as I fore saw many openings would soon take place in Louisiana & this Terratory—He produced a Letter from M^r. Severn Paymaster of the Army to Coroborate the good opinion I had formed of him and I have inclosed you a Copy that if any opportunity offers it may be used in his Favor — I believe he would be pleased with the Postmastership of New Orleans or any other appointment equally Respectable that would afford him a genteel maintenance—and Indeed he is perhaps as well qualified to be a Terratorial Just as most to be found in this Quarter of the world tho it is probable he would prefer some Executive station being in the Prime of life and Active

—but his Integrity talents and Education accompanied his modesty and moral rectitude may well Entitle him to Either and I think when the President becomes acquainted with his Carracter he will remember him— He I believe would be willing to accept any respectable appointment on this side or west of the Misisipi—

The weather here Continues fine and pleasant that is Cool nights white frost and clear mild days—not warm — I continue in good health & gaining Flesh—Indeed I am more healthy and robust than at any time before within 20 years past—

We Expect 500 of the Tennessee Militia at this Place Every day—they are to remain at Fort Dearbourne near this Town till further orders— The River has swelled 10 feet since we arrived and we Exp^t. Gen^l. Wilkinson &^o are at N. Orleans nearly by this time— All Expectⁿ. of opposition has Ceased here as the mail is waiting I enclose you a Natchez paper or two and Cease writing for the present

Y^r. affecⁿ. F.—

Thomas Rodney.

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Terratory Dec^r. 23^d 1803.

The two last mails bro^t. us no Letters from the City of Washington— Tho we seldom omit writing one or another of us Every mail—we have not heard from N. Orleans yet since the Troop arrived there but expect to hear by the Post tomorrow—yesterday the two first Companies of the Tennessee Horse arrived at Fort Dearbourne a mile from this town But we were all In the City of Natchez at a Dinner given by the Corporation to the Commissioners— The Commissioners of the Tombigbee district being also there they arrived at Natchez last week and Dined once out here with us and we once with them Since they arrived and yesterday

we all Dined with the Corporation where 34 gentlemen sat down to a very Elegant Dinner at 3 o'Clock when the whole Company were Social and Joyous we Returned again in the Evening— The other Commissioners Intend leaving Natchez tomorrow in a schooner going down the River by the way of N. Orleans and so round to Tombigbee— Col. Kirby one of them is an old Revolutionary officer who feels still the Effects of Some Severe wounds in the defence of his Country, is the same Person run by the Democrats in Connecticut last year for Governor and is a gentlemanly Sensible man and bares his age very well— Mr. Nicholas appears to be a Sensible Cleaver young man—another Company of the Tennessee Troops came in this afternoon & say the remainder of 500 now on the way will be here tomorrow— As to our business we are doing a great deal without making much Progress— The government has sent us here without any information we Expected to find all the Docuements and Information here Necessary to Enable us to proceed immediately through the business as the Law prohibits our adjourning for more than three days at a time till April next—yet the Law has given the Claimants till the last of March to bring in their Claims and untill they all Come in it is difficult for the Commissioners to know how the Claims interfere and are adverse one to another—Unless we had been furnished with maps of the Original Grants &c to show their Interferences and where they ly and wither the Claims of Donation & Preemption interfere with them or any of them, and this kind of Information we must have before we Can decide in any particular Case and we are obliged to hunt it up as far as Can be obtained here—we have heard that one gentleman has a map of the British Grants & Survey and that another has a map of the Spanish grants & surveys—and we have requested the Surveyor General to Endeavor to procure us Copies of

them—we have also after great Search and Enquiry obtained a printed Copy of the Report of the Commissioners, and the Cession and agreement with Georgia and the Bourbon Act &c which we Expected Government would have supplied us with, but we are still without Docuements to ascertain the Indian boundary Line, and without the Treaties relative to this Country &c.—we sent on a Joint address to the Government relative to some defects in the Law directed to the Secretary of the Treasury in which we Ventured to recommend to the Legislature the propriety of including the actual Settlers between the Evacuation of the Spainards and passing the Act in the Donation Clauses or at least to bestow on them some degree of donation as most of them are too poor to purchase under the privilege of preemption nor do we find that the former Settlers are Entitled to so great a difference of favor— As I know that the Secretary of the Treasury thought the Land Law here defective in some respects we have conjectured that perhaps the Docuements that were to have been sent on to us were Retain as necessary to git the Law amended and we have not had lazure to write to him jointly on this Subject and therefore wish you to take an oportunity of mentioning what is here Communicated to him—we find the business is here very Important and are desirous of doing it in the most upright manner to the best of our information & judgment and if the business of amending the Law should be taken up in the Legislature it will be well for them to know that most of those who Claim under the Donation Section have taken up the opinion that they have all a right to Claim 640 Acres and make their Surveys accordingly so as to include that quantity without regard to any bounds they had designated to themselves before—this bounty if Intended to Each of them seems thought here too Extravagant and it would have been more Satisfactory to have given a Donation of 320 Acres to

Each, including all the Settlers previous to passing the Law, but it is late and I can say no more on this subject—

Give my Love to Susan and the children and my respects to all Enquiring friends—particularly to Capt^r. Hume & family—I still continue well & desire you will be careful of your own health. I have omitted in Several Letters to request you to have me a light chaise made in Wilmington nice & not Clumsy to be sent round by the spring & before warm weather—as it will then be too warm here to ride on Horseback—I go to Jefferson Court next Monday week

Y^r. affet^r. Father

Thomas Rodney

I have heard several respectable gentlemen here mention your maiden speech with a high degree of approbation—remember always to take a clear and comprehensive view of your subject before you speak.

Be not hasty to engage in Trifling disputes it is more dignified to reserve yourself for Important questions and you will have the more time to consider and prepair your mind for them—I wish some printer would Collect all the Speeches on the Subject of altering the mode of Choosing a President & bind them in a pamphlet—and if it should be done remember to send me one.

Misisipi Territory.

Claybourne Governor.

This Territory is bounded on the East by the State of Georgia, on the south by west Floraday and on the west by the Misisipi— It Extends the line of Floraday or 31st. degree of N. L. up the Misisipi to Chicasaw Bluffs— The natches and the Country on the Yazoo River is described by Hutchins late geographer of the U. S. as the finest part of the U. S. There being a Variety of soil and all rich and Covered chiefly Large Lofty and fine Timber such as Poplar, Walnut Hickory

&c. &c. and adapted to the Produce of Tobacco Hemp, Flax, Barley wheat Cotton, Indigo &c and various Tropical fruits— It is 140, miles from the mouth of the Misisipi to New Orlians and 100, miles above new Orleans to the Natches, the present Seat of Governm^t. for that Terratory— The Indians that formerly Inhabited the Natches and Yazoo Country, are said to be now Extinct— The several routs from Delaware to that Settlement is by way of Fort Pitt & thence down the Ohio and Misisipi—300, to Fort Pitt—900 to the Misisipi, and then 7 or 800, to Natches— Or by Sea to New Orleans & then up the River to the Natches or through the Middle Country to Tenessee & thence by the New road throug the Indian Country and Wilderness. Or by the Sea Mail road to Augusta in Georgia and thence through Georgia and the Country of the Creek Indians to the Natches— The rout by Fort Pitt & down the Ohio in going and by Georgia or Tenessee in returning— the above Country is well furnished with Cattle and Horses &c. and two Crops of Indian Corn may be raised there in a year and its aptness to produce the finest fruits must make it abundant & living Cheap &c.— So that it may be expected to rise into a State in four or five years—

Moore in his geographical Grammar published in 1798, says there were then about 2 Thousand families settled at the Natches and on Yazoo River—and many others on Tombigbee River— They have no doubt greatly increased there since that time— There was some discontent in that Territory while Eliot was there and More under Winthrop Sargent's government—who was displaced, and Claybourne a young man, appointed against whom no Complaint has yet app^d. but Certainly such an Important Place require the wisdom of age & Experience to govern & Conduct it in the best manner. I trust if I should go there as a Commissioner and a judge, that I shall go forth under the banners of the

Most high God, who, when the People of America sank down in the Presence of their adversaries, raised them up again, defended their Liberty, Protected their Rights and Established their Independence—and when I arrive on the border of our Western Territory I Entreat him, that the Light of heaven may Shine blissfully on it; That the Rivers may flow with milk and Honey; That the Little Streams may pour forth the pure waters of life; and that the Wilderness may bud and blossom like the Rose—That Wisdom and Justice may sit on the Hills and pour their renovating streams over the plains—That the Arts and Science may spread abroad their Snowy wings and shed their sweet Influence, with all the Charms of Use and beauty, among its Shades—and that Commerce may ride in Triumph on its waves!

Memo.

An Ordinance of the Old Congress made the 13th day of July 1787 Regulates the Terratory of the U. S. N. W. of the Ohio.

An *Act* passed by Congress April the 7th. 1798. Established the *Misisipi Terratory* and bounds it on the west by the River Misisipi on the North by a line due East from said River at the mouth of the Yafous, to the Chatahoucha River, on the East by said River, and on the South by the 31 degree of North Latitude—reserving the right and Claim of Georgia and individ^s. &c— This Act authorizes the President to Establish a government there similar to the government N. W. of the Ohio, as Established by the above mentioned Ordinance— Officers to be appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate or by the President in the recess of Congress—10,000, dollars applied to that use—and to authorize the President to appoint Commissioners to Settle and agree with Comm^s appointed by Georgia respecting the Claim of said State &c.

Note—Comm. were appointed by both parties and an agreement made and Confirmed by Congress by an Act passed the 3^d of March 1803. which act Divides said Territory into two districts one west and the other East of Pearl River, and authorises the President to appoint a Register and Receiver in Each district and two Commissioners for Each district— The Register and Board of Commissioners in Each to form a board of Comm^s. to determine all Individual Claims granted by Spain England or Georgia & Each board to have a Clk. appointed by the board—a Surveyor Genl. also to be appointed by the President and to appoint his own Deputies &c. Salaries in said district—

Governor 2000, Dol^s.—Claybourne of Tennessee
Governor

4 Comm^s. 2000, Each Davis of Kaintucky—Judge
surveyor Gen^l. 1,500,—

3 Judges for Territory 800, each

Register as Comm^s 500,

2 Clerks—750 each & two for each Certificate—

Omitted—The Act of Congress passed May 10th 1800—

This act refers to and Establishes the ordinance of 1787, and the Act of Congress of the 7th of August 1789 relative to the Territory N. W the Ohio—for the Misisipi Territory also—and Enacts that untill there is 5000, free male Inhabitants of full age they may form a Legislature (for the Territory) of 9 representatives Adams County 4—Pickering County 4 & Tombigbee & Tenasaw Settlements 1—first Election to be on 1, of

- July 1800— Election to be regulated afterwards by Legislature to Convene at the Town of Natches in Sept^r. following—after five thousand to have two Houses as by the Ordinance af^t. and to meet &c—Comm^s. are authorized to sett'e with Georgia &c Comm^s. under this Act may hear individual claims and Compromise with them &c.

*Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.*Washington Jan^r. 21th. 1804.

My dear Son

I returned from Jefferson District Court on Sunday last where there was a good deal of business and among other things May & Sutton two of Masons men were Indicted and bro^t. for Trial when their Counsel Mess^r. Brazil Hardin and Parot objected to the Jurisdiction of the Court— There being only two Judges on the Bench to wit M^r. Ker and myself we were divided in opinion Judge Ker being of opinion that the Court had not Jurisdiction and unguardedly said he should think himself a murderer if he assented to their Trial— This had such an Irritating effect on the Crowd of bystanders that I saw it necessary to say Something to them by way of quieting them—to prevent mischief for such is the popular resentment of the people ag^t. Masons band of Robbers that the Judge would have been in danger of being Insulted.

This question I have heard since had been Decided here before when Judges Lewis and Bruin were on the Bench and when Mason himself was Convicted some years ago but made his escape from Prison afterwards — The objection made by the Counsel for the Prisoners was that the Robbery was Committed above the Yazoo River out of the bounds of this Territory &c. I was of opinion that the Court had jurisdiction on either of two grounds First that the Cession of Georgia Confirmed by Congress Extends the Government of this Terratory over all that Tract of Land Ceded to the United States by Georgia but supposing this not to be the Case—then the Court had Jurisdiction under the Act of Congress which gives Jurisdiction to the Courts of that district where the Prisoner is first bro^t. or within which he is first apprehended when offences are Committed in the Indian Country out of the Limitts of any

particular State &c. and such too I find is the opinion of most If not all the Counsel at the barr here not Engaged for the Prisoners and of my brother Commissioner Robert Williams who is an able Counsellor— The governor has since Issued a Commission for holding a Special Court for the Trial of said Prisoners when it is Expected that Judge Bruin will attend and Unite with me in the question of Jurisdiction—which Court will be held next Monday week to wit on the thirtieth of this Instant. We hear frequently from New Orleans All things go on quietly there except a few digressions of not much moment— A Little disturbance it seems happened between some of the americans & French wither an American or French Tune should be played but was soon quieted Also a report got spread that the Gov^r. had ordered the Pickets round the Town to be used for firewood and the Negros & Servants took them nearly all away before the thing was discovered— yet it is not uncommon on such changes of Government for Greater mischief than this to Ensue— Arch^r. McCall and L Williams from Kent arrived here a few days ago by way of New Orleans Our Trunks also arrived Safe last week—we have had Large white Frosts lately here but no snow yet The Clymate is still mild and pleasant and we all [covered by seal] in good healthy & it is generally healthy—and [covered by seal] sort of People here are Social and hospitable— They had a Great ball at our House the night before last where there were 25 well dressed Ladies and as many young gentlemen— Give my love to Susan & the children and my respects to all Enquiring friends particularly to M^r. Nicholson—

Thomas Rodney.

P. S. Jan^r. 21.—I forgot to mention that before I went to Jefferson District Court Secret^r. West now Exercising the office of Governor here, upon hearing of our getting quiet possession of Louisiana gave a public

Entertainment and Invited the Commissioners Tennessee officers and a number of other gentlemen to his feast where we drank a number of Patriotic Toasts and spent the day with great accord and pleasntry— The Toasts were published in the Natchez paper which I shall In-close to you if I can git one but being away at Court when it came out mine was snatched away by somebody— The People here Continue very polite and friendly towards us Indeed I have had ten Invitations for every one business will allow me to accept of for to accept of them all would take up my whole Time yet in respect to our own duty as Commissioners we should have time Enough if the Law did not prohibit our ad-journing for more than three days for as it is necessary the Claims should be recorded before we finally decide on them and should all be delivered in before we can ascertain the Conflicting Claims we can do but Little till April and afterwards as there will be 3 or 4 thousand Claims the Register will hardly git them all recorded by November next if then, so many of them being in Spanish and it being difficult to git a Spanish Clerk &c. Indeed as we are obliged to have all the Spanish Grants translated on oath There appears to me no necessity of Recording the Spanish Originals only the Translations and this would avoid great Expense and Trouble to the Claimants and greatly Expedite the whole business we have suggested this to M^r. Gallatin in a joint Letter with other Observations and I wish you to Communicate it to M^r. Nicholson who was Chairman of the Committee that bro^t. in the Bill of the Law we are acting Under, and such others as you may Chuse so that if Congress pass a Suplement to the Law it may render it as Complete as possible and Congress upon reflections will see the necessity of allowing us to adjourn from Time to Time as the State of the business requires—and of allowing a longer Time to make report than the Present Law has Limited for Certain

it is the business Cannot be done within that Time in this district and Certainly they Cannot doubt but the Comm^r. will proceed in the business as fast as it is possible for them to do it with propriety and Justice for my brother Williams is anxious to return to his family and I am not less anxious to return to my friends & to the Italy of America the Peninsula and the Garden of that Italy Kent on Delaware—Yet we could not be Entertained abroad with more Politeness and friendly Hospitality than we are here

T. R.

(To be continued.)

"THE JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY
IN LANCASTER."

BY HON. CHARLES I. LANDIS.

(Continued from page 181.)

All of the books mentioned in the advertisement of September 5, 1765, are in this catalogue.

Of the sixty-five folios mentioned in the catalogue, one (No. 57, Burkitt's Expository Notes) was presented by Christopher Marshall, of Philadelphia; one (No. 58, A Duplicate of Miller's Gardiner's Dictionary) by Dr. Laughlin Maclean; four (Nos. 59, 60, 61 and 62, Latin Books) by Dr. John Sayre; and one (No. 65, Systemae Agriculturae) by Thomas Penn. Of the fifty-eight quartos, one (No. 49, Bell's Travels from St. Petersburg) was presented by Thomas Penn; and one (No. 50, Petri Molinaei Novi Anatomici Mala Encheirefis) and seven (Nos. 51 to 57 inclusive, Gulielmi Pepini Opera) by Dr. John Sayre. Of the one hundred and ninety-nine octavos, one (No. 172, Miller's Gardiner's Kallender) and one (No. 194, a medical book in Latin) were presented by Christopher Marshall; one (No. 179, Bromley's Way to the Sabbath of Rest) by Peter Worrall, of Burlington; one (No. 181, The Life and Actions of Frederick the Third, King of Prussia) by Joseph Jacobs, of Philadelphia; three (No. 195, Hartlib's Legacy of Husbandry, No. 196, Blith's English Improver Improved, and No. 197, The Whole Art of Husbandry) by Thomas Penn; and one (No. 198, A Brief Account of the Solar System) by Lady Juliana Penn. Of the one hundred and eighty-eight duodecimos, two (No. 79, Law's Address to the Clergy, and No. 85, Locke's two Treatises of Government) were presented by Chris-

topher Marshall; one (No. 86, Lemery's Treatise of All Sorts of Foods, &c.) by Dr. Samuel Boude; and one (No. 187, Sherlock's Discourse Concerning the Divine Providence, &c.) by Dr. James Peters.

Books were subsequently added to the library from time to time, up to the beginning of the Revolutionary War. An original list of these additions, made out evidently by the secretary of the library, is in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This list is as follows:

BOOKS TO BE ADDED TO THE CATALOGUE OF THE
JULIANA LIBRARY AT LANCASTER.

Folios.

66. The charters and acts of assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania. (Given by James Webb, Esq.)
68. Corpus Juris Civilis—Quo Jus Universum Justinanum Comprehenditum Cum Notis Repitita Quintum Præ Lectionis Dionysii Gotho Fredii. (Given by Rev. Mr. Peter Miller of Ephrata.)
69. Codicis Justiniana D N Sacratissimi Principis P P Augusti Repitita Protectionis Liber 12 Notis &c. (Given by the Rev. Mr. Peter Miller of Ephrata.)
70. Ludovici Colii Rhodigini Lectionum Antiquarium &c. (Given by the Rev. Mr. Peter Miller of Ephrata.)
71. Johannis Wallis S T D N Opera Mathematica. (Given by the Rev. Mr. Peter Miller of Ephrata.)
72. Commentaries on the Four Evangelists, by Benedictus Aretius. (Latin.) (Given by the Rev. Mr. Peter Miller of Ephrata.)
- 73 to 75 inclusive. James's Medicinal Dictionary. Including Physic, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry and Botany, in all their Branches, relative to Medicine. With a history of drugs, &c. London, 1742. 3 Vols.
76. Maitland's History of Edinburgh, with fine cuts, in 9 books. Edinburgh, 1753.
77. Charts, Maps and Plates to Hawksworth's Voyages. Elegantly bound and gilt. (Given by the Rt. Honble. Lady Juliana Penn.)
- 78 to 80 inclusive. Dodd's Holy Bible. Bound in Morocco and elegantly gilt. 3 Vols. (Given by the Rt. Honble Lady Juliana Penn.)
81. Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, from the beginning to September, 1771. (Given by Emanuel Carpenter, Esq.)
82. C. Plinii Secundi Naturalis Historia. Basil. 1525. (Given by the Rev. Mr. Helmuth.)
83. Cyd. Gordiad Edwyddorawl 'or Sorgthuran, &c. Or a Con-

230 "*The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster.*"

cordance to the Holy Bible in the Welsh Language. Philadelphia, 1730. (Given by Mrs. Dina Dowers.)

Quartos.

59 and 60. Pennington's Works. 2 Vols.

61. Sermons Miscellanei Yohan Danielis Crugei. (Given by Mr. Matthias Bush of Philadelphia.)

62. Symphonia Prophetarum & Aspostolorum, &c. Authore D. M. Johann Scarpio. (Given by Rev. Matthias Bush of Philadelphia.)

63. Tractatus Philosophia Moralis. (Given by Rev. Matthias Bush of Philadelphia.)

64 to 67 inclusive. Lardnor's Collection of Antient Jewish and Heathen Testimonies to the Truth of the Christian Religion, with Notes and Observations. 4 Vols. London, 1764.

68 to 71 inclusive. Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, in four books. 4th Edit. 4 Vols. 1764.

72. Franklin's Experiments and Observations on Electricity, Made at Philadelphia, in America. To which are added letters and papers on philosophical subjects. Illustrated with copper plates. London, 1769.

73. All the Works of Epictetus, consisting of his Discourses, prepared by Arrian, in four books. The Euchiridion and Fragments, translated from the original Greek by Elizabeth Carter. 2nd Edit. London, 1759. (Given by the Right Honble Lady Juliana Penn.)

74. Slyfr Gweddi Gyffredin, or the Liturgy of the Church of England in the Welsh Language. (Given by Mrs. Dina Dowers.)

75 to 77 inclusive. An Account of the Voyages undertaken by Order of his Present Majesty for Making Discoveries in the Southern Hemisphere, successively performed by Commodore Byron, Captain Wallace, Captain Carter, and Captain Cook, in the Dolphin, the Swallow and the Endeavor, &c. By John Hawksorth, LL.D. Illustrated with cuts, charts, and maps. Elegantly bound in Morocco. 3 Vols. London, 1773. (Given by the Right Honble Lady Juliana Penn.)

78. A Lexicon of All the Original Texts in the Oriental Languages. Tubingen, 1730. (Given by Mr. Jacob Goringua.)

Octavos.

200 to 208 inclusive. The Gentlemen's Magazine, continued from 1760 to 1768 inclusive. 9 Vols.

209 to 226 inclusive. The Monthly Review, continued from 1760 to 1768, inclusive. 18 Vols.

227 to 239 inclusive. The Annual Register. Being a View of the History of Politics and Literature of several years. 11 Vols.

238 to 241 inclusive. Der Halde's General History of China. 4 Vols.

242 and 243. Crantz's History of Greenland. 2 Vols.

244 and 245. Nugent's Travels through Germany. 2 Vols.

246. Adams' Treatise on the Use of the New Coelestial and Terrestrial Globes. (Given by the Honble Thomas Penn, Esq.)

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247. Boswell's Account of Corsica and Memoirs of Paschal Paoli.
248. *Hibernae Curiosa*—Giving a general view of the manners, customs, dispositions, &c., of the inhabitants of Ireland, &c.
249. Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies. 3rd Edit.
- 250 to 253 inclusive. *The Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*, by a Society of Gentlemen. 4 Vols.
254. *De Statu Ecclesiae Britannicae liber Commentarius*. (Given by Mr. Matthias Bush of Philadelphia.)
255. *Praxis Francisci Clarke tam jus Decentibus quam Aliis Omnibus, qui in Foro Ecclesiastico, Vorsantur Opprimi Utilis*. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
256. *Summa Philosophiae Quadripartita de Rebus Dialecticis Ethicis Physicis &c.* (Given by Rev. Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
- 257 to 260 inclusive. Dr. Samuel Chandler's Sermons. 4 Vols. (Given by the Honble Thomas Penn, Esq.)
- 261 and 262. *The Monthly Review*, continued for 1769 & 1770.
- 263 and 264. *The Gentlemen's Magazine*, continued from 1769 to 1770.
265. *The Annual Register*, continued for 1769.
- 266 to 270 inclusive. *The Debates and Proceedings of the British House of Commons from 1743 to 1760* continued. 5 Vols.
271. *The London and Country Brewer*.
- 272 to 275 inclusive. *Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea*, wherein are exhibited views of several striking scenes. 6th Edit. 4 Vols.
- 276 to 280 inclusive. *The Fool of Quality*. By Mr. Brooke. 5 Vols. 3rd Edit.
- 281 to 284 inclusive. *Barretti's Journal through England, Portugal, Spain and France*. 4 Vols. 3rd Edit.
285. *Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakespeare, Compared with the Greek and French Dramatic Poets, with some remarks upon the misrepresentations of Voltaire*. 2nd Ed.
- 286 to 290 inclusive. *Skelton's Works*, consisting of Dialogues, Discourses, Essays, &c. 5 Vols. Dublin, 1770. (Given by the Honble Thomas Penn, Esq.)
291. *A Treatise on Religion, in the German Language*. (Given by the Rev. Mr. Helmuth.)
292. *Lfyfr Gweddi A Giveinidogarth y Sacramentan a Chynhidd—Fan a Soremonian Eraill yr Eglvys &c. on the Bible and Liturgy with Price's Psalms in Metre in the Welch Language*. (Given by Mrs. Dina Dowers.)
- 293 to 296 inclusive. *Leland's History of Ireland, from the Invasion of Henry 2d, with a Preliminary Discourse on the Antient State of that Kingdom*. 4 Vols. America 1770.
- 297 to 299 inclusive. *Robertson's History of the Reign of Charles Vth, Emperor of Germany and of all the Kingdoms and States of Europe during His Age, &c.* 3 Vols. America, 1770.
- 300 to 306 inclusive. *London and its Environs Described, Contain-*

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ing an account of whatever is most remarkable for grandeur, elegance, curiosity or use in the City and Country twenty miles around it, &c., with several useful cuts. 6 Vols. London, 1761.

Duodecimos.

- 189 to 192 inclusive. A Tour through Great Britain, &c. 4 Vols.
193. Letters from the Right Honorable M-y W-y M., Written during her Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa.
194. Danellis Chaimeri Delphinatis de Oecumenico Pontifice Disputatio Scholastica et Theologica. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
195. Cardani Mediolanensis Medici de Subtilitate. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
196. Instructiones Sacerdotium &c. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
197. Titi Livii Opera. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
198. Gradus Ad Parnassum, &c. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
199. Johannes Hoornbuk Controversiarum Religionis cum Infidelibus Haereticis Chismaticis, &c. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
200. Rerum Scoticarum Historia. Author Georgio Buchano (Scoto). (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
201. Horatii Flacci Poemata. (Given by Mr. M. Bush of Philadelphia.)
202. Billarminus Encroatus, &c. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
203. Arnoldi Senguardii Introductionis ad Physican. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
204. Nouvelle Traduction des Colloques, Mathurin Cordier. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
205. Historia Universalis tam Sacra Quam Prophana Rerum Memorabilium tam Pace Quam Bello Gestarum Usque ad Annum, 1656. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
206. Baptista Mantuam Eclogae. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
207. Elemento Logicae. Author Edoardo Brerewood. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
208. Elemento Jurisprudentia. Authore Richards Zouchio. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
209. Epistola Textoris. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
210. Cato de Moribus. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
211. Platii Comedio. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
212. Opera Virgillii. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
213. Yohannis Baptista Orationes. (Given by Mr. Bush of Philadelphia.)
- 214 to 228 inclusive. Sterne's Works, Containing His Tristram Shandy. (6 Vols.) His Sermons. (7 Vols.) And His Sentimental Journey. (2 Vols.) 15 Vols. London.

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229. A Complete Collection of the Genuine Papers, Letters, &c., of John Wilkes, Esq. Berlin, 1769.
230. Ferguson's Gentlemen's and Ladies' Astronomy.
231. An Enquiry into the Means of Preserving the Public Roads.
232. Miss Sommerville. A Novel.
- 233 and 234. Letters on History of England. 2 Vols.
235. Ten Dialogues on the Conduct of the Human Life, to which is added Zara, a Moral Tale.

Finis.

N. B. Another addition of books was intended to have been made & £ 30 sterling laid by for that purpose—But the public misfortunes have hitherto prevented it.

Endorsement:

List of Books Purchased and Received as Benefactions by the Juliana Library Company at Lancaster in Pennsylvania since their Catalogue was printed, and now to be added thereto.

Of the books contained in this additional list, of which there were seventeen folios, one (No. 66, The Charters and Acts of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania) was presented by James Webb; and five (Nos. 68 to 72 inclusive, Codes of Justiniani in Latin and Aretius Commentaries) were presented by the Rev. Peter Miller. Rev. Peter Miller, or Brother Agrippa-Jaebez, was the Prior of the Ephrata Cloister. These books indicate, in addition to his other accomplishments, that he was considerable of a Latin scholar. He was born in 1710, and died at Ephrata on September 25, 1796. One (No. 77, Charts, Maps and Plates to Hawksworth's Voyages) and three (Nos. 78, 79 and 80, Dodd's Holy Bible) were presented by Lady Juliana Penn; one (No. 81, Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania) was presented by Emanuel Carpenter; one (No. 82, Pliny's Natural History in Latin) by the Rev. Mr. Helmuth, who was then the pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church; and one (No. 83, which was a concordance to the Holy Bible in the Welsh language) was presented by Mrs. Dina Dowers. Of the twenty quartos added, three (Nos. 61, 62 and 63, in Latin) were presented by Matthias Bush, of Philadel-

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phia; four (No. 73, the Works of Epictetus, and Nos. 75 to 77 inclusive, *An Account of the Voyages Undertaken by Order of His Present Majesty, &c.*, by John Hawksworth) were presented by Lady Juliana Penn; and one (No. 78, *A Lexicon of All the Original Texts in the Oriental Languages*) was presented by Jacob Goringus. Of the one hundred and seven octavos, one (No. 246, *Adams' Treatise on the Use of the New Coelestial and Terrestrial Globes*), four (Nos. 257 to 260 inclusive, *Dr. Samuel Chandler's Sermons*), and five (Nos. 286 to 290 inclusive, *Skelton's Works*) were presented by Thomas Penn; three (Nos. 254, 255 and 256, three volumes in Latin) were presented by Matthias Bush; and one (No. 292, in the Welsh language) was presented by Mrs. Dina Dowers. There were also forty-seven duodecimos, of which twenty volumes (Nos. 194 to 213 inclusive, all in Latin) were presented by Matthias Bush.

The library at this time consisted of the following books:

Folios in catalogue	65
Quartos in catalogue	58
Octavos in catalogue	199
Duodecimos in catalogue	188
Folios in addition to catalogue..	17
Quartos in addition to catalogue..	20
Octavos in addition to catalogue	109
Duodecimos in addition to catalogue	47

Making a total of 703 volumes

In addition, in the library there were some philosophical instruments, &c., a list of which is set forth in the catalogue. These consisted of:

A small Orrery, or Planetarium, being a curious astronomical machine, made to represent the motions of

the planets, and their revolutions about the sun, as their center; according to the Copernican system. (Given by the Right Honourable Lady Juliana Penn.)

A pair of compleat Globes, of a new construction, with many useful and valuable improvements, never before published. (Given by the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq.)

A pair of Globes, terrestrial and celestial, sixteen inches diameter each, fixed in a neat frame or horrizon, and supplied with a brass Meridian, and Quadrant of Altitude.

A Reflecting, or Catoptric Telescope, in brass, eighteen inches long, fixed on a neat brass swivel and stand.

A Reflecting Telescope, in shagreen, two feet long, fixed on a neat brass swivel, and mahogany stand. (Given by the Honourable Thomas Penn, Esq.)

A Double Solar Microscope, in brass, with a curious variety of objects in frames, and an Apparatus for examining Liquids, &c., all preserved in a shagreen case.

A Camera Obscura, done in mahogany, with a Plane Speculum, and a Draw-Tube, with two Lens's; fitted also with an Apparatus for viewing Prints; to which belongs a number of fine Prospects.

A Magic Lanthorn, of the best kind, with a number of Images painted on glass, and fixed in sliders.

A large and curious sett of Mathematical Instruments, in a shagreen case.

Godfrey's (commonly called Hadley's) new invented Sea-Quadrant, neatly mounted in ebony and ivory.

Fahrenheit's Mercurial Thermometer, in a neat mahogany case.

A Torricellian Barometer, of the best kind, in a mahogany case, neatly carved and ornamented.

Everard's best Sliding or Gauging Rule.

A Forestaff, of mahogany.

A Nocturnal, of the best contrivance.

Hull's Instrument for trying the Purity or Alloys in Gold, with a sett of directions.

An Ostrich's Egg, preserved in a neat turned case.

An Artificial Magnet, of great power. (Made and given by Mr. William Henry, one of the Directors of the Library.)

Some curious Mines, Minerals and Fossils. (Given by the Reverend Mr. Barton, one of the Directors of the Library.)

(An Electrical Apparatus, on the model of the ingenious Messieurs Franklin and Kinnersley, will be added as soon as possible.)

The catalogue ends with the following advertisement:

“ADVERTISEMENT.

“The Directors request the favour of the Members to be punctual in making their annual payments, that the affairs of the Library may be carried on with the more success and credit.

“They are likewise requested, when they take out books, to be careful in returning them within the time limited by the laws, and to keep them covered with paper, while they have the use of them, that they may be preserved from being sullied or defaced, in which case they cannot be received, which subjects the person who abuses them to pay for the whole sett.”

What books and apparatus, if any, were subsequently added cannot be ascertained, for the later minutes are apparently lost or destroyed.

The three volumes of Dodd's Holy Bible, 1770 (Nos. 78, 79 and 80 in the additional list), presented by Lady Juliana Penn, are now the property and in the possession of Mr. William A. Heitshu, of this city. They were purchased by his father when the library was finally sold. These volumes measure seventeen and a half inches long by eleven inches wide and are bound

in full Russian leather, and decorated with beautiful and elaborate hand-tooling on the back and outside and inside margins of the cover. On the front cover of the first volume there is an inscription in gilt: "The Gift of the Rt. Hon:^{ts} Juliana Penn To The Juliana Library of Lancaster." As a frontispiece there is a fine stipple engraving of John Locke. William Dodd was born at Bourne in Lincolnshire in May 1729. He took his first degree at Cambridge in 1750 as fifteenth wrangler. In 1751 he was ordained as a deacon and in 1753 as a priest. He soon became a popular and celebrated preacher, but his habits were extravagant, and soon involved him in financial difficulties and finally in ruin. He forged a bond for £ 4200 on his former pupil, Lord Chesterfield. Being discovered he was arrested and tried at Old Bailey. Having been convicted he was on July 27, 1777, executed at Tyburn. Dr. Samuel Johnson became very much interested in the case, and used every effort to secure his reprieve. The two volumes of Bell's Travels from St. Petersburg (No. 49 of the quartos in the catalogue) are now owned by Dr. Diffenderffer, he having purchased them some years ago at the second-hand book shop of S. H. Zahm & Company.

I have carefully examined the books in the old Mechanics' Library, now in the possession of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library of Lancaster City, for the reason that I had been informed that some of the books of the Juliana Library were in that collection. I found none there marked with the book-plate of the old library. I did, however, find books which I am convinced came from that source. In the old catalogue, "Duodecimos 50 to 57 inclusive" are "The Turkish Spy, 8 vols., published in London in 1748." I found "The Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Volumes of Letters Writ by a Turkish Spy, printed by A. Wilde, London, in 1748, for G. Strahan, et al." There are, also, among the octavos, Nos. 187-190, "Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, &c.",

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decimos Nos. 31 to 38 inclusive are eight volumes of the Admirals," one with frontispiece gone and the other perfect, though with no identifying marks. The duodecimos Nos. 31 to 38 inclusive are eight volumes of the "Spectator, London, 1753." I found volume 5, printed in London in 1753, for J. and R. Towson and S. Draper. There are probably other books of the same kind in this library, but I have not been able, up to this time, to seek them out.

Judge Long told Dr. Diffenderffer that, at the sale of the library, he had purchased a copy of "Seneca's Morals." The books of Judge Long passed to the Henry G. Long Asylum and are now kept at that institution. The writer concluded that it was worth while to examine these books, and he accordingly went through them. Sure enough he there found this book with the name of George Weitzel, the old librarian, on the title page. It now belongs to the Lancaster County Historical Society. In the books of the Mechanics' Library, "The American Artist's Manual or Dictionary of Practical Knowledge, &c.," 2 vols., 8 vo., full calf, published in Philadelphia in 1814, have also George Weitzel's name upon them. These three books are likely among the later addition to the library, while Mr. Weitzel was librarian. It has also been said that some of the old books are or were in the possession of a Mrs. Bell, of Philadelphia.

It may prove interesting to inquire into the quality of the members of the first board of directors and the officers.

Emanuel Carpenter was from Earl Township, Lancaster County. He lived at what was then called Earl-town, now New Holland. He was the son of Heinrich Zimmerman (Carpenter) and he was born about 1702. In 1747, he was appointed one of the Overseers of the Poor, and he held that position without pay for a num-

ber of years. In 1752, he was appointed one of the justices of the courts of the county, and in 1758 he became the presiding justice. He occupied the latter position until November, 1779. During all that time, he was only absent at ten terms of the court. The minutes of the County Commissioners of November 7, 1754, contain the following: "Whereas, there has been a long debate subsisting for sometime between ye justices of the Com'rs about ye property of ye key of ye Court House, under whose charge the same should depend, & arising from some of ye magistrates consentably permitting a dancing school to be kept therein to the great offense of ye sober part of ye inhabitants of this County as well as to ye damage of ye said house, therefore said magistrates have this day complied that ye care of ye Court House be under ye care and inspection of ye Com'rs of ye County, and accordingly Emanuel Carpenter, Esq'r, one of ye Majesties' magistrates, appeared before them and reported ye same and allowed that ye key thereof be delivered to ye care and possession of ye Com'rs in pursuance thereof." In 1756, he was elected to the Provincial Assembly, and he served continuously until 1772. He died in 1780, and he was buried in Carpenter's Graveyard, which is located on the Newport Road, in Earl Township. He was a large landowner, and the inventory of his personal property amounted to £947. 16. 6. among which was a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries.

Isaac Sanders lived in Drumore Township. He was Clerk to the County Commissioners from November 3, 1742 to October 1, 1751, and also from 1756 to 1764. He was one of the justices of the courts as early as 1759, and he may have served before that time. He generally presided when Emanuel Carpenter was absent. His name last appears at the February Sessions of 1775. He died between March 25, 1776, and April 30, 1781, for his will was proven on the last-named date.

He was evidently a bookish man, for he had a library of his own. In his will, he gives to his kinsman, Samuel Steel, “all my books & library whatsoever.”

Thomas Barton was one of the most active spirits in the library. He was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1730, but he was of English descent, his family having settled in Ireland during the days of the Commonwealth. He was educated at the University of Dublin, and he came to Philadelphia in 1751. In 1754, he went to England, and was there ordained in the English Church. In 1755, he returned to this country, and, in 1759 having moved from Philadelphia to Lancaster, he became the Rector of Saint James Episcopal Church and missionary for the congregations of Pequea and Caernarvon. During the War of the Revolution, he was a Loyalist, and, refusing to take the oath of allegiance, he was obliged to leave the state. He went to New York, where he died on March 25, 1780, in the 50th year of his age. His first wife was Esther, the daughter of Matthias Rittenhouse, and the sister of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer. She died on June 18, 1774. His second wife was Sarah Thornbury. He owned two lots on the corner of E. Orange and N. Lime Streets, which were known as Barton's gardens. Choosing to sell his real estate and retire from the state he, under an act of the Assembly, on May 30, 1778, obtained permission from the Supreme Executive Council, and in pursuance thereof he on August 26, 1778, made conveyances thereof to his son-in-law, Paul Zantsinger.

William Stoy was born on March 14, 1726, at Herborn, a small town on the banks of the Dille, a tributary of the Rhine, in Westphalia, Germany. He studied theology and was ordained by the Classis of Amsterdam. He came to this country in 1752, with Rev. Michael Schlatter, and on his arrival he took charge of the Reformed Congregation at Tulpehocken. In 1756, he supplied a congregation in Philadelphia, and subse-

quently accepted a call to Lancaster. He remained in Lancaster from October, 1756, to January, 1763. He then moved to Lebanon, where he finally took up the practice of medicine. He lived on Cumberland Street, in the Town of Lebanon. He discovered a cure for hydrophobia, and also prepared a medicine known as "Stoy's Drops." He was one of the first to introduce inoculation for small-pox in this vicinity. He was fond of hunting, and was an excellent marksman. He was a linguist, most of his letters being written in Latin. He wrote also with fluency in English and Dutch. He died in Lebanon on September 14, 1801, and at his own request he was buried at the Host Church. He was married to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Maus, a stocking-weaver of Philadelphia.

Edward Shippen was born in Boston, on July 9, 1703. He moved with his father to Philadelphia, and he was brought up as a merchant by James Logan. He was first in business with Logan under the firm name of Logan & Shippen, and afterwards in the fur trade with Thomas Lawrence under the name of Shippen & Lawrence. He served in the Councils of the City of Philadelphia, and in 1744, he was elected Mayor of that city. In May, 1752, he moved to Lancaster, where he was appointed Prothonotary of the courts. He served in that office until 1778. He was also Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills, and was one of the justices of the courts of the county, both under the province and the state. He laid out the Town of Shippensburg, and was one of the founders of the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. Chief Justice Edward Shippen was his son. He died in September, 1781, and lies buried in Saint James Churchyard, at Lancaster. He lived on East Orange Street, on the lot on which are now erected the buildings of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Shippen School for Girls.

George Ross was born at Newcastle, Delaware, on

May 10, 1730. He studied law with his half-brother, John Ross, a leading member of the Philadelphia Bar. He moved to Lancaster, and, at May Term, 1750, was admitted to practice law there. He secured early a very lucrative business, for his name is seen entered on the Appearance Dockets in many of the cases of that day. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1768, 1770 and 1774, and was elected as a delegate to the First Continental Congress. He continued to be a member of Congress until 1777. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was one of the foremost men of the state in the cause of the Revolution. On April 14, 1779, he was appointed a judge of the Admiralty Court, but he could perform few of the duties of this office, for he died on July 14, 1779. His remains lie interred in Saint James Churchyard, at Lancaster. He lived on the north side of East King Street, in Lancaster Borough, on ground upon which the present Court House stands.

A Benjamin Price was admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1740. If it was the same Benjamin Price that was the director of the library, he must also have been a goldsmith, for his occupation under the latter calling appears in the old deeds. He married Susanna, the daughter of John Postlethwait. On November 15, 1750, he purchased, from Peter Worrall and wife, a house and lot of ground on East King Street, Lancaster, near Centre Square, which property now belongs to the estate of Charles H. Frey, deceased. On December 7, 1750, he sold this property to his brother-in-law, William Postlethwait. On September 29, 1759, he purchased from Ludwick Stone, for £.550, the house and lot on North Queen Street which was subsequently occupied by the library. On November 12, 1761, he sold this house and lot to Francis Sanderson. He served as one of the Burgesses during this year. He probably then moved away from the borough and county, for I

can find no record of his death, nor anything relating to his estate, among our records.

Joseph Rose was also a member of the Lancaster Bar. He, together with George Ross, was admitted at May Term, 1750. He was born in Ireland, on April 8, 1704. He left Dublin on August 21, 1729, and arrived at Philadelphia on October 21, 1729. He married Ursula Wood, the widow of Abraham Wood, whose daughter, Ann Wood, married Judge William Henry. He went from Philadelphia to Burlington, New Jersey, and from that place he came to Lancaster. He seems to have enjoyed considerable practice as a lawyer. He lived on the east side of North Lime Street, about where the residence of Judge Eugene G. Smith is now located, holding title to the western portion of lots 495 and 496 in the Hamilton plan. He died at Lancaster on February 14, 1776.

Robert Thompson was a Doctor of Physic. He was also one of the justices of the courts, at least from November 3, 1761. He died about September, 1764, and, by his will, left all his estate to his wife, Ann Thompson. His widow afterwards married Walter Shee, a merchant of the City of Philadelphia.

Adam Simon Kuhn was also a practitioner of medicine. He was the son of John Christopher Kuhn and Margaret Reichs. He was born at Fürfield, in Wurtemberg, on December 26, 1713, and died at Lancaster on January 23, 1780, and was buried in front of Trinity Lutheran Church. He was married to Maria Sabina Shrack. About the beginning of 1741, he moved to Lancaster, and he was naturalized there on April 8 of that year. He was Chief Burgess of the Borough from 1749 to 1756, and was a justice of the county courts from 1752 to 1770. On December 15, 1774, he was chosen a member of the Lancaster County Committee of Observation and Correspondence, and was a delegate to the Provincial Convention which was held at

Philadelphia on January 23, 1775. He was an Elder of Trinity Lutheran Church, and there is now a tablet, with an inscription in German, outside this church, to his memory. It is said that he was instrumental in the erection of a school-house in which the Greek and Latin languages were taught, but where that was located, I do not know. He lived on West King Street, on ground now occupied by the Intelligencer Printing Office. He purchased a tract of land at the eastern end of the city, and laid out 46 lots along Church and Middle Streets, which was called Adamstown. These lots were sold on ground-rent. His interest therein was subsequently sold to James Hamilton.

Isaac Whitelock was a Quaker. He was born on Nov. 12, 1712, and he appears to have come to Lancaster between 1743 and 1745. In 1757, he owned a lot on the southwest corner of Orange and Duke Streets, running southward to Grant Street, and containing on Orange Street 64 feet 4½ inches, and in depth by Duke Street 252 feet. He also owned at least two other lots situated on the north side of Orange Street, and in addition a lot on South Prince Street, on which he built a brewery and a tannery. The latter is where the Stevens House now stands. He was Chief Burgess of the Borough in 1752, and Assistant Burgess in 1759 and 1760 and in 1765 and 1766. He also served as Treasurer of the Borough. He was one of the original members of the Union Fire Company, and when in 1754 the Quakers built their meeting house in Lancaster he was one of the trustees. He contributed thereto the largest subscription, namely £.100. Leaving Lancaster he went to live with some of his children in or near Wilmington, and here he died about 1784 or 1785. He was succeeded in the tannery business by his son, Daniel.

Michael Gross was Treasurer of the Library. He was a merchant and lived on the north side of East King Street, where the Sprecher & Ganss and Garvin stores

are now located. He died on March 22, 1771, at the age of 57 years, 4 months and 3 days. He was married to Elizabeth Zantzinger, the sister of Paul Zantzinger, Sr. He had one daughter, Catharine Keppele, who was the wife of Henry Keppele, of the City of Philadelphia. He belonged to Trinity Lutheran Church and was one of its officers. He was buried in the graveyard of that church.

Samuel Magaw was born in that part of Lancaster County which is now embraced within Cumberland County, in 1735. He was entered in the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania) on May 25, 1754, and was educated for a tutorship at the suggestion of the college authorities. He taught one of the first schools in Lancaster Borough, having been sent there by the "Society for the Education of the Germans." He must have come to Lancaster about 1758 or 1759. He evidently remained only a few years, and during that period he was Secretary of the Lancaster Library. He became a clergyman of the Church of England, and from 1781 to 1804, he was Rector of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church, of the City of Philadelphia. From 1782 to 1791, he was Vice-Provost and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the College of Philadelphia. He married Lucia, a daughter of Andrew Doz, of Philadelphia. He assisted Rev. Dr. James Abercrombie in founding the "Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church," now located on Locust Street, Philadelphia. He died in December, 1812, and his funeral was held on Thursday, December 3, 1812, from the house of Rev. Dr. Pilmore, No. 171 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

William Bausman (spelled Bousman or Bowsman) was the second Treasurer of the Library. He was born in Freylaubersheim, a small village on the west side of the River Rhine, in the extreme northern part of the Palatinate, Germany, on July 1, 1724. He came to

America on the ship "Neptune," Captain Thomas Wilkinson, which sailed from Rotterdam and landed at Philadelphia in 1746. It is not clear when he reached Lancaster, but it must have been between that year and May 20, 1752; for, on the latter date, he purchased from Joseph Sellers the house and lot of ground located on the northeast corner of East King and Duke Streets, now owned by Frank G. Shirk et al. He dealt largely in real estate, and he was also active in public affairs. In 1759, he became barrack-master, in which office he continued until 1778. In 1760, he was assistant town-clerk. In 1762-3, he was a burgess, and in 1764-74-5 and 1777, Chief Burgess. During the War of the Revolution, he served on many of the committees. He built the Jefferies house on East King Street in 1762, as is shown by the stone which yet remains on its front. He died on March 20, 1784, and was buried in the cemetery of the Reformed Church. His body was afterwards removed, and now rests in the Bausman lot in the Lancaster Cemetery, not far from the main entrance. His first wife's name was Elizabeth, but I have been unable to ascertain her surname, nor when she died. He then married Mrs. Catharine Snevely, a widow, who survived him.

Dr. Samuel Boude was a physician, and he also kept a drug-store on West King Street, where the store of Bair & Witmer is now located. In 1758, he married Mary, the daughter of Samuel Bethel. I do not know where he was born, when he died, nor where he was buried. He served as Assistant Burgess of Lancaster Borough from 1755 to 1756, and as Chief Burgess from Oct. 15, 1757 to Dec. 11, 1759 and from Sept. 15, 1761 to Sept. 15, 1762. Sometime after 1763, he and his family moved to Charleston, Cecil County, Maryland, and presumably he died there.

The William Atlee who was placed upon the Board of Directors was William Augustus Atlee. He was

born in Philadelphia on July 1, 1735. Having come to Lancaster Borough, he read law with Edward Shippen, Esq., the father of Chief Justice Shippen, and he was admitted to the Lancaster County Bar on August 3, 1758. He was elected Chief Burgess on September 15, 1770, and served for three additional terms. On the outbreak of the Revolution, he became chairman of the Committee of Public Safety at Lancaster, and on August 16, 1777, was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed to that Court on August 9, 1784. On August 17, 1791, Governor Mifflin appointed him President Judge of the Second Judicial District, which then consisted of the Counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin. He died on September 9, 1793, and was buried in Saint James Episcopal Graveyard at Lancaster.

Where Joseph Pugh came from, I do not know, but he was in Lancaster before 1753. He married Mary, widow of John Postlethwait. The records of Saint James Episcopal Church show that, on February 1, 1753, pew No. 13 was assigned to *Mary Pugh*, in the right of her former husband, John Postlethwait. He was Sheriff of the county from 1755 to 1757, and sometime after 1763 moved to Frederick County, Virginia. Edward Shippen, writing from Lancaster on November 24, 1779, to Col. Burd, at Tinian, concerning the Sheriffs of Lancaster County, said: "Joseph Pugh, my successor, was so reduced by that business, that he was obliged to remove into a remote part of Virginia with his poor family." I can learn nothing further concerning him.

I have not been able to trace much concerning Caleb Sheward, the second Secretary. After he left Lancaster he moved to Wilmington, where he died on Aug. 17, 1785. He was a Quaker and a member of the Wilmington meeting. His wife's name was Hannah Sheward. In the minutes of the Union Fire Company of

Lancaster, there is an entry: "William A. Atlee ordered to be charged for neglect of duty in summoning Caleb Sheward to ring," and in the minutes of the Burgesses, who met at the house of William Bowsman on November 9, 1761, it is stated that "Caleb Sheward was ordered to open an alley stopped up by him." I have as yet been unable to ascertain where he lived, or what his occupation was. He must have been a renter, for I can find no real estate assessed about these years in his name.

It has been stated that another library, called the Lancaster Library, was in existence in the Borough of Lancaster from 1796 to at least 1811. When the War of the Revolution came on, the political relations of the Penn family to the State of Pennsylvania ceased. Their entire interests were purchased and paid for by the State, and, in addition, the English government appropriated for their benefit an annual sum for a number of years. Their popularity on this side of the water waned.

In the Lancaster Journal of May 20, 1796, a notice appears: "The association for the erection of a library company in the Borough of Lancaster are hereby requested to assemble at the Court House in Lancaster on Saturday, the 28th of May (inst.) at 3 o'clock p.m., to carry into effect the intention of the association." This was succeeded on May 27, 1796, by the following: "The association for the erection of a library company in the Borough of Lancaster are hereby informed that eighty-one persons have subscribed the articles, which number is competent to form the first general meeting. The subscribers are, therefore, requested to assemble at the Court House in Lancaster on Saturday, the 28th of May (instant) at 3 o'clock, p.m., to carry into effect the intentions of the association."

On February 3, 1797, there is a notice: "The books of the Library Company of Lancaster are deposited in

the Court House. The Librarian will attend every Monday morning." And on August , 1797, under the head of "New Regulations of the Lancaster Library Company, Adopted at the Annual Meeting:" "Country members are permitted to hold books double time heretofore allowed. The Librarian is to attend every Saturday afternoon." On March 21, 1804, a notice appeared: "The members are requested to meet on Monday next, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Matthias Slough;" and on February 15, 1811, that "all persons having books belonging to the subscriber or to the Lancaster Library Company are requested to return them without delay. (Signed) John Ross, Librarian L. L. C."

On October 10, 1806, a notice also appeared as follows:

"A Circulating Library.

"Provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be procured, a company pledges itself to establish a circulating library in the Borough of Lancaster. The library will be opened with 2,000 volumes, and will be continually supplied with the European Periodical Publications and with the best news and literary papers of the United States. In fact, nothing shall be omitted to gratify its encouragers. The conditions are such as to encourage subscribers from Columbia, Middletown, Lititz, Strasburg, etc. No books will be lent but to subscribers. Terms of subscription, \$5 per annum, \$2 per quarter, or \$1 per month, to be paid in advance. Subscriptions received at this office and at Thomas Poole's, Agent for the Company." There is no evidence that anything came out of this last proposition.

It seems to me likely that all of these organizations were but continuations of the original library. The fact that the original title was the "Lancaster Library Company," and that the subsequent attempted organ-

izations took the same name, is some evidence to substantiate that conclusion. It is hardly likely that, in a town the size of Lancaster, two circulating libraries of practically the same general character were conducted at the same time. There are no books, acquired after the Revolution, that I have seen, which bear the stamp of the Juliana Library, and there is no record nor tradition as to the final liquidation of any such library except this one. It is, however, not very important whether this supposition is correct or not. The facts as I find them are here given, and every one can make from them his own deductions.

And now I have come to the end of my story. Thus, the “Juliana Library-Company in Lancaster” was formed, thus it was carried on, and thus it was finally consigned almost to oblivion.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE TOMBSTONES OF AMERICANS BURIED IN PÈRE LA CHAISE CEMETERY, PARIS, FRANCE.

CONTRIBUTED BY J. RUTGERS LEROY, ESQ., PARIS.

CHARLES GROGHAN—of—Kentucky—died at Paris, October 21 1832. aged 28 years. *Aspera mors claris de tot mihi—Fratribus unum abstulit.*

Division 13.

This monument is—erected by his afflicted—parents to the memory—of—their infant son—PIERCE BUTLER Junior—born 25th December 1829—at Philadelphia U. States—of America—died 10th March 1830—aged 14½ months.

Division 28.

In memory of—LINDSEY PRIESTLEY—he was born in the United States of—America—and died at Paris June 22 1822—in the 21st year of his age. Though worms will destroy this body—yet in my flesh shall J. see God.

To the memory of—RALPH BROWN RHODES—a citizen of the United States—of America.—Who died at Paris 15th October 1835—aged 36 years.

Division 35.

A la memoire—de JOHN F. CLARK—fils de JOHN Y. CLARK. M.D.—de Philadelphie—mort le 6 Juin 1835. agé de 10 ans.

Division 39.

AUGUSTA—daughter of MARIA LOUISA—and WILLIAM ROGERS MORGAN—of New York—deceased 7th July 1851—aged 16 months 28 days.

Division 40.

To the memory of—JAMES LOGAN FISHER. M.D.—of Philadelphia—in the United States of—America—died at Paris October 3^d 1833—in the 22^d year of—his age.

FAMILLE HOTTINGUER.

(Vault.)

Ici repose—la depouille mortelle—de MARTHA ELISABETH—REDWOOD—Baronne HOTTINGUER—née à Newport. R. I.—Etas Unis d'Amérique—décédée à Paris—à l'âge de 56 ans—le 5 Mars 1830.

Ici repose—la depouille mortelle—du Baron—JEAN CONRAD—HOTTINGUER—né à Zurich—décédé à Paris—à l'âge de 77 ans—le 11 Septembre 1841.

252 *Inscriptions on Tombstones in France.*

Ici repose—la deponille mortelle—de—ADELE BECKER—née HOTTINGUER—décédée—le 8 Septembre 1847.—à l'âge de 47 ans.

Ici repose—LUCIE EUGENIE MELANIE—HOTTINGUER—épouse de LE BOURLON de SARTY—née à Paris—le 11 Octobre 1811—et décédée le 5 Mars 1864.

Ici repose—JEAN HENRI—Baron HOTTINGUER—né à Paris—le 25 Janvier 1803—mort à Paris le 1^{er} Mars 1866.

Ici repose—PHILIPPE ADOLPHE—HOTTINGUER—né—le 26 Décembre 1806—décédée—le 13 Janvier 1878.

Division 41.

GEORGE—WASHINGTON—CAMPBELL. M.D.—of—Columbia Tennessee—U. S. of America—died in Paris May 21 1834.—aged 35 years.

SAMUEL F. BALSTON—M.D.—of Philadelphia—died in Paris—March 30. 1829.—aged 25.

JOSEPH—LYONS—étudiant—en medecine—né à Charleston Caroline du Sud—le 7 X^{bre} 1813—16 Mars 1839.

CLARA E. PEABODY—widow of EDWARD BANCROFT—of Boston. Mass. U. S. A.—died Sept 3^d 1882 aged 56 years.

Sacred to the memory of—FRANCES BEEN MORRISON—born October 12th 1806 in—Maysville Kentucky—United States—of North America—died in Paris October 20th—1829.

JOSEPH HALL RAMSAY. M.D.—of—Charlestown South Carolina—United States—deceased—August 3^d 1829.—in the 26th year of his age.

Died March 1st 1832—FRANCIS ANNE Countess—COLONNA—de WALEWSKI—daughter—of the late—JOHN BULKELEY—Esq^r of Lisbon—and widow—of the late—General HUMPHREYS—of the United States—Minister in Spain—& Portugal.

Division 42.

JOSEPH DORR—of Boston—United States—of America—died in Paris—23 October 1831—aged 64 years.

WILLIAM COOPER—Cooperstown, New York. U. S. A.—born Dec. 1809: died Oct. 1831. Erected by his uncle—JAMES FENIMORE COOPER.

To the memory—of—CHARLES M PRATT—of—Philadelphia—United States of America—died Feb^{ry} 1st 1842. May he rest in peace.

Sacred—to the memory—of—SAMUEL WELLES—Banker—born in the United States of—America—on the 22nd April 1778—die at Suresnes near—Paris—on the 30th August 1841.

Division 43.

WILLIAM—H. BORDMAN—de Boston—Amerique,—mort 27 Mai—1826—agé de 62 ans.

Sacred to the memory—of—ANNE CODMAN—wife of CHARLES RUSSELL CODMAN—of Boston United States of America—born in London July 1798—died in Paris April 22 1831.

Here rest the remains—of—MARY DELICIA ASPINWALL—aged 5 years 9 months—& of her sister—SUSAN AUGUSTA ASPINWALL—aged 7 years 3 months—who both died of scarlatina:—the former on the 26th April—& the latter on the 2^d May 1833. They were the youngest daughters of Colonel ASPINWALL—of Brookline Mass. Consul General—of the United States of America—at London & LOUISA ELIZABETH his wife.

WILLIAM HABERSHAM—of Savannah Georgia—born 1st January 1792—died October 19th 1820.

Ci-gît—WILLIAM TEMPLE—FRANKLIN—né le 22 Fevrier 1762,—mort le 25 Mai 1823—petit fils de BENJAMIN FRANKLIN—il fut to'jours digne d'un—nom qui s'eteint avec lui. Sa veuve inconsolable—lui a fait élever ce monument—comme un signe—d'une douleur qui ne finera—qu'avec sa vie. REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

Ci-gît—la veuve de—WILLIAM TEMPLE—FRANKLIN—décédé—femme DELARIVIERE—à Etampes—le 12 Decembre—1846. REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

NOTE! Two tablets imbedded in same stone. A double grave.

The grave—of JOHN M^cCRACKAN—of New York—who died at June 1833.—Æ 58.

WILLIAM W. MILLER—counsellor and advocate—at the bar of New-Jersey—in the—United States of America—died in Paris July 24th 1825—aged 29 years.

ANNE M. widow—of WILLIAM W. MILLER—died in New-Jersey—U. S. A. October 4th 1869—aged 74 years.

To the memory—of M^{rs} HARRIET LEWIS—of New London—in the United—States of America—who died at Paris—the 8th day of—December 1818—aged 35 years.

To the memory—of—MARGARET L. wife of—CHARLES L. LIVINGSTON—of New York—United States—of America—died at Paris on the third day—of December 1826—aged 22 years.

Sacred to the memory—of—JOHN QUEREAU JONES—of the city of New York—United States of America—who departed this life—on the 1st of October 1822—in the 25th year of his age.

D. FRANKLIN HULME. M.D.—youngest son of THOMAS HULME—native of England—citizen of Philadelphia—United States—died in Paris—28th October 1837—aged 24 years.

Sacred to the memory of—LOCKHART NELSON—student of medecin—who died in Paris—on the 9th September 1827—aged 21 years—He was the son of ALEXANDER—NELSON of Virginia—and the brother of D^r THOMAS—NELSON of Richmond. V.—by whom this stone—has been erected. Silver wings overshade—the spot now sacred—by the relics made.

Sacred to the memory—of M^{rs} CHARLOTTE OTIS—the wife of THOMAS OTIS—of Boston—in the United States of America—born on the 26th of November 1779—died at Paris—the 27th July 1820.

CHAS. A. MORTON,—born at Baltimore.—15th March 1800—died in Paris—7th May 1822.

256 *Inscriptions on Tombstones in France.*

The late HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN,—of Boston, Massachusetts.—Born 2nd. august, 1837—Died 21st. january 1879.—“In my Fathers house there are many mansions”—

Also of—THOMAS EDWARD Dicey—only child of the above,—Born in London 22nd. april, 1869.—Died at Biarritz 7th. December 1879.—

JAMES JAUNCEY—THORN—né à New York—Le 14 Août 1814—mort à Paris—Le 16 Janvier 1845.—

SARAH W. PRENTISS—widow of JOHN PRENTISS—of Baltimore. U. S. A.—Died in Paris. April 11. 1872.

Division 54.

YSABELLE—wife of MARTIN ZBOROWSKI—of New Jersey—and daughter—of PEYTON RANDOLPH KEY—of Kentucky.—Died at Paris June 30. 1873.—

Division 56.

In memory—of—ELIZABETH S. BEREND—née SEDGWICK—born in New York 6th. Feb. 1829.—died in Paris 10th. April 1866.—

I find no words to say it well
What I have lost in thee
No more than ever words can tell
How dear thou wast to me

Sleep then my sweet beloved wife
Thy calm eternal sleep
I'll Think of thee each hour of life
I'll think of thee and—weep.

BERMANN BEREND—décédé—le 8 Fevrier 1884—à l'âge de 65 ans
—FERDINAND WAGNER—décédé—le 17 avril 1884—à l'âge de 57 ans—
Mme. Veuve WAGNER née NANNY BEREND—décédé le 8 mai 1891 à l'âge de 71 ans.—

ELIZABETH H. REED.—wife of—ARTHUR REED—of—Boston, America—Died May 13. 1870.—aged 27 years.—

Division 65.

JOHN FREDERICK DODGE—Born in Boston U. S. A.—April 5th. 1847—Died in Paris July 21st. 1878.—

Division 70.

Sacred to the memory of—THEODORE GRIFFEN—native of America—died December 9th. 1874.—

In remembrance of ADOLPHUS GOUVERNEUR GILL—Consul des Etas Unis d'Amerique—Died 2nd. January 1881.—Deeply regretted by—his mother and friends.—

ELIZABETH G. Griffen—died June 9th. 1890.—

Division 71.

LOUIS CHRISTY—son of—JAMES J. and MARIE F. SCANLAN—of—Saint Louis U. S. of America—Died March 14th. 1876.—aged 14 months.—

HUTTON, PLUMSTED AND DEVEREUX FAMILIES.

BY GREGORY B. KEEN, LL.D.

The following entries are copied *literatim* from a quarto Bible printed at Oxford in 1776 acquired by Benjamin Hutton in 1785, now belonging to his descendant William H. Klapp, M.D.



JOHN S. HUTTON.

An account of John Strangeways Hutton by Charles Willson Peale is given in "The Columbian Magazine" for Sept. 1792, and reproduced in Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, with a portrait from an oil painting by Peale, in the possession of a descendant of his son John Hutton. He was the son of John Hutton and was

born in Bournesdoures (incorrectly transcribed by Watson as Bermuda), Scotland, and became a resident of New York City, and grandson of Arthur Strangeways, or more probably Strangways, (a well known English surname) of New York City who died in Boston at the age it is said of 101 years. He married 1st. Catharine Cheeseman of New York city, by whom he had eight children, and 2ndly. in 1735, Ann, daughter of John Van Laer, Jr. of Philadelphia and Prescilla Preston, whose father William Preston, son of Henry and Jane Preston was baptized April 30, 1650, as appears in Register of St. Andrew's Parish, New Castle upon Tyne, and married September 10, 1672, Ann Taylor, daughter of Edmund and Margaret Taylor, who was baptized July 18, 1651, as appears by the Register of North Sheald upon Tyne. William and Ann Preston left England, with their children, June 10, 1683, and arrived in Pennsylvania August 20, 1683. He died September 19, 1717, She died December 4, 1732. (Statements copied from the old Preston folio bible Printed in 1599 in the possession of the family.) John Strangeways and Ann Hutton are buried in the Third Presbyterian Churchyard of Philadelphia. The inscription on their tombstone is as follows: "In Memory of ANN HUTTON, who died November 14th, 1788, Aged 72 years. Also, of JOHN HUTTON, who died December 23d, 1792, Aged 108 years and 4 months." The great longevity attributed to John Strangeways Hutton does not accord with the date of the marriage license in New York of John Hutton and Kathrine Stranguish (no doubt Strangways) October 28, 1695, presumed to be his parents. According to the article in the "Portfolio" Hutton had seventeen children by his second wife, five more than are indicated in the bible of Benjamin Hutton.

Their son George Hutton married (Register of Christ Church) August 11, 1760, Mary Moore. Their

daughter Mary Hutton married John McMullin of Philadelphia who left descendants of this and other surnames, among whom were the wives of the late Major-General William Scott Ketchum and Colonel Franklin Foster Flint.

Their son John Hutton married (Register of St. Paul's Church) October 6, 1764, Elizabeth Merritt. He died December 6, 1791, and his wife died April 11, 1823, in the 80th. year of her age. They are buried in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Churchyard, Philadelphia. They left descendants living in that city. including their grandson Adjutant Lieutenant John Galt Hutton, who served in the War of 1812, and others mentioned in the "Descendants of Joran Kyn".

Their son Benjamin Hutton married Rebecca Plumsted, whose descendants are mentioned in "Chronicles of the Plumsted Family" by Eugene Devereux, and Keith's "Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania."

Their son Nathaniel Hutton married Eleanor Dempsey. Their son Nathaniel was the father of Benjamin Henry Hutton of New York, who was the father of Major Charles Gordon Hutton, Anne Hutton, who married Count Moltke-Whitfield (Denmark) and Adèle Hutton, who married Marquis de Porte of France. Their son James Hutton removed to Washington, whose son William Rich Hutton lived in New York, and whose son Nathaniel Henry Hutton resided in Baltimore.

Mary Hutton born April 23 on Sunday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon in the year 1737

George Hutton born in Febr. 30th (*sic*) at 1 o'clock in the morning in the year 1738.

Sarah Hutton born in April 24th at 8 o'clock at night year 1741.

Sarah Hutton departed this Life August 17th in the year 1742.

John Hutton born in March 12th on Saturday at 6 o'clock in evening and in the year 1743.

Joseph Hutton born in August 22nd about 6 o'clock in the evening.

Benjamin Hutton, Senr. born on January 15th on Wednesday about 11 o'clock at night in the year 1746.

260 *Hutton, Plumsted and Devereux Families.*

Sarah Hutton born 15th Day Novr. in the year 1748.

Elizabeth Hutton born Sept. 8 Day on Friday evening and in the year 1749.

Ann Hutton born Febr. 17 about 2 o'clock in the morning in the year 1751.

Benjamin Hutton born May 4th on Monday about 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the year 1752.

Presila Hutton born in August 11th in the year 1754.

Nathaniel Hutton born Febr. 15th in the year 1756.

The children of John Strangeway Hutton.

John Strangeways Hutton died on Thursday the 20th day of December 1792 Aged one hundred & eight years & four months.

Thos. Plumsted married Mary Coates Augst. 16th 1762 at 9 A. M.

Clement Plumsted Son of Mary and Thos. Plumsted was born September 6th at one Quarter past 7 o'clock in the Evening 1763.

Rebecca Plumsted the daughter of Mary and Thomas Plumsted was born March 8th. 1765 at one Quarter after 7 o'clock in the Evening.

Thos. Plumsted died October 20th 1776.

Mary Coats daughter of Warwick and Mary Coats was born October 8th 1741.

Benjamin Hutton married Rebecca Plumsted August 1st 1780.

Mary Plumsted died the 15th of August 1780.

Mary Hutton the Daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Hutton was born August 9 1781 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sarah Hutton the daughter of Benj. and Rebecca Hutton was born the 15th day of September $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 in the afternoon 1783.

Sarah Hutton Daughter of Benjamin & Rebecca Hutton Died August 30th 1786.

Thomas Hutton The Son of Benj. Hutton & Rebecah Hutton was born April the 11th day 1786.

Benj. Hutton the Son of Benj. Hutton and Rebecca Hutton was born the fifth day of August 1788.

Benjamin Hutton the Son of Benjamin and Rebecca Hutton Died September 16th 1789.

Ann Hutton the Wife of John Strangeways Hutton Died the 14th November.

Elizabeth Hutton Daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Hutton Born October 31st 1791 half after 4 o'clock in the morning and Died 20th Day of August in the Year 1792 at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 o'clock in the Evening, Aged 9 Months and 20 Days.

Eliza Hutton Daughter of Benjamin and Rebecah Hutton was born December 21st. 1794.

Ann Hutton daughter of Benjamin & Rebecca Hutton was born Novm the 18 1797

Elenor Hutton the daughter of Benjamin and Rebecah Hutton was born April 24th 1799, 3 o'clock wednesday morning.

Hutton, Plumsted and Devereux Families. 261

Clement Hutton Son of Benjamin & Rebecca Hutton was born Jany. 20th 1801

Thos. Hutton Son of Benjamin & Rebeccah Hutton died 22 February 1803—also the 27th April their Daughter Ellenora.

Clement Hutton died the 10th May 1803.

Elenor Hutton, the daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Hutton was born Friday July 19th 1804 at Twelve o Clock at night.

Robert Burton married Eliza Elliott Hutton March the 4th 1815.

Mary Ann Burton, daughter of Robert and Eliza Burton was born December the 16th 1815 at half past 4 in the morning.

Ann Maria Burton, daughter of Robert and Eliza Burton was born December the 5th 1816.

John Devereux married Mary Hutton September 22d 1799.

John Devereux the Son of John & Mary Devereux was Born August 10th at Half past 6 in the morning 1800.

James Devereux the Son of John & Mary Devereux Was Born April 17th at 6 in the morning 1803.

Mary Ann Devereux the Daughter of John & Mary Devereux Was Born the Fifth of February 1806 at 5 A. M.

Benjamin Hutton Senr. Departed this Life August 20th 1809.

R. P. Devereux the Daughter of John & Mary Devereux was Born Oct. 16, 1808.

B. H. Devereux, Son of John & Mary Devereux was Born Sept. 17, 1817.

MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS.

[Manuscript Division, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

Joseph Sherwood to the Committee of Correspondence of the Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, 1766.

Gent.

Both Houses of Parliament have during the present Sessions spent by much the greatest part of their time in Considering the American Complaints; All the Papers relating to America which have been received from thence, and also All the Letters &c which have been sent from the several Boards to America, have been read in both Houses, the Petitions of the Merchants and Manufacturers of London, Leeds, Bristol, Glasgow &c have been presented, and they have been Examined in support of the same, and at length the Grand Question of Repeal or no Repeal came on in a Committee of the whole House on the 21st Instant, after sitting all that night and till three o'clock the next morning, the House divided and upon the Division.

The Ayes were 275

Noes 167

So that there was a Majority of 108 for the Repeal.

It is fully Expected that there will also be a great Majority in the House of Lords.

I received your favour of December 9th and also copys of the Petitions Votes, &c and a Bill of Exchange Value One Hundred Pounds Sterling, but the Captain is just now taken off his Letters, so that I cannot be more particular at present, I am with great Regard

to yourselves and the rest of the Gent of the General Assembly

Their and your respectfull Fr.^d

Joseph Sherwood
Warnford Court
Throgmorton Street

25th Feb. 1766

Gen. Alexander McDougall to Gen. Horatio Gates, 1776.

New York June 24th 1776.

Sir

The Northern expedition has I fear cost me my two Sons; the Eldest died of the Fatigue attending the Seige of S^t John's; the Youngest was taken a Prisoner on the river of S^t Lawrence on the late retreat; and on my account I fear he may be ill treated. He was at the reduction of St John's, and continued in Canada ever Since. If there Should be an exchange of Prisoners, I must beg your attention to that boy: He was a Lieut^t of my Regiment and of Captain Goforth's Company. Sincerely wish you a Pleasant march and a Successful Campaign.

I am Sir,

Your very Humble Serv^t .
Alex. M^cDougall.

Joseph Hewes to Samuel Johnston, 1776.

Philad^a 24th July 1776.

Dear Sir

I have not seen M^r Gibson since I received your favour of the 29th of June, when I do, I shall pay him agreeable to your request.

The manager of the Linnen Manufactory in this City informs me that it is his opinion that small manufactories set up by private persons in their own Families would be much more profitable both to the adventurers and to the Community in general than large ones established by the public or by Companies, he seems to be a

sensible fellow and well acquainted with the business and I think his observations are very just, the more I converse with him on the subject the less inclination I feel to be concerned in any thing of the kind, so many people in these Colonies are going into it, that I despair of getting a Weaver for you on any Terms, those that are good for anything are chiefly engaged, and the Army & Navy pick up all the rascally artificers of every kind,

Lord Howe is arrived with four or five Men of War but no Troops, a large Fleet is hourly expected having on board some say 20. others 30 M Men, his Lordship it is said expresses a great desire to promote a reconciliation he has sent at three different times a boat with a Flag and a Letter to Gen' Washington but the Letter being directed to Geo Washington Esq^r was not received tho much pressed by the officer in whose charge it was sent, the officer who was a Col. and adjutant general that went on those with the last boat had an interview with Gen' Washington, the conversation was chiefly about prisoners in the close of it he produced a Letter which he said it was from Lord Howe but being directed as before was refused, what powers his Lordship may have is not known but from all circumstances that have yet appeared they extend no farther than to receive submissions and grant Pardons, as the people of the united Colonies are only defending their Just rights and liberties and have committed no offence they have nothing to ask pardon for consequently cannot negotiate with his Lordship, no late accounts from England or France, my Compliments to your Family.

I am with much respect

Dear Sir

your mo. obed. Serv^t.

Joseph Hewes

N. B. Mr. Hooper came to Town last evening. I have not yet seen him—

Dr. Benjamin Rush to Gen. Anthony Wayne, 1776.

Philad^a Septem.^r 29, 1776.

Dear Si

I did myself the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your favor by Capt. Todd in a long letter which I dispatched a few days ago by one of the expresses bound to Ticonderoga. Since that time Col. Shea has resigned the command of the 3rd Pennsylvania regiment, by which means you are now the first Colonel in the Service of this State. The late resolution of congress for increasing our army to 60,000 men will necessarily call for a number of new Brigadiers, and the proportion which Pennsylvania will send into the field will give her a right to demand one or two more for her Share—Merit like yours will weigh heavily with the congress but it must be held up in a pointed light to their view. Col. Magaw tho' a younger Officer than you being near the congress, & having one or two eloquent friends in the house may perhaps be held up in colours that may injure your more just pretensions to promotion.

Upon this acc^t I beg leave to suggest to you that your friends in congress (among whom I desire to be classed) will derive great support from a few words in your favor from General Gates. You must not omit improving this hint to your advantage. And in everything relative to this matter I beg you will command my services.

I should not have suggested these ideas to you, had I not more than once seen the most eminent military merit neglected in our promotions, from ignorance in the congress, or from the want of proper recommendations.

The bearer M^r Stockton is my father in law—a most zealous & faithful Servant of the States. He commands the vote of New Jersey. I therefore beg (for your

sake as well as my own) your particular attention to him.

With best comp^{ts} to Gen' Gates, Gen' St. Clair Col. Erwin, Col. Johnson Capt. Frazer—& such other of the officers at Ticonderoga as I have the pleasure of being acquainted with, I am dear Sir, yours

Sincerely

B. Rush

P. S. I have this day seen a prisoner belonging to the 23rd regiment taken by our people near New York. I was much pleased with the fashion of his hair. It was cut short all round by Gen' Howe's orders. Count Saxe recommends this fashion in his memories. It saves time & trouble & prevents lice. It moreover prevents a Soldier from suffering from rain which often keeps the hair wet for hours Afterwards. Suppose you introduce it in your regiment? — If you begin with yourself, every private as well as officer will follow your example.

Thomas McKean to Gov. George Clinton, 1786.

Philadelphia August 30th 1786.

Sir,

This will be handed to you by M^r Charles W. Peale, a celebrated Portrait Painter of this city, a member of our American Philosophical Society, and a true friend to the late Revolution and Independence of the United States. His visit to New-York is principally to draw the pictures of Mess^{rs} Williams &c. the three Militia men, who, in spite of all corruption, arrested and secured the person of Major Andre, the Dep^t Adjutant General of the British Army, acting as a Spy &c.—His view in this is to perpetuate, as far as his art will go, this virtuous Exploit, and to recommend such conduct to the friends of Liberty & of mankind.

He has just now applied to me to assist him in this business, by introducing him to some Gentleman in

New-York, who would use his influence with the three virtuous men to come there for the purpose of his drawing their portraits. I had no hesitation about the Gentlemen, to whom I should recommend his business, tho' I fear I shall give your Excellency, too much trouble on the occasion. I beg you will be so kind as to cause the three Gentlemen to be informed of M^r Peale's journey, & to request their attendance upon him. Any civilities shewn to M^r Peale will be considered as a favor done, Sir,

Your Excellency's,
most obedient humble servant
Tho^s M^cKean

Arthur Lee to ————, 1784.

Philadelphia Aug^t 25th 1784.

A thousand, thousand thanks, my dearest Madam for your favor. "My dear Sophy's indisposition"—How many tender ideas cluster round that expression! Why should she be sick—why were not my prayers heard—why was not the bitter cup prepared for me alone? I would have drained it with delight—so She might have tasted that only of health & happiness.

But this is a string I must touch no more. Like the unhappy children of Jerusalem, I must hang up my harp against the wall in hopeless captivity

I have the honor of enclosing patterns of furs from New York. The furrier has at least the merit of promising well. Will you have the condescension to deliver them to the Lady at whose command I procured them; & with them, the full homage of my heart.

On the 20th of next month we are to make our obeisances to the Ladies & Daughters of the Sachems & warriors of the Six Nations, at fort Stanwix—& on the 20th of Nov^r to those of the western nations, at the mouth of Cayahoga on lake Erie.

Could not all the softness & beauty of Annapolis &

its neighbourhood conciliate, & Keep the committee with you? Or was that yawning Church-yard too terrible to be any longer fac'd by the eastern Members I woud it had been enclosed, that it might not have presented to weak imaginations so horrible a facility of getting into it.

Let me congratulate you, Madam, on the happy discovery imported by the Marquis la Fayette. 'Tis better than a thousand walls round the church-yard. Nothing less than the cure of all maladies by animal magnetism. The effect is infallible; & no Lady in America is henceforth to be sick, on pain of being reputed—an enemy to the french Alliance. The Marquis indeed keeps the mode of cure secret. I wish the Marchioness had come with him! But certainly he will soon communicate it, & drive away all diseases, that flesh is heir to. How much are we all indebted to France! Air-balloons to bear us swift—as meditation or the thoughts of love—and animal magnetism to ensure us perpetual health.

M^r Mifflin, who I am going to see the instant I close this, will write you all about the Belles of New York, for I know little of them. I have a thousand things to say; yet my moment is come. Therefore with my love, good wishes, respects & Comp^{ts} to M^r Sprigg—your dear husband, & still dearer Daughters—to M^r Scott & to all others to whom you may think them acceptable—receive my ever dear friend, my best—my last

Adieus.

A. Lee

P.S. I hope Beckey will take M^r Butland—the Ship Chariot; Phaeton & all, prisoners of Beauty. She knows how much I love her—how much I wish to see her lament, like Alexander, that there is nothing left her to conquer. Why did not that same M^r B—— bring over an air-balloon?

EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD ACCOUNT BOOK.

BY R. BALL DODSON.

The old book from which the extracts following have been taken came into the possession of the writer with a mass of deeds and papers which had lain in the attics of an ancient manor house on the banks of the River Delaware, "Richmond Hall," for a century and more.

It is presumably the monetary record of William Ball the Elder, who died in 1740, though his name does not appear on its leaves. On the cover "John Swift Esq—Liber" has been written with many flourishes, and on the final page the name of Joseph Shippen is scribbled many times. The name of Daniel Byles, nephew of William Ball's wife, is formally signed to a solitary record of the year 1746; but the internal evidence points to the presumption hazarded at the beginning of this paragraph. The book would appear to have been started by an isolated entry in 1733, which was never completed, and on the same page occurs the entry by Daniel Byles referred to above, two pages record events in 1736, they are in a different handwriting and are signed Danl. Swift; but it contains a pretty full record of the doings in the year 1739, and affords an interesting insight into the business transactions and household expenditure of a Merchant-Adventurer of wealth and position in Philadelphia two hundred years ago, whoever be its author.

The writer appears to have dealt in everything purchasable or salable, for the "Inventory of Stock in hand" taken on the 1st of June 1739 includes Flour, Bread, Pork, Staves, Dry Goods, Rum, Sugar and Wines, and though there is no evidence of direct dealing in slaves other than the purchase of his own ser-

vants, he is not averse to obliging others in such transactions, as an entry quoted further on will show.

On the 3rd of June 1739 he purchases:—

“Of Thomas Johns one quarter of Brigantine Hope for which am to pay £150.”

This entry is interesting as it establishes a standard of values for other entries more intimately connected with every day life.

He has his Correspondents in London, Newfoundland, Amsterdam, Genoa, Cadiz, Lisbon and Antiqua. On the 5th of June he:—

“Received per the Robert and Mary, Thos. Oliver, M^r, 30 Pipes of Madeira Wine, consigned me by James Scott of Madeira in conformity to my order of the 15th February,”

for which, with freight, he pays £567.16.5. James Bartholomew was his Correspondent in London, and through him the account of James Scott is discharged.

On the 18th of June he takes for “Pocket Expenses £20,” a large sum for such a purpose in those days, and “paid for a suit of Clothes and sundry tradesmens bills £15.10.6”

On the 6th July he notes that he has:—

“Rec^d of Thos Mollineux the am^t of a Legacy left me by my uncle S^r Tho^s Stanhope, for which I have past him a receipt of this date being £250.”

On the 25th October he draws on James Bartholomew of London for £280 Sterling, which costs him in Colonial Currency at the then rate of Exchange no less than £1394. The main interest in this entry lies in the fact that the greater part of the money goes “for value received” to S^r Thos. Penn.

Only two servants are mentioned in the book as receiving wages, and the presumption is that the others were slaves both in the town house and on the “Plantation” which is occasionally referred to. The Salaried Servants were the “Servant in Livery” and the

“Cook,” and the latter appears to have been House-Steward as well.

On the 31st October he:—

“Paid sundry small charges in this month amounting to as per Journall £5.4., and the Cook his rool of expenses for this month am^t to as per bk. £10.9.7.”

But the entries of the 30th November show the most startling differences as compared with present day domestic expenditure:—

“Paid the following Tradesmens bills and my Serv^{ts} wages in full to this day Viz^t

My barbers amt. to as P. his Bill	£10. 5.0
My Taylors “ “ “ “ “ “	14. 5.4
The Painters D ^o for painting the house I now live in amg. as P. his bill	5. 3.8
The Plasterers for whitewashing D ^o as P. his bill	4. 5.
My Servant in Livery’s wages in full	3.10.
D ^o the Cooks d ^o in full am ^t to	4.16.
And the rool of expenses for this month ...	10.13.6

£52.13.6

As the connected entries cover a period of more than six months, and the above form the only mention of the payment of wages they represent at least the wages for a half a years service, but the presumption is strong that they cover a year. The barbers account for the year when the cost of powdered wigs is considered can scarcely be characterized as exorbitant until compared with the painting and whitewashing of the family house; but surely the tailors bill, when cloth and velvet were usually supplied by the patron, argues an excess of personal vanity which stopped at no expence. And it was the second bill in the year too!! On the 31st December his household expenditure shows evidence of Christmas festivities, for his Cooks “rool” of expenses reaches £12.10.6 and “sundry small charges” bring the

total up to £20.6.6 for the month. Though, as I have said before, there is no evidence of general dealing in Slaves, he was not indisposed to accommodate a friend for we read:—

“2 of the Servants for account of Jno. Barclay is Dead and I have paid sundry charges on Y^m Viz^t
 The Doctors Bill amounting to £10.
 The Joiners D^o for 2 coffins 4.
 The Grave Diggers D^o am^t to 2.6

John Barclay was living in Ireland, and the doctors bill argues a concern regarding the valuable human chattels committed to his charge which the writer might not have manifested for waged domestics.

Altogether the book is a very human document and affords a pretty accurate insight into the life of the Merchant-Adventurer-Planter of the times sending out his ventures sometimes in his own ships, sometimes in those of which he was part owner and sometimes in those of others. Adventuring his capital in many lands, carefully following his ventures yet calmly awaiting results, keenly interested in his affairs which shewed a steady growth, but not tied to his counting-house or unmindful of social amenities. A typical specimen of those builders of colonial empire, mostly men of Devon, who have spread the influence of the Anglo-Saxon Race throughout the world.

SOME DELAWARE GENEALOGICAL RECORDS.

BY REV. C. H. B. TURNER.

[The following family records were found scattered through copies of *A Compendious History of Catholick Church &c.*, by Alexander Petrie, Hague, 1662, and *Sermons by Jeremy, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor*; some on the margins of pages and others in the spaces at the ends of chapters.]

- Andrew Wear*, was born 25 of December 1727.
Charless Perry, Departed this Life December 3, 1759.
Elnor Perry, wife of Charles Perry, departed this Life 9th Day of January 1764.
Winifred Baily, Daughter of Charles [Perry] & Elnor his wife Departed this Life 15 February 1765.
Winifred Baily, Daughter to Joseph & Winifred Baily, was born 15 Day February 1765.
Catharine Perry, was born 28 Day July 1745.
Thomas Cail, was Born 9 day of March 1748.
Charles Perry Cail, was Born 29 Day October 1750.
Elisabeth Cail, was Born 16 Day of february 1753.
John Cail, was Born 14 of September 1755.
Persila Cail, was Born 10 Day July 1756.
William Harris, son of Mathias & Hester Harris, Born 8 Day of January 1765.
Joseph Baily Harris, Son of William Harris, was born in year of our Lord 1789, June 25, about nine o'clock.
March ye 5th day my son *Lindsy Opie* was born 1714.
February ye 25th my son *Tho^s Opie* was born 1716, and Departed this Life 19 May 1717.
February ye 5th. my Daughter *Susannah Opie* was born 1719/20.
Thomas Opie was born —
Who are the Children of *John Opie* & *Anns* his wife.
Lindsy Opie was married to *Sarah Hoale* [or *Heale*] March ye 4th in ye year 1734.
September ye 10th my wife miscarried with a Daughter, 1735.
July 24th. my Son *John Opie* was born 1737, on Sunday at 7 o'clock.
October ye 4th. at one oclock in ye morning, my Daughter *Anns Opie* was born, 1738.
January ye 11th. my son *Lindsay Opie* was born, 1740.
March ye 4th. my wife was Delivered of a Son at 8 the clock & he lived one hour. 1742/3.
October 30th. my son *Thomas Opie* was born about 3 hours before day, 1744.

274 *Some Delaware Genealogical Records.*

Winifred Baily, was Married to *William Harris* September 25 in the year 1788.

Joseph Baily Harris, son of *William Harris* and *Winifred Harris* his wife was born June 25, 1789.

Mathias Harris, son of *William Harris* and *Winifred* his wife was born November 2, 1799.

William Harris, the son of *William Harris* & *Winifred* was born November 2, 1799.

James Ridgley Harris, son of *William Harris* & *Winifred* was born March 20, 1802.

Hannah Jacobs, Departed this Life December the 19th 1766.

Simon Kollock, the son of *Shepard Kollock* and *Mary* his wife was born March 11, 1744, and *Catharine Perry*, was married October the 31, 1765, at Lewistown by the Rev. *Mathew Wilson*.

Charles Perry Kollock, the son of *Simon* and *Catharine Kollock*, was born august the 21, 1766, at daylight in the morning.

Catharine Kollock, the wife of *Simon Kollock* Departed this life September 14, 1766, at seven o'clock in the morning.

Charles Perry Kollock, Departed October the 22, 1766, at daylight in the morning.

Simon Darby, son of *Ephraim Darby* and *Elizabeth* his wife was born February ye 14th 1735, and Died February—1772.

Samuel Darby, son of *Ephraim Darby* and *Elizabeth* his wife was Born November ye 29, 1737, and Dyed April 15, 1779.

Elizabeth Darby, Daughter of *Ephraim Darby* and *Elizabeth* his wife was Born May 10th. 1740, and Dyed January—1773.

John Darby, son of *Ephraim Darby* and *Elizabeth* his wife was Born April ye 3d. 1742.

William Darby, son of *Ephraim Darby* and *Elizabeth* his wife was Born the 13th day of May 1744, and Died November — 1772.

Ephraim Darby, was Born April ye 17, 1699, *Elizabeth*, his wife, was Born November the 8th. 1706.

Sanders Darby, son of *Ephraim Darby* & *Elizabeth* his wife, was Born December ye 18, 1726.

William Darby, son of *Ephraim Darby* & *Elizabeth* his wife was Born November ye 15th, 1728 and Dyed January ye 17th insuing.

William Darby, son of *Ephraim Darby* and *Elizabeth* his wife was born May ye 15th 1730, and Dyed July ye 5th. 1742.

Ephraim Darby, son of *Ephraim Darby* & *Elizabeth* his wife, was Born February ye 14th. 1733, and Dyed November — 1769.

Elizabeth Darby, Daughter of *Ephraim Darby* and *Elizabeth* his wife, was Born April the 19, 1768.

Sanders Darby, son of *Susan Darby* and *Jane* his wife, was Born August 15th 1766.

Oliver Darby, son of *Simon Darby* and *Jane* his wife, was Born December the 17th. 1767.

Mary Darby, Daughter of *Simon Darby* and *Jane* his wife, was Born April the 19, 1768.

Thomas Skelton Harrison.

In recording, with deep regret, the death of Thomas Skelton Harrison, one of its members (May 3, 1919), the Council of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania wishes to emphasize the great sense of personal loss which is felt by his associates on the Board. To the officers and councillors of the Society, Mr. Harrison was more than a valuable colleague; he was a friend, at once kindly and genial, and it is hard to realize that he is here no longer to lend graciousness, dignity and the tact of a man of affairs to the deliberations of this body. He became a Councillor of the Society on November 25, 1918, and although his connection with its administration was short, he was, between that time until two weeks before his death, a most active and interested member—wonderfully active, indeed, considering his advanced age. Only a short time before his fatal illness he was the host of one of the receptions given under the auspices of the War Service Committee of the Historical Society, and those who were there will not soon forget the brief but stirring address which he made to the enlisted men of the army, navy and marine corps who were present. He was himself a veteran of the American Civil War, and this placed him at once *en rapport* with the boys of this generation who had served in France and who knew, therefore, all that was implied by an armed conflict. It may be added, as an example of the charm of Mr. Harrison's character, that although he had long given up speaking in public (an art in which he was an adept at one time) and his health was by no means good during the winter just passed, yet when one of his fellow-Councillors asked him, as a personal favor, to say a few words to the boys in khaki, he willingly accepted the task and thus contributed to a really picturesque incident—the greeting of a man who had taken part in the naval battles of

1861-65, to a group of young heroes, many of whom had faced death in the French trenches. As the last public appearance of Mr. Harrison nothing could have been more picturesque, more patriotic or more fitting to the man. It seemed, as it were, the bridging of one war-time generation with another, and through it all shines out the kindly nature of him who was its central figure.

Mr. Harrison was a member of this Society for fifty-one years, as was most appropriate, for he was, in the best sense of the word, a typical Pennsylvanian. He was the son of Michael Lieb and Virginia Thomas Skelton Harrison; was born in this city, September 19, 1837, and received his education in the Classical Academy of Dr. John W. Faries and in a business college. During the Civil War, he served as Paymaster in the United States Navy, and in 1897 was appointed by President Harrison, Consul General in Egypt. In 1918, he published "The Homely Diary of a Diplomat in the East, 1897-1899," in which he gives some of his experiences and impressions during the period of his official residence in the capital of Egypt.

Mr. Harrison took an active part in the success of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876; was an original member of the Committee of One Hundred, and also the 1913 Committee of the same name. He was a member of the Advisory Board of the University of Pennsylvania Museum; a Trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art; Commander of Post 18, Grand Army of the Republic; the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion and Pennsylvania Commandery Naval Order of the United States. He was also a member of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Skelton Harrison was a courteous gentleman, a warm-hearted friend and a model citizen. The Council will long remember him with affection: his place will be hard to fill.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Notes.

KING FAMILY RECORDS.

Copied from the Bible owned by Mrs. Edward P. Allen, of Stratford, Conn., and the Registers of the Moravian and Christ P. E. Churches, Philadelphia.

Family Bible.

Thomas King and Rebeckah, married October ye 31, 1703.

William King, ye son of Thomas King and Rebeckah, born October ye 30, 1704.

Thomas King, born October ye 27, 1705.

John and Mary King, born December 23, 1707.

John King, born August ye 25, 1711.

Rebeckah King, born December 29, 1712.

Ann King, born December ye 8, 1714.

Samuel King, the son of Thomas and Rebeckah King, born Sept. ye 27th at between 3 & 4 o'clock in ye morning in ye year of our Lord 1718.

Ann King (Daughter of Thomas King), who was born 1714, married Captain Topp, by whom she had issue Thomas and Ann, who both died without issue. She was likewise married in 1747, to George Sharswood by whom she had issue: George and James born 1748, and William 1751; James and William now living 1810.

Samuel King, was born Sept. 24, 1718. Ann Evans, was born Mch 25 1720 and were joined in Marriage August 31st 1739.

James son of Samuel and Ann King b. July 27, 1751.

Moravian Church, Baptisms.

Susannah King, daughter of Ann King, a widow, b. Nov. 26, 1754; baptized March 13th 1759—(died not very long after.)

Register of Members of Moravian Church, 1757.

Ann King, adult,	} Children.
Anna King,	
Samuel King,	
James King,	
John King,	
Susannah King.	

Moravian Church, Burials.

Samuel King died March 28th, 1795, buried March 30th, 1795, in the Moravian Ground (not a member, but by request of friends); born July 27th, 1745, 49 yrs. 8 mo. left a widow and three children.

Ann King, died April 5, 1909, buried April 7, 1909; born in Pembroke-shire Wales, March 25, 1790—married Samuel King and had five sons and three daughters; 25 grandchildren and 32 great-grandchildren; eldest son and youngest daughter buried in Moravian ground, eldest daughter and youngest son living.

James King, died Dec. 31st 1832, buried Jan. 2, 1833 born in Phila

July 27th, 1751; Oct. 11, 1772 married Cornelia England; had 4 sons and 5 daughters.

Christ Church Marriages.

Samuel King and Ann Evans, Aug. 31, 1739.

James King and Cornelia England, Oct. 11, 1772.

Baptisms.

Ann, d. Samuel and Ann King, Nov. 29, 1741. 2 weeks, 1 day.

Samuel, s. Samuel and Ann King, b. July 27, 1745; Oct. 27, 1745.

John, s. Samuel and Ann King, b. July 4, 1748; 1748.

The original of the following Marriage Certificate is owned by Mrs. Sarah Erwin (Cooper) Baldwin, Yonkers, N. Y.

By Joseph Harrison Esq^r. one of His Majesty's Justice of the Peace for the County of Gloucester in the Province of New Jersey:

I do certify that on the sixth day of April Anno Domino, 1761 James Cooper and Sarah Erwin came Before me and by virtue of a Licence granted by his excellency Thomas Boone Esq^r Governor and Commander in Chief of the province aforesaid were joined Together in the Holy Bands of Matrimony and were by me pronounced Man and Wife. Given under my hand and seal at Gloucester aforesaid the day and year above written.

Elizabeth Cooper

Sarah Rawle.

Ester Davis.

J. Harrison.

Jane Baldwin Linnell,

38 Seventh Avenue, New York.

THOMAS DENHAM'S LEDGER, 1726-1728.—At a sale of Americana in March, the Society acquired for the Charles Morton Smith Fund, what the sales catalogue described as an "Old Philadelphia Account Book of a merchant doing business between 1726 and 1728, the book almost forming a Directory of the prominent inhabitants of Philadelphia of the time." An examination of the accounts and handwriting indicated that the old vellum covered book had belonged to Thomas Denham, merchant and half owner of the ships "Berkshire" and "Flexney," and that one of his clerks had been Benjamin Franklin.

Franklin, while working for the printer Keimer, was induced by Governor Keith to go to England, purchase the outfit of a printing establishment, promising to forward letters of credit and recommendation, and on his return start him in business. On reaching London, he found that the Governor had failed to keep his promises and, friendless and penniless, was compelled to seek employment. While in this situation, he met Thomas Denham, with whom he was acquainted at home, who, on learning of his distress, took him to his boarding house, offered him a passage on his ship, the "Berkshire," which was about to sail for Philadelphia, and a clerkship on arrival. They landed in October of 1728, and the disappointed young printer entered on his new duties. The following year, just after Franklin had passed his 21st birthday, he was stricken with Pleurisy and nearly died, and in the summer of 1728, Denham died, which ended Franklin's short commercial experience.

The activities of the young clerk must have favorably impressed his employer, for his account in the old Ledger is closed by this entry: "By evidence of Richard Armitt and uxor and Elizabeth Hill it appears that this debt [£10.3.5] was forgiven by Thomas Denham," it being the amount of his passage on the "Berkshire." Franklin's handwriting is also in evidence on its pages.

J.

THE REDMAN FAMILY OF PHILADELPHIA. Despite the fact that for one hundred and fifty years the Redman family was prominent in the history of Philadelphia, it would seem that there has never been a systematic effort made to write a detailed account of its members. The following notes are offered for publication in the hope that anyone who can complete them will communicate with the writer:

From the records of Buckingham Quarterly Meeting of Friends it appears that Richard Redman, of Chipping Wycombe, Bucks, bricklayer, died 6/28/1684. His wife was Joan —. Their children were Joan, married George Wright, 2/19/1674; Thomas, married Ann Round 3/10/1676 and died at Chipping Wycombe 3/31/1713; and John. Thomas left children: Elizabeth, Richard, and Joan.

From the *Minutes* of Upperside, Bucks, in Pennsylvania Historical Society, p. 79, I find that Thomas Redman, 3/29/1682, "did also desire a certificate for his brother John Redman, who is already gone to Virginia but had not time to obtain a certificate before he went." On 5/3/1682 at a meeting at Thomas Elwood's, certificates were given for John Redman and John Archedale, "concerning their conscientious and honest walking in a good conversation amongst friends."

On November 24, 1683, John Redman, bricklayer, received a warrant from William Penn for a lot in Philadelphia (Deed Book E 2, 214), and from that time owned considerable land there. He was a prominent member of the society of Friends, and in 1686 joined with Thomas Duckett in building the Centre Meeting House (*Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pa.* Vol. II, p. 100). He was several times appointed as one of those to inquire into the clearness of members who had declared their intention of marrying (*ibid.* pp. 103, 165, 109). He married Susannah —, who was buried in the Race Street Meeting burial ground 11/24/1717-8. His will was proved March 1, 1713 (*Will Book C.* 370). By it we find that he had sons, I John who predeceased him, II Joseph, and III Thomas; and by the *Records of the Quaker Meeting, Philadelphia* (Ms. in Pa. Hist. Soc.) Bk. A. p. 15 we find that he had a daughter Mary who on 6/8/1695 married William Royall.

I John, the eldest son, married Jane — and died before March 1, 1713 (*Will Book C.* 370). His surviving children were Joseph and Sarah (*ibid.*).

II Joseph Redman, the second son of John Redman the elder, married twice: first, Elizabeth —, who was buried as *not a Friend*, at Race Street Meeting, 8/13/1719; and secondly, on 11/30/1719 at the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, Sarah Leader, a widow with one daughter, Rebecca. By his first wife, he had two daughters, Rebecca, wife of John McComb, and Susanna, who married Ralph Assheton, Esq., a cousin of William Penn and member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. (For Assheton and Beatty descendants, see C. P. Keith, *Provincial Councillors of Pennsylvania*.) By the second marriage, Joseph Redman was the father of Joseph Redman, High Sheriff of Philadelphia and Doctor John Redman, the first president of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia.

My last statement is made after an examination of all the facts at my disposal. The repetition of family names makes identifications difficult, but the dates furnish corroborative proof. Joseph Redman, senior, in 1707, makes his "dear wife Elizabeth and his loving father John Redman" his attorneys (*Exemplification Bk.* 6, 384). His daughter Susanna married in 1716, and therefore could not have been the daughter of the second wife whom Joseph Redman married in 1719. Since Joseph Redman died in 1722 (*Will Book D.* 330) his children by the second marriage must have been born 1720-1722. Sarah Redman, his second wife, married, after his death, Thomas Bourne of Philadelphia, who in his will proved Feb. 5, 1782 (*Will Book S.* 63) mentions Sarah, the

daughter of his first wife Sarah Redman's youngest son John, and also Elizabeth, the widow of her eldest son Joseph. Joseph Redman, High Sheriff of Philadelphia died September 29, 1779 in his 59th year. He was born, therefore, about 1721. (Morton, *History of the Pennsylvania Hospital*, p. 415.) Doctor John Redman is stated by all his biographers to have been born February 27, 1722. His daughter Sarah married Daniel Coxe of Philadelphia, and became the ancestor of a number of Philadelphia families (Leach, F. W., *The Philadelphia of Our Ancestors: Coxe*—in *The North American*, July 26, 1908). Joseph Redman, High Sheriff, also left a number of descendants, among them Doctor Thomas Redman who died in 1830 (*Will Book 1830*, 9, 449, No. 22).

III The only other John Redman who could well be confused with Doctor John Redman would seem to have been confused with him. This was the son of John Redman, Senior's remaining son Thomas. This son Thomas died in 1724 (*Will Book D. 441*), having married, 8/9/1706, Sarah, daughter of Samuel Harriot of Philadelphia (*Ms. Records of the Quaker Meeting*, Philadelphia, in *Penna. Hist. Soc. 787 Bk. A. p. 51*). At Thomas Redman's death in 1724, he had six children, the *eldest* of whom was John, then a minor (*Will Book D. 441*). This John, I identify with the John who, aged 21 years was baptized at Christ Church on October 27, 1728, and on the following day married Sarah King (*Christ Church Records*). This John was born, therefore, in 1707, and cannot have been the great physician. I make this statement because the New Jersey branch of the Redmans claim that Doctor John Redman was this John, and because some of the biographical sketches of Doctor Redman state that his father was Thomas.

Thomas Redman had besides this son John, born 1707, sons Thomas and Joseph, and daughters Sarah, Rebecca, and Martha (*Will Book D. 441*). Thomas Junior, born 1714, died 1766, went to Haddonfield, New Jersey, where his descendants still live. He was a prominent Friends' Minister. He married (1) Hannah Gill and (2) Mercy Davis. By his first wife he left sons Thomas and John (b. after 1742 and therefore not the physician) and daughters, Mary and Sarah. Thomas married Rebecca White; their son Thomas, b. 1783, married Elizabeth Lord Hopkins, from whom the Redmans of Haddonfield at the present time descend.

I shall be glad to receive any additional information about the early Redmans in Philadelphia, their ancestry, and descendants.

JOSEPH M. BEATTY, JR.

Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

LETTER OF EDWARD HAND TO THE HONBLE RICHARD HENRY LEE,
RICHARD LAW AND DANIEL ROBERDEAU, ESQR., 1777.

[Manuscript Division, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

Fort Pitt 21st dec^r. 1777

Gent.^s

Before the arrival of your favour of the 24th. Oct^r.—I had gone from this place to Fort Randolph from whence I did not return untill Yesterday, which prevented my complying with your Order sooner—The Report of Col. George Morgan's being arrested here was well founded,—the Express (a Militia Officer) who brought the enclosed Letter from Col. Zack Morgan informed some of his Acquaintances in Town that the principal People here concerned in the Conspiracy were Col. Geo. Morgan, Col. John Campbell, Capt Alex^r. M^cKee & Simon Girty, and that the reason they were not pointed out in the Letter was, that I was myself suspected. From this information I judged it prudent to secure these Persons to prevent their escaping the Punishment they deserved, if Guilty, and to repair myself to where Col. Zack Morgan was, to

sift the affair to the Bottom.—Col. Campbell before he had learned my Intention of arresting him, waited on me and desired Permission to accompany me, which I agreed to & told Col. George Morgan he might have the same Liberty, which he declined, being then, he said very busie, and remained a Prisoner in his own House Capt M^cKee was sent for to his Farm House & confined in the same Place, and Simon Girty to the Common Guard House.—I was present at the Examination of the greatest Number of the Prisoners, and learned from the magistrates who examined the whole, that no more than one Man mentioned Col. Geo. Morgan's Name, his Expression was, that he allowed him to be of their party, some few of them mentioned Girty's name, but none of them either Col. Campbell's or Capt M^cKee's. For this reason before my return I took off Col. Morgan's arrest—Simon Girty was examined before a Civil Magistrate and was acquitted, & Capt M^cKee I put on a new parole, after obtaining the old one from the Cot.' Court. His Parole I have enclosed to the Board of War, and wait the Direction of Congress as to his future Residence.—The Remarks made in the enclosed Letter by Capt. Arbuckle on M^cKee's Conduct tho' coming (in my opinion) from a bad author, knowing her to have an implacable Hatred to the woman who lived with M^cKee, may yet have some weight with Congress. The same Person was at Fort Randolph, when I left it the 21st. Ult^a. She assured me that M^cKee had written Letters to Detroit. I mention these Circumstances to your Honble Committee, as I think them applicable to the present Subject; & by that you may also communicate them to Congress. Col. Geo. Morgan left this place in a few days after my first arrival here & did not return untill about the 25th. of July, he staid untill the Beginning of Oct^r. since when he has been absent. I recollect that the day after he arrived here, in July he told me, he would cross the River to talk with the Indians then waiting to see him, and probably not return that Night. As I had confined the day or two before two Indians, I judged it unsafe, and advised him against it, but he still persisted, early next Morning I understood he lay at Capt. M^cKee's, on his return told him what I heard, he said it was so, and that he had a Conference with the Shawanee Indians, who was his Interpreter I don't know, certain that it is, that he can't discourse in that or any other Indian Language.—Except this part of his Conduct may be found exceptionable, I must declare in Justice to him, that every Proceeding of his, that came to my Knowledge, either as Indian Agent, or Commissary, appeared to me to be that of a Zealous and faithful Serv^t. to the United States.—I should have made early mention of his arrest, but as it was on a groundless assertion, I wished to have it buried in oblivion.

I am Gent^a.
with much Respect
Y^r. most obed^t. Hble. Serv^t.
Edw. Hand.

HAND WRITING. BY ALEX. C. HANSON.

[Manuscript Division, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This curious essay on the hand writing of General Washington, is by Chancellor Hanson of Maryland, March 7, 1796.]

It is said, that the disposition and character of a man is, in a great measure, designated by his hand writing—

What is to be collected from this manuscript—? Is it the writing of a great or little man, of a foolish, or of a cunning, or of a wise man, of a man of taste, or no taste, of an honest, or of a tricky, man?

From the plainness or distinctness of the letters, I suppose, he cannot be a person of concealed views, or a person, who works in the dark, or deceives others.

From the freedom of the strokes, I suppose him a man of candour and liberality.

I see, however, no marks of greatness, and not the least appearance of littleness or meanness. I pronounce him a man of honesty, plain sense, taste and sentiment.

From the lightness of the strokes, I conclude, that he is no plodder or painstaker.

From the firmness, as well as distinctness of the letters, I conclude, that he is a man of firm steady character—

What shall be said of the size of the letters? Much, I suppose, depends on size; and not less on the straitness and regularity of the lines—

Ecce Jefferson'—De illo nil nisi bonum dicendum est—

Look at the writing of Antonius, Crassus, Scaurus, and Sulpicius! See you nothing characteristic?

Behold the writing of General Washington, and particularly his signature! Is there a man, capable of supposing him otherwise than *justum et tenacem propositi*? Is there not in that signature something which denotes the gentleman, the hero, the man of first rate mind? Is it possible, that, even if you had never heard, nor thought, of any connexion between the hand writing and character of the man, you should deem the writer a mean man? No! As soon might you judge, from Washington's face, that he was a coward, or a fool—

Geo: Washington	}	[These signatures are very large and evidently an attempt to copy.]
Geo: Washington		
Geo Washington		

Alas! how far short of Washington's signature are these. And yet I assume that few men can equal the 2^d. Washington—Bad pen!!!

LETTER OF JOHN PENN TO EDWARD SHIPPEN.

Wednesday.

D^r Sir—

I should be very much obliged to you for any Deeds or papers you may have relating to the lot at the corner of Chestnut & fourth street as I have spoken to a person to survey it, which he cannot do unless he has the description of it, which is out of my power to give. I should also be glad to have Mr. Hamilton's conveyance of the Estate left to him in his uncle's will, which he has made over to me and Mrs Penn, as I am writing to England & want much to give some account of it to my friends there.

I am
Yours Sincerely,
John Penn.

ITEMS FROM THE CORPORATION ACCOUNT OF JUNE 1747.

The following items have been extracted from the report of Edward Shippen, William Coleman and Attwood Shute, a Committee appointed to settle the Corporation Accounts; Philadelphia, June 20th. 1747.

That Patrick Baird, Vendue Master, rented a stall under the Court House; that Thomas Griffiths, purchased a Fire Engine and Buckets; Richard Armitt, Clerk of the Markets, was succeeded by William Paschall, and John Hyatt, late Sheriff by Nicholas Scull. James Coultas rented the ferry at Schuylkill, and that the Board agreed to

build a new Ferry-house. Samuel Hasell, Treasurer of the Corporation, collected £2228.10.11., and paid out £1678.17.34, on which sums he received a "commission, five pcent for receiving and five for paying, amounting to £195.7.6." The salary of William Allen Esq as Recorder was £25. per annum; Andrew Hamilton, clerk of Common Council, £25. The executors of William Rawle paid rental of Ferry from the city to Cooper's Landing, £30 yearly. The "new stalls to the eastward of the Court House" rent at £80. per annum, and the stalls to the westward "yield £84. per annum."

VERSES BY THOMAS RODNEY.

Hail Pennsylvania! thou once happy Land,
 Where Virtue Rul'd and Freedom bore Command
 Now by a band of upstart Scriblers Curst
 Thy glories all are burid in the dust,
 Thy wisdom pageant at the heels of fools,
 Thy Sons degraded and thy Statesmen Tools,
 To a poor band of avaritious knaves
 Whose *low-born Poets* wish to make you Slaves,
 Such is the *creature* whose *low dog'rel* Rhimes
 In *Oswalds paper** now infect the *Times*,
 The *dung hill plant* of some pale glim'ring Moon
 A *nightly* growth that *rots & stinks* ere noon.
 May happy Delaware ne'er be unblest
 By Such a *Reptile, vile perfidious* pest
 Let Virtue Bannish him her once fair Town
 Or Satires pen shall write the *Villain* down
 And Teach him hence how dangerous to prate
 Against a Virtuous, brave and glorious State.

* N^o 148

Delaware Sept': 1784.

LEASE OF THE CITY TAVERN TO GIFFORD DALLING.

[Original in Manuscript Division, Historical Society of Pennsylvania.]

We the Subscribers are of Opinion that Mr. Gifford Dalling who has made Application for the City Tavern is a fit person to keep said Tavern and do consent that the said Dalling treat with Mess^{rs} Edward Shippen Sen^r John M. Nesbitt and John Mitchell on the Terms.

7th. July, 1778.

W. Shippen, Jr.
 Lamb^d Cadwalader,
 John Cadwalader,
 Jno. Mitchell,
 E. Shippen, Jr.,
 J. M. Nesbitt,
 R. Morris,
 Arch. M^cCall,
 Tho^s Willing,
 Benjamin Chew.

Memo. 8th. July 1778. Agreed with Mr. Gifford Dalling that he shall have the City Tavern for one year at the Rental of Three hundred Pounds—But in Case of any Accident which may oblige him to leave the House before the Expiration of the year he is to have no power to lease it to any other person but the Subscribers are to take it into their own hands.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO WILLIAM RITTENHOUSE, the first papermaker in America, erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, was unveiled July 12, 1919, with appropriate ceremonies. The marker stands on the grounds of the Mennonite Church, Germantown, of which he was chosen in 1688 the first minister, becoming later the first Bishop of the Mennonite Church in America. He was born in 1644, in the Principality of Broich, near the city of Muelheim; and died Feb'y 18, 1706.—

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE, CAPTIVITY AND RELEASE FROM INDIANS, OF A LITTLE GIRL, 1755.—In the Moravian cemetery, at Lititz, Lancaster County, Penna., is buried Maria Christina Schmidt, whose experiences in Indian captivity, are fortunately recorded in the Church register. She was born in Conewago, near York, Pa., August 1, 1746, but later on her family removed to Graceham, Maryland. In August of 1755, the settlers in that locality were thrown into consternation by the irruption of a band of ravaging, murderous Indians, who fled to the log school-house for refuge. Christina and her father were eight miles away, on his plantation. Suddenly, from the forest, they heard the sharp crack of a rifle. The father threw his child upon a horse, telling her to ride as fast as she could to the school-house, but the horse balked and refused to move, while several Indians appeared rapidly crossing the clearing. Schmidt's first impulse was to remain with his daughter, but to do that he knew was to be killed on the spot, and others needed his protection; so he fled, fortunately escaping the bullets sent after him.

Capturing Christina, an Indian swung her on his back and hurried off with her, she vigorously protesting and making frantic attempts to escape. In a desperation, almost as comical as it was futile, she drew from her clothing a pin and with all her little strength jabbed it into his back, which caused him to put her down and despoil her of her pins. After that, a threatening tomahawk always kept her quiet. Now the whole band turned upon its homeward route, traveling northward. On this journey Christina witnessed a number of frightful massacres, and when, upon coming to one of their towns destroyed by the whites, the Indians took some of her fellow-captives, bound them to trees, and, thrusting into their bodies pointed sticks of resinous wood, set fire to them—a continuant torture from morning to night. Among the Indians, she was not treated unkindly; once she was rescued from the death-hug of a bear, and at another time, she had nearly drowned. In 1757, to her infinite joy, she was taken by three chiefs to Philadelphia, where as a result of a treaty, she was set at liberty and found a home in a Quaker family. During her stay with them, a man claimed her as his kidnapped child, and, following the decision of a magistrate, despite her denial of him, took her to Lancaster. In 1758, her father and mother came to the town and while there heard of the child, went to see her; there was mutual recognition, a dispute with the pretended father, and, finally, recourse to a Justice of the Peace, who said to the Schmidts, "Take her, for flesh and blood will not be denied." In 1770, because of ill health, consumption, she was removed to Lititz so that she might have proper medical attention, but she died April 19, 1774, in her twenty-eighth year.

TWO LETTERS OF ELIAS BOUDINOT, COMMISSARY OF PRISONERS, 1778.

Camp Valley Forge April 20. 1778

Sir,

I have enclosed to M^r Loring an Exchange of Officers for those sent in & from you, in Consequence of which I shall expect Coll. Miles & Major West will be sent out immediately—

With them you can send out such of the Privates as are due for the Artificers & servants; I have not yet heard of the Arrival of the particular Persons I mentioned; if not yet sent out, let them also accompany them—

I am sorry to be under the disagreeable necessity of troubling you with the Accounts we have of the Cruelty of your Provost Marahal (Cunningham) to our Prisoners in the old Gaol—We are well informed that he has been the means of the Death of two of these unhappy Men, by knocking them down with the Key of the Gaol—Humanity has long called aloud for Vengeance on this Man, of whose Cruelties, the attested Accounts we have bear Witness too horrid for description—Permit me Sir to entreat the interposition of your kind Officer in favour of humanity & indeed of your own Officers—for if a stop is not put to this Conduct, it will be out of my Power to prevent a retaliation—You must have had an Opportunity by this Time of knowing this Man's general Conduct, & to you Gen^l. Howe may give Credit, if you represent this matter properly.

I Am &c.

Elias Boudinot.

Since writing the above your letter without date # Cap^t. Bowen [?] came to hand—Shall send on the Officers Answer to the Charge of deserting their Paroles, as soon as they come to hand, which I expect every moment—I have made every enquiry for Coll. Alex^d. McNeb in my Power, but cannot find him, and now suppose he is either deserted or dead. If I find him will still send him on, & in the mean time let Cap^t. Farmer's Servant be set ag^t. Coll. Millin.

H. H. Ferguson Esq^r.

Camp, June 10th 1778.

D^r. Sir.

I have just rec^d. your favour of the 7th Instant to go there with the money & Letters for Prisoners on Long Island—I will pay proper Attention to Coll. Kachline, as I think his Affidavit satisfactory on the subject—You will be pleased immediately on rec^d. hereof to forward down to the City, all the Prisoners of War in the land service that are with you, under a proper Escort as a Flag of Truce—Let the Officer send forward to me a Man to let me know when he expects to be at White Marsh, where he must halt till I can send him farther orders.

You will send down proper lists of their Names Reg^{ts} &c—Have been so happy as to accomplish a general Exchange, so that I hope all our unhappy sufferers will be now relieved—This Matter requires dispatch to prevent our Men from being embarqued with the Enemy—The City of Philadelphia will be evacuated but I am not so clear with regard to the State, as I have not the least Idea that the Enemy intends passing thro' Jersey—

You will be pleased also to send in immediately, the three Officers you mentioned to me, and indeed any others now under your Care belonging to the land forces—Let them also delay at White Marsh till I know of their being there—You will take their Paroles as Usual—

Elias Boudinot.

Rob^t. L. Hooper Esq.

Book Notices.

ALSACE LORRAINE SINCE 1870. By Barry Serf. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1919. 8vo, pp. 190. Maps. Price \$1.50.

This book, by Professor Serf, of the University of Wisconsin, avoiding vague general discussion, presents an energetic, compact, thoroughly documented study of the relations of Germany to Alsace and Lorraine. The abundant evidence collected, drawn largely from the Germans themselves, illustrates vividly the almost intolerable wrongs which the provinces have suffered. The investigation covers such matters as the German claims to the territory; the eloquent protests of the inhabitants against their transfer to Germany; the measures of repression and persecution adopted by the German Government, from the suppression of the French language in 1871 to the famous Zabern affair; the vain attempts of the Alsatians to obtain a *modus vivendi*; the unsuccessful efforts of the foreign oppressor to Germanize the country; the atrocious treatment accorded the provinces during the war; and the futility of any notion of a plebiscite solution of the vexed problem. The attention of economists is especially invited to the valuable statistical study which the book contains.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA, March, 1919. Vol. VII, No. 2.

Contents: Memorials of the Kneass Family of Philadelphia; Bible Records: Nicasius de Sille; Vanhyst; Lawrence; William Smith; William Borton; Nathan Yarnall; Tennent; Abstracts of Wills and Administrations of Allegheny County; Abstracts of New Jersey Commissions, Civil and Military; Early Marriages, Births and Deaths from Kent County, Delaware, Deed Books; The Perkins Family; Early Minutes of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends; List of Decedents in unindexed Bond Book in office of the Register of Wills, Snow Hill, Worcester Co., Maryland, 1667-1742; Notes and Queries; Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Society.

An examination of the present number of the Publications of this Society will indicate the character and value of the genealogical material contained in the seven volumes published. An enlarged membership and increased Publication Fund, would make more available, the records accumulated by the Society.

SECOND REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL COMMISSION, 1918. 8vo, pp. 177. Illustrated.

The Pennsylvania Historical Commission, created by Act of Assembly in 1913, marks by monuments or tablets places or buildings where historical events have transpired and the preservation or restoration of ancient public buildings, military works, connected with the history of Pennsylvania. The tablet is in the form of a keystone, surmounted with the arms of the Commonwealth. The plan of the Commission from the outset of its work, has been to arouse an interest of the people in the section in which the marker is to be placed and to develop a general knowledge of local history, and in this they have been successful, for since the publication of their first report, thirty-five markers have been placed. Detailed accounts of the ceremonies at the dedication of these markers, interspersed with numerous illustrations; a summary of the reports of the Susquehanna Archaeological Expedition, from the head of that river in New York, to its mouth at Havre de Grace, Maryland, prepared by Hon. Warren K. Moorehead and Rev. George P. Donehoo, secretary of the Commission; and a list of historical

markers in the State, compiled by the Curator of the Commission, Dr. Thomas L. Montgomery, are valuable and interesting from an archaeological and historical point of view.

POLITICAL LEADERS OF PROVINCIAL PENNSYLVANIA. By Isaac Sharpless. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1919. 8vo, pp. 248. Price \$2.50.

This new work by the late President of Haverford College, consists of a series of essays on the leading Quakers who controlled the provincial government of Pennsylvania up to the time of the Revolutionary War. Among those whose life and work are considered are William Penn, James Logan, Thomas and David Lloyd, John Kinsey, Isaac Norris, James Pemberton, and John Dickinson. Taken together, the sketches constitute a comprehensive story of the Quaker Colony and as such will appeal not only to Quakers, but to those interested in colonial times in Pennsylvania and to all students of history.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE, 1867-1914, AND THE UNITY MOVEMENT. By William Harbutt Dawson. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1919. 2 vols., 8vo, 496 + 528. Price, \$5.00 net.

Mr. Dawson has long been a student of German affairs and probably is as well qualified as anyone writing in the English language to give an adequate survey of German thought and progress during the last fifty years. His other works, "The Evolution of Modern Germany," "Germany and the Germans," and "Municipal Life and Government in Germany," have been well received. His present history is not so much for scholars and students as it is for the general reader, he says in his introduction—the reader who wishes to form his opinion of foreign politics independently and intelligently and therefore on adequate information. To understand the Germany of the war and the Germany of today, a knowledge of what Germany has been, of her national thought and life, is necessary, and it is just this sort of knowledge which Mr. Dawson seeks to make possible. Much of what he says has a direct bearing upon recent events, furnishing in some instances a direct clue.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA FRANKLIN'S COLLEGE. Being some account of its beginnings and development, its Customs and Traditions, and its Gifts to the Nation. By Horace Mather Lippincott. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1919. 8vo, pp. 249. Illustrated. Price \$2.50 net.

During the one hundred and seventy-eight years since its origin, the career of the University of Pennsylvania has been full of a romance and usefulness that have touched every part of our country's progress, and has been more varied and distinguished, perhaps, than the history of any of our Colonial colleges. To describe this in intimate detail would fill many volumes, but the story has been compiled from original data and presented in attractive form by the Alumni Secretary. Every Alumnus will read this work with a thrill of pride and with loving remembrance. He will learn of the origin of America's first university and of the Provosts who guided it; of the seal, colors, the cheers, the songs, undergraduate customs and university characters that will warm his heart in recollection of the old days. The mention of athletics will enlighten and enthuse him, and the chapter about the distinguished sons that his university has given to the nation, tells him why the institution is great. The part Pennsylvania has played in the great war is here for the first time presented, and it is a record of glorious achievement in usefulness and valor. There are twenty-two illustrations of the past and present from drawings which are valuable in

themselves, and the limited edition will make the book scarce in a short time.

YEAR BOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY, 1919. New York, 1919. 8vo, pp. 264. Illustrated.

The principal contents of this issue of the Year Book are: War Census of the Society for 1918; Military and Naval Services of the Members and Sons of Members (407 participants), in the War with Germany; Pennsylvanians in the War; the Patriotic Year in Pennsylvania, 1918, and a sketch of the twenty years of the Society's organization, which was commemorated this year. Director Ferree has been editor since 1901 of the Year Book, which is a record of the annual work of the Society and a summary of contemporary patriotic and historical activity in Pennsylvania.

FREE MASONRY IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1727-1907, AS SHOWN BY THE RECORDS OF LODGE NO. 2, F. AND A. M., OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM THE YEAR A. L. 5757, A. D. 1757. By Norris S. Barratt, P. M. Lodge No. 2, and Julius F. Sachse, P. M. Lodge No. 91. Philadelphia, 1919. Vol. III, 1813-1855. 8vo, pp. 463. Illustrated.

In this volume is continued the Masonic history of Free Masonry in Pennsylvania, dating from our second war for independence to the year 1855, and it is also a valuable contribution to our local history. Two important features are the treatment of the Anti-Masonic Movement, 1826-1840, and the Masonic career of Stephen Girard, and the efforts made to prevent the removal of his remains to their present resting place in the main building of the college which he founded, based on original records. The illustrations are numerous, and the paper, print and binding make up an attractive book.

ARTHUR GEORGE OLMSTEAD, SON OF A PENNSYLVANIA PIONEER; BOY ORATOR OF ULYSSES; FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE SLAVE; DEFENSE OF THE UNION; DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTHERN TIER; CITIZEN, JURIST, STATESMAN. By Rufus Barrett Stone. Philadelphia, 1919. The John C. Winston Co. 8vo, pp. 268. Illustrated. Price \$3.00 net.

It is a book with a life story of a citizen who inherited the traits of ancestors who followed the Mayflower, framed the Hartford constitution, fought in the American Revolution, braved the dangers of the frontier; one who threw himself into the Free Soil movement, rallied the Northern Tier of Pennsylvania in defense of the Union, a recognized statesman of the Keystone Commonwealth in the Civil War, a jurist without reproach, an effective leader in the development of the timber, oil and gas resources of the Pennsylvania Highlands. It contains a restatement of the Connecticut Title controversy and a new version of its ending, a sketch of the Fair Play Men of the West Branch, a noteworthy discussion of the sources of population in the Northern Tier, and advances a claim for that section as the nursery of four cardinal governmental policies: the Free School System, the Wilmot Proviso, the Homestead Law and Corporate Restraint. It is not only an interesting story but also a fresh contributoin to the history of the times to which it relates.

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BOUND VOLUMES OF THE MAGAZINE.

Copies of all the volumes of this MAGAZINE can be obtained at the Hall of The Historical Society, bound by Hyman Zucker, in the very best manner, in the style known as Roxburgh, half cloth, uncut edges, gilt top, for \$4.00 each and the postage. They will be furnished to subscribers in exchange for unbound numbers, in good condition, on the receipt of \$1.00 per volume and the postage.

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THE
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VOL. XLIII.

1919.

No. 4.

THE GENESIS OF THE CHARTER OF PENN-
SYLVANIA.*

BY HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Law Academy:

On looking over the long list of addresses delivered from time to time before your honorable and now venerable body, I was surprised to find that no one had attempted an examination of the Charter of Charles II to William Penn with a view of ascertaining the origin of its provisions, or of comparing them with those of other Colonial Charters, all of which, with the single exception of that of Georgia, were of earlier date. All public documents, expressive of political ventures or embodying plans of government, have, of course, a history, and their grants as well as limitations of power, if explored, can be traced to sources more or less remote. Such documents have an ancestry. However striking their characteristic features may be, they are never strictly singular; the marks of their relationship are apparent. Moreover, if their objects be similar and they follow each other at appreciable intervals, they display in their variations an enlargement of ideas, and a progressive scale of thought.

* An address before the Law Academy of Philadelphia, May 8, 1919.

The biographies of those particular instruments which have played a leading part in the establishment or development of our own institutions constitute an interesting as well as instructive chapter in a course of legal study. To Pennsylvanians none can be of more impressive importance than the Charter which passed the Great Seal on the 4th of March, 1681. It is my purpose to address you upon THE GENESIS OF THE CHARTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Let us consider the historical antecedents of the Charter. These belong to two distinct periods—the first being that of discovery, extending from 1496 to 1606; the second being that of Colonial grants, extending from 1606 to 1681, or, if Georgia be included, to 1732.

As to the first: English titles to the soil of America resulted from the right attaching to *priority of discovery*, the rights of the aborigines being regarded as those of mere occupants of the soil subordinate to the sovereignty of the discoverer. These principles, which soon became those of European polity supporting the right to enter upon and to cultivate savage and waste regions, are exhaustively discussed by Chief Justice Marshall in the case of *Johnson v. McIntosh*¹ in a manner that leaves nothing of substance to be added by either historian or jurist. The question is also fully discussed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in *Thompson v. Johnston*.²

The English claim was based upon the discoveries of John Cabot, in 1498, on his second voyage, extending from New Foundland to Florida. The claim was kept alive in the reign of Elizabeth by the ill-starred efforts

¹ 8 Wheaton 543. In his opinion, Marshall compresses the results of his profound studies of English discovery and colonization, which are embodied in the first volume of his six volumed *Life of Washington*. See also Story's *Commentaries on the Constitution* Vol. I, Chapter 1.

² 6 Binney, 68. See particularly the opinion of Justice Brackenridge.

of Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and of Sir. Walter Raleigh, the latter succeeding in giving the name of Virginia—in honor of the Virgin Queen—to an indeterminate territory co-extensive with the range of discovery.

Let us now turn to the Colonial Charters. I shall analyze such of these documents as are pertinent in the order of their date, and invite your attention to their salient features, because you will find in them, either by way of differences or as displaying a substantial identity of matter, the elements of the grant to William Penn.

The first Charter that took root was granted upon petition by James I, in 1606, to Sir Thomas Gates and numerous associates. Two colonizing companies were provided for, the first organized in London, the second in Plymouth, England.¹

The London colony reached the shores of the James River in the year following the grant, but the Plymouth Company did not establish a colony until 1628, and then did so under the auspices of a new Charter to the Duke of Lenox in 1620. Care must be taken not to confuse this colony with the Pilgrim settlement at Plymouth, Massachusetts.²

¹The first draft of the Charter, accompanying the petition of Gates, was probably drawn by Sir John Popham, Lord Chief Justice, but the final form was the work of Sir Edward Coke, as Attorney-General, and Sir John Dodderidge, as Solicitor-General.

²It so happened that certain English refugees, who had been harboring in Holland for eight years, a band of noble though narrow zealots known to history as the Pilgrims, without the precaution of a charter, and without a proper territorial grant from the Plymouth Company, reached Cape Cod, through a mistake in reckoning on the part of their skipper, instead of the mouth of the Hudson River as had been intended. This was in December 1620. They entered the theatre of American affairs without reserved seats, but finding no one to challenge their presence they took what they chose, and subsequently obtained the consent of the manager to the retention of their places by securing a patent from the Plymouth Company in 1629, a patent, however, which was never confirmed by the Crown. They arranged their own affairs under the celebrated compact signed in the Cabin of the *Mayflower*.

By this time there were four charters outstanding, three for the territory of Virginia proper, and the fourth for what was thenceforth known as New England. The first provided for the colonies to be planted respectively by the London and Plymouth Companies. Each colony was to have a local Council of thirteen persons, appointed and removable by the Crown, to govern all matters arising within the colonies according to such instructions as should be prescribed by the King in Council. Each was to have a separate seal, but the local Councils were subject to the superior management and direction of a single English Council of thirteen appointed by the Crown, to be called "our Council of Virginia". The Colonies were given the right to mine for gold, silver and copper, yielding $1/5$ of the gold and silver and $1/15$ of the copper to the Crown; also the right to coin money for current traffic with the natives; to wage defensive war by land or sea; to take strange vessels found in harbors; to transport goods, armor, munitions, furniture, apparel and food out of England and Ireland for seven years without customs, subsidy or duty to the Crown; to have and enjoy all liberties, franchises and immunities as if abiding in England; and, finally, upon the nomination and assignment of the local Council to chosen individuals, to give and grant lands and tenements to be holden of the Crown as of "our Manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, in free and common soccage only, and not in capite."¹

Perplexities ensued as to the character and permanency of these rights. The test of experience under strange conditions developed defects not foreseen. A

¹Thorpe's Colonial Charters, Vol. 3, pp. 1841-46. Colonial Charters and other Organic Laws, edited by Francis Newton Thorpe, Vol. 7, pp. 3783-3789. Compiled and edited under Act of Congress, June 30, 1906, Washington, D. C.

second charter followed in 1609,¹ designed as "an enlargement and explanation of the former grant of privileges and liberties." All ranks and conditions in life from great Earls to fishmongers and from Lord-Bishops to basket-makers, and all kinds of trading companies from those of weavers, salters and dyers to paint-stainers, cooks, and coopers, whether they went in their proper persons to be planters, or whether they went not, but adventured their monies or goods, were associated as one body to have perpetual succession and one common seal for themselves and their successors under the name of "The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the first Colony in Virginia." The grant was now specifically to a corporation, and all of the privileges previously given to individuals were bestowed upon the corporation with an enlargement of trade privileges for 21 years. The corporate management was held firmly in the grip of the Crown. The local Councils in Virginia were abolished and their officers supplanted by the establishment in England of "one Council perpetually here resident," the fifty-three members of which as well as their Treasurer were named by the King in the Charter itself. Their successors were to be chosen out of the Company of adventurers by the voice of the greater part in their assembly for that purpose, and every newly elected Councillor was presented to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer or to the Lord Chamberlain to take his oath as a Counsellor of the Crown. This English resident Council was to nominate, confirm, or discharge all Governors, officers and Ministers needful to be used for the government of the Colony, and also to make all fit and

¹ This was drawn in the first instance by Sir Edwin Sandys, but finally corrected by Sir Henry Hobart as Attorney-General, and Sir Francis Bacon as Solicitor-General.

² MacDonald's *Select Charters illustrative of American History*, p. 1, MacMillan & Co. London-New York, 1910.

necessary laws, instructions, forms and ceremonies of government and magistracy. Upon the arrival of the so chosen royal governor in Virginia, all laws and constitutions formerly made were to cease utterly and be determined. Before an emigrant was permitted to pass, an oath of supremacy was exacted so as to guard the Christian religion against the superstitions of the Church of Rome.¹

A third Charter followed in 1611-12. The principal changes were: a limitation of the territory of the "First Colony in Virginia" to a distance of two hundred miles North from Point Comfort, and from said Point Southward two hundred miles, and an extension of jurisdiction over certain islands now known as the Bermudas. Certain Bishops and Earls were by name admitted to the Company: a working quorum of the Council was fixed at twenty, which was declared to be a "*sufficient Court*": there were to be four general Courts a year, with authority to manage the affairs of the Company and to make such laws and ordinances as should be thought requisite, so always, as the same be not contrary to the laws and statutes of the realm; the power was given to expel from the colony outlaws and disorderly persons, and to license lotteries with proper prizes for the advancement of the province.²

These three Charters taken together present the original conception of James I and of his greatly renowned law officers of the proper method of establishing a colony and of ruling a royal province. They had no precedents and no experience to guide them. Dr. Robertson, the famous author of the History of Charles V, in his long forgotten, but at one time most important, History of America, has remarked: "By placing the whole legislative and executive powers in a Council nominated by the Crown and guided by its instructions,

¹ Thorpe's American Charters, Vol. 7, pp. 3790-3802.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. 7, pp. 3802-3810.

every person settling in America seems to have been bereaved of the noblest privileges of a freeman."¹ The blackness of the picture was relieved by a gleam of light. The colony had been increasing, and the spirit of its members rose with their numbers. There was a clause in the first Charter that the colonists were to enjoy all liberties, franchises and immunities as if abiding in England, and the settlers grew impatient for what they had enjoyed in their native land. Twelve years of restraint quickened resistance. To quiet this uneasiness Sir George Yeardley, the royal governor, in 1619, sanctioned the formation of a quasi popular domestic assembly to regulate internal concerns, and permitted it to assume legislative functions, and "thus was formed and established the first representative legislature that ever sat in America."

Yeardley's concessions were afterwards recognized and buttressed by an Ordinance of the resident English Council, dated July 24, 1621.² It was declared that to prevent injustice the Council had thought fit to make an "entrance". Two Supreme Councils in Virginia were established: the *Council of State*, to assist the Governor with care, advice, and circumspection, the members of which were chosen or displaced by the English Council; and the *General Assembly*, to be summoned by the Governor once a year, and once only, except for very extraordinary occasions, consisting of the Council of State, and of two burgesses for every town, hundred or other particular plantation, to be chosen respectively by the inhabitants, all matters to be determined by the majority of voices present, reserving to the Governor a negative voice. This Assembly had power to make and enact such general laws as appeared necessary for the behoof of the Colony, as near

¹ Robertson's *History of America*; Book 9.

² *Story on the Constitution*, Vol. 1, Chap. II, p. 26.

³ Thorpe's *American Charters*, Vol. 7, p. 3810.

as might be in accordance with the laws, customs and manner of trial and other administration of justice prevailing in England. All such laws and ordinances were to be ratified and confirmed in a General Court of the Company in England; and when once the government had been settled in this manner, no orders of Court should afterwards bind the Colony, unless ratified in like manner in the General Assemblies.¹

We now turn to the Northern Charters. Although in strictness the two first of the Virginia Charters in terms extended to what became New England soil, yet owing to the misadventures and delays of the Plymouth Colony, their provisions never prevailed there. In November 1620, while the Pilgrims in the *Mayflower* were still at sea, James I became "graciously pleased" to assign distinct limits to his separate colonies. He cut off New England from Virginia, and, in effect abrogated the rights of Sir Thomas Gates and his associates in the Plymouth Company, by a new grant for Northern territory to the Duke of Lenox and forty associates whom by their proper names he incorporated with the usual features of perpetual succession, a common seal, the right to sue and be sued under a corporate name.² The new Council was empowered to choose its own President and fill vacancies subject to the approval of the Crown expressed through the Privy Council; to ordain all ordinances for the government of the Colony not contrary to the laws or statutes of the realm; to exercise martial law in case of rebellion; to correct, punish or pardon offenders; to mine for precious metals, to trade with the Mother country as a corporation, all subjects being forbidden to engage therein except with the license of the Council. Lands were to be held of the Crown in free and common soccage, and

¹ Thorpe's *American Charters*, Vol. 7, pp. 3810-11-12.

² Thorpe's *Colonial Charters*, Vol. 3, p. 1830. See also MacDonal'd's *Select Charters*, p. 23.

not in *capite*, yielding a fifth part of gold and silver ore; the colony was to be purged of lewd and mischievous persons, and the declaration was made that all inhabitants of the colony and their children should enjoy all liberties, franchises and immunities as if abiding in England.

In all this there was not a trace of local self-government. In 1629 an additional Charter was obtained from Charles I, which in effect was a confirmation of a special grant, made by the Council at Plymouth, under the Lenox Charter of 1620, to Sir Henry Rosewell and others for a limited territory upon the tenure of free and common soccage and not in *capite* or by Knight's service. Rosewell and his associates were created a body politic under the name of "The Governor and Company of Mattachusetts [sic] Bay in New England" with the usual corporate powers. There was to be one Governor, and deputy governor named by the Crown, with eighteen assistants elected and chosen out of the freemen of the Company, organized as a general Court to be held four times a year for the handling and despatch of business, to make laws and ordinances not contrary to the laws of the realm. The influence of the Crown was exerted through the concentration of authority in a surprisingly small working quorum of the General Court, which, as fixed, consisted of the Governor, his deputy and six assistants. As no place had been designated by the Charter for the meetings of this Court, it was boldly set up in the Colony itself.

Such were the origins and political organizations of the primitive Colonies North and South. The picture presented is that of royal provinces or civil corporations, managed through officials designated by the Crown, but checked in action by extemporized popular elements. Imperial control in reality could not exist, for neither the laws of the Assemblies, nor the judg-

ments of the Colonial Courts were subject to revision. This is the first phase.

We now enter upon the second phase. With the succession of Charles I to the throne the colonial policy of the Crown underwent a remarkable change. The powers so grudgingly bestowed by James I on companies were now lavishly if not recklessly squandered. The control of a royally appointed Council was discarded, and the burden of organizing governments was put upon the shoulders of single individuals. The purpose was to encourage private enterprises creating great feudatory principalities, with ecclesiastical as well as civil features darkened by the frowns of castles and forts and the erection of manorial Courts to exercise ancient baronial rights. The provincial proprietors were autocrats in a strict sense, saving only their allegiance to the Crown, and the avoidance of repugnancy to the laws of England in the ordinances they were empowered to make. The earliest illustration of a patent of this kind is to be found in November 1629.¹

The President and Council of New England executed an Indenture of two parts between themselves and Captain John Mason, a matriculate of Oxford, who had reclaimed the Hebrides and been a Governor of Newfoundland and later a Vice-admiral of New England, a zealous churchman and royalist, and a Crown favorite. The Indenture recited the Charter of 1620 to the Duke of Lenox and conveyed to Mason, his heirs and assigns forever, a tract on the Merrimack River extending to the Piscataqua which he intended to call New Hampshire. The tenure was in free and common soccage and not in *capite*, to be holden of the Crown, yielding and paying 1/5th of gold and silver to the Crown in lieu of all other services and demands, and also yielding yearly 5 English shillings to the Council.

¹Thorpe's Colonial Charters, Vol. 4, p. 2433.

The Council covenanted with Mason and his heirs for seisin, for quiet and peaceable enjoyment, for further assurance and general warranty. Mason covenanted for the payment of the royalties, and also for the establishment and continuance of such government as might be agreeable as near as may be to the laws and customs of England. He stipulated that if he should be charged with neglect of duty that he would reform the same according to the discretion of the President and Council, or in default thereof, it should be lawful for any of the aggrieved inhabitants, being tenants upon said lands, to appeal to the Chief Court of Justice of the said President and Council. This was followed in April, 1635, by a second grant to Mason, his heirs and assigns, of new territory including the Isles of Shoals "to be holden to the Council and their successors per *gladium committatis* (by the sword of a Knight) that is to say by finding four able men conveniently armed and arrayed for the war to attend upon the Governor of New England for the public service thereof within 14 days after warning given." What was still more remarkable, "power of judicature in all causes and matters whatsoever as well criminal, capital, and civil, arising or which may hereafter arise" was "to be exercised and executed according to the laws of England as near as may be by the said Captain Mason his heirs and assigns or his or their deputies, judges, stewards or officers, saving to the Council the power to hear, receive and determine the appeals of every person dwelling in the territory from all judgments and sentences."

This was followed in the same month and year by a Lease made by the Council to one John Wollaston, his executors and assigns, for a term of three thousand years without impeachment of waste either as to mines or timber, and this lease was assigned, with the ap-

proval of the Council, almost immediately by Wollaston to Mason.¹

You have now before you the original types of the three classes of Charters and patents, provincial, charter, and proprietary into which the royal grants have been divided by publicists; the first class being represented by the Virginia charters; the second by that to Massachusetts Bay, and the third by that to Mason. Amid the shadows of the past, you can perceive the material out of which the Charter to Penn was framed, gradually taking shape.

There next followed on the 20th of June, 1632, a Charter to Cecil Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, his heirs and assigns, for an irregularly bounded province named Maryland, after the Queen Henrietta Maria, a daughter of Henry of Navarre.² For a fifth part of all gold and silver ore, and two Indian arrows, to be delivered each year at the Castle of Windsor, the Baron found himself tenant in fee simple, upon the tenure of free and common soccage, by fealty only for all services, and not in *capite* or Knight's service, with the right and power of subinfeudation, the statute of *quia emptores terrarum* notwithstanding, not only of the soil with all woods, river and other water rights, and of fisheries of every kind as well as of whales, sturgeons and other royal fish, and of veins, mines, and quarries of precious stones, but furthermore of the patronage and advowsons of all churches within the region which shall happen to be built, together with the

¹ It may be said in passing that the covenants on both sides were broken, Mason, after trial and expense, succumbed to the force of circumstances and compensation to his heir—a grandson—was not made until 1680.

² Thorpe's Colonial Charters, Vol. 3, p. 1677. It is a document drawn with noticeable skill and clearness divided into 23 sections. It was the work of Sir Robert Heath, and Sir William Noy, the latter the author and advocate of "ship money" which with other grievances cost Charles his throne and head.

license and faculty of founding and erecting churches, chapels and places of worship, and of causing the same to be dedicated and consecrated according to the ecclesiastical laws of England, with as ample rights, and royal liberties and temporal franchises whatsoever by sea as by land as had been exercised at any time, or enjoyed by any Bishop of Durham, within the Bishoprick or County Palatine of Durham in the Kingdom of England.

“For the good and happy government of the said province, free, full and absolute power” was given to Baltimore and his heirs “to ordain, make and enact laws of what kind soever, according to their sound discretion, whether relating to the public state of the province, or the private utility of individuals, by and with the advice, assent and approbation of the freemen of the same province, or the greater part of them, or of their delegates or deputies, whom *We* will shall be called together for the framing of laws, when and as often as need shall require by the Baron of Baltimore and his heirs, and in the form which shall seem best to him or to them.” The restraint of a popular assembly, however, was suspended or qualified by the provision that, as it might well happen that the freeholders could not be summoned, “neither will it be fit that so great a number of people should immediately on such emergent occasion be called together”, power was given to the grantee and his heirs to make “fit and wholesome ordinances from time to time,” provided such ordinances were reasonable and agreeable to the laws of England, and did not extend to taking away the rights of persons in member, life, freehold or chattels. Power was given to constitute and appoint judges, justices, magistrates and officers in such form as to the Baron seemed fitting, and to remit, release, pardon and abolish all crimes and offences against the laws. There was license given to build forts and

castles and places of strength, to trade freely and to import and unload goods and merchandise from England and Ireland, saving subsidies and customs due to the Crown; to establish ports and harbors, and places of discharge, with the right to take tolls; to capture and vanquish enemies and pirates; to exercise martial law; to confer favors and honors upon inhabitants of the province, and to adorn them with titles and dignities; to erect and incorporate towns into boroughs, and boroughs into cities; to erect manors with courts baron, and view of frank-pledges for the conservation of the peace. All inhabitants and their children born in the province were to enjoy the privileges of Englishmen. It was nowhere required that the statutes passed by the freemen should be approved of by the Crown; there was no appeal to the Courts of the Mother country from the judgment of the Courts of the Colony; but—and this is a unique feature—there was an express royal covenant, that the King, his heirs and successors, “at no time hereafter, will impose, or make or cause to be imposed, any impositions, customs, or other taxations, quotas, or contributions whatsoever upon the goods, lands, or merchandise within the province, or within the ports and harbors.” Finally, all doubts in the interpretation of the Charter were to be resolved by the King’s Courts in favor of the grantee.¹ The Maryland Charter represents the height of the second phase.

In 1639 a Charter was granted to Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who had long been interested in American colonization, for the province of Maine, clearly copied from the Maryland Charter in its substantial provi-

¹ Mr. Doyle, in his *History of English Colonies*, has remarked: “The Maryland Charter . . . conferred on the grantees probably the most extensive political privileges ever enjoyed by an English subject since the great houses had bowed before the successive oppression of Yorkist and Tudor rule.”

sions, but set forth with greater pomp of language and amplitude of expression.¹

There was the same tenure and freedom from the provisions of the statute of *quia emptores terrarum*.

The same is true of the Charters of 1663 and 1665 to the Earl of Clarendon, then Lord Chancellor, and to his several associates for the province of the Carolinas.² The robust style of the Chancellor is visible in the strokes of his hand upon his charters, but substantially they were but replicas of the Maryland and Maine grants.

In 1669, the great philosopher John Locke, author of the Essay on the Human Understanding and immortal as the exponent of the true doctrines of Civil Liberty, through a strange perversion of his powers and aided by the ill-fated Earl of Shaftesbury, to whom he was then Secretary, undertook in a document entitled The Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina to define the royalties, properties, jurisdictions and privileges of a county palatine, as large and ample as the county palatine of Durham, which had been declared to be the measure of the rights granted in the proprietary charters just reviewed.³

The purpose was expressly stated to be that "the government of this province may be made most agreeable to the monarchy under which we live * * * and that we may avoid creating a numerous democracy." There were eight proprietors. The eldest was to be palatine; on his death the eldest of the seven survivors should always succeed him. There were to be seven chief offices, each held by a proprietor, and, at first, assigned by lot; on vacancy from death, the eldest proprietor should have his choice of the place. The province was divided into counties, each county had eight

¹ Thorpe's Colonial Charters, Vol. 3, p. 1625.

² *Ibid.*, Vol. 5, pp. 2743-2761.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. 5, p. 2772.

signories, eight baronies and four precincts. There should be as many landgraves or earls as there were counties, and twice as many cassiques or barons and no more. These constituted the hereditary nobility of the province, and by right of dignity they were to be members of the provincial parliament. This parliament was to consist of the proprietors, the nobility and of the representatives of the freeholders to be chosen by precincts who were clearly in a perpetual minority. They were to sit together in one room, and every member had but one vote. No one could be chosen a member unless he had five hundred acres of land within the precinct, and no freeholder could vote for a member unless he had fifty acres. No business was to be proposed until it had been debated in the grand council, consisting of the proprietors and forty-two counsellors, whose duty it was to prepare bills. There were six counsellors attached to each of the seven proprietors other than the palatine and they were to be chosen by the colleges, seven in number, consisting of six members, chosen out of the landgraves and the cassiques. No act was of force longer than until the next biennial meeting of the parliament, unless ratified by the palatine and a quorum of the proprietors. All laws were to become void at the end of a century without any formal repeal, and "since multiplicity of comments, as well as of laws have great inconveniences, and serve only to obscure and to perplex, all manner of comments and expositions on any part of these fundamental constitutions, or any part of the Common or Statute law of Carolina, are absolutely prohibited." The Church of England was alone allowed public maintenance, but every congregation might tax its own members for the support of its own minister. Every male of seventeen years of age was to declare himself to be of some church, his declaration to be recorded; otherwise he was not to have the benefit of the laws. There was to be a public

registry of all deeds and conveyances, but no man was to have an estate or a habitation who did not acknowledge a God, and that God was to be publicly worshipped. Every freeman was to have absolute power and authority over his slaves. No civil or criminal cause was to be tried but by a jury of the peers of the party, but the verdict of the majority was binding. "These Fundamental Constitutions, in number one hundred and twenty, and every part thereof, shall be and remain the sacred and unalterable form and rule of government for Carolina forever."¹

We now enter the third phase. We again turn our eyes to the North and observe a sudden switch in policy, due, doubtless, to the peculiar conditions existing in New England fostered by the regicides. In the same year (1662) as the first Carolina Charter, Charles II granted a Charter to the colony of Connecticut, and in the next year he granted one to Rhode Island. Both were made civil corporations with the usual franchises, with which we are familiar from the second Virginia and the Massachusetts grants. They contained the same provisions as to soil, tenure, trading privileges, mines, fisheries, and offensive and defensive rights, but reading as they do, apart from their formal provisions, like noble essays upon civil and religious freedom it is sufficient to quote Palfrey that "all that Massachusetts had given displeasure by claiming for herself was now expressly allowed to the new colony," and Bancroft, who says, "It confirmed to the colonists the unqualified power to govern themselves, which they had assumed from the beginning. Nothing was changed in their internal administration, nor in their relation to the Crown * * * * The King, far from reserving a negative on their laws, did not even require that they should be transmitted for his inspection, and

¹ They lasted barely twenty-four years.

no provision was made for the interference of the English government in any Court whatever. Connecticut was independent except in name." As to Rhode Island, it has been said by Bancroft: "This charter of government constituting, as it then seemed, a pure democracy, and establishing a political system which few beside the Rhode Islanders themselves believed to be practical, remained in existence till it became the oldest constitutional charter in the world." Of both of them, the Tory historian Chalmers remarks: "There was established in Rhode Island and Connecticut a mere democracy or rule of the people. Every power, as well deliberative as active, was invested in the freemen of the corporation or their delegates; and the supreme executive magistrate of the Empire, by an inattention which does little honor to the statesmen of those days, was wholly excluded."

And now, in order of time, the Duke of York appeared upon the stage. His entrance was by virtue of a patent, dated March 12th, 1664, made by Charles II unto his "dearest brother James, Duke of York, his heirs and assigns," for that part of Maine, next to New Scotland or Novia Scotia, for Long Island, for the mainland between the Hudson and Connecticut rivers, and "all the land from the West side of Connecticut to the East side of Delaware Bay."¹ To explain his appearance, it will be necessary to go back in point of time. Following the discoveries between 1609 and 1631 of Hudson, Mey and DeVries, all in the employ of the Dutch East Company, Dutch Colonies were established on both shores of the Delaware river, at the mouth of the Hudson river, and as far North as Albany. In 1638 the Swedes established themselves upon the Delaware. In 1655, they were overthrown by the Dutch under Peter Stuyvesant operating from New Amster-

¹ Thorpe's Colonial Charters, Vol. 3, pp. 1637-1640.

dam, or New Netherlands. Charles II, after his restoration, disputed the right of the Dutch to make any settlement in America, as the territory was unquestionably within the chartered limits of New England granted to the Council of Plymouth. In assertion of his rights, he made the grant to his brother. The Duke, in September 1664, in order to take possession, surprised the Dutch at New Amsterdam by the sudden appearance of an armament, and all the Dutch colonies fell to English arms, on the Delaware as well as upon the Hudson. Three years later, by the treaty of Breda, the English occupation was confirmed, and New Netherlands became New York. Upon the renewal of the war between England and Holland, New York was retaken by the Dutch, and a general act of confiscation was passed, including in its scope property of the King and of the Duke of York, but the treaty of Westminster in 1674, providing for a mutual restoration of conquests, re-established the English control. As the validity of the original grant to the Duke of York, while the Dutch were in peaceable possession of the country, was questionable, and as both grantor and grantee had been subsequently dispossessed, a second grant was made by Charles to the Duke on the 29th of June 1674.¹

Notwithstanding his defects of title, and even before he had taken actual possession, the Duke, in June 1664, by deed of lease and release to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, both of whom had been interested in the Carolinas, granted the territory named Nova

¹The authorities for the above chain of events are to be found in the following works: For both grants to the Duke of York see Thorpe's *Colonial Charters* Vol. 3, pp. 1637-1643; also MacDonald's *Select Charters*, pp. 137-139. Story on the Constitution, Vol. 1, Chap. X, pp. 98-100. For Dutch and Swedish settlements on the Delaware, see Sergeant's *Land Law of Pennsylvania*, Chapter 1; and in particular, for full details see *Historical Notes* by Benjamin M. Nead, in the Appendix B, pp. 413-464, to the Duke of York's *Book of Laws*, published by the State of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, 1879.

Caesarea or New Jersey. The new proprietors made concessions and agreements with present and future adventurers.¹ The territory granted to Berkeley and Carteret had not been divided. In March 1674, Berkeley conveyed his undivided moiety to John Fenwick, a Quaker, in trust for Edward Byllynge. On July 29th, 1674, the Duke of York, under the second grant of the Crown of the same date, confirmed the original grant to Carteret, and made partition, assigning to Carteret the Eastern half. Shortly after the conveyance to Fenwick as trustee for Byllynge, a dispute arose between trustee and cestui que trust as to their respective interests. The controversy was referred to William Penn as arbitrator, who awarded one-tenth to Fenwick, and nine-tenths to Byllynge. Byllynge then failed, and his interest was assigned to Penn and two others as trustees for the benefit of creditors. Fenwick's share was leased for one thousand years to John Eldridge and Edmond Warner, who assigned to Penn and his associates to enable them to re-adjust the partition with Carteret, which had been objected to as inequitable. A Quintipartite deed, dated July 11, 1676, was executed, and confirmed by the Duke of York, in 1680.² A protracted controversy arose, with which we are not concerned. It is interesting, however, to note that certain Concessions and agreements, entered into, in 1676-7, between the Proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of the province of West New Jersey, were largely the work of William Penn, and constituted the basis, in his own mind, of the Concessions and Agreements made by him in his own Frame of Government, preceding the "Laws agreed upon in England."

You now have William Penn fairly introduced to

¹ Thorpe's Colonial Charters, Vol. 5, pp. 2533-2548.

MacDonald's Select Charters, pp. 139-147.

² For the foregoing analysis of complicated transactions, I have followed MacDonald—Select Charters, pp. 171-72.

the scene. Aside from his interest in Colonial affairs due to his participation in the controversy over West New Jersey, he had a claim against the Crown for £16000 inherited from his father Admiral Penn for cash advances and services. Among the Proceedings of the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most honorable Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and the Plantations it appears that on the 14th of June, 1680, the Petition of William Penn was read, praying, in consideration of debts due to him or his father, from the Crown, to grant him Letters Patent for a Tract of Land in America, lying North of Maryland; on the East bounded with Delaware river, on the West limited as Maryland, and Northward to extend as far as plantable. Whereupon Mr. Penn was called in and asked what extent of land Northerly would satisfy him. He answered three degrees, and that he was willing for such a grant to remit his debt, or some part of it, and to stay for the remainder until his Majesty be in a better condition to satisfy it.¹

It was ordered that "copies of the petition be sent unto Sir John Werden, in behalf of His Royal Highness, and unto the agents of the Lord Baltimore, to the end they may report how far the Pretensions of Mr. Penn may consist with the Boundaries of Maryland, or the Duke's Propriety of New York, and his Possessions in those Parts." At the next meeting of the Committee, June 25th, Mr. Penn was called in and told that it had been protested by Sir John that part of the territory he desired was already possessed by the Duke of York, and that he must apply himself to his Royal Highness. Lord Baltimore's objections being stated, Penn agreed that Sasquehanna Fort should be regarded

¹ *Votes and Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania*, Vol. 1, pp. VII-XIII. Philadelphia: Printed and sold by B. Franklin, and D. Hall, at the New Printing office, near the Market MDCCLII.

as to boundary, and declared that he was ready to submit to any restraint their Lordships should propose as to the furnishing of arms and ammunition to the Indians.

Six subsequent meetings took place; a draft of Penn's patent was presented which was observed upon by the Attorney General, Sir Creswell Levinz. The Agents of the Duke and of Lord Baltimore were twice in attendance, and a voluminous correspondence ensued between the dates of June 14th and 16th of December. Lord Baltimore filed exceptions, and was finally summoned to appear by agent before the Lords who wished "to discourse" concerning them. In January, 1681, the boundaries were settled by Lord Chief Justice North. Later, the draft of the Patent being read, it was again committed to Lord North "to provide, by fit clauses that all acts of sovereignty, as to Peace and War, be reserved unto the King; that all acts of Parliament, concerning Trade and Navigation, and his Majesty's customs, be duly observed, and in general, that the Patent be so drawn that it may consist with the King's interest and service, and give sufficient encouragement to Planters to settle under it."¹ A paper was also read, wherein the Lord Bishop of London desired that Mr. Penn be obliged by his Patent to admit a chaplain of his Lordship's appointment, upon the request of any number of planters. This letter was referred to the Lord Chief Justice, who allowed the claim. Later, the Attorney General reported that he had considered the petition of Mr. Penn, that he did not find that the boundaries as settled by the Lord Chief Justice intrenched on the province of Maryland; that the Patent of the Duke of York, being bounded Westward by the East side of Delaware Bay was sufficiently dis-

¹ These were significant instructions, and led, as will be seen, to the insertion of restrictive provisions theretofore unknown.

tinguished from the grant desired by Mr. Penn, which was bounded Eastwardly by Delaware Bay or river, so that the tract desired by Penn seemed to be undisposed of by the Crown, "except the imaginary lines of New England patents which are bounded Westerly by the main ocean, should give them a Recal, though impracticable to all those vast territories."¹

The Attorney General also called attention to the existence of several Dutch and Swedish plantations which were under the English government, lying scattered on the Westward of the Delaware river, and some of them perhaps within the bounds of Mr. Penn's petition, and have, for a long time, either acknowledged the protection of his Royal Highness who took them from the Dutch, upon the conquest of New York, or by Lord Baltimore, near whose borders they were settled, and how far Mr. Penn's grant may, in this consideration, concern his neighbors, was most humbly submitted to their Lordships.

Finally, on the 24th of February, 1681, the Patent was approved by the Privy Council, and a blank being left for the name of the province, their Lordships agreed to leave the nomination of it to the King.²

The Patent passed the Privy Seal at the Palace of Westminster the 28th day of February, and the Great Seal on the 4th of March 1681 (N.S.). There are some slight variations between the Patents in the Record Office for Chancery Bills, but, as noted by the late Brin-

¹This fear, which the Attorney General thought groundless, took bloody shape in the midst of the American Revolution in the Pennamite War waged for and against the Connecticut claim to the Wyoming region, which was afterwards adjusted in favor of Pennsylvania by a Committee of the Continental Congress sitting as a Court upon disputed boundary lines at Trenton, N. J., in 1782.

²For the Proceedings relating to the settlement of the terms of the Charter, see Vol. 1, Votes of the Pennsylvania Assembly, pp. V-IX, Franklin's Imprint—1752.

ton Coxe, Esq., President in 1878 of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, they are purely clerical.

I now exhibit to you a certified Copy of The Charter as it remains in Bundle 388 of The Privy Seals and Signed Bills (Chancery) 33 Charles the Second, obtained 40 years ago by Mr. Coxe. It contains the following endorsement, which does not appear in the printed copies of the Charter.

“Charles the Second by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defend^r of the Faith etc. To our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Councillor Heneage Lord Finch our Chancellor of England Greeting: We will and Command you that under our Great Seale of England remaining in your custody you cause Letters to be forth Patents in form following.’”

I also show you a lithographic photographic copy of the engrossed Charter as delivered to Penn, the original of which is in the State Department at Harrisburg, Pa.

Before I present an analysis of the Charter, I must emphasize the important and interesting fact that taken in its entirety Penn’s Charter marks the fourth phase of the Colonial policy of the Crown. The time and care expended upon its preparation were unusual. In response to the express wishes of the Privy Council, the Lord Chief Justice and the Attorney General were diligent in their efforts to restrain the excessive and imprudent liberality of former grants. The restraints which they imposed put Pennsylvania upon a basis totally different from that on which the other Charters

¹ Heneage Finch, the Lord Chancellor who attached the Great Seal to the Charter, subsequently became renowned as the Earl of Nottingham, “the Father of Equity.” See an ample sketch of his career in *A Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England from the Conquest to the Present Time: 1066-1870*—by Edward Foss: of the Inner Temple.

rested. They brought Pennsylvania into closer relations with the Crown, and inaugurated a policy subsequently developed as to all the previous Charters by William and Mary in 1696, which in time culminated in the American Revolution. The era of decentralization was over. The era of attempted centralization of royal authority over the colonies had begun. The pendulum was to swing from the early laxity of Charles towards what recent students have regarded as a rational control of Colonial affairs, which, had it been moderated, might have been successful and lasting, but which was carried to such a pitch by George III as to result in the final independence of the Colonies.

And now for an examination of the Charter itself.

Neither the engrossed original nor the certified copy from the Public Records of the Chancery in England disclose any subdivisions of the document. It is written throughout continuously, without paragraphs. Hence those printed copies which make a merit of exact conformity to the original are difficult to read, and rather repel than invite perusal. Benjamin Franklin, with his usual good sense, has subdivided it into twenty-three sections, and presented it in intelligible and attractive form in his official publication in 1752 of the Votes of The House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania. Judicial opinions in their references since that time have generally followed this arrangement.

The document may be viewed under three aspects: first, as an absolute conveyance of the soil of Pennsylvania, with the parts usual to deeds in fee simple; second, as the creation of a feud or seignory, or, as some have put it, of a feudatory principality with the inferior regalities and subordinated powers of legislation which formerly belonged to the owners of counties palatine; and third, as a restricted sovereignty. These aspects will more clearly appear if we disregard the

disorderly arrangement of the Charter, and draw the correlated sections into groups.

I. THE CHARTER AS A CONVEYANCE. :

Like an ordinary conveyance, it has proper parties—a grantor and a grantee—, contains recitals and expresses a consideration, has apt words of conveyance in fee, describes the land granted by metes and bounds, contains *Habendum*, *Tenendum*, and *Reddendum* clauses, with the additional gift of the power of subinfeudation. Sections I, II, III, VI, in the latter part, XVII and XVIII relate to these features. Penn himself was insistent upon the distinction between his private ownership in the soil, and the powers and functions of government. With the former he would tolerate no interference.¹

The Charter opens, in what has been strikingly called the “*Movent clause*,” with a statement of the reasons or consideration for the grant. Although the pecuniary debt of the Crown to Penn was prominent in the discussions before the Privy Council, the matter is tactfully avoided, thus guarding the royal dignity.

In Section I, stress is laid upon the “*commendable desire*” of the grantee “*to enlarge our English Empire and promote such useful comodities as may be of Benefit to us to Our Dominion as also to reduce the savage Natives by gentle and just manners to the Love of Civil Societie and Christian Religion.*” Particular mention is made of “*Regard to the Memorie and Merits of his late Father in divers Services and particularly to his Conduct, Courage and Discretion under our Dearest Brother James Duke of York, in that Signall Battell*

¹ See *Land Laws of Pennsylvania* by Charles Huston, a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, pp. 15-30.

² So termed by Mr. Shepherd in his *History of the Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania*. Introduction p. 7. Published under the auspices of Columbia University, N. Y. 1896.

and Victorie fought and obteyned against the Dutch Fleete, commanded by the Heer Van Opdam, in the Yeare One Thousand six hundred and sixty-five."

In consideration thereof, and of "Our Speciale Grace certaine knowledge, and Meer Motion", an expression found in all other Charters, there was granted to William Penn, his Heirs and assigns, the "Tracte or Parte of Land in America", the boundaries of which had been settled by the Lord Chief Justice.

In Section II, there followed the specific grant, found in the New Hampshire, Maryland, Maine, and Carolina grants, of all and singular the Ports, Harbors, Bays, Waters, Rivers, Isles and Inlets leading to and from the country, and of all the soil, lands, fields, woods, underwoods, mountains, hills, isles, lakes, rivers, waters, rivulets, bays and inlets situate therein, with fishing of all sort of fish, whales, sturgeons and all royale and other fishes; and also of all veins, mines and quarries, discovered and undiscovered, of gold, silver, gems and precious stones, metals or of any other thing or matter found or to be found within the limits described.

Comparing this clause with similar ones in the grants to Mason of New Hampshire, to Gorges, and the Duke of York, of Maine, and of the Carolinas to Clarendon, we note the omission of references to hunting, hawking and fowling, of treasure trove, goods and chattels of felons, of felons themselves, of waifs, estrays, pirates' goods, deodands, fines and amerciaments of individuals.

In Section III, the country and islands were created into a "Province and Seigniorie" called "Pensilvania." William Penn his heirs and assigns were created and constituted the "true and absolute Proprietarie of the Countrey aforesaid."

Section III also declares that the Grant is "to be holden of Us our Heirs and Successors, Kings of England, as of our Castle of Windsor, in our County of

Berks in free and common soccage by Fealty only for all services, and not in capite, or by Knight Service, Yielding and Paying therefor to Us our Heirs and Successors, Two Beaver Skins, to be delivered at our Castle of Windsor on the First day of January in every year, and also the fifth part of all Gold and Silver Ore which shall from time to time happen to be found within the limits aforesaid, clear of all charges.”

The tenure of free and common soccage, and not in capite or by Knight's service is to be found in every charter, without exception. The proportion of gold and silver ore is the same in all charters. In the first Charter of Virginia there is an additional reservation of 1/15th of copper ore; in the Mason grant of New Hampshire of 5 shillings, in the Gorges grant of Maine 1/5 of the pearl fisheries, in Rhode Island of 20 Marks; in Maryland of two Indian arrows; in the grants to the Duke of York of forty beaver skins. In Maryland and Pennsylvania alone was the holding as of the Castle of Windsor; in all the other charters, it was as of “Our Manor of East Greenwich in our County of Kent.”

Closely related in substance to the first three sections, although separated from them in the arrangement of the Charter, are the latter part of Section VI, and Sections XVII and XVIII in their entirety.¹ I shall consider them in this place to complete our view of the Charter as a conveyance of rights in the soil.

The latter part of Section VI reads as follows: “And Our further will and pleasure is that the Laws for regulating and governing of Property within the said Prov-

¹ The marks of excision, amendment, and piecing together of parts of various papers, resulting in some disorder of arrangement, are very apparent on a comparison of Penn's Charter with preceding ones to one accustomed to the preparation of a final agreement from several drafts; a conclusion verified by an inspection of the fragments of such papers as are now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and in conformity with the history abstracted from the Proceedings before the Privy Council.

ince, as well as for the Descent and Enjoyment of Lands, as likewise for the Enjoyment and Succession of Goods and Chattels, and likewise as to Felonies, shall be and continue the same, as they shall be for the time being by the General Course of the Law in our Kingdom of England, until the said Laws shall be altered by the said William Penn, his Heirs or Assigns, and by the Freemen of the said Province, their Delegates or Deputies, or the greatest part of them.”¹

Section XVII gave Penn, his heirs and assigns, full authority for all time at their own will and pleasure “to assign, alien, grant demise and enfeoff the premises so many and such parts and parcels as they thought fit, in fee simple or fee-tail, or for life, lives or years to be held of William Penn his heirs or assigns” as of the said seigniorship of Windsor, by such services, customs or rents, as shall seem meet to the said William Penn, His heirs or assigns, and not immediately of Us, Our Heirs or Successors.”

Section XVIII confirmed the foregoing power of subinfeudation by granting to Penn’s grantees the power

¹ It is true that the words just quoted may be regarded as a gift of sovereignty, but as English law as to the descent of landed property and the succession and enjoyment of goods and chattels was to continue until changed by the Proprietary and the Assembly and titles were thereby affected, the very learned late Judge John Cadwalader, who, before he went upon the bench of the United States District Court, had acted as counsel for the Penn family in this State, deemed it proper to include this part of Section VI in the Abstract he prepared of the General Title of the Penn Family to Pennsylvania. The power to change the law of England in important aspects, in abolishing primogeniture, in regulating the administration of personal property in cases of intestacy, in subjecting lands to the payment of debts, and, in many like instances, was exercised by the Proprietary.

It is unnecessary to give other examples, for the Law Academy was addressed, in 1872, by the Hon. T. Bradford Dwight on *Modifications of English Law in Pennsylvania*.

See also a paper, delivered in 1861, by William Henry Rawle, Esq., before the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania on *Some Contrasts between the Development of English and Pennsylvania Law*.

to take "and hold to themselves their heirs and assigns in fee simple, or in fee-tail, or otherwise, as to them shall seem expedient: The Statute made in the Parliament of Edward, son of King Henry, late King of England, our Predecessor (commonly called the Statute Quia Emptores Terrarum) in any wise notwithstanding."

A precisely similar clause is to be found in the Maryland and Carolina Charters, and in the grants to Mason and Gorges. Thus it is seen that the very generally prevalent impression among judges and lawyers, that the *non obstante* doctrine as to this statute was peculiar to Pennsylvania, has no foundation.¹

The nature of the title conferred by these sections will be considered under the next heading.

II. THE CHARTER AS THE CREATION OF A FEUD OR SEIGNORY.

Under this aspect, let me call your attention to a striking difference between the Charter under review and the other proprietary Charters. It is the result of an important omission.

In the Maryland Charter, Section IV, and in the grants to Gorges of Maine, Section II, there was an express and specific concession to the grantees of all patronages and advowsons, dispositions and donations of all churches and chapels within the province, with as ample rights, jurisdictions, functions and privileges, according to the ecclesiastical laws of the realm, as had been at any time theretofore exercised or enjoyed by any Bishop of Durham within the county Palatine of Durham. This was an astonishing liberality, for in the words of Coke (4th Inst. 205) "the power and authority

¹ It is true that Sections XVII and XVIII, if read together, may wear a regal aspect, but as they affect titles, and are included in Judge Cadwalader's Abstract of Title, as stated in note to the preceding page, I have thought proper to include them in their relations to the Charter considered as a conveyance.

of those that had counties palatine was Kinglike," and carried the right to pardon treasons, murders, felonies and outlawries. There was something peculiarly royal implied in the adjective palatinus, which was derived *a palatio*, because the owners of the counties palatine, the Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster, had in those counties *jura regalia* as fully as the King had in his palace.¹ The Charter to the Earl of Clarendon of the Carolinas, Section III, reduced the grant by omitting specific reference to the Bishop of Durham, but allowed an ample grant of rights as to patronage and advowsons, and churches, chapels, and oratories to remain. Penn's Charter contains no such clause. The omission is all the more significant as to the changed policy of the Crown, because Mr. Shepherd, who made a most diligent and searching examination of all the Penn manuscripts relating to the Charter in the possession of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, states that "in one of the rough drafts of the Charter of Pennsylvania was a provision that Penn should be given the powers of a Bishop of Durham as amply as they had been conferred upon Baltimore, and should even be allowed to bestow honors and titles."²

Notwithstanding this omission there is sufficient in Sections III, XVII, XVIII and XIX to justify the conclusion that Pennsylvania, until the Divesting Act of 28th of June, 1779, which sundered the sovereignty from ownership in soil, and vested it in the Commonwealth, was a feud and had so remained for nearly one hundred years.³

¹ See Blackstone's Comm. Lib. 1, Chap. 4, No. 117. Holdsworth's History of English Law, Vol. 1, p. 50. Jacob's Law Dictionary Edit. of 1762, Tit. County. Bouvier's Law Dict. Rawle's Third Revision, Tit. County Palatine.

² Shepherd's History of Proprietary Government in Pennsylvania. Introduction, p. 10 in Note 2.

³ 1 Smith's Laws, 431. Hubley v. Vanhome, 7 S. & R. 188.

We have already considered the first three sections above referred to and it is unnecessary to requote them. Section XIX authorized the Proprietary and his heirs and "all such persons to whom there should be granted by the Penns an estate of inheritance of land within the Province into Manors", and by and with the license first had and obtained under the Seal of Penn or his heirs in every Manor to have and to hold a Court-Baron, and to hold view of Frank-pledge for the conservation of the peace by the lords of the Manors or their stewards, subject to the restriction, however, that there could be no subinfeudation of Manors.¹ The most competent of the authorities concur that under the Charter Pennsylvania was a feud. The reasoning of Lord Hardwicke in the case of Penn v. Lord Baltimore² proceeds on that basis, and he declares that the grant was framed in this way in order that the lands granted might be most open to alienation. Judge Joel Jones declares: "By this Charter, the province of Pennsylvania was constituted a fief."³ Mr. Justice Gibson said, in *Hublely v. Vanhome*⁴, "The province was a fief held immediately of the crown." Judge Sharswood, who of all men, whose views have been printed, gave the most attentive consideration to the question, declared: "The lands in Pennsylvania have been derived by grant from the Crown, or from the State, as succeeding to the title of the Crown. And moreover the original grant from the Crown was expressly *in feud*. There is no title, original or derivative, resting on mere occupancy." After quoting the

¹ No Manors in the feudal sense were ever erected. What were termed proprietary Manors or tenths were only nominal Manors. As to their character and extent see Sergeant's *Land Law of Penna.*, pp. 196-7.

² 1 *Vezey*, 444.

³ A *Syllabus of the Law of Land Office Titles in Pennsylvania*, p. 2. This book is interesting as being the result of a course of Lectures before the Law Academy prior to 1849.

⁴ 7 *Serg. & Rawle* 188.

sections now under review, he further said: "Thus by the express provisions of the Great Charter, if there be any meaning in the English language, the province was a feudal seignory, of which Penn and his heirs were the lords proprietary, with the power of subinfeudation in fee, which had been taken away in England, by the Statute 18 Edw.1, C. I., commonly called the statute of *Quia emptores*. The King was the lord paramount, the proprietary the mesne, and his grantees, tenants paravail"¹

III. THE CHARTER AS A RESTRICTED SOVEREIGNTY.

There is but one section,—and only one—in the entire Charter, touching sovereignty, which is free from qualification of every sort. Its peculiarities are not due to their novelty, for the provisions are identical in substance with the Maryland and Carolinas' Charters. It strikes us as unique, so far as the Pennsylvania grant is concerned, because of its freedom from the shackles of provisos or saving clauses. It is Section X and reads as follows: "We do further for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, Give and Grant unto the said William Penn, his Heirs and Assigns, free and absolute Power, to divide the said Country and Islands into Towns, Hundreds and Counties, and to erect and incorporate Towns into Boroughs, and Boroughs into Cities, and to make and constitute Fairs and Markets therein with all other convenient Privileges and Immunities, according to the Merits of the Inhabitants, and the Fitness of the Places, and to do all and every other Thing and Things touching the Premises, which to him or them shall seem meet and requisite; albeit they be such as of their own Nature might otherwise require a more

¹ This conclusion was reached after a fair and exhaustive consideration of all the conflicts in the books. If the reader desires to clear up any doubts of his own, I commend the study of Lecture VIII on the Feudal Law in Sharswood's Law Lectures, pp. 202-232.

special Commandment and Warrant than in these Premises is expressed."

The entire county and municipal organization of the Commonwealth rests on this base. It is from this Section that the famous Charter of the City of Philadelphia, October 25, 1701, is directly derived.

All of the remaining Sections of the Charter are limited through the newly awakened caution of the law officers of the Crown, and amply sustain the thesis that the Charter of Penn, instead of containing, as has been generally and popularly supposed, grants of unusual liberality and gifts of extraordinary powers, was the first of all these documents to be restrained in scope and subject to the review of the King's Courts and to the King in Council.

Section IV is in the main unquestionably carved out of Section VII of the Maryland Charter. Section V of the Earl of Clarendon's Charter for the Carolinas has the same parentage. Line after line, and word after word they are almost identical. It would be tedious to dwell on purely verbal variations. After reciting the perfect confidence of the Crown in "the Fidelity, Wisdom, Justice and provident Circumspection of the said William Penn", full and absolute power is granted to him and his heirs and to his and their Deputies and lieutenants, "for the good and happy Government" of the said country "to ordain, make and enact, and under his and their Seals, to publish any Laws whatsoever, for the raising of Money for public Uses of the said Province, or for any other End, appertaining either unto the public State, Peace or Safety of the said Country, or unto the private Utility of particular Persons, according unto their best Discretion, by and with the Advice, Assent and Approbation of the Freemen of the said Country, or the greater Part of them, or of their Delegates or Deputies, whom for the Enacting of said Laws, when and as often as Need shall require, *We* will

that the said William Penn and his Heirs shall assemble in such Sort and Form, as to him and them shall seem best, and the same Laws duly to execute, unto and upon all People within the said Country and Limits thereof." That is the extent of the Section. It should be read however in connection with Section VI.

Section VI is similar to Section VIII of the Maryland Charter, to Section VI of the Maine Charter, and to Section VI of the Carolinas' Charter. It recited the difficulty of applying remedies before the freeholders of the province or the delegates or deputies could be assembled to the making of laws, "nor would it be convenient that instantly, on every such emergent occasion, so great a multitude should be called together." Therefore Penn and his heirs, by themselves or by their magistrates in that behalf to be duly ordained, were empowered to make and constitute "fit and wholesome Ordinances," from time to time, to be kept and observed, as well for the preservation of the peace, as for the better government of the people; which Ordinances it was the royal will should be obeyed, under the pains therein to be expressed, "so as the Ordinances be consonant to Reason, and be not repugnant nor contrary but (so far as conveniently may be) agreeable with the Laws of Our Kingdom of England, and so as the said Ordinances be not extended in any Sort to bind, charge, or take away the Right or Interest of any Person or Persons, for or in their Life, Members, Freehold, Goods or Chattels."

A similar restriction was imposed in the Mason and Gorges patents. Penn himself, occasionally, and his Heir repeatedly, availed themselves of these ad-interim privileges, greatly in the latter instances to the popular discontent.

Section V. in language almost identical with that of Section VII of the Maryland Charter, and Section V of the Carolinas' Charter, empowers William Penn, his

heirs, and their deputies "to appoint and establish any Judges, Justices, and Magistrates whatever for what Causes soever, (for the Probates of Wills and the Granting of Administrations) and in such Form" as to Penn or his heirs shall seem most convenient; "also to remit, release, pardon and abolish (whether before Judgment or after) all Crimes whatsoever committed within the Countrey against the Laws (Treason and wilful and malicious Murder only excepted, and in those Cases to grant Reprieves until Our Pleasure may be known) and to do all Things which to the complete Establishment of Justice unto Courts, Tribunals and Forms of Judicature and Manner of Proceedings do belong; and by Judges by them delegated to award Process, hold Pleas, and all Suits and Causes, as well Criminal as Civil, Personal, Real and Mixt." All subjects were commanded to observe and keep the same inviolable; Provided that the laws be consonant to reason, and not repugnant or contrary, but (as near as conveniently may be) agreeable to the laws, and statutes and right of England. Thus far every Charter previously granted had similar provisos—but the following words are peculiar to Penn's charter alone: "Saving and reserving to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the receiving, hearing and determining of the Appeal and Appeals of all or any Person or Persons, of, in or belonging to the Territories aforesaid, or touching any Judgment to be there made or given." There is a faintly similar clause in the Mason patent but it is less explicit.

This is the first of a scattered group of provisions, five in number, intended to establish and maintain a supervision of colonial affairs by the Crown, unknown at that time in the other colonies.

Section VII is peculiar to Penn's Charter. It is the second of the clauses especially restrictive upon sovereignty. Control of the proprietary Courts upon ap-

peal had been secured by the latter part of Section V. Control of the Provincial Legislature was sought by the Section now under consideration. Its opening words contain a skillfully veiled arraignment of the conduct of the other colonies in the passage of Statutes not consonant to the Laws of England, or in derogation of allegiance. "And to the End that the said William Penn, or his Heirs, or other the Planters, Owners or Inhabitants of the said Province, may not at any time hereafter (by Misconstruction of the Power aforesaid) through Inadvertency or Design depart from that Faith and due Allegiance, which by the Laws of this Our Realm of England, they and all Our Subjects in Our Dominions and Territories always owe to Us * * * by Colour of any Extent or Largeness of Powers hereby given, or pretended to be given, or by Force or Colour of Any Laws hereafter to be made in said Province by Virtue of any such Powers" it was provided that a transcript or duplicate of all laws of the province should be transmitted to the Privy Council within five years of their passage. If within six months of their receipt the Privy Council adjudged them inconsistent with the royal prerogatives, or contrary to the faith and allegiance due to the Crown, they were to be declared void; otherwise they were to remain in force.

Sections VIII, IX, XI, XII and XIII, for the encouragement and increase of the Colony, were adaptations of Sections IX, X, XI of the Maryland Charter, and of similar provisions in the Clarendon Charter for the Carolinas. The subject matters in each were the freedom of transportation, the right to trade, the use of ports and harbors, the unloading of merchandise, and the enjoyment of customs and subsidies saving such as were due the Crown. The modifications in Penn's case were the omission of the right to build

and fortify castles, forts and other places of strength; the insertion in Section XI of an obligation to observe the Acts of Navigation, and the insertion in Section XII of a proviso that Penn, and his heirs, and the Lieutenants and Governors for the time being should "admit and receive, in and about all such Harbors, Ports, Creeks and Keys, all Officers and their Deputies who shall from time to time be appointed for that Purpose by the Farmers or Commissioners of Our Customs for the time being." This was intended to secure the enforcement of the collection of such subsidies, customs and taxes as had been reserved for the Crown in the other Charters, but which had been left unguarded. The matter was clinched in the close of Section XIII by the words "saving unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, such Impositions and Customs, as by Act of Parliament are and shall be appointed." These words do not occur in the other Charters. But the matter was not allowed to rest here. In its relation to trade, special emphasis must be laid upon the essential differences between Section XX in the Maryland Charter and the one bearing the same number in The Charter of Pennsylvania. A solemn covenant is made by the Crown in both Charters with the respective grantees, their heirs and assigns, "That We, Our Heirs and Successors shall at no time hereafter set or make, or cause to be set or made, any Imposition, Custom or other Rate or Contribution whatsoever, in and upon the Dwellers and Inhabitants of the aforesaid Province, for their Lands, Tenements, Goods or Chattels within the said Province, or in and upon any Goods and Merchandizes within the Province, or to be laden or unladen within the Ports or Harbors of the Province." Here the covenant with Lord Baltimore definitely closed, but in Penn's case the pregnant words were added: "*Unless the same be with the Consent of the*

Proprietary, or Chief Governor, or Assembly, or by Act of Parliament in England." It is manifest that this was the seed of a claim of right on the part of the Imperial Parliament to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the Colonial Assembly in the levying of taxes in the Colony. This is the third of the restrictive clauses.

We now turn to two extraordinary provisions, penal in their nature and to be read together, found in Sections XIV and XV. Penn and his Heirs were required to constitute and appoint an Attorney or agent, to reside in London, who should make his place of dwelling known to the Clerks of the Privy Council, who "shall be ready to appear in any of Our Courts at Westminster, to answer for any Misdemeanor that shall be committed, or by any wilful Default or Neglect permitted by the said William Penn, his Heirs or Assigns, against the Laws of Trade and Navigation." Upon a judicial ascertainment of the damages sustained by such default or negligence, Penn and his heirs were to pay the same within a year after such finding and demand from such Attorney. In case of there being no such Attorney for the space of a year, or of non-payment by the Attorney, or of an answer to such other forfeitures and penalties as might be provided by Acts of Parliament, then "It shall be lawful for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, to seize and resume the Government of the said Province or Countrey, and the same to retain until Payment shall be made thereof." The ownership of lands or of goods of any of the inhabitants, planters or owners, other than the respective offenders, was not to be affected by the seizure or resumption of the Government, Provided that Penn and his heirs, or the other inhabitants should not have maintained a correspondence with any Prince or his subjects at War with the Crown, nor have committed acts of hostility against any Prince or his subjects who

were in amity with the Crown.¹ No such provisions occur in the other Charters.

The Province, however, was not left without the power of self defence. In the event of savage invasions, or of other enemies, pirates and robbers, Section XVI empowered Penn, his heirs and assigns in such cases, by their captains or other officers to levy, muster and train men in the Province "to make War and to pursue the Enemies and Robbers * * * as well by Sea as by Land, even without the Limits of said Province, and by God's Assistance to vanquish and take them, and being taken to put them to Death by the Law of War, or to save them at their Pleasure, and to do all and every other Thing * * * as fully and freely as any Captain General of an Army."

A precisely similar provision as to self defence is to be found in the other proprietary charters.

We note a few further differences.

In Section III the country and islands were created into a "Province and Seigniorie" called "Pensilvania." William Penn his heirs and assigns were created and constituted "the true and absolute Proprietarie of the Countrey aforesaid," saving to the Crown "the Faith and allegiance" of Penn his heirs and assigns, and of, "all other Proprietaries, Tenants and Inhabitants that are or shall be within the Territories and Precincts aforesaid," and saving also "unto Us Our Heirs and Successors the Sovereignty of the Country."

¹ In point of fact, Penn who was charged with connection with plots to restore James II to the throne, was deprived of his government, and a commission was issued in October 1692 to Benjamin Fletcher, then Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of New York. He took possession in 1693. On the manifestation of Penn's innocence, his government was restored by William and Mary in 1694. See Day's Historical Collections—16. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by Thomas Kilby Smith, p. 30. Gordon's History of Penna., 56. Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal, by Howard M. Jenkins, 326-29.

A similar use of the word "assigns" in connection with the proprietorship, and in the saving clause as to allegiance is not to be found in any shape in the Virginia or New England charters, which were not proprietary in character, but royal provinces or civil corporations; nor is it to be found in the private grants to Mason and Gorges. In the Maryland Charter the saving of allegiance is confined to Lord Baltimore and his heirs, and is not extended to the inhabitants, nor is it so extended in the Carolina Charters.

In Section XXII it is required "That if any of the Inhabitants of the said Province, to the Number of Twenty, shall at any time be desirous, and shall by any writing, or by any Person deputed by them, signify such their Desire to the Bishop of London for the Time being, That any Preacher or Preachers, to be approved of by the said Bishop, may be sent unto them for their Instruction; that then such Preacher or Preachers shall and may reside within the said Province, without any Denial or Molestation whatsoever."

This Provision, as we have seen from the Proceedings before the Privy Council while the framing of the Charter was in progress, was inserted at the request of the Bishop of London, and was allowed by the Lord Chief Justice. It was an express guarantee of the Bishops' jurisdiction in a *dissenting* Colony, due probably, as a recent writer has conjectured, to the refusal of the Puritans in Massachusetts to open their narrow franchise to persons of other persuasions.¹

Section XXI admonishes all judges, officers and ministers, on pain of royal displeasure, not to presume at any time to attempt anything contrary to the premises, or to withstand the same, but at all times to aid and assist, as is fitting, William Penn, and his heirs, and

¹The Relations of Pennsylvania with the British Government 1696-1765. By Winfred Trexler Root, p. 225.

the inhabitants and merchants "in the full Use and Fruition of the Benefit of this Our Charter."

The Charter closes, in Section XXIII, with a declaration common to all the other Charters, that all doubtful clauses or constructions should be resolved in the King's Courts in favor of the Grantee; but adds what is not found elsewhere, a Proviso strictly guarding allegiance.

But one other matter remains to be noted. I prefer to attribute it to carelessness or oversight in the final assembling of the parts, rather than to design. In all the other charters from first to last there is a declaration that the inhabitants of the Colonies shall enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities of Englishmen, as if abiding in England. In Penn's Charter there is no such declaration, nor any semblance of one.

The special features of Penn's Charter, which I hope now stand clearly revealed, are not to be explained upon any grounds of personal hostility or distrust. His relations to the Crown and his own exalted character forbid it. The reasons must be sought in a searching study of the times. The Charter must be read in the light of the times. The numerous savings of faith, allegiance and sovereignty are due to the political fears of a King who had seen his father dethroned and beheaded and the government for fourteen years in the iron grip of Cromwell. It was not lack of confidence in an individual such as Penn, but fear of the action of his people that caused the apprehensions of the Crown. New England particularly had been a source of anxiety and trouble. The acts of Trade and Navigation of the Restoration period, which Penn was specially enjoined to observe, were due to the expansion of colonial commerce, and the aggressive growth of New England, leading in time to *quo-warranto* proceedings against the Charters of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. Slowly but surely were the

statesmen of the Mother country brought to a thorough realization of the defects of the early Charters and to repeated efforts to change them. The Act of William and Mary of 1696, to which I have already alluded, was but an expression of a new and resolute Imperial policy. I cannot enter upon this field, inviting though it is.

The glory of Penn's government is due not to his Charter: not to the peculiar form of the gift of the Crown. It is due to his own personal character: to the spirit in which he interpreted his powers, and the manner in which he exercised them.¹ Let me close by quoting his own words, appearing in the Preface to his Frame of Government: "Any Government is free to the People under it (whatever 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 on 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 endeavour to warp and spoil it to their turn."

¹ In his Frame of Government, in The Laws Agreed upon in England, in his Code enacted at Chester, known as The Great Law, his motives, his thoughts and his acts shine resplendently against the black background of the tyrannies of the Stuarts.

THOMAS RODNEY.

BY SIMON GRATZ, ESQ.

(Continued from page 227.)

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

City of Natchez Feb.' 8th 1804

My dear Son

In respect to our Land Office business we find that it would not be prudent to grant any Certificates till all the Claims are given in because Untill then we Cannot know the Conflicting Claims so that we can do nothing yet but receive the Various Claims and prepair them by taking such Testimony as happens to be Necessary respecting occupation &c. In respect to Donation and preemption Claims a wild Speculation is secretly going on in the Country the Donation Claimants all think they are Entitled to 640, acres and the Preemption Claimants think they are not limited and make their Surveys accordingly so that these Claims if not Curtailed would cover great part of the best land and many that have small Spanish grants think they may conceal them and apply in Virtue of their Settlements for Donations and so Extend their Tracts to 640 acres and were it not for our Equitable powers they would avail themselves of these advantages and speculative men are purchasing their Rights on these grounds—but in respect to Donation rights M^r Williams and myself think it prudent not to give them more than 320 acres unless to those whose families are so large as by the Spanish mode would Entitle them to more not Exceeding 640, acres, and in respect to preemption rights we shall not admit them to Exceed 640, acres—and to guide us in these decisions we Enquire the number of

Each Claimants family and the number of acres of Cleared and Cultivated Land that we may proportion their Claims accordingly but Task is arduous and probably will take up two years for the Recording can hardly be done in one—Should this be the case the allowance made us will hardly bare our Expenses so that our friends here think Congress ought to make us a present of a Township at least in Consideration of our Services as several Townships will be saved by Curtailing wild claims which if granted to the Extent the Law allows would cover great part of the Country and great part of the Country ungranted is Superior to any that is settled—and as to the surveyor M^r Briggs his deputies have all left him because they cannot make anything The whole Country is so uneven and strongly Covered with Cane that their progress is too slow to make anything at the price allowed and Congress must alter that part of their plan before the Country can be surveyed A. M^cCall is about returning Home—I am determined to hold an impartial station here and therefore take no part in local Politics but there is great anxiety who are to be the Governors of the western world—It is said a strong party of Claybournes old friends are ag^t his returning here yet it is doubted whether he will be Continued at Orleans, as it is thought that some person of age and Experience will be sent there who possesses great firmness and Conciliatory Temper and manners &^c but the Bill reported for the governing of that Country is greatly reprobated here as deviating too far from American principles and I fear it will be impossible for Congress to form a Government for Louisiana that will not be displeasing on one side of the River or the other—for if they suit it to the present Inhabitants there it must deviate widely from genuine american principles and if they should establish american principles the Government will be very disagreeable to the present Inhabitants who are

habituated to a despotic Government so that all they can do is to apply american principles as far as admissible at present and Untill a Majority of americans Settles in that Country when the Government may be improved to their minds. Your Conduct in Congress has hitherto been highly Estimated here

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Caesar A. Rodney.

Natches Misisipi Territory Feb^r 14th 1804.

My dear Son

The Constantly Engaged in business I snatch an hour almost Every Mail to send you a few lines—To night since Court adjourned and we got our Suppers Judge Bay of S. Carolina & my Coleague Judge Bruin, and myself and old Col Hutchins of this Territory have been spending the Evening in our retired Lodgings in a distinct House from the Tavern where we have none to disturb us but our own friends and Company—and we have had a pleasant Evening till Ten °Clock and the rest being now gone to bed I have Sit down to write for you Know I sleep much less than anybody Else—On Sunday last my Coleage Commissioner Williams, and the Surveyor General Briggs, & Col Azmun Dined at old M^r Dunbars one of the Principal Nabobs of this Country and were Entertained Superbly and Very genteelly—our fraternity stayed there all night and were all greatly pleased with him and his family—I returned to Court on Monday morning There is a degree of friendly hospitality in this Country much like that of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia Indeed I have ten Invitations to one that I can spare time to accept of—for it has allway been a Maxim with me to give business the preference to pleasure.

Since giving my opinion in respect to the Jurisdiction of the Superior Court of this Territory at the Trial of Masons Men, at which time in Stating the re-

lation of this Territory to the U. S. I gave it as my opinion that this Superior Court of this Territory is Subordinate to the Supreme Court of the United States, I have read in the papers that Congress seems to think differently on this Subject—When they doubt this surely none of the old men who were present at the first proposition of the Federal government or In the Convention which adopted it were present in Congress, for they must have known that it was primarily Intended that the Legislature, Executive, and Supreme Judiciary were all Intended to Extend over all the Territory and Dominions of the United States—over all that they then possessed, or might afterwards acquire. Therefore it does not require any Act of Congress to give the Supreme Court this Extent of Jurisdiction they Constitutionally possess it, and on this ground may Extend their Superior Control to all the Territorial Governments of the United States—If it were otherwise might not the Courts of this and other Territories Violate any or all the Laws of Congress and run into any Excessive Exercise of power with impunity Except by Impeachment—but I say no more leaving Congress to their own wisdom.

I still Continue in good health but do not hear half as often from home as I wish, however yours and Fishers last letters gave me great pleasure in hearing that all the Children and other friends at home were well but your last dates were in December that is six weeks ago & more—My Coleague M^r Williams & the Surveyor General Briggs I Expect will Set off for Congress & home by Sunday next by the way of New Orleans & Sea [covered by seal] arrive before Congress rises you will hear [covered by seal] a great deal more than I can write. Give [covered by seal] to Susan and the children and my respects &°&° to all friends—

Thomas Rodney

P.S. The Land Law under which we act Compels the people to Expenses that are much Complained of—and some of them perhaps unnecessary and others perhaps ought to have been paid by the U. S.—all the old Spanish Titles were originally Recorded here and needed not recording again, and recording again occasions great Expense and also delay—they are ordered also to be surveyed again and both the recording and surveying at the Expense of the Owners which they think very hard—and the general surveying cannot be done at the time allowed by the Law so that the deputy surveyors have mostly quit &c these & other things Induce M^r Williams & Briggs to go to Congress to Communicate Such information as may remedy these Evils & forward the business &c

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Territory Feb^r 27th 1804

My dear Son

Your Letters of the 14th & 16th Ult. came to hand so late that I had only time to say a few words in reply to them in my letter by last mail—The Variance that app^r to have arisen in Capt^a H— family is no doubt unpleasant and I am very sorry that anything should disturb the happyness of a family that has so long seemed to Enjoy a peculiar degree of felicity among themselves and Considering your Connection with them I regret it very much Yet I must advise you not to let anything undecorous on your part tend to Continue or increase it—from the long practice of prudence and the most friendly dispositions and expressions of attachment of both the Capt^a and M^{rs} Hunn toward you and the fond affection they have always had for Susan I never Expected to hear of anything from them in the least adverse to those happy dispositions and Conduct much less to hear of anything undecorous or ungenerous towards you or Susan—and if Miss M.— has been

in any way the Cause of the Contrary by any Volatile excess beyond the bounds of discretion, some allowance is to be made for her youth and the too great Parental fondness and indulgence, which too often Even among the most prudent people, allows too great latitude to the youthful mind, and it must be remembered that it is the Character of a nobler mind to be as willing to retract Errors as to Commit them, and it seems to me that M's. mind must be so far improved as to be sensible of any indiscretion if she unguardedly at any-time should be induced to commit any and her disposition always appeared to me of the amiable kind, therefore I enjoin her and require that if in her volatile and unguarded moments she has wandered abroad like the prodigal Son, that like him she may return again and be accepted by her Parents and friends—as to the Capt^a mentioning your Conveying your Country Seat I did not suppose he intended by assisting you in building the House that you were to part with the Land but understood it as an Indulgence to accommodate Susan and the Children with a view also as a place of general resort and convenience to all the Family for I am sure in any other point of view it would not have been prudent for you to have made any Such Improvement thereon yet, as the old buildings would have answered with small repairs till it would have been more Convenient for you to build, therefore such request seems not reasonable and I have too good an opinion of the good sense and discretion of Susan to suppose she would wish it—for it is possible that future Circumstances may require your changing your Situation and would render it disadvantageous for the disposition of your property not to be in your own power, but as to your thoughts of this country I do not Know that I can yet Encourage them as I have not yet Contemplated staying here longer than two or three years nor have I yet experienced the sickly season which is said to be

in June July and August yet those acquainted with both say it is not worse than Delaware except near the great River or Lakes—and 8 or 9 months in the year the Seasons are both healthy and pleasant and particularly the Winter season is mild and delightful The garden peas & beans are now in blossom as well as the Peach & Cherry Trees—and when we look forwards we see the approach of Great Wealth and Opulence in this Country so that a few thousand Dollars laid out in lands at an Early period will Ensure an Estate Superior to Either Little Creek or Jones's Neck for there is great Tracts of land in this Country superior to Either in richness & fertility of soil Therefore Economy at home will be prudent to raise a fund to provide for the Children here—and I do not know but it would be prudent to dispose of all your Land in Delaware but your hill Seat and place the Money in the bank of the United States for it will be of more value there than here as bills sometimes bring 5pc' advance—and you could authorize some agent here to purchase for you & draw upon that fund & M^r Shields would no doubt do this for you. If I should find the Climate here on Experience more healthy or not more sickly than Delaware I shall have no hesitation to Invite you to this Country as affording prospects far more extensive than anything Delaware can admit of—Yet all things Considered Delaware appears to me a more delightful Country than this for after having seen the best of all the western Country I consider the Peninsula as the Italy of America and Delaware the Garden of the Peninsula—for the Atlantic Country and Rivers are much more pleasant than those of the western & Northern parts of our Country tho less fertile than the alluvial Grounds of this Country beside the vast advantage arising from the fine fish & oysters & they afford &&—It is Evident also that this Country and all the Ohio Country North of the Mountains has been once

subjected to some general Calamity which swept off all its Inhabitants whether this was a deluge or a Succession of Intense winters None are left to tell but I presume the latter must have been the Cause for the Mountains might have been resorted to from a deluge and some would have been saved there—Yet such a Calamity may never happen again—all these Ideas respecting this Country are only suggested for your Consideration and now I shall observe that the Expense of living here is so far beyond my Expectations that I fear it will not be in my power to assist you at home so much as I designed but having arrived at a period of a little more leisure I shall settle up all my Accounts & see what I can spare you out of my next draft on the Treasury which will be due the first of april which I shall advise you off in time—give my love to Susan and the Children and be assured I consider her as a daughter and her children as my own and so long as it may be in my power to prevent it they shall never suffer and it would give me great pleasure to do far more for them than is yet in my power—and I wish her to present my friendly respect to Captⁿ Hunn & M^r Hunn who I am sure if they have unwisely done anything Erronious have prudence and good sense enough to retract it and it is my Earnest wish My dear that you should not deviate from that decorous and respectful Conduct which is due to them—which is consistent with your situation and Independence—for beside the disadvantage it presents to the view of the world why should a once happy family make themselves unhappy?—since you mentioned T. H. W. in your letter and I have been speaking of the expense of this western Country, I shall quote the following Extract of a letter from T. H. Williams to myself rec'd. from Orleans by last mail—“I am told that great anxiety is manifested to the Northward for appointments in this Country—be it so—I feel none myself; for I know of no appoint-

ment which I could reasonably count upon getting, which I would accept, in lower Louisiana—Besides the unhealthyness of the Clymate, such is the Extravagance and dissipation of the place that no man can live here without a large private fortune, or a Talent for acquiring one Speedily—& neither of these boons belong to me, and therefore shall direct my attention to some other quarter—A situation in upper Louisiana, particularly in the Misouiri or Illinois Settlements which would afford a decent Competence, I would accept with pleasure &c—” so far as you may have an opportunity of forwarding these views, you will Certainly be justified by the Integrity and Capacity of Thomas H. Williams and I beg that you and our friend M^r Nicholson and M^r Robert Williams when he arrives may Interest yourselves in his favor and I sincerely wish he may be made Known to the President as I am Confident few who would reside in the wilderness of uper Louisiana of Equal Capacity and Equally Trust worthy—Attend to your private affairs with prudence and Economy and to your public duty with dignity and diligence—few are the hours I have to spare from business and these few are employed in returning the Civilities I receive from the Inhabitants of the Country—Present my best respects to the President, M^r Madison & M^r Gallatin and to our friend M^r Nicholson, And M^r R. Williams when he arrives there.

Thomas Rodney.

Thomas Rodney to Caesar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Territory March 12th 1804
My dear Son

I was absent when the last mail went off having gone up to the Bayou Pierre to marry a daughter of Judge Bruin's to a Doct^r Cummins, for the Judges Stand Priests sometimes here in Cases of Matrimony and tho the Justices of the Piece also have authority to marry

the better Sort prefer having it done by the Superior Judges and on this Occasion I went 60 miles to oblige Judge Bruin and returned the 4th day again as I could not be absent more than three days from the Board.

I am pleased to see by a Report on the Subject that all our Communications respect^s the Land Law under which we are acting has been paid due attention to by the Government, but M^r Williams & M^r Briggs were gone before this information arrived—Since I have been in the Territory I have had but little time to attend to anything but the business of my Office, yet supposing that I might have some influence or that my Communications might have some weight with government I have been frequently applied to for Recommendations to the Executive of the U. S. but I have generally replied to such that I came here to Execute duties that required firm impartial Conduct and that I did not mean to intermeddle in the Local politics of the Place or to suffer my mind to be warped from my duty by Local influence—and lately a number of the friends of Governor Claybourne waited on me and held a Consultation in my room when it was suggested that his Adversaries had been Circulating Stories and as they had heard Petitions to his disadvantage, and proposed Supporting him by an address of approbation of his friends On this occasion I advised that as nothing appeared in public perhaps such a measure might raise up Opposition instead of quieting it—and assured them at anyrate that I considered it my duty to remain impartial and not engage in any such measure. That I thought the best way of supporting the General Government here was to administer my offices with firmness and Impartiality and this I considered my duty and should Enter into any local measure deviating from it—They retired and proceeded in their own way and forwarded an address signed by a number of the governors friends—since which I was informed by the

Sheriff of Jefferson County that Pett^m or Representation ag^t the Gov^r were Circulating in that County & As in my Capacity of Judge and Commissioner—I see many of the People I cannot avoid hereing frequently their sentiments whence I have learned that generally the Federalists tho not all of them have been displeas'd at the Conduct of Gov^r Claybourne, yet it seems the most active Opposition is suspected to be from some of his old friends who wish now to have Col. West (now acting as Governor in the absence of Claybourne) made governor and it is thought Many of the Feds to increase this Division favor their plan—I hear these things without concerning in them as they relate only to Individual or local advantages and my view being to support the General Government by firm Impartial and upright Conduct, It appearing to me to be the most effectual way of doing it as well as the most effectual way to promote the welfare & prosperity of this part of our Country & to give confidence in the Gen^l Government The great object of my inducement in Coming here thinking it of great Importance to our Country that this part of it Should be well regulated & & and hitherto our Conduct has had a Conciliating effect and much of the assperity that had prevailed here seemed to have subsided till the Circumstances before mentioned seems stirring up or riviving domestic differences but however these may operate I hope they will not interrupt the prosperity of the Country and as I presume the Gen^l. Government even better acquainted with the public Carracters here than I am They will no doubt know how to act so far as this Territory is under their Immediate direction—all parties have been polite and friendly Toward the Commissioners and particularly toward myself and many of them have Expressed wishes as to my staying among them & which I have not encouraged yet I have understood, that the friends of Masons Men that were Convicted and Exe-

cuted here for the Robbery of Winters are much displeased with Judge Bruin and Myself for trying those Notorious Robbers but their Partizans are few for such was the rage of the multitude that they often threatened to shoot them without Trial—and Judge Bay of S. Carolina being here at the Time Declared his full approbation of the Conduct of the Court and observed that the adversaries of the President frequently said that wherever his Influence Extended it paralyzed government and that the Conduct of the Court in punishing those Robbers Exhibited a Degree of firmness and ennergy that contradicted such aspersions and must give Confidence in his government by securing the lives and property of the honest and Industrious against the depredations of unprincipled Robbers & Some time ago I directed my agents in Natchez to direct their Correspondents in Orleans to ship a barrel or Keg of Sweet oranges and a Keg of Pecans or Illinois nuts to Philad^a to the Care of Alderman Cazwell to be sent to Capt^a Hunn for the Children two thirds of them for yours and the other third to be sent to Dover for Lavinias Children I wish you to write to Susan this Information and to Cazwells, I mentioned it to Fisher for the Claims come in so fast now that I have hardly a moment to spare to write & Williams being gone I expect no lezure till the time of their Coming in Expires which will be the Thirtieth of this month—

I wrote to Governor Hall that it wou'd not sute you to neglect your business so that I thought they ought to put him in your place at the next Election—and indeed I am inclined to fear that they will not be able to Carry Hazlett & that they had better have nominated Doctor Tilton or Gov^r Dickinson—this however must be submitted to those on the Spot—age and Experience generally has much weight among the Considerate part of Mankind when such high Offices are in question—I wish to notice some of the proceedings of Congress but

have not time to write on Subjects that would require such propriety of Sentiment and Expression—yet—I have wrote a hasty Letter to Capt^a White respecting the State ballances as they are Called which I requested him to shew to you that you may Concur in your opposition to that Iniquitous and disgraceful demand—I just had time to ment^a such Ideas on the Subject as promptly occurred—

I shall inclose you a draft in my next Either for a part of the 500, dol^a due the first of april or for my next q^r Salary as a Judge as I find it most Convenient to my affairs here and as you are serving the Public at great disadvantage to your own business wish I could aid you more than perhaps I may be able to do the Expense of this Country being vastly beyond my expectations—we are now very much Engaged The Time being short the Claims Carried in and M^r Williams being away I am obliged to Stick Close by the board—The politics of this place so far as I have ment^d is only for your own information or Occasionally to avail yourself of as your discretion may direct but not by any means for public or General Exposure as I do not mean to meddle locally in their politics here or in any manner to influence it Contra to impartial and Conciliating department—give my love to Susan & the Children and my respects to all Enquiring friends—particularly my brother Comm. Gen^l Williams.

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Territory March 21st 1804.

My dear Son

The throng of business at the Board has been and Continues such and will to the End of this month that I have no time to settle up my acc^u to see what I might spare you out of my april draft and therefore shall inclose you a draft on the bank of the United States

lation of this Territory to the U. S. I gave it as my opinion that this Superior Court of this Territory is Subordinate to the Supreme Court of the United States, I have read in the papers that Congress seems to think differently on this Subject—When they doubt this surely none of the old men who were present at the first proposition of the Federal government or In the Convention which adopted it were present in Congress, for they must have known that it was primarily Intended that the Legislature, Executive, and Supreme Judiciary were all Intended to Extend over all the Territory and Dominions of the United States—over all that they then possessed, or might afterwards acquire. Therefore it does not require any Act of Congress to give the Supreme Court this Extent of Jurisdiction they Constitutionally possess it, and on this ground may Extend their Superior Control to all the Territorial Governments of the United States—If it were otherwise might not the Courts of this and other Territories Violate any or all the Laws of Congress and run into any Excessive Exercise of power with impunity Except by Impeachment—but I say no more leaving Congress to their own wisdom.

I still Continue in good health but do not hear half as often from home as I wish, however yours and Fishers last letters gave me great pleasure in hearing that all the Children and other friends at home were well but your last dates were in December that is six weeks ago & more—My Coleague M^r Williams & the Surveyor General Briggs I Expect will Set off for Congress & home by Sunday next by the way of New Orleans & Sea [covered by seal] arrive before Congress rises you will hear [covered by seal] a great deal more than I can write. Give [covered by seal] to Susan and the children and my respects &°&° to all friends—

Thomas Rodney

probable will mostly be both unpleasant and Expensive as in all probability the Salaries that will be or are allowed will not pay the Expense—beside the Inhabitants speaking a different language and being used to a different kind of government will be the source of continual trouble—We Expect the Regulations of Congress and government whatever they may be, on by the next or following Mail—The People here are a mixture from all the States and Indeed from all Countries and of Course a variety of sentiment and discordant opinion prevails among them from the unsettled Circumstances they are in—Yet as my Situation gives me great opportunity I shall do all that sincerity of manners and firmness and rectitude of Conduct will do to Conciliate their minds and promote their general welfare and prosperity and from the Effect this has already had I have no doubt but the Order good government and prosperity of the territory will rapidly increase. I am very sorry indeed that anything should disturb the happiness that has prevailed in Cap^t Hunns family and yours so long and hope that everything adverse to that happiness will subside and be forgotten—I cannot advise you in respect to this Country until I see the summer and fall Seasons roll round, and at Orleans after May it is said to be deadly to strangers—to wit in June July and August—therefore it wou^d be improper to Come to N. Orleans in that Season however I expect it will not be possible for you to leave your business at that season in the next summer as you proposed and by the Fall I can give you a fuller account of this Country I retain my usual health and so do all our fraternity here indeed it is generally healthy here—the Sickly Season does not come till the waters of the River begin to fall to wit about the first of June—The Major has been steady at his business and Shields acts as assistant Clerk, their Conduct hitherto has been generally approved of—M^cCall & Ham are

in any way the Cause of the Contrary by any Volatile excess beyond the bounds of discretion, some allowance is to be made for her youth and the too great Parental fondness and indulgence, which too often Even among the most prudent people, allows too great latitude to the youthful mind, and it must be remembered that it is the Character of a nobler mind to be as willing to retract Errors as to Commit them, and it seems to me that M's. mind must be so far improved as to be sensible of any indiscretion if she unguardedly at any time should be induced to commit any and her disposition always appeared to me of the amiable kind, therefore I enjoin her and require that if in her volatile and unguarded moments she has wandered abroad like the prodigal Son, that like him she may return again and be accepted by her Parents and friends—as to the Captⁿ mentioning your Conveying your Country Seat I did not suppose he intended by assisting you in building the House that you were to part with the Land but understood it as an Indulgence to accommodate Susan and the Children with a view also as a place of general resort and convenience to all the Family for I am sure in any other point of view it would not have been prudent for you to have made any Such Improvement thereon yet, as the old buildings would have answered with small repairs till it would have been more Convenient for you to build, therefore such request seems not reasonable and I have too good an opinion of the good sense and discretion of Susan to suppose she would wish it—for it is possible that future Circumstances may require your changing your Situation and would render it disadvantageous for the disposition of your property not to be in your own power, but as to your thoughts of this country I do not Know that I can yet Encourage them as I have not yet Contemplated staying here longer than two or three years nor have I yet experienced the sickly season which is said to be

so that you must try to get Tom, one of them and call it a *Chicasaw* Pony as he has got that word in his head.—I shall be in hopes of the arrival of my Carriage while I am at N. Orleans but if it should not come on so soon you must direct to the Care of Governor Claybourne if you Know or hear that he will be Continued there or whoever you may Know is to Succeed him as no doubt the appointm^t has been or will be made before Congress rises unless you leave it before to attend the Spring Courts & Direct it from Orleans to the Care, of Garret Wood & C^o. Merchants at Natchez or Major Lee Claybourne Merchant there who is brother to the governor—I wish some Vessel may come round from Wilmington—March has been quite cool here, frost almost every night, so that in general gardening has but just begun—yet some, such as *Dunbar & Searjant*, will have Peas next month.

I suggested in a Letter to Dickinson by last mail the Propriety of Changing their Plan in Delaware so as to Carry himself or Doct^r Tilton for governor and Col. Hall for Representative in your place—I doubt whether any other plan will be Successful but they will do what they think best—and perhaps will be reluctant to alter their Plan yet I am Confident it will not Sute your business to neglect a nother Congressionale period after the one you are now Elected for and I doubt very much whether they can Elect Captⁿ Hazlett however worthy on acct of his youth and inexperience and their plan ought to have been the most promising at this Important period. Give my love to Susan & the children and my friendly Regards and respect to Captⁿ Hunn & family—and may their good old Excellence of Conduct resume its long practiced amiableness.

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Caesar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Territory April 6th 1804

My dear Son

Your Letter of the 12th Ult. came to hand by the last mail and am greatly pleased to hear that you and Susan & the Children all Continue well and you must present my affectionate regards to them as usual—The Polite Attention which the Government and Congress has paid to our Communication for forwarding and Regulating the Land business here gives us great pleasure and deserve our warm thanks and will make our situation much more agreeable—I am also pleased with my being released from attending the Superior Court at Tombigbee—but whoever may be appointed there will find that he Cannot live on the Salary allowed unless it has been increased—a Single Man cannot live here in the carracter of a Judge on 800 Dol^r a Year Even with the most Strict Economy—All my friends in Kent as well as the Governor are very pressing for my return to resume my Seat in the Supreme Court of Delaware but I fear that will not be in my power to do in Time without deserting the business here, for I believe if I was to leave it now it would throw the Territory into the utmost confusion for nothing but the Confidence they have been pleased to place in the Commissioners Keeps them quiet such are their apprehensions about the business—The misconstruction put on an Extract from one of M^r Gallatins Letters to the Register and which I had objected to having published had like to have occasioned a dreadful ferment among the People, and did in some degree untill I quieted the leading men by showing them the absurdity of their Construction of it—They also got Irritated at permitting Judge Bay of S. C. to survey his Claims which was done while I was absent at Court on account of his anxiety to return home—but this also has been quieted

by my Convincing them that it made nothing in favor of Judge Bay's claims, tho I had apprehended it might have a bad Effect & therefore was not in favor of its being done but advised Judge Bay to wait till the thing was made general—for the report was upon his Surveying that the Board in my Absence had Established all Judge Bays' Claims & that all other Brittish Claims would be Established of Course & there is near two thousand Claims filed and many of them adverse and Interfering with Each other and will take up much Time to Examine to determine with Justice and correctness so that we cannot Count on gitting through them all before October next and if we can git through by that Time we shall then go on with our books to the Federal City and there draw up our Report to the Government which will take us a month or two probably—This is our Intintion if Circumstances [torn] forseen does not require a different prog [torn]

Thus it is probable however desirous of returning It is not probable I can reach home much if any before next Christmas or New Year—But my friends may be assured that however pleasant I feel this Clymate nothing would Keep me so long from them but the Importance of this Country to the United States, and the Necessity of Regulating & Establishing it upon a permanent foundation—I set off to Orleans next Sunday & Expect to be here again in three weeks.

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Casar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Territory April 18th 1804.

My dear Son

On the 8th Instant I set off from here to Visit New Orleans, M^r. Poindexter the Att^r. General and M^r. Shields were to accompany me—M^r. Poindexter had gone on to Col. Ellises to prepair his Girl for his Marriage ag^t. we arrived & M^r. Shields set out with me and

we went to Col. Ozmuns to Dinner by appoint^{mt}. And when we got there were informed that M^r. M^cIntouch had Prepared for us to Dine with him the Next day and had Invited the Gentlemen round to Dine with us there so that we Stayed at Col. Ozmuns that night and went on to M^r. M^cIntouch's next day The weather being pleasant and fine but on the Road I began to feel a Little Chilly & buttoned my Satout around me and when I arrived I was obliged to go to bed & grew worse Till night when my Chills went off and Left me with a Pretty high Fever—There were Ten or a dozen gentlemen there and among them Doctor Lattimer brother to the Representative from this Territory and all of them were very anxious and distressed at my Illness and wished me to take Medicine but this I rejected—In the night a Violent Vomitting Commenced which Continued all the next day The Bile discharged was very dark so that I began to suspect that it was the yellow fever and ordered some Beef Tea but soon found by its operation it was not the Yellow Fever for the bile upon Taking the Tea turned to a bright green—Doctor Lattimer Came again to see me the next day and still advised my taking Medicine—finding the bile was not all off my Stomach and that the Tea had Checked the Vomitting without turning down I desired the Doct^r. to leave me a dose of Tart^r. Emet^r. which he Did and I afterwards took it and this Cleansed my Stomach and I afterwards took some Chicken Soup and began to recover and was up all day on wednesday to-wit the third day I was taken and on thursday M^r. Shields and myself went on to Col. Hutchins and finding I was too weak to persue such a Journey I relinquished it and M^r. Shields went on to overtake the Att^r. Genl. at Col. Ellis's and thence they were to go on to Orleans next Morning—I gave M^r. Shields a Letter to Gov^r. Claiborne and shall hear by next Mail whether he will stay there or not—I gave him In Charge to call

on my Merchantile Agents there Mess^{rs} Dorr & Gray To ship to you directly to Wilmington or through the hands of Alderman Caswell by way of Philadelphia—Barrel of Sweet Oranges & a Keg of Pecan or Walnut Nuts, & two jars of w. I. sweetmeats to be sent when they arrive 7/10 for your House and three more for Lavinias Children to be sent to J. Fisher—a Case of the Best Claret for you & a Notler for Fisher and I Directed my Merchants aft^r. to pay the freight of those Articles from Orleans and furnish them with Money for those purposes—having mentioned this I now recur to our business here—about 1800, Claims were delivered in before the Limited Time Expired.—and Several British Claims have arrived since—Several attempts were made to agitate the People on this Important business and they were running to me with their apprehensions from Time to Time but now they have become perfectly Tranquil on The Subject and not a word hardly is Said about it and the People Considering Themselves in a Stable Situation are Turning all their attention to their Agricultural business with Great Industry, and the Value of Land having risen from one Dollar to Ten p. Acre since the Change of Govern^t. is now rising still higher—The profits of the Cotton Culture being Verry Great—The Clerk is now arranging the Claims in Order for Decision and I now begin to be persuaded that if Mr. Williams Returns speedily that we may git through the Decisions in October and if we do we shall proceed Immediately on with the Papers to the Federal City with the Papers and there draw up our Report at the Seat of Government so that in this Case we shall probably be a Month at the Federal City while the Next Session of Congress is there so that probably if health Continues I may Eat my Newyears Dinner among my friends in Delaware—which Indeed will, if nothing adverse intervenes, be a great grievance To my friends

here many of whom have got so much attached as frequently strongly to press my Continuing with them—but I feel great Anxiety to see my friends and Little Children in Delaware—To return I traced my Journey toward Orleans to Col: Hutchins, I stayed there two days, he lives at a Very pleasant place on Second Creek a branch of the Homochitta River. He is one of the Oldest Settlers in the Territory having Settled here under the British—He is a remarkable active man tho 80 years of Age has five or six daughters Married to wealthy Men in the Territory One to Major F. L. Claiborne the governors brother and is a man of great Consideration & Influence among the People—And is the same who Elliot as I am told has greatly Calumniated in his account of this Country—but so far as I have become acquainted with his family they are Very amiable, and the Old Lady and her daughters who were at home were Very Kind and friendly to me while there—I came from there to M^r. W^m. Dunbars where I stayed also two days—He is one of the most wealthy men in the Territory, and lives like a Little Nabob, he is of Caladonian Original and is a man of great science & was once Surveyor Gen^l. under the Spainards of this Territory, and is much respected among the People—he has a wife and Large family of Children mostly young—his Eldest daughter is absent at Orleans his second daughter is just grown up and is a very Pritty girl and may be Stiled the Belle of the Territory and poor Shields among others was much smitten by her, his sons are younger, They were all very friendly and Kind to me while I stayed and [torn] me to stay all the week with them but I [torn] Anxious to hear the result of Congress on our business here and returned home yesterday to wait the Mail which I expt Today—give my Love to Susan & the Children and present my respects to all Enquiring friends.

Thomas Rodney

19th The last mail bro^t. us the papers but no Letters nor the bill you ment^d. and we see it had only got to the 3^d. reading on the 21st Ult.

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Territory April 27th 1804.

My dear Son

Your Letters of March the 19th & 30th Came to hand by the last mail—You were no doubt right in Communicating to me the affairs of the family that Concern you and Susan so nearly—There is no Case in which you would not both obtain my attention & receive my affectionate regard—I expressed my mind in some Degree in answer to a former Letter on the same Subject—I have always heard Capt^a. Hunn & M^r Hunn express such Cordial regard and affection toward both you & Susan and had so high an Opinion of their Prudence & rectitude that it was Unexpected to me to hear of the least deviation and I cannot help saying that I am Extremely Sorry that anything of the Sort has happened by any means—Yet since it has been so I approve your preserving a manly Independent Conduct but I would have you do this on all occasions without transgressing the Rules of Politeness & Gentlemanlike Manner and free from Every Kind of Captiousness always remembering that he who Cannot Rule himself is not fitted for the Rule of others and Toward the Old People there is a peculiar kind of Difference and respect due not applicable to Common friends and some allow to be made for Momentary frailties and foibles should they Occur—but I am very glad to hear by your last Letter that the Capt^a. has returned to his usual feeling, toward you and Susan again and hope in this case you will let what has passed to the Contrary glide out of Remembrance—Parents are placed in great dilema when Children draw their affections different ways, and when such things happen

there are always persons in the world ready to Interfere and Increase the Dilema to answer their own purposes you are young yet my dear yet have had some Experience and let this Inform you of the Value of a Philosophic mind which Estimates things according to their True Value and does raise Molehills into Mountains nor level real Mountains into Molehills as a Captious imagination often does but pursues one steady dignified Course A conduct of this Sort in you I am persuaded will induce Captⁿ. Hunn if he happens to deviate from due regard and respect towards you, to become sensible of his Error as you inform me he has already felt on this late occasion—For I have too favorable an opinion of his goodness of heart to wish an Injury much less to do one Even to a Stranger—But if it was possible that he should desert you and Susan altogether you will both be always sure of my affection and of all the good I can do for you—You are my only Son and she is now my only Daughter and I feel under great obligations to her for the many fine Children she has furnished you with and hope with blessing of the most high God we shall be Enabled to provide for them and that he will bless them—I rejoice much to hear she is safely delivered of a Seventh Child—Let nothing Damp your Spirits or Unhinge your mind, but adhere to business with firmness & steadiness & manage your affairs as Economical as Possible—The 500, dol^r. I was obliged to draw for here—but sent you a draft for 176 on the bank—and the next 500 hope I shall be able to spare you—as I have directed a hundred of the last draft to be Divided among the Children—and I should have sent you a Part of the last 500—but could not Divide the draft—I shall live as frugal as possible here and send you all I can spare—I had Contemplated gitting home by Newyears day but the Supplementary Law which Extends the Time of receiving Claims to the first of November next has laid

the foundations for detaining me here another Season, so that my friends in Delaware will be greatly disappointed in their desire for my return to take my seat in the Supreme Court again in Time—Indeed I feel Extremely anxious to see them all—Tho I have received Every degree of friendly Politeness from the People here that was possible for them to show and they generally Express the most Earnest Intreaties for me to stay and continue altogether among them & beg me that If I cannot part from my Delaware friends that may Invite them to Come here and Numbers of the most respectable men have frequently Solicited me to Permit them to Circulate Petitions or recommendations to the government in favor of having me appointed their Governor Saying that I am the only man that Ever Come to the Territory that had not an adversary in it, and that such a Petition or recommendation would be signed by all the People—yet I have not yielded to this in Expectation of Returning—but the law af^d. has Inevitably prolonged my stay beyond what I lately Expected—tho perhaps not longer than I at first expected—not over two years.

I have recoverd from my late Short attack of the Bilious and feel quite restore—the Season still Continues pleasant and as healthy as Delaware.

I cannot avoid saying respecting Maria that if she has made an Imprudent Match or bad bargain I am very sorry both on her own account and that of her friends, but now the thing is done both she and they must make the best of it, and the regard I have for her and the family Induces me to wish them prosperity and happyness and that it may be the cause of felicity not adversity and we knew not but her Mind may have been Providentially directed to her advantage. Give my Love to Susan and the Children and my Sincere friendly Respect and regard to Captⁿ. Hunn & Mrs Hunn—I have ordered Several Presents round from

Orleans which I noticed in my last directed to you through the Care of Alderman Caswell Philad^a.

Thomas Rodney.

Thomas Rodney to Caesar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Territory May 4th 1804

My dear Son

Since the Short Bilious Spell which Stopped my Journey to Orleans I feel quite restored And now Expect To Make the Attempt again next Week or as Soon as Governor Claibornes Lady arrives from Tennessee and she is expected down the River Every day now—I am now to go down by water with her and his brother Major F. L. Claibornes Wife—Shields and Pondexter the att^y. general are now there—I heard from them by last mail—They were invited to stay with the governor and say they have had a pleasant jaunt and Time there—but the governor has not said yet whether he wishes Shields to stay with him and if he should not he and the att^y. general will probably Come away before I git down—There is no danger in going there till the River begins to fall and the weather gits hot which is not till about the first of July—Major Claibornes wife the daughter of Col. Hutchins is a Very agreable woman and the Governors Lady it is said is not less so but have not seen her yet—It is at the Solicit^a of the Major & his wife that I agree to go with them as the Major Cannot go yet himself tho' he Intends to follow us The River is not yet full but is Rising and it is a fine Time to go down by water—It takes about 4 days to git down I shall not stay there more than a week and then shall return a Cross the Lakes and then shall press forward the Land business as fast as possible—but the time given to bring in Claims will greatly increase our business and Time—Heavy rains fall here at times but they always Clear up with a Serene sky and pure air and no Fogs—we are not

troubled at this place with Musketos, House flies or any kind of bugs or small insects—nor was there Ever a Flea in the Country but there are Millions of Ticks in the woods so that I am afraid I shall not be able to rove through them Enough to give Doct^r. Tilton so good an account of the Plants of this Country as I intended—I would name to you some of those Families where I am most Intimate but I should hardly know where to stop. They are so numerous—Yet I will mention a few who I may say are all Little Nabobs Col-Hutchins Mr Dunbar, Col. Bruin Col-Ponnell Col-Ozman Judge Brooks Mayor of Natchez, his brother W^m Brooks M^r Ross &c. &c. &c. &c. and Major F. (I think it is “L. Claibⁿ”) [illegible on acct. of seal] whose House is a kind of Home in Natchez—Also Secretary West the Present Vice Governor and three or 4 of the Green family &c. &c. &c. Give my love to Susan and the Children—I have wrote a long letter to our friend Nicholson giving him some Acc^t. of the Western Country tho I suppose he has had most of it through you before—

Thomas Rodney

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Washington, Misisipi Territory May 18th 1804.

My dear Son

We have not had any Tidings from Delaware by the two last mails—The weather Continues fine here quite rather Pleasanter than in Delaware & It is generally very healthy, and I have got quite restored and as healthy as Ever—There was a great rain here Early in this Month that Overflowed all the Creeks and did much mischief—It rained 24 Hours and in that time 7½ Inches of water fell, and was the greatest fall of rain that has been in so short a time since 1773. and Raised the Small Rivers and Creeks about 12 feet higher than they have been since that Time before.

The Att.' General and M'. Shields Returned from Orleans on Saturday last and say all things are quiet there and the Governors Conduct generally approved off—They were greatly pleased with Orleans and say it is as pleasant and Healthy there as it is here—Indeed it is generally said to be as healthy on the Island of Orleans as on the highland; and the Farms and Cultivation on it very beautiful—but I shall not git to see them till after M'. Williams arrives tho the Governor is very anxious that I should go down with M^r. Claiborne his lady who is daily expected at Natchez—The Att' General M' Poindexter is to be married on Next wednesday Week to the daughter of M'. Carter a wealthy Farmer And I am to stand Priest for them, and Shields is to be his Groomsman and Miss Peggy Dunbar Bridesmaid—both the girls are Young and hansom, and Shields not less in love with Peggy than the Att'. General with Lydia but he has many Competitors, for Peggy is the Belle of the Territory and her father one of the most wealthy and Respectable Men in it, but has many Children They live on Second Creek about 12 miles bellow this place, and we have been Intimate there since We arrived. He is Hospitable and lives like a Nabob—He is a Caledonian but was Surveyor of this Country under the Spainards and is a distinguished Scientific Man The People are quite Tranquil now about their Claims and wait with Confidence the Decisions of the Commissioners we shall begin to Issue Certificates in a short Time and shall Sit Continually and proceed as fast as possible as I am very anxious that we may make our Report if Possible time Enough to be laid before the next session of Congress and if we find this can be done M' Williams and Myself as soon as we have done Issuing Certificates will proceed with the Papers to the Seat of Government that we may Spend Some time with you there

Thomas Rodney

... to the ... I think when Con- ... they ought to have ... have fifteen ... Board rises ... the four little Children ... a Box of 2 doz. of ... and a Keg of Nuts ... Orleans by ... Captain ... Seaward ... Oranges and ...

Thomas Rodney.

... Rodney

... Territory.

... a few hours the Country ... Tuesday ... Dancers on ... next Morn- ... Dancer ... marry the ... Fenderter ... Brides ... Pannels ... there were but few others ... a handsome well ... The Bride Maids ... And Poor ... and young ... them were ... W. Dancer ... the most respectable men in ... as well as one of ... Lives is a Superior ... the Nabobs of this ... this Country

under the Spainards but has 7 or eight Children Peggy being his Second Col Girault is also a Very Gentleman Sensible Man was also an Officer under the Spainards And a Revolutionary Officer under Gen^l. Clark but is not so wealthy as Dunbar however has a good Estate & Col, Pommel father of young David is a wealthy man and lives in the Nabob stile near to this Place—we are Intimate in all three families—I went next day to Col. Hutchins and Dined—here the Elder Doct^r. MCrery overtook me and we Travelled together & lodged that Night at Hamochitta Ferry and next day went down to Col. Ellis's by the Buffello—MCrery went on and I stayed at Col. Ellis's till Sunday. He is very wealthy and lives in the Nabob Stile and is President of the Legislative Council &c. &c. On Sunday he came on with me, we called at his brothers & Dined at Gilliard at a beautiful place on the Hamochitta River—and then came on to Col. Hutchins where I lodged all night—I think I have ment^d. before that he was brother to our former Geographer General & is one of the most wealthy men in the Territory, and formerly a Britttish Officer Ellis went to M^r. Farras & called for me Yesterday and we came as far as Dunbars and Dined, then came on to Washington, so that you see I spent a week in this tour but left the Register and Major to Cary on our business so that it did not stop—I wrote the President some time ago what I had gathered from Various Hunters &c. &c. respecting Louisiana Especially a Correct account of the Salt Mountain and all the Invalids of this Territory &c. are running over to the boiling Spring near the Washataw to git cured—and there is no doubt but the Cristal Stone which gives the Salt ridge the name of the Cristiline Mountain is a bundant there, and it is now said that a branch of the Arkinsaw River abounds in Silver—The Accounts of a Nation of White People who speak an unknown Tonge begins now not to be doubted—If

before the End of the Session—but I think when Congress made us a daily allowance they ought to have Remembered Travelling Charges as I shall have fifteen hundred miles to travel home after the Board Rises &c—Give my love to Susan and the dear little Children & my respects to other friends. A Box of 2 dozⁿ. of claret, for you, and one for Fisher, and a Keg of Nuts for the children has been shipped from Orleans by Doherty & Gray in the Ship *Hamutal* Captⁿ. Sayward, addressed to Alderman *Caswell* Philad^a. Oranges and sweetmeats could not be had.

Thomas Rodney.

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Washington June 5th, 1804 M. Territory.

My dear Son

I returned yesterday from a Tour down the Country as far as Buffello River—I Left here last Tuesday being 29th Ult. and went down to M^r W^m. Dunbars on Second Creek where I stayed all night and next Morning Rode with the Young Ladies Miss Peggy Dunbar & Miss Ellen Girault to Captⁿ. Carters to marry the Captⁿ's Daughter Lydia to Att^y. General M^r. Pondexter—Miss P. Dunbar and Miss Girault acted as Brides Maids & M^r. Shields & young M^r Pommel Col. Ponnels Son as aids to the groom—There were but few others there being her Connections—She was a handsome well grown girl about 14 years of age. The Brides Maids are a year or two older and both handsome—And Poor Shields is Terribly in Love with Peggy and young Pommel with Miss Girault so that both of them were highly Pleased at being at the wedding. W^m. Dunbar father of Peggy is one of the most respectable men in the Territory and a man of Science as well as one of the most wealthy men here and Lives in a Superior Stile to almost any other among the Nabobs of this Country and was formerly Surveyor of this Country

under the Spainards but has 7 or eight Children Peggy being his Second Col Girault is also a Very Gentleman Sensible Man was also an Officer under the Spainards And a Revolutionary Officer under Gen'. Clark but is not so wealthy as Dunbar however has a good Estate & Col, Pommel father of young David is a wealthy man and lives in the Nabob stile near to this Place—we are Intimate in all three families—I went next day to Col. Hutchins and Dined—here the Elder Doct'. MCrery overtook me and we Travelled together & lodged that Night at Hamochitta Ferry and next day went down to Col. Ellis's by the Buffello—MCrery went on and I stayed at Col. Ellis's till Sunday. He is very wealthy and lives in the Nabob Stile and is President of the Legislative Council &c. &c. On Sunday he came on with me, we called at his brothers & Dined at Gilliard at a beautiful place on the Hamochitta River—and then came on to Col. Hutchins where I lodged all night—I think I have ment^d. before that he was brother to our former Geographer General & is one of the most wealthy men in the Territory, and formerly a British Officer Ellis went to M^r. Farras & called for me Yesterday and we came as far as Dunbars and Dined, then came on to Washington, so that you see I spent a week in this tour but left the Register and Major to Cary on our business so that it did not stop—I wrote the President some time ago what I had gathered from Various Hunters &c. &c. respecting Louisiana Especially a Correct account of the Salt Mountain and all the Invalids of this Territory &c. are running over to the boiling Spring near the Washataw to get cured—and there is no doubt but the Cristal Stone which gives the Salt ridge the name of the Cristiline Mountain is a bundant there, and it is now said that a branch of the Arkinsaw River abounds in Silver—The Accounts of a Nation of White People who speak an unknown Tongue begins now not to be doubted—If

true they must be a remnant of the Aborigines of this Country whose Mounds and fortifications are spread over it and which the Indians know not how they came, or who made them—None of us have had a Letter from Briggs or Williams & yet. Gallatins Letter to Me of the 24th Ult—mentions their having arrived. Apropos I wrote to Gallatin that we were at a good deal of Expense here for House Rent, fire wood, Stationary &c. &c. which ought to be a public Charge and that it would be necessary to draw on the Treasury to reimburse us—He answered that he paid no Money on drafts without first authori^s. the person to draw but if the Board had any Claims and would send forward the accounts they should be Examined by the accounting officers of the Treasury and if approved he would Transmit the money or authorize us to draw for it &c— This seems an odd way to me in Conducting Government—We came here and found no Documents respecting the business Except the act of Congress they have only been obtained by peace meal since on Solicitation—No House was provided, no Tables, Chairs, or Stationary or fire wood or any other thing necessary to Enable us to do the business—No person to attend the Board, to make fires, take care of the House, &c. we have had to provide all this at our own Expense not doubting but it would be paid because it was the Duty of the Government to have provided such things for us—Every person who Knows anything of public business Knows this—Did the United States then Intend that the Commissioners should pay all such Expenses out of the allowance made to them? I am Confident not a Member of the Legislature who passed the Law Intended it—if they did they must have been the first of the Kind—Nevertheless I replied to the Secretary that I should pay my Quota and trouble the Treasury no further on the Subject—If he treats all other Boards in the same way his plans of Economy must be to save

the public Money by making Individuals bare the public Expense—But I will not Disappoint the President, or the public; I will uprightly discharge my duty, if I git not a farthing for it—Yet the Secret' has in this case Verified what many Democrats as well as the Federalists say That no foreigner can understand our System and plan of Government well Enough to conduct such an office in the best manner—In a case of this sort it was doubtless the duty of Government to provide Every thing that was Necessary to Enable the Commissioners to Execute the Law—but the Secret' Connection with a family which I highly respect and Esteem induces me to say no more on the Subject—and I have only stated this much to you as necessary to you as a Representative, that you may Know how business is conducted—

I forgit whether I mentioned to you before that the *freight*, and all previous Charges were paid at *Orleans*, and the Claret and Nuts sent round.

We hear today that Mr. *Cock* one of the Senators of the U. S. is at *Natchez*, he is Unkle to Col. *Ellis*. I continue in prime health, but have not received any letters by the three last mails—Suppose you & Fisher are at the Courts—Give my love to Susan and the Children and my friendly regard to Captⁿ. *Hunn* & M^r. *Hunn*. &c

Thomas Rodney.

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Territory June 14th 1804.

My dear Son

Tho I have written to you today to go by the mail on Saturday as Mr. *Wood* is going round by water to Philadelphia and has promised to call at Wilmington I write by him also—He is one of the Firm of *Garret Wood & Co.* Merchants in *Natchez* who were recommend^d to me by Alderman *Caswell* and who Act as my

agents in Natchez and do my business there and as they are two young men who are very obliging and friendly I wish you to treat him in a friendly manner and can give you a full account of this Country and of my Situation here better than I could describe it in a Letter—Archy M^cCall also goes home with him and probably will call at Wilmington on his way from Philad^a. home—Archy has been uneasy to return ever since he came and of course has done nothing but has lived at Expense not very Convenient to him and now the Surveying is about to Commence he leaves it and goes home but perhaps this may be best for him for if he should return he may be better prepared to stay and Succeed which a Young Man of active mind cannot avoid doing in this Country—The prospect here indeed is such that nothing but the Climate would prevent my own disposition to Stay and invite all My friends here—The Climate however in regard to health as yet has not been inferior to that of Delaware and indeed the air is more uniformly pure & pleasant but I have not experienced the worst Period of the season July and August—when I have passed through these I shall Know what to say to my friends—The great River Misisipi will no doubt become the grand Emporium of America, and the bottom Lands from the Ohio down will become another Delta—I wrote the President an account of a variety of interesting information of Louisiana which I had obtained from various Hunters the only Sort of People who have actually Explored that Country—There has been a great Number of Kentucky &c Boats down this season at Natchez and Orleans and two new schooners from Marietta—A large Brigg that stuck on the falls last Summer is now below them, but there are 8 or 10 New Sea Vessels at the falls that cannot git over for want of water—There must be a Canal cut through the Rock to prevent this Evil and as it is soft limestone this may be Easily done

—A good Carriage maker would git rich in Natchez there being none there apropos—I have been long Expecting my Carriage A good French dancing Master would find great Encouragement—And so would a Lady proficient in teaching Young Ladies Needle work—&c. &c. The People here lament the want of Teachers for their Children more than any thing. I shall inclose you a list of some of the Little Nabobs of this Country where I Visit that you may the better understand me hereafter when I speak of them.

Thomas Rodney.

Thomas Rodney to Cæsar A. Rodney.

Washington Misisipi Territory June 28th 1804.

My dear Son

By a dispatch received by the Mail today from M^r. Gallatin I rece'd a Letter enclosed and an appointment of M^r Shields as Agent for the United States at the Board ag^t Fraudulent Claims &c for which he is to obtain a Compensation of 1500 dol^r. to be paid quarterly—If C. R. Wilson was now here he might take Shields place as Assistant Clk.—but whether he is on his way or not I cannot tell not having heard of or from him since I wrote to him two months ago. Yet I hope he has obtained something better as this at best would be only an Introduction, to Something better which he might expect if I could stay here any time perhaps—It seems generally supposed here now that M^r Munro will be appointed Governor of Orleans and that Claiborne will return here in October—This seems to be founded on Information of Senator Cocke of Tennessee who was lately here who says that when Congress was about fixing the Salary of Governor he waited on the President to mention that Subject who replied to him “that they ought to make a generous allowance for that it would require a Munro to be sent there” hence it is Concluded that Munro will be appointed—Lawyer

Brown however who has lately come from Kentucky and now resides in this Town and who had his information from his brother Senator Brown and Senator Brackenridge says the Presidents Mind was not known on that Subject—Yet I am apt to think Munro's Situation is not very pleasant in England and that he would prefer the Government of Orleans to being there nor is it unlikely that the President will make him the offer In this case there will be a person wanted to Supply his place in which case I think it not unlikely that Mr Nicholson or yourself may be applied to—but as I am not in the Cabinet my Conjectures may be wide of the Intentions Yet I believe there are few if any that would more generally obtain the public approbation, as you both stand on the firmest ground of Patriotism without the practice of those invidious and Vindictive Sentiments which Create Adversaries without gaining friends. But Enough of this I leave the President to do what on Mature Consideration he may Judge the best—I have several times given him Miscelaneous information respect^s the western Country but presume not to advise in Cabinet measures, unless Invited to it tho' I know that my Counsel in the worst of times was frequently preferred to that of all others, but the present time presents no great Difficulties we have not received a line yet from Robert Williams since he left Orleans—M^r Briggs has wrote to several of the Surveyors but says not a word of Williams—Briggs says he was to wait on the President & Gallatin the 28th Ult. but says not a word of returning—I wish that John Fisher Could be appointed one of the Judges for Orleans district The Salary would maintain him handsomely and that is a Country where he might advance his fortune as there will be great Opertunities of doing so Honestly—As to the health of the place it is much Misrepresented to the Eastward—From the best information I am inclined to think it healthier than this place

—and I never saw the air more uniformly clear & pure any where than it has been here since my arrival The three Hottest days we have had was last week to wit 21°. 87½°. 22^d 89° 23^d. 90° Two of them I had the Inter-term fever but have perfectly recovered and now think I have had my Seasoning—Indeed at worst it is as healthy as Kent—Let your Mind remain Serene and Firm and the Tempests of the world will roll away without Injury—Give my love to Susan and the Children and my respects to all Enquiring friends.

Your affectionate Father

Thomas Rodney

(Written across the sides of the sheets)

The Major and Myself Each have a room in the Government House where we lodge it is the best & Pleasantest Situation in Town—& my room is large and Pleasant we have other rooms for business & are Surrounded every day with the Young men Employed in the several offices and Claimants so that we are seldom alone—we have also many Visitors

The Diplomatic Corps seems all to have been ranged at Paris, against M^r Drake the British Minister at the Court of Bavaria.

(To be continued.)

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FUNDS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA; WITH EXCERPTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE TREASURER AND LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR 1918.

In accordance with the direction of the Council, the following statements have been prepared:

THE TRUSTS.

I. THE GENERAL FUND.

Prior to the creation in 1877 of the "General Endowment Fund," all legacies, donations to the Society for the purpose of investment but for no specific object, and life membership payments, were carried by the Treasurer to a separate account called the General Fund. The interest from the investments is applied generally for the uses of the Society. Money received from members in payment of annual dues is credited to the General Fund. This amounted in 1918 to \$7,620.00.

This Fund amounted December 31, 1918, to **\$8,760 00**

Which sum includes:

Legacy of Eliza Gilpin	\$5,100 00
Legacy of Jesse George	1,000 00
Gift of Athenian Institute	350 00
Legacy of Peter S. Du Ponceau	200 00
Legacy of Paul Beck	100 00
Legacy of Thomas Sergeant	100 00
Legacy of George Chambers	100 00

II. THE PUBLICATION FUND.

This, the first of the Special Funds, was established in February of 1854. A subscription of twenty-five dollars to the Fund will entitle the subscriber during his or her lifetime to receive one copy of each book or other matter published by the Fund, subsequent to the date of subscription. The same privilege is extended to libraries for a period of twenty years. This Fund has published fourteen volumes of "Memoirs" and forty-three volumes of the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography."

The capital of the Publication Fund, mainly derived from life subscriptions, on December 31, 1918, amounted to **\$42,587 76**

Which sum includes:

Legacy of James Hamilton	\$500 00
Legacy of Anne Willing Jackson	100 00

III. THE BUILDING FUND.

The capital of the Building Fund December 31, 1918, amounted to **\$1,087 52**

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IV. THE GILPIN LIBRARY FUND.

This Fund was created in accordance with the will of Hon. Henry D. Gilpin, proved February 3, 1860, the income from which is to be applied to the purchase of books and manuscripts.

The capital of the Gilpin Library Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$62,500 00

V. THE BINDING FUND.

This Fund was originated by Dr. Thomas B. Wilson in March of 1861.

The capital of the Binding Fund December 31, 1918, amounted to \$7,100 00

Which sum includes:

Gift, Dr. Thomas B. Wilson	\$700 00
Gift, John Jordan, Jr.	1,000 00
Gift, Penn Manuscript Fund	1,000 00
Legacy of William Man	2,000 00
Gift, Mrs. J. F. Combs	1,000 00

VI. THE LIBRARY FUND.

This Fund was originated in 1872 by George Washington Smith, one of the founders of the Society, the income to be applied by the trustees to the purchase of books printed or manuscript, for the use of the Society.

The capital of the Library Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$20,505 00

Which sum includes:

Legacy of William Man	\$8,000 00
Legacy of Horatio Gates Jones	4,505 00
Legacy of Jesse George	4,000 00
Gift, George W. Smith	1,000 00
Gift, John William Wallace	1,000 00
Gift, John Jordan, Jr.	500 00

VII. THE GENERAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

"All donations and bequests of money to the Society, unless otherwise directed by the donors or testators, and all monies received in lieu of annual dues, shall be invested, the income only to be applied to the support of the Society and carrying out of the purposes for which it has been established, and such investments shall not be converted into money, except for reinvestment."

The capital of the General Endowment Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$155,527 74

Which sum includes:

Gift, Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield, to create the R. Jarvis C. Walker Memorial Fund ...	\$50,000 00
Legacy of George Plumer Smith	25,000 00
Legacy of William C. Jeanes	10,000 00
Legacy of Francis R. Bryan	5,513 26

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Legacy of William Man	\$5,000 00
Legacy of Esther F. Wistar	5,000 00
Legacy of Elizabeth Swift Shippen	5,000 00
Legacy of Ellen Wain	2,041 00
Gift, John F. Smith	2,000 00
Gift, William Brooke Rawle	1,400 00
Legacy of Rebecca Darby Smith	1,201 49
Legacy of Mary Dickinson Fox	1,000 00
Legacy of Joseph E. Gillingham	1,000 00
Gift, Mary W. Paul	1,000 00
Gift, John William Wallace	500 00
Gift, George deB. Keim	500 00
Legacy of Susan Barton	500 00
Gift, Peter Penn Gaskill	300 00
Gift, Gilles Dallett	200 00
Gift, Samuel Chew	200 00
Legacy of William Bradford	200 00
Gift, Charles Hare Hutchinson	100 00
Gift, John W. Jordan	100 00
Gift, W. M. Darlington	100 00

VIII. THE F. J. DREER COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

Gift of \$15,000.00 by Ferdinand J. Dreer, the interest of which is to be used in adding to and the care of the Dreer Collection of Manuscripts. The unexpended balance of said interest, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$2,203.73. Bequest of Ferdinand J. Dreer for the same purposes, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$3,625.00.

IX. THE SAMUEL L. SMEDLEY FUND.

This Fund was created under the will of Samuel L. Smedley, for many years Corresponding Secretary of the Society, which provides that the interest be expended in copying and publishing genealogical records of families in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, and for such similar work as the Society shall determine. Amount of legacy \$6,000.00.

X. THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL STUDY ENCOURAGEMENT FUND.

This Fund was created by the Council of the Society in 1896. Its object is to promote and assist the editing and publication of books relating to the history of Pennsylvania or connected therewith, outside of the purview of the Publication Fund of the Society already established. The Fund on December 31, 1918, amounted to \$790.88.

XI. THE HOWARD WILLIAMS LLOYD FUND.

This Fund was created under the will of Howard Williams Lloyd, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who died in 1901, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books relating to the subject of genealogy.

The capital of the Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$5,000.00.

Report of the Treasurer and Librarian. 371

XII. THE CHARLES J. STILLÉ FUND.

This Fund was created under the will of Charles J. Stillé, President of the Society, "the income thereof to be used only for the following purposes, viz: to pay for the services of some competent person or persons who shall, under the directions of the proper officers of said Society, catalogue, index, and arrange in the most convenient and accessible form for the use of historical students such family and other historical manuscripts or material as may now or hereafter, may be in the possession or custody of said Society."

The capital of the Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$10,000.00.

XIII. THE CHARLES L. LAMBERTON FUND.

Under the will of Charles L. Lamberton the sum of \$2,500.00 was bequeathed to the Society, the income to be appropriated "to the research and history of the Scotch-Irish Emigration to Pennsylvania, their settlement in the State and their influence in peace and war on its history and that of other States, giving especial attention to the settlement and history of the Cumberland Valley of Pennsylvania, and for the publication of the same."

The bequest, being subject to collateral inheritance tax, netted \$2,375.00.

XIV. THE WILLIAM LANIER FUND.

Under the will of William Lanier, the sum of \$2,000.00, less collateral inheritance tax, was bequeathed to the Society, the income to be "applied to purchase of books relating to the history of North Carolina, each book so purchased to be labeled 'The William Lanier Collection.'"

The capital of the Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$1,937.00.

XV. THE WILLIAM H. JORDAN GOVERNOR PORTRAIT FUND.

This Fund was created under the will of William H. Jordan, the income to be used to continue the series of portraits of the Governors of Pennsylvania already purchased by him and presented to the Society.

The capital of the Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$1,000.00.

XVI. THE THOMAS BALCH FUND.

This Fund was created by gift, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books relating to the three Americas.

The capital of the Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$1,200.00.

XVII. THE ELISE WILLING BALCH FUND.

This Fund was created by Mrs. Emily Swift Balch, in 1915, the income to be expended in the purchase of books and documents relating to America.

The capital of the Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$5,000.00.

XVIII. THE CHARLES MORTON SMITH FUND.

Gift of Mrs. Anna Ingersoll Smith, in compliance with the request of her husband, Charles Morton Smith, the income to be used in the purchase of books.

The capital of the Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$20,000.00.

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XIX. THE C. PERCY DE LA ROCHE FUND.

Under the will of C. Percy de la Roche, the Society was bequeathed \$7,000.00 on the death of two annuitants, as well as one-fourth of the surplus income of the estate, to be expended in the purchase of books and documents relating to French history. Amount received to December 31, 1918, \$682.72.

XX. THE SIMON GRATZ FUND.

Gift of Simon Gratz, the income to be used for the purchase of additions to and care of his collection of manuscripts.

The capital of the Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$10,000.00.

XXI. THE GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE KEIM FUND.

Created by Miss Julia M. Keim, in memory of her father, George de B. Keim, a Vice-President of the Society, the income to be expended in the purchase of books.

The amount of capital in hand of Trustee, \$5,000.00; income received to December 31, 1918, \$147.36.

XXII. THE EMILY SWIFT BALCH FUND.

This Fund created by a gift in May of 1918; the income to be appropriated to the purchase of books relating to the history of the Americas, always excepting genealogies and works relating to genealogy.

The Capital of the Fund, December 31, 1918, amounted to \$5,000.00.

XXIII. THE ISAIAH V. WILLIAMSON FUND.

Under the will of Isaiah V. Williamson, the Society receives for its general purposes two per cent. of the net income of \$300,000.00, held in perpetuity by the Pennsylvania Company for the Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities. In the year 1918 this amounted to \$480.00.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Investment a/c	\$312,750 00	
Real Estate	161,586 63	
Binding Fund—Income	866 22	
G. B. Keen, Curator	700 00	
J. W. Jordan, Librarian	100 00	
General Fund—Income	3,918 82	
Cash	5,035 20	
General Fund—Principal		\$162,401 31
Binding Fund—Principal		7,229 68
Publication Fund—Income		900 80
Building Fund		1,087 52
Dreer Fund—Principal		15,000 00
Lloyd Fund—Principal		5,000 00
Lloyd Fund—Income		690 03
Library Fund—Principal		20,505 00
Library Fund—Income		140 28
Endowment Fund—Principal		100,527 74

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Smedley Fund—Principal	\$8,000 00
Smedley Fund—Income	421 81
Dreer Fund—Income	5,828 73
Study Fund Income	790 88
English Record Fund	634 71
Lanier Fund—Principal	1,937 00
Lanier Fund—Income	193 52
Stillé Fund—Principal	10,000 00
Walker Fund—Principal	50,000 00
Lamberton Fund—Principal	2,375 00
Lamberton Fund—Income	551 36
W. H. Jordan Fund—Principal	1,000 00
W. H. Jordan Fund—Income	91 32
Stillé Burial Lot Trust	220 00
Thomas Balch Fund—Principal	1,288 05
Publication Fund—Principal	42,587 76
Percy de la Roche Fund—Income	582 78
Elise Willing Balch Fund—Principal	5,000 00
Elise Willing Balch Fund—Income	409 20
Elizabeth S. Shippen Fund—Principal	5,000 00
Elizabeth S. Shippen Fund—Income	775 67
Charles Morton Smith Fund—Principal	20,000 00
Charles Morton Smith Fund—Income	297 74
Stillé Fund—Income	147 51
Simon Gratz Fund—Principal	10,000 00
Simon Gratz Fund—Income	197 00
Emily Swift Balch Fund—Principal	5,000 00
Emily Swift Balch Fund—Income	97 11
Geo. de B. Keim Fund—Income	47 36
	\$484,956 87 \$484,956 87

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The accessions to the Library and Collections by gift and purchase have been:

839 Books,
5001 Selected Pamphlets,
1982 Manuscripts,
17 Maps,
1929 Miscellaneous.

In the Manuscript Division 2538 manuscripts were repaired and mounted; 68 books repaired and bound; 11 large plans mounted.

The following accessions are deserving of special mention:

To the Dreer Collection of Manuscripts, have been added 294 manuscripts.

Through the Lanier Bequest, 1 book, 4 pamphlets, 1 manuscript.

To the Gilpin Library, 26 books.

Through the Charles L. Lamberton Bequest, 2 books, 129 manuscripts,

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From the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania: Troth Papers, 3 vols.; Genealogical Notes, 1 vol.; Mount Holly, Burlington Co., N. J., Monthly Meeting Records; Minutes, 1776-1827; Genealogy of Peale Family; Pilesgrove, Salem Co., N. J., Monthly Meeting Records, births and deaths, 1755-1896; Marriages, 1794-1896; Minutes, 1794-1850 and 1851-1917; Pedigree of Evelyn Briggs; Milton Nathaniel and Burton Lincoln Baldwin; St. John's P. E. Church, Norristown, Penna.; Baptisms, 1815-1914; Marriages, 1817-1905; Communicants, 1818-1867; Confirmations, 1818-1914.

Papers Col. Henry H. Humphreys, U. S. A. (Civil War), 441 manuscripts, 6 maps, 8 miscellaneous, presented by Miss Letitia A. Humphreys.

Pastel portrait of George Inman, presented by Louis Alexander Biddle.

Roll-books and records of the Classical Institute, Rev. John Wylie Faires, 1842-1888, and manuscripts, presented by grandchildren of Rev. John Wylie Faires, D.D.

Minute, Treasurer and Roll books of the Delaware Fire Co. of Philadelphia, organized in 1761, under the name of the King George III Fire Company, presented by James Orr.

Presented by Hon. Hampton L. Carson, 25 books, 18 pamphlets, 48 letters W. W. Goldsborough.

16 books, 16 pamphlets, 95 manuscripts, 83 miscellaneous articles, of the Coulter, Smiley and Goodfellow families, presented by Mrs. Edward Goodfellow.

94 volumes of publications of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, presented by Murdock Kendrick.

Commonplace book of Elizabeth L. Clemson, Diary of Judge G. W. Barton, 4 volumes manuscripts, presented by Mrs. T. H. Neilson.

Letter Books of John Nicholson, 1795-1797, 7 volumes, presented by Estate of Hood Gilpin.

Ledger and Journal of Thomas, Samuel and Miers Fisher (1769-1795); 2 volumes manuscripts, presented by Mrs. Mary Wharton Mendelson and William Redwood Wharton.

889 Deeds and Mortgages, presented by Charles B. Harding.

80 views of buildings in Philadelphia and vicinity, 1 vol.; Lottery Tickets, 1790-1871; 271 Union and Confederate corps badges, buttons, epaulettes, and a collection of photographs and caricatures, presented by Mrs. John C. Browne.

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OF THE
HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

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HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON,
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ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN.

ERNEST SPOFFORD.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN, IN CHARGE OF MANUSCRIPTS.

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HISTORIOGRAPHER.

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HAROLD E. GILLINGHAM,

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EDWARD ROBINS,

ARTHUR H. LEA.

The Council of the Society is composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and twelve Councillors. William Drayton is President, and R. Sturgis Ingersoll is Secretary of the Council.

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLICATION FUND.

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER,

SIMON GRAY,

HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON.

(JOHN W. JORDAN, Editor of Publications.)

Officers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 377

TRUSTEES OF THE BINDING FUND.

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TRUSTEES OF THE GILPIN LIBRARY.

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GEORGE HARRISON FISHER, WILLIAM DRAYTON.

TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND AND THE
MISCELLANEOUS TRUSTS FUND.

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, HON. HAMPTON L. CARSON,

TRUSTEES OF THE FERDINAND J. DREER COL-
LECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, GREGORY B. KEEN,
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JOHN W. JORDAN.

TRUSTEES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL
STUDY ENCOURAGEMENT FUND.

HON. CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, GREGORY B. KEEN,
JOHN BACH McMASTER.

TRUSTEES OF THE BUILDING FUND.

JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS, JOHN GRIBBEL,
HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM.

378 Officers of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

STATED MEETINGS.

January 12, 1920.

May 10, 1920.

March 8, 1920.

November 8, 1920.

January 10, 1921.

Annual membership	\$ 6.00
Life membership	50.00
Publication Fund, life subscription	25.00
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Correction.

"The Juliana Library in Lancaster," page 242.

George Ross: His remains lie interred in Christ Church-yard, Philadelphia, and not in St. James Church-yard, Lancaster, Penna.

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