

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY




3 1833 01807 2816

GENEALOGY

974.8

H6293,

1884



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

<https://archive.org/details/historicalregist02egle>

HISTORICAL REGISTER;

NOTES AND QUERIES,

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

RELATING TO

INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA,

FOR THE YEAR 1884.

VOLUME II.

HARRISBURG, PA.:
LANE S. HART, PRINTER AND BINDER.
1884.

E
6968
.03

X 693273

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

Published Quarterly. Price \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

[As copies of this number will be forwarded to all old subscribers, and others, those not desirous of continuing will return them.]

Address, WM. H. EGLE, M. D.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

Vol. II.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

No. 1.

CONTENTS.

1. Wyoming--Connecticut--Pennsylvania, by STEUBEN JENKINS, of of Wyoming,	1
2. Tithian's Journal, annotated by JOHN BLAIR LINN, of Bellefonte,	13
3. The Family of Alexander, by REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, of Wilkes-Barre,	19
4. John Lyon,	24
5. Extracts from the Letter Books of Major Isaac Craig,	27
6. Van Reed Family, by MORTON L. MONTGOMERY, of Reading,	38
7. Pennsylvania Biography-- Hon Calvin Blythe,	43
Capt. Andrew Forrest,	44
8. The Scotch-Irish Family of Brown, by WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, of Harrisburg,	47
9. Indian Depredations on Juniata, in 1756,	54
10. Correspondence of the Revolution,	58
11. Pennsylvania Necrology,	67-73
Jeremiah Cook, by Benj. M. Nead.	
Capt. George W. Durell, by John Blair Linn.	
Henry Baldwin Egle, by John E. Parke.	
Jacob Patzinger, Jr., by William H. Egle.	
Robert C. McCreary, by Edward McPherson.	
Harry E. Packer, by William H. Egle.	
John William Wallace, by William H. Egle.	
12. NOTES AND QUERIES,	74-78
Madame Montour--Gen. A. Tannehill--Newspaper Historical Series-- Events in Pittsburgh Ninety Years Ago--Folk-Lore--Witman Fam- ily.	
13. Our Local Historical Societies--Officers for 1884,	78
15. Recent Historical Publications,	79



HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

Published Quarterly. Price \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

Address, WM. H. EGLE, M. D.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

Vol. II.

JUNE, 1884.

No 2.

CONTENTS.

1. Fort Armstrong and the Manor of Kittanning, by Rev. A. A. LAM-
ING, A. M., of Pittsburgh, 81
2. Deturk Family, by MORTON L. MONTGOMERY, of Reading, 92
3. Fithian's Journal, annotated by JOHN BLAIR LINN, of Bellefonte, 99
4. Letter Book of Major Isaac Craig, III, 130
5. Marriages in Goshenhoppen, 1731-1790, communicated by HENRY
S. DOTTERER, of Philadelphia, 137
6. The Family of Blaine, 145
7. Lawless Intruders from Connecticut, 151
8. First Settlers on the Manor of Maske, 153
9. Papers relating to Simon Girty, 155
10. NOTES AND QUERIES, 158
Hugh Brown--Whitehill--John Van Reed, jr.--Calvin Blythe--Carson
Hamei--Local Histories in Preparation--Franklin County Historical
Society.



HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

Published Quarterly. Price \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

Address, WM. H. EGLE, M. D.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

Vol. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

No. 3.

CONTENTS.

1. Letter Book of Major Isaac Craig, IV, 161
2. Marriages in Goshenhoppen, 1731-1790, (II) communicated by
HENRY S. DOTTERER, 179
3. Daniel Boone, the Kentucky Pioneer, born in Berks county, Penn-
sylvania, by MORTON L. MONTGOMERY, of Reading, 190
4. Fithian's Journal, 1775, annotated by JOHN BLAIR LINN, of Belle-
fonte, 194
5. Facts in Armstrong County History, by ISAAC CRAIG, of Alle-
gheny City, 202
6. The Ewing Family of Lancaster and York, by Samuel Evans, of
Columbia, 205
7. Col. James Burd, of Thilian, by A. BOYD HAMILTON, of Harris-
burg, 214
8. Concerning the County of Luzerne: a characteristic letter of Col.
TIMOTHY PICKERING. 231
9. Interesting Correspondence—
Letter of DEVERECK SMITH, 1777, 235
Letter of JASPER YEATES, 1777, 236
10. NOTES AND QUERIES, 238
Cymbelines—The Markley Freundschaft—A Notable Publication—The
Franklin County Centennial.

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

Published Quarterly. Price \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

Address, WM. H. EGLE, M. D.,
HARRISBURG, PA.

VOLUME I CAN BE SUPPLIED AT \$3.00.

Vol. II.

DECEMBER, 1884.

No. 4.

CONTENTS.

1. Fithian's Journal, 1775, annotated by JOHN BLAIR LINN, of Bellefonte,	241
2. Noted Characters in our Early History, by ISAAC CRAIG,	248
3. Robert Traill, of Northampton,	256
4. Letter Book of Major Isaac Craig, V,	261
5. The Whitehills of Lancaster, by SAMUEL EVANS, of Columbia,	270
6. The Chambers-Reiger Duel, 1789,	279
7. Old Derry Church, Historical Address delivered at laying corner stone, by WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., of Harrisburg,	281
8. Indians of Pennsylvania, by MORTON L. MONTGOMERY, of Reading,	291
9. The Permanent Residence of Congress,	301
10. NOTES AND QUERIES,	307

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL,

RELATING TO

Interior Pennsylvania.

Vol. II. - No. 1.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

HARRISBURG, PA.
LANE S. HART, PUBLISHER.
1884.

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. II.

JANUARY, 1884.

No. 1.

WYOMING.

CONNECTICUT.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BY STEUBEN JENKINS.

In 1620, Charles I, of England, granted to the Duke of Lenox, the Earl of Warwick, and others, under the name of "The Council of Plimouth," "all that part of America lying and being in breadth from forty degrees of north latitude to the forty-eighth, inclusive, and in breadth throughout the mainland from sea to sea." Robert, Earl of Warwick, in 1630, purchased from "The Council of Plimouth;" and, in the next year, 10th March, 1631, having obtained confirmation of his title, by royal patent from Charles I, conveyed to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and others, "all that part of New England, in America, between the fortieth and forty-third degrees of north latitude, from Narraganset river on the east, to the South Sea on the west, throughout the main lands." This grant was confirmed by royal patent from Charles II, on the 20th April, 1662, "from the Narraganset bay on the east to the South Sea on the west." The Pacific Ocean at that time was known as the South Sea.

Although Charles II had confirmed the title of the grantees of the Plymouth Company in 1662, yet, in after years, hard pressed for money and harassed by his creditors for debts of

long standing, he overlooked or entirely forgot what he had done in the premises. Among the claims which gave him great anxiety, and for the payment of which urgent solicitation was being made, was one of £16,000, owing to Admiral Sir William Penn, renowned in English history for his martial valor as an officer of the British navy, consisting to a great extent of money advanced by him in the service, and of arrearages of his pay. The Admiral having died without receiving his pay, his son, William, in 1680, petitioned the king to grant him in lieu of said sum of money "Letters Patent for a tract of land in America, lying north of Maryland, and on the east bounded on the Delaware river; on the west limited by Maryland, and to extend northward as far as plantable."

The king took the petition into favorable consideration, and, after sundry conferences and discussions concerning the boundaries, etc., in which the "Committee of the Privy Council for the Affairs of Trade and Plantations" took an active part, the petition was granted, and on the 4th of March, 1681, the king affixed his signature to the deed of grant, naming the Province PENNSYLVANIA.

Care had been taken to consult the Duke of York and Lord Baltimore as to the proper boundaries of the grant, so far as they might be affected by them, but no notice was given to the Plymouth Company, at that time consisting of the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut, Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, the Earl of Warwick, etc. Overlooking or disregarding their rights in the premises, the grant to William Penn was made to cover a degree of latitude of the territory contained in and covered by their grant, and out of this conflict of boundaries in the several grants grew the controversy at Wyoming, about one phase of which I propose to give a brief explanation.

Between the time of the grant by Charles II, made 20th April, 1662, to the grantees of the Council of Plymouth and the grant by him to William Penn, 4th March, 1681, he, by his letters patent on the 12th March, 1664, granted to his royal brother, James, Duke of York, who became subsequently James II of England, "Hudson's river and all the

lands from the west side of Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay, together with all the lands, soils, islands, rivers, bays, seas, etc., and all his estate, right, title, interest, benefit, advantages, claim and demand of, in, or to the said lands and premises, or any part or parcel thereof, etc." This country had but recently been conquered from the Dutch, and the name, New Amsterdam, changed to New York.

It will be noticed that for a portion of the territory embraced in these several grants there is a three-fold complication of title, all made by the same King Charles II, to wit:

- 1st. To the New England grantees, 20th April, 1662.
- 2d. To James, Duke of York, 12th March, 1664.
- 3d. To William Penn, 4th March, 1681.

A controversy-subsequently arose as to which of these three grants was the most legal and proper one in reference to those portions of them covering the same territory. The rule of law in all civilized nations is that priority of title carries with it priority of right, and this rule is restricted only by bad faith and fraud. Nothing of this latter character is contended in this case.

Another condition which adds to the efficacy of prior title is prior settlement. This condition in this case ran with the priority of title, for on the 26th of September, 1633, William Holmes, and others, under authority of the grant to the purchasers of the Plymouth Company, of 19th March, 1631, went up the Connecticut river and landed at Windsor. They took with them materials for a house, and at once erected it, and commenced a settlement, which remains to this day. Weathersfield and other towns were soon after settled, and in a few years Connecticut became a flourishing colony. The reconfirmation of the New England grant made in 1662, was made for the sole purpose of obviating any difficulty that might arise about the former grants, by reason of the regal interregnum under Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard, and was a mere measure of precaution, and not one of necessity. The duplicating of these royal grants was not infrequent. A new grant was made by Charles II to James, Duke of York, on the 9th

of July, 1674, for the same territory embraced in the former grant of 12th March, 1664.

As to that portion of these several grants which covered the same territory, and about which a conflict subsequently arose, which resulted in a long and bitter controversy and much blood-shed, I propose to give the history of its rise, progress, and manner of settlement, not alone because of the facts themselves, but because of the peculiar manner in which they were treated during the continuance of the controversy, and of the peculiar manner in which they were finally settled. This history exhibits the most singular treatment of legal questions of anything to be found in the jurisprudence of this country.

In consequence of its remote position, and its being a wilderness inhabited by savages and prowled over by wild beasts, that part of the territory contained in both the grant of the New England people and that to Penn remained until a somewhat late period before its settlement. The first movement for its settlement was made by New England people as early as March, 1753,—when about 100 of these people petitioned the Legislative Assembly of Connecticut for permission to go on and settle the lands west of the Province of New York, within the bounds of the grant made by Charles II. in 1662. The Colony not claiming to own the lands as they were not within her purchase from the granters nor her organized bounds, made no response to this petition in the Assembly, yet outside, the members not only gave the petitioners encouragement to go on, but personally engaged in the enterprise.

The next year there assembled at Albany, N. Y., on the 19th June, the memorable Congress of Commissioners from every colony north of the Potomac. The Virginia government, too, was represented by the presiding officer, Delancy, the Lieutenant Governor of New York. They met to concert measures of defense, and united action among the colonies, and to treat with the Six Nations of Indians and the tribes in their alliance. America had never seen an assembly so venerable for the States that were represented, or for the great and able men who composed it. There at that treaty the representatives of Pennsylvania made a purchase of lands of the Indians; and the mem-

bers of the Connecticut-Susquehanna Company, chiefly from Connecticut and Rhode Island, who had effected an organization, and purchased from the owners a portion of the territory lying west of New York, bought of these same Indians a degree of latitude in width and one hundred and twenty miles in length, from ten miles east of the Susquehanna river, on the 11th of July, 1754, and obtained a deed for the same of that date. The number of purchasers at that time was about nine hundred, all of whose names are found in the deed.

In the next year after the purchase, to wit: 1755, a party of the purchasers went to the Valley of Wyoming, within the bounds of the purchase, and proceeded to locate and survey the Susquehanna river, taking the latitude, etc., but in consequence of the hostile character of the Indians, on account of the French and Indian War, then just assuming form, the settlement of that locality was suspended until it should be deemed safe for that purpose.

In the latter part of August, 1762, one hundred and nineteen of the proprietors went on to Wyoming and took possession of the lands in behalf of themselves and the company of which they were a part. They took with them the necessary equipments, cut grass and made hay, sowed some grain, and then returned to Connecticut and Rhode Island, to remain for the winter. On their arrival at Wyoming they found no white inhabitants, and only a few Indian families there, with Teedyuscung as their chief, who received and treated them in the most friendly manner.

Early in the month of May, 1763, the party that had been on the preceding year, with a large number of others, went on and renewed their possessions. The improvements were extended, grain was planted and sowed, houses built, hay cut, and everything was moving forward in a prosperous manner, when, without warning, on the 15th of October, the settlers were attacked while in the fields at work, and about twenty of them slain. The others abandoned the settlement and fled back to their homes. Who the perpetrators or instigators of this massacre were has never been fully made known.

The settlement was not renewed again by them until 1769,

and when the party arrived in the Valley in the last of January in that year, they found Amos Ogden, a trader from New Jersey, in possession of a log hut, and a few persons in possession of the lands at the mouth of Mill Creek, where the massacre had taken place on the 15th of October, 1763. And now commenced a bitter civil war, which lasted, with alternate success of the New England and Pennsylvania parties, for upwards of six years. The Pennsylvania Proprietaries commenced the work by sending Sheriff Jennings, of Northampton county, to arrest the New Englanders and lodge them in Easton jail, where they were soon liberated on bail. When the Court sat, an indictment was sent up against them for riot, which the grand jury promptly ignored, under instructions from the Court. They next attempted force to expel the intruders, as they chose to call the New England settlers. With varying success and defeat to both parties, the struggle became more fierce, at times resulting in bloodshed, until the Revolutionary War, when there was for a time a forced neutrality, which was interrupted by an incursion of British, Tories, and Indians, who, on the 3d of July, 1778, massacred three hundred of the settlers, and drove the rest from the Valley, after burning their buildings and devastating the whole region. The story of the bloody tragedy sent a thrill of horror through the whole country, and called forth the execrations of the humane of England against its savage perpetrators. On the 4th of August following, the few surviving settlers returned to the Valley, and were joined soon after by a re-inforcement of fresh and vigorous men, who took up the struggle just where their neighbors had been forced to lay it down, and continued in possession until the close of the Revolutionary War, under various vicissitudes, without any real struggle between the contesting parties.

In the meantime, however, the State Government of Pennsylvania jumped the claim of the Penn Proprietaries, passing, on the 27th November, 1779, "An act for vesting the estates of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania in this Commonwealth." The title of the Proprietaries, by this act of force,—robbery, it might be called,—passed to the Commonwealth of

Pennsylvania, that stood ready to take more lands on the same or similar terms at any time they might come within her grasp—and soon that opportunity was offered, and she hastened to avail herself of all its benefits and advantages, as will presently appear.

The New England settlers on their arrival in the Valley in 1769, organized a government of their own for deciding controversies and the general management of their affairs—in fact, founded a colony, as the fashion then was. They established a form of government, and in their public assemblies, held quarterly, they made their laws, chose their judges and officers to administer them, and saw that they were executed. They were governed in this manner until January, 1774, when, in consequence of the war made upon them by the Pennamites, they solicited the State of Connecticut to extend her protecting care over them, which she did, and thereupon erected the whole region into a town called Westmoreland, and attached it to Litchfield county. It was in this manner that the State of Connecticut became interested in the affairs of the settlers of Wyoming. Soon after passing the act taking Wyoming under her jurisdiction, she sent out her officers to assess the property of the settlers, and at the same time accorded them representation in her legislative assemblies.

In this situation of affairs, almost immediately after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the contest with Great Britain being regarded as virtually at an end, to wit, on the 3d of November, 1781, fifteen days after that event, a petition was presented to Congress “from the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, stating the existence of a matter in dispute between the said State and the State of Connecticut, respecting sundry lands lying on the east branch of the river Susquehanna, and praying a hearing in the premises, agreeably to the ninth article of the Confederation.”

In April, 1782, the two States of Pennsylvania and Connecticut commenced the work of preparation for a hearing before the said Court, and on the 12th of November, 1782, the Court met for the hearing of the parties, *i. e.*, the two States between whom the issue was formed, and the only parties that could be

heard under the provisions of the article recited, which gave jurisdiction to the Court only for settling difficulties or contests between sovereign States. The settlers at Wyoming, however, appeared before the Court and claimed that they were the owners of the soil at Wyoming, and as owners they desired to enter an appearance and be heard in their defense. The Court took a strict view of the said ninth article, and decided that they possessed no right to hear the settlers, as there was no jurisdiction conferred upon them to that end. The settlers were hence denied a hearing and the case was tried on the title of the two States to the land in controversy. The State of Connecticut had no title to the land, and hence she must necessarily be beaten in the controversy.

The Court having decided that the question before them was one solely of jurisdiction, and that the right of soil did not come before them, there could be no other conclusion to the matter than the one they pronounced on the 30th December, 1782, to wit:

“ We are unanimously of the opinion, That Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy.

“ We are also unanimously of the opinion, That the jurisdiction and preëmption of all the territory lying within the charter of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of right belong to Pennsylvania.”

Miner says: “Clear, comprehensive, and explicit, Pennsylvania was satisfied, and Connecticut submitted without breathing a sigh for the loss of so noble a domain, the right to which she had so strenuously maintained, or a murmur at a decision which seemed to the surrounding world so extraordinary.”

One is led naturally to inquire how this peculiar state of affairs, under all the circumstances, should have been brought about. It should be borne in mind that Connecticut never had, and never claimed to have, the right of soil at Wyoming. That right was in the assignees of the original grantees of the territory, which, in its extension from the east to the west, as far as the South Sea covered the territory, organized into the State of Connecticut, as also the outlying territory which included Wyoming, North-western Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and so

on through to the Pacific Ocean. The State of Connecticut assumed jurisdiction at Wyoming by request of the settlers there. Those settlers never purchased or claimed to hold land under title from Connecticut. That State never gave title to any settler there for any lands whatever; nor did she possess, in her own right, jurisdiction, either within the grant to Penn., or to any territory west of that grant. The right and jurisdiction possessed by her over any of this territory were simply those entrusted to her by the settlers at Wyoming for their protection, but which she used for her own benefit and to their injury. She came in as the friend and protector of the settlers and ended by becoming their betrayer. She assented to a packed court and a false issue, and went through the ceremony of a mock trial at Trenton that her treachery might appear to be the result of a legal necessity.

That the settlers must submit, and that there might be no resistance to the decree, although their case was not heard in or decided by the court, it was arranged to be made and carried into effect when the whole body of the effective men on their side were absent in the service of their country, and the valley was packed with the minions of the Pennsylvania claimants of the lands of the settlers.

That Connecticut acted treacherously and sold out the settlers for her own benefit and advantage will readily be seen by the proceedings of her Assembly, soon after the decree of Trenton was promulgated and was being carried into effect by Pennsylvania, to wit:

“At a General Assembly at New Haven, 8th January, 1784, ‘an act empowering the Delegates of Connecticut to make a cession of unlocated lands in the western part of the States to the United States, for their common benefit,’ was passed, excepting and *reserving* to this State, for the use of this State, and to satisfy the officers and privates of the Connecticut Line of the Continental army, the lands to which they are entitled by the resolves of Congress, all the territory and lands situate and lying between the aforementioned western boundary of Pennsylvania and said described line to be drawn at one hundred and twenty miles’ distance therefrom—said tract of

land, so reserved, hereafter to be formed into a government by itself, or with such other territory thereunto annexed as shall be judged most expedient and beneficial under a free Constitution similar to that of the other United States."

The territory thus reserved by the State of Connecticut was and is known as the "Western Reserve." This act was intended to carry into effect the trade between Connecticut and Pennsylvania in reference to the land at Wyoming, which was to have been legalized by the decree of Trenton, and this it was that inspired the atrocities committed by the Pennamites in 1784, at Wyoming, that the parties in interest in that trade might enter into full possession of their ill-devised and acquired plunder, but which, by the firm adherence of the settlers there to their homes and rights, prevented the high contracting parties from fully carrying into effect until after 1795—at which time Judge Patterson's opinion in the case of *Van Horn vs. Dorrance*, left no excuse for withholding from Connecticut the reward of her betrayal of her children at Wyoming. Judge Patterson in that case (2 *Dallas*, p. 304) instructed the jury as follows:

"The title under Connecticut is of no avail, because the land in controversy is ex-territorial. It does not lie within the charter bounds of Connecticut. The charter of Connecticut does not cover or spread over the land in question. Of course no title can be derived from Connecticut."

This opinion was possessed of the same odor as the decree of Trenton. It did not meet the questions raised by the claims of the settlers. They never claimed title under Connecticut nor under her charter bounds. They claimed under and by virtue of the grant made by Charles II, 20th April, 1662, and by purchase from the grantees in the grant. They stood as to title on an entirely independent basis from that of Connecticut.

It is interesting to note the outcome from this opinion of Judge Patterson. The very next year this "ex-territorial title of Connecticut which did not cover the lands in question" in its western extension, took from the United States and the incipient State of Ohio, "the Western Reserve," of 3,666,921 acres of this very land, and within three years thereafter took from

Pennsylvania seventeen towns embracing 288,532 acres at Wyoming.

Thus, by the joint action of Connecticut, Pennsylvania and the United States, in 1796, and later, Connecticut was permitted to "*reserve*" the right of soil to this large territory in Ohio, when she yielded up, under the arrangements made, all further claim to territorial jurisdiction and soil to the United States for her claim to territory within and beyond their reservation,—the cession of this reservation being made with the consent of these and the other States.

Connecticut sold the soil to most of these millions of acres and made of the proceeds a fund to establish schools in which to educate her children in the peculiar ways of New England. While she gave some of her home towns—Danbury, Fairfield, Groton, New London, and New Haven, small portions of these lands as a recompense to those towns for the losses and sufferings they had sustained in the Revolutionary war—partly from her own sons—not one acre, nor one cent, did she bestow on her poor bereaved, suffering town at Wyoming that furnished a larger part of her quota in that war. O, the depth of the meanness and ingratitude of the government of Connecticut to her poor, much-abused, long-afflicted, and deeply-suffering children at Wyoming!

Strange as the anomaly may appear that Connecticut, or people claiming under the charter or grant of Connecticut, should claim, and should actually exercise acts of ownership within the territorial bounds of the State of Pennsylvania, buying and selling its soil and settling upon it;—yet even in our day, when we have grown familiar with all the facts, it appears quite as strange that that government should exercise rights of ownership and sell the rights of soil in Ohio, west of Pennsylvania, by virtue of that charter, and that with the assent of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the United States.

When it is taken into consideration that the State of Connecticut had no title or right to the soil at Wyoming, and held the jurisdiction only as a trust confided to her by the settlers there, the sale by that State of both the right of soil and jurisdiction was one of the most stupendous frauds ever perpetrated by a

Commonwealth on a confiding people. But she deemed herself well paid for her treachery in getting 3,666,921 acres of soil, not jurisdiction, in that territory known as the "Western Reserve," even though she was compelled thereby to turn the poor settlers at Wyoming over to the tender mercies of her co-workers in iniquity, the Pennamite land sharks, and though she never even gave to those settlers any recompense for the losses they sustained during the Revolutionary war, when she was making distribution of the Western Reserve for that purpose to the towns above-named, she well knowing that those settlers were the greatest losers and sufferers of them all.

After the perpetration of this great wrong, and after Connecticut had the reward of her iniquity fully secured to her and the whole question seemed settled, a sense of justice took possession of leading Pennsylvanians, not land jobbers, and on the 4th of April, 1799, they passed an act granting and confirming the rights of the settlers to fifteen of the towns settled by them, which, by a subsequent act, was enlarged to seventeen towns. This act and its supplements were accepted by the settlers and thus, after forty years of warfare, they were left in undisturbed possession of their homes, for which they had so long and so ardently struggled, and in defense of which they had shed so much blood and treasure.



FITHIAN'S JOURNAL, 1775.

ANNOTATED BY JOHN BLAIR LINN.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM PIPER'S*—WARRIOR RUN—NORTHUMBERLAND.

Wednesday, July 12.—The Captain was out reaping. Mrs. Piper received me very kindly. She is an amiable woman by character; she appears to be so by trial. At three after dinner the Captain came in. He stood at the door. "I am," said he, "William Piper. Now, sir, in my turn, who are you." "My name is Fithian sir." "What is it?" "Fithian, sir." "Oh," says he, "Fiffen." "No, it is Fithian." "What, Pithin? Damn the name, let me have it in black and white. But who are you? Are you a regular orderly preacher? We are often imposed upon and curse the man who imposes on us next." "I come, sir, by the appointment of Donegal Presbytery from an order of Synod." "Then God bless you, you are welcome to Warrior Run—You are welcome to my house. But can you reap?" He was full "half seas over." He spoke to his wife: "Come, Sally, be kind and make a bowl of toddy." Poor, unhappy, hard-conditioned, patient woman! Like us neglected and forsaken "Sons of Levi," you should fix on a state of happiness beyond this world. I was in the evening introduced to

* Capt. William Piper of 2^d Batt. Penn'a Regiment, commissioned July 20, 1763; served under Col. Bouquet in the campaign of 1764, and received for his services three tracts of land—one of which containing 609 acres, "including the mouth of Delaware Run" (in Northumberland county) was surveyed May 23, 1769. To this tract he removed from his residence near Shippensburg soon afterwards, and made his home where the village of Dewart now stands. He had but one child, Peggy, mentioned in the Journal; she married James Irwin of Mercersburg, Pa. The tract is patented to James Irwin, May 31, 1794, and Roan in his Journal (*Annals of Buffalo Valley*) speaks frequently of James Irwin stopping at Clingan's on his way up to see his lands on Warrior Run. My efforts to trace Peggy's descendants have thus far failed.

Captain Hayes,* a gentleman of civility and seriousness. He begged me to preach a week-day lecture before I leave the neighborhood. At Mr. Hayes' I saw a large gourd; it holds nine gallons. I saw in the bottom near the bank of the river, a sycamore or buttonwood tree, which measured, eighteen inches from the ground, fifteen feet in circumference.

Thursday, July 13.—"There is not one in this society but my little wain," said the Captain to me quite full of whiskey, "not one of them all but my little wain that can tell you what is effectual calling." Indeed, his "wain" is a lovely girl. She is an only child just now ten years old. She seems to be remarkably intelligent, reads very clear, attends well to the quantity of words, has a sweet, nervous quo-he accent. Indeed, I have not lately been so highly pleased as with this rosy-cheeked Miss Peggy Piper. Mrs. Piper keeps a clean house; well-fixed beds. Here I have not seen a bug or flea.

Friday, July 14.—Last evening after sunset I walked with Mrs. Piper to four neighbors' houses, all within a half a mile. She was looking for harvest hands, while her ill-conditioned husband was asleep perspiring off the fumes of whiskey. It is now seven o'clock. There are two reapers. Miss Piper is out carrying drink to the reapers. Her father is yet asleep. Tim is about the house as a kind of waiting man. There is also a close-set young Irish widow who, on her passage, lost her husband and two children at sea. She came in Captain McCulloch's ship with six hundred passengers, of which one hundred and five died at sea, and many more on landing.

* Lieut. James Hays, 1st Penn'a Battalion, commissioned Nov. 29, 1763, (*Pa. Archives, 2nd series, vol. ii, page 612.*) His location, 334 acres, was surveyed immediately above Capt. Piper's on the river. Subsequent to the Revolution he removed to his tract at the mouth of Beech creek in Clinton county, where the house he originally built and occupied by him is still standing on the north side of Bald Eagle creek opposite Beech Creek Station of the Lock Haven and Tyrone Railroad. From the windows of the cars can be seen the Hays cemetery, originally a private burying-ground on the place. His tombstone bears the following inscription: "James Hays, born Feb. 29, 1740, died February 14, 1817; his wife Sarah, born Feb. 15, 1745, died May 5, 1823." They have many well-known descendants in Clinton county.

Mrs. Piper is taken this morning after breakfast with a violent fever and palpitation of the heart, which continues very threatening. The young Irish widow is lame with a cold in her shoulder and has this morning scalded her hand most sorely. Dear Peggy went out early and is overheated, so that she is laid up with the headache. The Captain himself is *ut semper* full of whiskey. A house full of impotence. We are relieved, however, by a young woman of the neighborhood. Dr. Sprigg, a gentleman in the practice who is settling in this neighborhood, by accident came in, and made some application of some medicine to Mrs. Piper. Towards evening I took a ramble with Peggy to find and bring in the cows. She showed me their sugar tree bottom, out of which Mrs. Piper says she makes plenty of sugar for her family use. I am charmed with each calm evening. The people here are all cordial and inveterate enemies of the Yankees, who are settling about in this province on the land in dispute between Connecticut* and Pennsylvania. It is said they are intending to come down into this neighborhood and fix down upon the unsettled land, which exasperates the people generally.

Saturday, July 15.—I had my horse belled to-day and put in a proper lawn. I would rather call it a park. He wears the bell, contrary to my expectation, with perfect resignation. To-day Mrs. Piper is better, and walks the house. There came ten reapers before breakfast; the captain was in bed, *supinus stertiens*. It was something remarkable—after he awaked he would drink no more, and before evening was perfectly sober. I am told he is always sober and devout on Sabbath. There came on a great rain before ten, and reaping was done. I took a walk after the rain on the bank of the river. My wonder ceases that the Indians fought for this happy valley.

* The forty-first parallel of latitude to which the Susquehanna Company at Hartford, Conn., claimed, runs seven or eight miles south of the neighborhood known as the "Paradise Country," from its proverbial beauty and fertility—where Mr. Fithian was sojourning. As early as 1772, the company had advanced its pickets to the border "to hold possession." In deeds of that year I have noticed a special covenant was commonly inserted "against the claim of the inhabitants of New England."

Sunday, July 16.—Warrior Run.*—This meeting-house is on the bank of the river, eighteen miles from Northumberland. It is not yet covered: a large assembly gathered. I preached from a wagon, the only one present. The people sat upon a rising ground before me. It looked odd to see the people sitting among the bushes. All were attentive, and there were many present. I spoke the loudest and with more ease than I have ever done any day before. After service I rode down to Mr. Fruit's and spent the evening reading and examining Mr. Lusk's piece against the Seceders.

Monday, July 17.—After breakfast and prayer I took my leave, crossed over the river and rode down to town. The day was bright and very hot. The inhabitants yet busy with their harvest.

Northumberland.—In town by eleven, much fatigued. I spoke with Mr. Barker. He was busy, but soon came in, and we spent an hour very pleasantly. I walked down to Mr. Martin's† to see the newspapers. Dr. Plunket‡ and three other gentlemen were in the next room. Mr. Carmichael's§ sermon.

*John L. Watson, Esq., whose father owned the site, informs me the old church of Warrior Run stood at the lower end of Watson town where the old grave-yard is still partly visible within the limits of Mr. Ario Pardee's large lumber manufacturing works. The present Warrior Run Presbyterian Church is several miles from the river on the main road from Milton to Muncy.

† Robert Martin kept the first tavern at Northumberland, having settled there prior to the purchase of 1768, and according to Mr. Meginness (*Hist. of West Branch Valley, page 123*) was "undoubtedly the first settler on the site." Robert Martin was the grandfather of Lewis Martin, Esq., of Williamsport. (*See Day's Hist. Collections of Penn., p. 533, for interesting notices of Mrs. Grant, daughter of Robert Martin.*)

‡ Dr. Wm. Plunket was the first presiding justice of Northumberland county. (*See biographical sketch in Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley, page 271.*)

§ Rev. John Carmichael, graduate of Princeton College, 1759, afterwards pastor of the Presbyterian Church at the "Forks of the Brandywine." He was an earnest, uncompromising friend of American liberty. (*See Fultey and Cope's Hist. of Chester county, page 493.*) The sermon alluded to was preached to Capt. Wm. Hendricks' company which left Carlisle for Boston a week previous.

preached lately before the Carlisle company was in contemplation. "Damn the sermons, Smith's, and all," said one of them. "Gunpowder and lead shall form text and sermon both." The Doctor, however, gave him a severe reproof. The Honorable Conference is yet sitting, and have published to the world reasons for our taking up arms. By a letter lately from Princeton to a gentleman here, I am told that James Armstrong and John Witherspoon* have gone to Boston with General Washington. I am told that Mr. Smith, † our tutor, was lately married to Miss Ann Witherspoon. Probably in this conflict I may be called to the field, and such a connection would make me less willing to answer so responsible a call. I will not therefore marry until our American glory be fixed on a permanent foundation, or is taken entirely from us. ‡ An alarming report; eight horse loads of powder went up the country this day, carried by a number of Indians. It is shrewdly guessed they have in view some infernal strategem.

Tuesday, July 18.—I rose by seven, studying at my sermon for the fast. There is a rupture in the other town (Sunbury); they have two men in prison who were seized on suspicion of selling what they call the Yankee rights of land. They are apprehensive of a mob who may rise to release them, and keep every night a strict guard. Mr. Scull § who is captain for this town, goes with a party for a guard from hence to-night. I am invited to a party this afternoon. South of this town the bank of the river is a high stony precipice, three hundred and fifty feet at least, and almost perpendicular. There is a way, by going a small distance up the river, of ascending to the top,

* James Armstrong and John Witherspoon graduated at Princeton in 1773 in the class succeeding that of Fithian, 1772. Armstrong died in 1816. Witherspoon in 1795.

† Samuel Stanhope Smith, afterward President of Hampden and Sidney college, Va., died in 1819.

‡ Mr. Fithian changed his mind. He married Miss Betsey Beatty, Oct. 25, 1775, and died while serving as a chaplain in the army on New York Island, Oct. 8, 1776.

§ William Scull, sheriff of North^d Co. October, 1775. (*See Linn's Annals, page 87, for his report on Plunket's expedition to Wyoming.*)

which is level and covered with shrubby pines. Here I am invited by a number of ladies to gather huckleberries. The call of women is invincible and I must gallant them over the river. Perhaps my Eliza is in the same exercise in the back-parts of Deerfield (Cumberland County, N. J.) We dined and walked down to Mr. Martin's on the Westway street.* Ladies: Mrs. Boyd, a matron, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. McCartney, Miss Carothers, Miss Martin, Miss Lusk, and a strange young woman, Miss Manning, and myself. Horrible, fearful! It is so high and so steep. Look at yon man in his small canoe; how diminutive he seems groveling down there, paddling a tottering boat! The water itself looks to be very remote, just as I have often seen the sky in a still, clear brook.

Wednesday, July 19.—Mr. Barker called on me this morning to walk. We strolled up the North Branch of the river two miles. Good land but less cultivated. I cannot but much esteem this young gentleman. He is not forward in conversation, not by any means dull, makes many just and pleasant remarks on the state of America. Two wagons, with goods, cattle, women, tools, &c., went through the town to-day from East Jersey, on their way to Fishing creek, up the river, where they are to settle. Rapid, most rapid, is the growth of this county.

* In a plot of the town which Mr. Fithian makes in his Journal, he represents a row of houses along the North Branch and a row along West Branch—none in the center. By Westway street he meant the one running from the Point up the West Branch. Of the ladies belonging to the huckleberry party: Mrs. Sarah Boyd, the matron, was the mother of Lieut. Wm. Boyd, killed at Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777, of Lieut. Thomas Boyd, killed by the Indians, Sept. 12, 1779, in Sullivan's campaign, and of Capt. John Boyd, so many years Justice of the Peace at Northumberland. Miss Carothers was a sister of Lieut. John Carothers, 12th Pa., killed at Germantown, October 10, 1777.

THE FAMILY OF ALEXANDER.

BY REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

I. JOHN ALEXANDER, of County Donegal, Ireland, m. ISABELLA MARKS, and had issue, all born in Ireland.

2. i. *Thomas*, m. Agnes Mitchell.
3. ii. *William*.
4. iii. *John*, b. 1753; m. Jane Byers.
5. iv. *Samuel*.
6. v. *James*.

II. THOMAS ALEXANDER (John) came to America in 1760 and settled at Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa. He was among the members of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, with William and Samuel, his brothers, in 1773 and 1785; d. June 15, 1802; m. AGNES MITCHELL; d. April 12, 1794; daughter of ——— and Mary Mitchell. They had issue, all b. at Carlisle.

7. i. *John*.
- ii. *William*, d. infant.
- iii. *William* (2d) was called "Big Billy;" Captain in war of 1812; *ob coelebs*.
- iv. *Thomas*, was a saddler by trade; was ensign 1812, of Capt. Beckwith's company, and resided in Lewistown, Pa., in 1826; went West, supposed to St. Louis, and probably *ob coelebs*.
- v. *Mary*, m. Samuel Clendenin and had several children, one of whom m. Robert Irvine, of Carlisle, and is supposed to be still living.
- vi. *Isabella*, m. William Mackley, of Carlisle, and died there.

III. WILLIAM ALEXANDER (John) came to Carlisle after 1760. Was very active in support of the Colonies during the Revolution, and commissioned first lieutenant in Capt. Rippey's company of the Sixth battalion of Pennsylvania, Col. Wm. Irvine, January 9, 1776; promoted captain October 25, 1776; appointed major of the Taird regiment of the Line, April 16, 1780; retired July 1, 1783; afterwards, July 8, 1786, was appointed to survey military lands west of the Allegheny and

Ohio rivers in Pennsylvania. Family tradition says he was appointed brigadier general in 1812, but did not enter the service, although fully equipped for the campaign. He was at one time an aid-de-camp to General Washington, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati from Pennsylvania. His certificate is still in the possession of his relatives, the family of Wm. H. Alexander, of Wilkes-Barré, Pa., bearing the signatures of Washington and Knox, and dated October 31, 1785. He died unmarried in November, 1813.

IV. JOHN ALEXANDER (John) came to Carlisle after 1760; also entered the army of the Revolution, and distinguished himself in the service; was commissioned second lieutenant of Capt. Abraham Smith's company, Col. Wm. Irvine's Sixth Pennsylvania battalion, raised in the Cumberland Valley, January 9, 1776; first lieutenant March 23, 1776; captain of Seventh regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, March 20, 1777; was appointed paymaster First Pennsylvania, August 27, 1778; transferred to the Fourth Pennsylvania, January 17, 1781; he is believed to have attained the rank of colonel, but he resigned July 11, 1781, for the purpose of marrying—his betrothed being opposed to his remaining; was major of the militia at Carlisle, September, 1794, during the Whiskey Insurrection; died at Carlisle, August 4, 1805, aged fifty-one years; m., at Carlisle, JANE BYERS, one of the daughters of Hon. John Byers, of Carlisle, formerly of Lancaster county. John Byers emigrated from Ireland with his brother James before 1750. On October 24, 1758, he held a commission from the Crown as justice of the peace, and acted as an associate judge in the court of common pleas for the county. He continued to hold this office, at one time being president judge, until 1780. In 1781, he was elected a member of the Supreme Executive council from the county of Cumberland. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, and an elder. His other two daughters married a Carothers and a Henderson. John Alexander and Jane Byers had issue:

- i. *John Byers*, m., at Carlisle, April 22, 1806, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., Syndey Smith; settled at Greensburg, Pa.
- ii. *James*, went to Pittsburgh.

- iii. *Thomas*, went to Pittsburgh.
- iv. *Samuel*, a lawyer at Carlisle, who m. a Blaine.
- v. *William*.
- vi. *Isabella*, m. Andrew Carothers, at Carlisle.
- vii. *Rebecca*.
- viii. *Jane Mary*.
- ix. *Margaret Elizabeth*.

V. SAMUEL ALEXANDER (John) came to Carlisle with his brothers after 1760; also entered the Revolutionary army; his name appears among the members of the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle in 1785; m. September 13, 1785, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., at Carlisle, ISABELLA CREIGH, d. of Hon. John Creigh, who came to Carlisle from Ireland, 1761. He was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church at Carlisle, and was the son of John Creigh, a ruling elder of the Church at Carmony, Ireland. He was an active and able defender of American liberties. He filled many offices in the county, having been register of wills, recorder of deeds, clerk of the orphans' court, justice of the peace, and president judge. Among his grandsons are Alfred Creigh, LL. D., and the late Rev. Thomas Creigh, D. D. Samuel Alexander moved to Pittsburgh; was a merchant there. He left issue:

- i. *John*.
- ii. *William*.
- iii. *Samuel*.

VI. JAMES ALEXANDER (John) came with his parents from County Donegal, Ireland, and m. MARGERY ———; had, among other children:

- i. *James*, who was a professor in the University of Dublin.

VII. JOHN ALEXANDER (Thomas, John) b. at Carlisle; m., July 3, 1798, Hannah Downer Hibbard; b. June 18, 1778; d. 1867. They had issue:

- i. *Thomas Hibbard*, b. June 18, 1799; d. same day.
- ii. *Sarah Agnes*, b. March, 1801; d. January 7, 1806.
- 8. iii. *William Hibbard*, b. November 19, 1805.

VIII. WILLIAM HIBBARD ALEXANDER (John, Thomas, John) b. November 19, 1805, at Carlisle. d. 1864, at Wilkes-Barré, Pa.; m., December 2, 1820, Maria Ulp, daughter of

Barnett Ulp. of Wilkes-Barré; b. March 17, 1811; d. 1875.
They had issue:

- i. *Emily Isabella.*
- ii. *Caroline M.*
- iii. *Marie Annie.*
- iv. *John Barnett.*
- v. *Hannah Augusta.*
- vi. *William Murray.*
- vii. *Charles Henry.*

There was also a Randle Alexander in Fannet township, Cumberland county, in 1778: and Hugh Alexander, of whom Dr. Egle has given the following: Hugh Alexander, of Cumberland county, (was living in Carlisle, 1780,) the eldest son of John and Margaret (Glasson) Alexander, was b. near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1724. His parents came to America in 1736, settled in Chester county, but before 1753 moved to Shearman's Valley, then Cumberland, now Perry, county. Hugh was deputy to the Provincial Convention of June, 1776, and member of the Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776, member of the Assembly, November 28, 1776. Died at Philadelphia while a member of the Assembly in 1777. He m., 1st, in 1753, Martha Edmeston, daughter of Dr. David Edmeston, of Fagg's Manor, and there was issue:

- i. *Margaret*, b. 1754; m., 1772, Capt. John Hamilton.
- ii. *John*, b. 1756; m., 1780, Margaret Clark.
- iii. *Mary*, b. 1760; m., 1780, Robert Clark.
- vi. *David*, b. 1762; m., 1780, Margaret Miller.
- v. *Hugh*, b. 1765; m., 1785, Jemima Patterson.

Hugh Alexander m., 2d, Mrs. LETITIA THOMPSON, and there was issue:

- vi. *James*, b. 1775; lived and d. at McKeesport, Pa.
- vii. *William.*
- viii. *Emily*, b. 1777.

Mr. A. was a rigid Presbyterian of Rev. George Duffield's congregation, and was a man of pure and high character.

At Dickinson College, Carlisle, John B. Alexander, Jr., graduated 1798. Samuel Alexander, Jr., in 1812.

At Carlisle, the following were married in the First Presbyterian Church:

October 18, 1796. Isabella Alexander to Robert Evans.

April 12, 1798. James Alexander to Jane Sanderson.

October 18, 1792. John Alexander to Elizabeth McCleary.

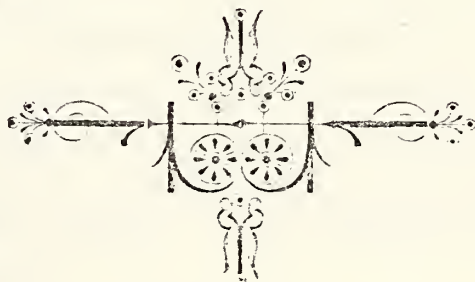
September 25, 1801. Joseph Alexander to Mary Young.

March 30, 1809. Nancy Alexander to Thomas Weakley.

December 18, 1792. William Alexander to Jean Miller.

The writer will be very grateful for any additional facts about the family of John Alexander and his sons, who emigrated to Carlisle.

[Since the foregoing was written the author has received the Alexander Genealogy, by Rev. John E. Alexander, giving a record of the descendants of John and Margaret (Glasson) Alexander, but not referring to the Carlisle family.]



JOHN LYON.

John Lyon was born in Tuscarora Valley, then Cumberland now Juniata county, Pennsylvania, August 11, 1782. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish from Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, and Province of Ulster, Ireland. He was the son of Captain Benjamin Lyon, a revolutionary officer, who participated in the battles of Long Island, Brandywine, etc. His mother was Mary Lyon, the sister of William Lyon, the founder of the Carlisle branch of the family.

By the removal of his parents to Northumberland county, John Lyon was taken there when quite young, and there he acquired his education under the late Dr. Matthew Brown, a famous instructor. In the year 1800, he entered the office of his uncle, William Lyon, prothonotary of Cumberland county, a high-toned Christian gentleman, prominent in the annals of his county, who had held this office under the Provincial government for many years. In 1805, he went to Harrisburg to take charge of the prothonotary's office as deputy to Joshua Elder, which position he held for some years; during this period he read law under Samuel Laird, Esq., an eminent lawyer, but never sought admission to the bar. This, with his long official services and his intimate relations with gentlemen of the bar, made him familiar with legal forms and judicial proceedings, which became of inestimable value to him in his long business career.

As a citizen of Harrisburg, Mr. Lyon held a prominent position in society; his most intimate friend was the late Jacob M. Haldeman. On the 28th of April, 1808, he married Jane, youngest daughter of the Hon. William Maclay, deceased; Mrs. Jane Maclay Lyon died April 30, 1809, leaving one son.

Mr. Lyon acquired a great reputation as a scrivener, and was especially skilled in writing deeds, in which his services were much sought. Having undertaken the settlement of the Maclay estate, it devolved upon him to furnish the deed of

conveyance for the ground upon which the capitol stands, which he wrote in his best style on parchment, ornamenting it with black letter, and for which he charged the unusual fee of ten dollars, much to the consternation of the State Commissioners.

About the year 1813, John Lyon, associated with William Patton and Jacob M. Haldeman, purchased an iron property lying in Centre and Huntingdon counties, known as Pennsylvania Furnace, which he personally superintended, and of which, after a time, he became the sole owner, and which developed into the most valuable charcoal furnace in the State, and which is to-day, after a lapse of sixty-nine years, unsurpassed in ore privileges.

In 1814, Mr. Lyon married, second, Ann, daughter of General John Patton, of Centre county, a revolutionary veteran. Mrs. Ann Patton Lyon died in 1817, leaving one son. Again, in 1820, he married, third, Margaret, daughter of Samuel Stewart, one of the oldest citizens of Hanover township, Dauphin county. Mrs. Margaret Stewart Lyon died in 1835, in Pittsburgh, leaving eight children. In 1838, he married, fourth, Ann P., daughter of Joseph Hubley, Esq., of Lancaster, who survives her husband.

The iron estate increased in extent by the addition of properties and enlargement of partnership until finally, after undergoing various changes, it resolved itself into the well-known firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., attaining the highest commercial rating, with principal office at Pittsburgh, whither Mr. Lyon removed in 1834, where he conducted the most extensive charcoal iron manufacturing concern of its day. Here he instituted changes and effected reforms in the iron trade, placing it upon a distinctive footing, which it never before possessed in the West, and which his controlling position enabled him to accomplish.

In 1841, the business having become solidly established in the manufacture of iron of a quality unexcelled, Mr. Lyon sought the quietude of the country and retired to Pennsylvania Furnace, his favorite residence, but retained his position

at the head of the firm until his death, which occurred in Allegheny city January 25. 1868, at the age of eighty-six years.

In person and physique Mr. Lyon was the model of a man, with large proportions and a vigorous constitution, dignified and erect in carriage and courteous in manner; he had a well cultivated and active mind, disciplined to thought, with a business tact and talent which may be measured by his great success; of unblemished reputation and undeviating integrity, his word was considered as good as his bond; entirely just himself in his dealings and intercourse, he regarded with infinite contempt every species of meanness: notably hospitable and observant of the amenities of life, his house was ever attractive to the visitor.

Positive in character, fearless in speech, and terse and concise in his language, there was no mistaking his sentiments, and, although, inclined to be reticent, he enjoyed conversation when spiced with wit and humor to which he was greatly disposed, yet he ever retained his reserve and dignity; to quote the expression of the late Governor David R. Porter, who knew him long and well, "Mr. Lyon never said a foolish thing." He dispensed his large means with a generous hand, to individuals as well as to causes; to the church and to its ministers he was especially liberal. Presbyterian in faith and Republican in politics, though never a politician—but always a patriot—never sought office and never held office. B. A.



MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG'S LETTER-BOOKS.

II.

[To Gen. Knox, Jan. 10, 1792.]

Yesterday the Escort sent to Fort Franklin on the 5th instant with provisions returned. Found all well! Letters from Lieut. Jeffers, which are herewith enclosed, will inform you of the state of that post.

* * * * *

As Capt. Cass is expected on the 25th, I suppose it is not necessary to apply for a detachment of militia, especially as the snow is said to be three feet deep at French creek, through which the militia are very unwilling to march.

[To Gen. Knox, Jan. 26, 1792.]

I have received your favor of the 21st instant. I am using every possible exertion to forward the work for the defence of the Town and Stores; but the weather has been so severe, and such a quantity of snow on the ground that it has greatly retarded the work.

On the 24th instant I sent off the 2 Indians that came from Fort Franklin with the militia Escort, and at the request of Lieut. Jeffers, have sent Joseph Nicholas the Interpreter with them.

The Indians say that the Senecas are determined to take up arms for the U. S. if they are called upon.

I have advised Lieut. Jeffers to send a weekly Runner, between Fort Franklin and this place; to employ a treaty Indian along with one of his men for that purpose. I mentioned this to the Indians, and one of them immediately offered his services for that purpose.

The snow is so deep that it is impossible to prevail on the

militia to go to Fort Franklin, and it is the general opinion that a reinforcement is unnecessary at present, the Indians say it is impossible that any attempt can be made against that Post before March.

[*To Gen. Knox, Feb. 3d, 1792.*]

Yesterday Capt. Cass arrived at this place, and is making arrangements for sending a reinforcement to the Garrison of Fort Franklin, and Lieut. Howe's detachment to Muskingum.

Messrs. Turnbull & Marmie are estimating the rates at which they can cast cannon, shells &c., and say they will make proposals to you by this post if possible.

Lieut. Smith informs me that a wagon loaded with powder in crossing Susquehanna broke through the ice, and that he thinks the powder must be damaged, the wagoner has not yet arrived, therefore this point cannot be ascertained.

I have had considerable difficulty in fixing ammunition for the troops that have been supplied at this post. I have found very few that had even seen a musket cartridge made. I have therefore been under the necessity of hiring one of my old Artillery men to assist in the Labrotary.

[*To Gen Knox, Feb. 10, 1792.*]

The stores sent forward in December and January have not yet come to hand, nor can I obtain information where they are.

Ensign Sullivan had advanced twenty miles on the Venango Path; but a heavy snow falling on the night of the 7th instant, was obliged to return to this place.

[*To Lieut. Jeffers, Feb. 12, 1792.*]

Mr. Sullivan now makes another attempt to reinforce your Post. I am exceedingly mortified that provisions is not also sent you. The Pack horsemen say it is impossible to carry loads at present, however I shall not let the Contractor rest till

an attempt is made. I would advise you to husband well the flour on hand.

Gen. Knox informs me by last post that he will shortly send a person specially charged to you on Indian business. I have got a hint that a large quantity of Indian goods are coming forward.

Please furnish Hutcheson the driver provisions and forage and set him off on his return as soon as possible.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Quarter Master General, Feb. 15, 1792.*]

Mr. David McNair, the bearer, who resides within a few miles of this place, having business to Philadelphia with his wagon, is desirous to bring with him a load of military stores. I believe him to be a man of probity, and have full confidence in his fidelity and care of whatever loading he may be intrusted with, and as he has no inducement to halt by the way, as several of the Lancaster County wagoners have done repeatedly, there may be an advantage in giving him a preference.

[*To Gen. Knox, Feb. 17, 1792.*]

The day before yesterday a Corporal and two Indians from Fort Franklin arrived here with letters now inclosed. Lt. Jeffers informs me all was quiet there; that he had sent Mr. Bond and Nicholas the Interpreter to Cornplanter's town with your Speech, and that he had still confidence in the fidelity of Cornplanter, who he says has ordered a number of his warriors to scout around Fort Franklin to give notice of the approach of the Chippewas which he says may be expected.

The Indian goods have not yet arrived nor any of the stores sent forward in December and January. I think, Sir, that such unnecessary delay ought to be taken notice of by the Quarter Master General on the return of the wagoners to Philadelphia.

I have just heard that the Indian goods will reach this place on the 22d instant. They shall be forwarded to Fort Franklin the moment they arrive.

The Indians that come here occasionally with letters from Lieut. Jeffers expect a compensation; the last that came here was almost naked: they begged for some cloathing and I took the liberty of giving them two shirts, two vests and pair of leggins: but as it is probable that demands of that kind will be frequent at this post, be pleased to instruct me how to act in such cases.

The Post is just arrived with your packet of the 11th instant. Capt. Cass is as comfortable quartered as he can possibly wish. I shall accommodate Capt. Baldwin and the Chiefs agreeable to your direction. The river is almost clear of ice and Major William Croghan of Louisville ready to descend the Ohio by whom I will forward the dispatches for Fort Washington. I shall immediately make contracts for the boats agreeable to your instructions.

[*To Lieut. Jeffers, Feb. 18, 1792.*]

I have received yours of the 8th instant together with the letter for Gen. Knox, which I have forwarded by post. I have detained Miller and the Indians, till after the arrival of the post, in order to carry any dispatches that might arrive for you from the War Office; but as no letters have come for you I give you an extract from General Knox's letter to me dated the 11th instant, viz: The contractor must have six months supplies placed at Fort Franklin for one hundred men immediately.

I have sent Capt. Waterman Baldwin on a mission to the Cornplanter. If the chief comes to Philadelphia you must furnish them with the means of transportation here.

I have heard of the Indian goods and expect them here on the 21st instant. I have horses engaged to carry them to your Post as soon as they arrive.

[*To Cornelius Gillaspy, Feb. 20, 1792.*]

The last time I had the pleasure of seeing you at this place

you informed me you could furnish Kentucky boats of any dimensions on moderate terms. In the course of the coming season I shall have occasion for several, and therefore make you the first offer of a contract for that purpose. If you incline to enter into such an engagement please inform me by the bearer of the time I can see you here. The boats are to be of a larger size than commonly built, viz: fourteen feet six inches in the clear, by upwards of fifty feet long, and stronger than those purchased for public use last year.

The number will be an object worth your attention. Some of them will soon be wanted; the whole to be delivered at Pittsburgh at a particular time to be agreed on. The most reasonable terms will be expected, as the prices will be paid in cash on the delivery of the boats.

[*To Gen. Knox, Feb. 24, 1792.*]

Capt. Baldwin arrived here on the 18th inst., and next day set off for Fort Franklin.

The Indian goods arrived the 22d, and this morning I have sent them together with six barrels of powder, one thousand pounds of musket balls, seven hundred flints and some stationary to Fort Franklin, under an escort furnished by Capt. Cass. On the 21st instant Mr. Bessel, who went as pilot for Ensign Sullivan to Fort Franklin, returned together with an Indian; he left all well at that post. Mr. Bond and Nicholas the interpreter, had not returned from Cornplanter's town on the 17th.

[*To Sam. Hodgdon, Q. M. G. Fort Washington, March 2d, 1792.*]

I have just received your favor of Jan. 10th by Mr. Ford, and am much pleased with your resolution of giving us a call on your way to Philadelphia. I shall have my accounts ready for inspection up to the end of last year; since that time my business has greatly increased.

I am now, by order of the Secretary of War, constructing a work for the defence of the town and public stores that may be

deposited here. This work together with making the necessary provision for the troops that are quartered here lies heavy on my hands, and in addition I am ordered to provide fifty boats of the largest size and strongest sort, proper for transporting horses, stores, and troops down the Ohio, the boats to be ready at Pittsburgh on or before the 10th of May ensuing.

Congress has passed a bill for raising three regiments in addition to the First and Second, and a squadron of cavalry. By this you will see that your business is only beginning.

The garrison of Fort Franklin has been augmented and a considerable quantity of ammunition and provisions ordered to that post. Capt. Baldwin passed through this town a few days ago on his way to Fort Franklin; I believe he has orders to invite and escort the Chiefs of the Six Nations to Philadelphia, and we are told that one thousand Indians are to be taken in service and employed against the hostile tribes.

I expect this letter will be handed you by Major Wm. Croghan, who has been so obliging as to take charge of the public dispatches, and some private stores for Gen. Wilkinson. I have obtained two men from Capt. Cass to assist him with the boat to Fort Washington, and have to request your influence for assistance from thence to the Falls.

[*To Joseph Howell, Paymaster General, March 9th, 1792.*]

I received your favor of the 24 ultimo, but was so much hurried that I only had time, by same post, to enclose you a receipt for two thousand five hundred dollars in my letter to the Secretary of War. I am much obliged to you for the pains you have taken, in sending me small notes, as large ones are inconvenient, small change being scarce at this place. Indeed it would answer a good purpose if specie could be sent here occasionally, as people, who live at any considerable distance around Pittsburgh are not yet reconciled to Bank Notes; therefore, in all their dealings in town for cash carry away hard money, consequently specie grows scarce.

Lieut. Jeffers informs me that all was well at Fort Franklin the 3d instant, and as he has got a reinforcement and plenty

of provisions and ammunition, he has no objection to a visit from the Chippawas.

[*To Gen. Knox, March 24, 1792.*]

Capt. Cass and Ensign Andrews with fifty men of his detachment marched from this place on the 20th and expect to reach Fort Franklin this day.

It is reported that horses have been stolen and carried across the Ohio near Wheeling, and that tracks of a small party of Indians have been discovered on Beaver creek thirty-three miles from this place; but as a number of scouting parties are now employed on our frontier, the inhabitants expect to keep their ground.

Major McCully's three companies are full, but he has not yet called on me for arms.

Lieut. Howe arrived at Muskingum. Col. Sprout and Lt. Howe have applied to me for ammunition for that post. I have not yet heard of Capt. Baldwin since he left Fort Franklin; therefore suppose he must have returned home by way of Susquehannah.

[*To Capt. Jonathan Cass, Fort Franklin, March 30th, 1792.*]

I have received your favor of the 26th instant and am happy on your safe arrival at Fort Franklin. I have no doubt you will find that post a very agreeable command.

I cannot prevail on the contractor to take your tent-poles this trip, but shall certainly send them by next boat that ascends the Alleghany together with Mr. Sullivan's chest.

By accounts from Muskingum we are informed that the Indians have killed the wife and three children of a Mr. Brown of Delaware, at a small station between Belpre and Belville. Brown and one of his children being at a little distance from the house escaped unnoticed. We are informed that the Indians have burned a house thirty miles below Wheeling with considerable property in it. The owner had moved over the river a few days before with the intention of returning. Mr

Heth is appointed a Captain in the 3d Regt., and Mr. Demlar a Lieutenant of Artillery.

[*To Gen. Knox, March 31, 1792.*]

I have received your favor of the 24th instant, together with a letter from the Paymaster General inclosing one thousand dollars to be delivered to Captains Butler and Sparks, provided they accept their appointment and take the oath prescribed by law. I shall see Capt. Butler to-day, and shall write to Capt. Sparks immediately. I shall forward the rifles to Lieut. Jeffers as soon as they arrive at this place.

Capt. Cass arrived at Fort Franklin the 25th and found all well there. He writes: Lieut. Jeffers had the works in good order and that he has a high opinion of Mr. Jeffers as a vigilant and industrious officer. A few days before Capt. Cass arrived there a Delaware Indian that was suspected of being a spy, was killed by the Senecas outside of the Fort. This is certainly a mark of their attachment.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 6th, 1792.*]

In my letter of the 16th of March I informed you of a number of damaged arms being on hand and requested instructions respecting the repairs they may want, but have not yet received your orders on that head.

Capt. Richard Sparks has accepted his appointment and taken the military oath yesterday, a copy of which together with triplicate receipt for five hundred dollars I herewith enclose. Capt. Butler says he waits your answer to his letter before he accepts his appointment.

Capt. Cass in his letter of the 1st instant informs me that Cornplanter, New Arrow, Half Town, Big Tree, together with one hundred other Indians, were then at Fort Franklin to receive the Indian goods then in the hands of Lieut. Jeffers.

I have just received your favor of the 31st ultimo; the ammunition is not yet forwarded to Lieut. Howe, but shall be to-

morrow or next day. I shall contract for 30 boats in addition to 50 formerly engaged; these last to be delivered in May. I shall contract for 600 axes, suitable for falling timber, to be delivered as you direct.

The Paymaster General has transmitted to me two thousand dollars, in Post notes, for the purpose of recruiting Capts. Bigg's and Crawford's companies, of which I shall inform them immediately by Express, and shall expect them here on the 10th. The Paymaster has also transmitted five hundred dollars in Bank notes, which he says is to be delivered to Lieut. Cumings. Of this I shall advise Lieut. Cumings this day.

The stockade will be completed this day and in a few days two guns mounted in one of the Block-houses; the other work is going on with all possible expedition. I am in hopes that the barracks for Capt. Hughes' detachment will be ready next week.

You will please observe that there is very little camp equipage and stationary on hand at this post and not one camp-kettle, nor sheet-iron to make them of.

[*To Capt. Cass, April 7th, 1792.*]

I have received your favor of the 1st instant, together with the pack-horses very much broken down.

I have delivered to Sergeant Clark all the letters and papers that have come to hand for your post.

By advise from Wheeling the Indians crossed the river on the 4th instant and killed nine people within a few miles of that place.

It is not yet known who will command the army; but it is believed Gen. St. Clair will resign.

Captain Asheton is on his march for this place with 120 men; recruiting parties are busily employed all over the United States.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 13th, 1792.*]

I herewith enclose Capt. Butler's and Lieutenant Cuming's

receipts for five hundred dollars each, together with copies of the oaths they have taken.

Capt. Crawford is now in town but has not yet taken the military oath. Capt. Biggs, I am told, declines.

Lieut. Demlar's stores are all on board a Kentucky boat, and himself and detachment ready to set off for Gallipolis.

Capt. Trueman just arrived and will embark on board the same boat with Lieut. Demlar, and, as the river is now high, will reach Fort Washington in five days.

Capt. Cass has favored me with a copy of a speech delivered by him to several of the Indian chiefs at Fort Franklin, together with their answers, a transcript of which I have taken the liberty of enclosing.

Lieut. Jeffers is expected here in a few days with a number of young warriors that have engaged in his corps; the rifles are not yet arrived from Lancaster.

I have received your favor of the 7th inst., and shall pay particular attention to your instructions therein. Shall call on Turnbull & Marmie and contract with them for the iron. I believe, sir, it will be found that in all my contracts I have paid the most rigid regard to the public interest.

[*To Capt. John Armstrong, Fort Washington, April 14, 1792.*]

General Neville fell from his horse a few days ago and was so much hurt that his recovery for some days was doubtful.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 15th, 1792.*]

Mr. Joseph Nicholas, the Indian Interpreter, requests me to inclose his account for his services last winter; he says he is greatly distressed: that during his absence his business at home was neglected and since his return a suit has been commenced against him for a sum he is unable to pay without your assistance and therefore begs you to order payment of his account.

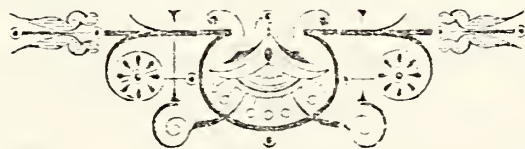
Capt. Trueman set off for Fort Washington and Lieut. Demlar, with 40 men for Gallipolis yesterday.

A gentleman 8 days from Marietta informs me that Major Zeiglar had arrived there on his way to Philadelphia to resign: that Capt. Haskel had also arrived there and that Lieut. Howe had quarreled with the inhabitants and was gone to Gallipolis.

I observe that the greater part of the powder now forwarded at this post is cannon powder: as there is no marks on the casks by which the different kinds can be distinguished. I have been under the necessity of opening several of them: they certainly ought to have been marked when filled. On opening a box marked Musket Flints, I find them a large sort of rifle flints, and two small for muskets, therefore I have very few musket flints.

I have just heard that the 50 rifles from Lancaster will reach this place on the 19th, and as Lieut. Jeffers will certainly be here by the return of the Provision boat which must be in eight days from this date, I presume it will be unnecessary to send them to Fort Franklin.

I have paid Capt. Crawford one thousand dollars, and shall transmit his receipt by the next post. He is to call on Capt. Biggs to know whether he accepts or declines his appointment.



VAN REED FAMILY.

BY MORTON L. MONTGOMERY.

Two brothers, Jacob and Henry Van Reed, whilst comparatively young, emigrated from Holland to this country, having landed at the port of Philadelphia about the year 1740. Jacob Van Reed settled at once permanently in Philadelphia county. Soon after his arrival he hired out with a person named Robeson, who carried on the milling business along the Wissahickon on the Ridge Road. Under him he learned the trade of miller. After serving out his allotted time, he left and located in the city of Philadelphia, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and became a leading merchant. He married a daughter of an influential family there, and died some years afterward, leaving one son, Jacob, and several daughters. The son died unmarried; but the daughters married, and some of their children and grandchildren are still living at Philadelphia and elsewhere in this country. One of the daughters, Elizabeth, married Henry Knouse, Sr., of Exeter township, Berks county. He at one time (from 1788 to 1792) owned the "Boone Mill Property," in that township, which is located on the Lime Kiln creek, a branch of the Monocacy, near the line dividing the township from Oley, within half a mile from the "Old Quaker Meeting House," and a short distance from the village of Stonersville. In 1792, he and his wife sold this mill property and nearly fifty acres of land to Jacob Van Reed, his brother-in-law, who is described in the deed as single and residing at the same place, no doubt with them. After owning it seventeen years, he, in 1809, (described in the deed as residing then in Philadelphia, and still single,) sold it to Henry Knouse, called the younger: and to this day it is in the Knouse family, and known as the "Knouse Mill." At this mill Knouse carried on the milling business till his decease in 1854, and by his will it passed to his daughter Lydia, (now the widow of John H. Bechtel, deceased,) who is still living there with her son-in-law, Henry Marquart.

HENRY VAN REED, the progenitor of all the persons bearing the name in this country, was born in Holland, March 10, 1722, (O. S.) As already mentioned, he, in company with his brother Jacob, emigrated to this country whilst comparatively young, and landed at Philadelphia about the year 1740. Soon after landing he hired out upon a farm—as was then customary with young men who came into the country poor—in the lower section of what is now Montgomery county, near the Skippack creek. There he continued for some years at farming, and whilst thus engaged exercised great economy and accumulated considerable means. About the year 1745, he married a Miss Agnes Vanderslice, of Philadelphia. Five years afterwards (May 20, 1750) he bought a farm of 150 acres in the extreme north-eastern section of Amity township, Berks county, and there, about the time of this purchase, he and his wife settled permanently. The county of Berks was erected in 1752, and in the first assessment of taxpayers of Amity township for that year his name appears. From various title papers it is apparent that he, in 1760, was possessed of considerable real estate. His occupation was farming; and at this he was engaged continuously till his decease, in 1792, a period of forty years. He evidently managed his business affairs with shrewdness and economy, for at his death he left a considerable property, which he directed in his will to be distributed in certain proportions to his widow and children. In a business point of view he manifested the natural and native traits of the Dutch character. The Dutch everywhere are recognized as possessing great thrift; and their general success in the world and accumulation of wealth are not only traditional but historical. And these Dutch characteristics have been transmitted through the Van Reeds from generation to generation to the present day.

In 1767 his wife died. Her remains lie buried in the Chestnut Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. In 1769 he married a Miss HEIGHSTAND, (or Hiestand,) from Germantown. They lived together on the same farm till his decease. He died October 27, 1790, aged over sixty-eight years. His widow survived him fifteen years, having lived during this time on the

homestead. She died May 25, 1805, aged over eighty-two years. They were buried in the old part of the Amity Church cemetery. The places are marked by appropriate head-stones. There were no children from the second marriage. All the children were from the first marriage. They were:

2. *i. John*, b. December 15, 1747; m. Eve Yost. ✓
3. *ii. Jacob*, b. March 15, 1758; m. Anna Elizabeth Hiester.
 - iii. Agnes*, m. Solomon Matthew; they settled in Virginia nearly a century ago, and it is believed their descendants are yet living there; no information has been obtained of them.
 - iv. Susan*, m. Thomas Campbell, and had *Thomas* and *Mary*.
 - v. Mary*, m. John Kelly.
4. *vi. Anna*, m. Jacob Weaver.
 - vii. Catharine*, m. John Haas; and had John and Anna.
 - viii. Margaret* m. George Schrock.
 - ix. Hannah*, m. Nicholas Hunter, iron-master.

II. JOHN VAN REED (Henry,) b. December 14, 1747; d. April 18, 1820; m. EVE YOST. They had issue:

- i. Anna Elizabeth*, b. Sept. 29, 1778; m. Philip Evans.
5. *ii. Henry*, b. Jan. 10, 1780; m. Anna M. Reber.
- iii. Eve*, b. Nov. 9, 1781; m. William Adams.
- iv. Magdalena*, b. Oct. 21, 1783; m. Valentine Reber.
6. *v. John*, b. Nov. 3, 1786; m. Catharine Huy.
 - vi. Catharine*, b. Jan. 21, 1788; m. Gen. William High.
 - vii. Susanna*, b. Sept. 13, 1790; m. ——— Herbein.
 - viii. Hannah*, b. Dec. 16, 1791; m. Henry Leise.
 - ix. Mary*, b. Dec. 7, 1793; m. John Seltzer.
 - x. Rebecca*, b. June 11, 1800; m. ——— Griesemer.

III. JACOB VAN REED, (Henry,) b. March 15, 1758; located for a while in Cumru township until after the death of his father, when he settled permanently on the homestead in Amity township, it having been devised to him subject to the payment of certain legacies. John, the elder son, located in Cumru township, that part being now in Spring townshp, on the eastern side of Cacoosing creek, about half a mile from its confluence with the Tulpehocken creek. From this it will appear that one branch of the family was reared in the district of Berks county east of the river Schuylkill, and the other branch

in the district west of the river. Strange to say, both homesteads are still held by a member of the respective branches—Jacob's grandson Jeremiah holding the one, and John's grandson John holding the other. Jacob Van Reed died in 1839, aged nearly eighty-one years. He married, in 1784, ANNA ELIZABETH HIESTER, daughter of Joseph Hiester, of Bern township; she died in 1846, aged upwards of eighty years; they are both interred in Amity church cemetery. They had issue:

- i. *Jacob*, m. Margaret, daughter of John Adam Gilbert, and had *Jeremiah, William, Jacob, Hiram, Rebecca, Mary, Henrietta, Emma*, and *Margaret*.
- ii. *Henry*, m. Susan, daughter of Samuel Gilbert, and had *Levi, Lydia, Henrietta*, and *Rebecca*.
- iii. *John*, m. Catharine, daughter of Jacob Hoppenheimer, and had *David, Samuel, Anna, Elizabeth, Deborah*, and *Susan*.
- iv. *Joseph*, d. unm. at Harrisburg.
- v. *David*, d. unm. in Mississippi.
- vi. *Daniel*, m. Dorothea Gardner, of New York, and had *Jacob* and *Gardner*.
- vii. *Samuel*, d. unm. in Missouri.
- viii. *Catharine*, m. 1st Jacob Griesemer; m. 2d Gen. William High, and had two children.
- ix. *Elizabeth*, m. Samuel Hoch, and had *Martin, Henry, Samuel, Jacob, Reuben, Maria, Rebecca*, and *Eliza*.
- x. *Anna*, m. George Kauffman, of Danville, and had a son and daughter.
- xi. *Susan*, d. unm.
- xii. *Rebecca*, m. 1st Henry V. R. Hoch, and had *Maybury, Willoughby, Anna*, and *Hannah*; m. 2d Samuel Houck.
- xiii. *Hannah*, m. Samuel R. Hill, and had *Jacob, Abraham, Samuel, Reuben, Susan, Delilah, Lovera, Ellen*, and *Rebecca*.

IV. ANNA VAN REED, (Henry,) m. JACOB WEAVER; and they had issue:

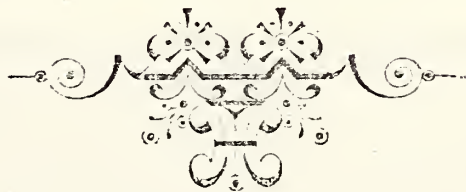
- i. *Jacob*.
- ii. *Samuel*.
- iii. *Peter*.
- iv. *Anna*, m. Jacob Fisher.
- v. *Susan*, m. Moses Yocum.
- vi. *Catharine*, m. Samuel Derr.
- vii. [*a dau.*] m. Abraham Guldin.
- viii. [*a dau.*] m. Daniel Knabb.

V. HENRY VAN REED, (John, Henry.) b. January 10, 1780; m. ANNA M. REBER; and they had issue:

- i. *Mary*, b. Dec. 13, 1800; m. — Knabb.
- ii. *Elizabeth*, b. May 1, 1803; m. Daniel Baum.
- iii. *Charles*, b. Oct. 12, 1807; m. Rebecca Zacharias.
- iv. *John*, b. July 31, 1810; m. Mary Barbara Adams.
- v. *Thomas*, b. Oct. 13, 1812; m. — Ruth.
- vi. *Levi*, b. March 10, 1815; m. ^{Amelia} — Bowman. *Warren Co Ind.*
1845-55.

VI. JOHN VAN REED, (John, Henry,) b. November 3, 1786; m. CATHARINE HUY; and had issue:

- i. *James*, m. Julia Miller.
- ii. *Joshua*, m. — Seitzinger.
- iii. *Lewis*. went West in 1836, and died at Los Angeles, Cal.
- iv. *John*, m. — Adams.
- v. *Jacob*, m. Mary Jones.
- vi. *Henry*, m. Harriet Gernant.
- vii. *Mary*, m. Dr. Rhinehart.
- viii. *Elizabeth*, d. young.



PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHY.

HON. CALVIN BLYTHE.

CALVIN BLYTHE, son of David Blythe and Elizabeth Finley, was born in 1790 in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa. His father came from Fifeshire, Scotland, was a soldier of the Revolution, and in service at Trenton and Princeton. His mother was a daughter of William Finley, who was a brother of Samuel Finley, President of the College of New Jersey. He was a graduate of Dickinson College, and commenced the study of the law. While pursuing his studies, in 1813, he marched as a private soldier in Capt. John McMillan's company, of which his brother Samuel was a lieutenant, to the north-western frontier. He was in the battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, and Buffalo, and also at the storming of Fort Erie. He stood by the side of the gallant Adjutant Poe, who fell at Chippewa, and was appointed his successor. After the close of the war he returned home, completed his law studies, and was admitted to the Adams county bar January 15, 1817. He had an office for a short period in Gettysburg, but soon after located at Mifflintown, where he entered upon a successful professional career.

He was elected to the Assembly and afterwards to the Senate, where he served with distinction. Governor Shultz appointed him, November 28, 1827, Secretary of the Commonwealth. He was commissioned president judge of the district comprising the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill, February 1, 1830, serving until July 1, 1839. Twice honored by the appointment of collector of the port of Philadelphia, upon the expiration of his term of office under President Tyler, he resumed the practice of law at the Philadelphia bar, to which he devoted the remainder of his life. He died in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, Pa., June 20, 1849. By his kindness of heart and professional work he was most highly esteemed, not only among the people in general but by the mem-

bers of the bar particularly. Judge Blythe married, August 6, 1828. by Rev. John Peebles, Patience Elliott, daughter of Judge Benjamin Elliott, of Huntington, Pa., and left issue.

CAPT. ANDREW FORREST.

ANDREW FORREST, the son of Thomas Forrest, was born about 1754, at Philadelphia. He was educated at the academy of his native city, and was apprenticed to a prominent apothecary there. At the expiration of his term of service, the fires of the Revolution were burning, and being "active, capable, and more than commonly adroit in the military exercises," was commissioned second lieutenant January 8, 1776, of Col. John Shee's (Third Penn'a) Battalion, and assigned to Capt. Alexander Graydon's company. At the surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, 1776, he was taken prisoner, and sent on parole to Flatbush, Long Island. Graydon, in his "Memoirs," gives us the following account: "It had been a settled opinion among us at Flatbush, that if the place, or we who were stationed there by a military operation, should fall into the hands of our people for ever so short a time, we were, *ipso facto*, released from the obligation of remaining with the enemy, notwithstanding our parole; and it was under this idea, combined with a lucky and unexpected adventure, that Forrest found himself a freeman. I know not how far this opinion of ours may be conformable to the *jus belli* as established among nations, but it was our deduction from principles, which we held to be correct, and of general and equal application. I think it is also recognized in the old play of prison-base, from which, if the idea was not original, it is more probable we derived it, than either from Grotius, Preffendorf, or Vattel. One Mariner, a New Yorker, in revenge for some real or supposed ill-treatment from Matthews, the Mayor of that city, made a descent with a small party upon the island, with the view of getting Matthews into his clutches, who had a house at Flatbush, and generally slept there. He had it also in view to obtain the release of a Capt. Flahaven, who had been billited in my (Capt. Graydon) place on Jacob Suydam. Disappointed in both objects he liberated Forrest by means of his magical power, and made prisoners of Mr.

Pache and Major Moncrief, the latter of whom spent much of his time at Flatbush, where he had a daughter. But I will give the relation in the words of Mr. Forrest, who on my application for the particulars of the event, has thus communicated them in answer to certain queries proposed: 'Mariner was the man who took me from Long Island. He was a shoemaker, and had been long confined and cruelly used, as I understand by Matthews, who it seems knew him personally. The name of the officer who lodged with me was Flahaven, a captain, who had been in the provost with Mariner, and whom he particularly wished to release; but having changed his quarters he could not be got at. Mariner crossed from the Jersey shore, and retreated to, and landed at, the place of his departure, or near it, a distance of two miles across. His party consisted originally of twenty militia men, in two flat-bottomed boats. At his landing on Long Island, he left his two boats under the guard of five men, while he visited the interior; but these five hearing a firing which was kept up upon us by the Flatbush guard, while we were taking our prisoners, concluded Mariner was defeated and taken; so, without further ceremony, they took one of the boats, and made their escape. The other boat, as we reached the shore, was just going adrift. We were much crowded in her, but it fortunately, was very calm, otherwise we could not have weathered it. Matthews was on the top of his house at the time of the search for him. We got, from our place of landing, in wagons, to Princeton. Mr. Bache and Moncrief lodged there in the same house with me for two or three days. How they were disposed of afterwards I do not know, as I was sent on with an explanatory letter from Governor Livingston to Gen. Washington; but Bache, I think, was sent home shortly, and Moncrief also (who was a good judge) as a prisoner on parol. Mariner's party must have stayed at Flatbush nearly two hours, for they were there some time before the alarm was taken, and there was afterwards time to dispatch an express to Brooklyn for assistance, and the reinforcements which came in consequence was pretty close upon us, as we could see them on the shore when we had left it about a quarter of an hour. This

happened on the 15th of June, 1778, the very day two years I had marched from Philadelphia.' " Dr. Forrest, however, was not regularly exchanged until the 25th of October, 1780, but retired from the service, not being able to get his rank, although Col. Cadwalader certified that he was entitled to a captaincy from April 10, 1778. After the war, while residing at Reading he was appointed collector of excise for the new county of Dauphin, and removed to Harrisburg with his family. In 1792 he was appointed by the War Department one of the medical examiners at Harrisburg for invalid pensioners of the Revolution. He was elected member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from Dauphin county to the session of 1793-4, and appointed, October 27, 1794, by Gov. Mifflin register and recorder, which office he held until displaced by Gov. McKean, January 7, 1800. While at Harrisburg, he kept a drug store on Chestnut street, and practiced medicine until 1804, when he removed to Milton, Pennsylvania, where he died on the 26th of January, 1818. Dr. Forrest married at Reading, December 31, 1778, Jane Graydon, daughter of Alexander Graydon and Rachel Marks. Mrs. Forrest died at Harrisburg and was there buried. Of their daughters, *Rachel* was the first wife of William Wallace, and died at Erie; *Fanny* m. Robert Patterson. As to their other children, although there are descendants in Pennsylvania, we have been unable to obtain their record. A son, William Graydon Forrest, was admitted to the Berks county bar November 4, 1801.



THE SCOTCH-IRISH FAMILY OF BROWN.

BY WILLIAM HENRY EGLE, M. D., M. A.

I. JOHN BROWN, the "pious carrier," of Muirkirk parish, Ayrshire, Scotland, was captured by Graham of Claverhouse and his troop on the first of May, 1685, and ordered to take the oath of conformity, which he refused to do. Claverhouse bid him go to his prayers, because he had but a few minutes to live. He did pray with such power that when Claverhouse ordered his men to fire upon him they refused, and with a pistol and an oath he blew his brains out, and then turned to the widow and said, "What thinkest thou of thy husband now?" She answered, "I ever thought meikle of him, but never sae meikle as I do this day." He said, "It were but justice to lay thee beside him." She answered, "If you were permitted I doubt not but your cruelty would go that length; but how will you answer for this morning's work?" "To man I can be answerable, and as for God I will take Him into my own hand," he replied, and rode away.

She laid down her child, tied up her husband's head with her apron, stretched out his limbs, covered him with her plaid, and sat down and wept long and bitterly. Without means, without a friend to help, and liable to be persecuted, she was at her wits' end. But God cared for her and removed her to Ireland, where she found friends and married again. From this second marriage sprung the late James W. Weir, cashier of the Harrisburg bank. John Brown left a daughter five years old by a former marriage, and by his second wife, Marion, (one historian calls her Isabel,) an infant and a posthumous child. These latter came to America, and were JOHN and JAMES. It is not known which was the elder of the two.

II. JOHN BROWN, (John,) born about 1684, emigrated to America with his brother and other friends in 1720. He settled in what was afterwards Paxtang township, Lancaster (now

Dauphin) county, Pa., where he took up a large tract of land, and where he died about 1740; his wife HANNAH a year or two later. They were both interred in old Paxtang church grave-yard. They had issue:

- i. *Andrew*, b. June 30, 1720, at sea; d. s. p.
- ii. *William*, b. June 30, 1720, at sea: was a prominent actor in Provincial and Revolutionary times, a representative man on the frontier, and was a zealous Covenanter. At his own expense he visited Ireland and Scotland on behalf of his religious brethren to procure a supply of ministers, and brought over the celebrated Rev. Messrs. Lind and Dobbin. He was a member of the Assembly in 1776, and during its sessions proposed the gradual emancipation of slaves within the Commonwealth, a measure not very favorably received at the time, but subsequently adopted. He served again in the Assembly in 1784, and was a member of the Board of Property December 5, 1785. He was afterwards, October 2, 1786, appointed one of the commissioners to superintend the drawing of the Donation Land Lottery. He died on the 10th of October, 1787, and is buried in Paxtang Church grave-yard. Mr. Brown was not only an active, earnest, and public-spirited Christian, of unquestioned piety of heart, but as a neighbor and citizen, generous and kind-hearted, which insured respect and won friendship. He left no issue.
- iii. *Alexander*, b. January 26, 1722; settled near Carlisle, where he died; was an elder in the Covenanter church, and a man of exemplary piety. He married and left one son, *Henry*, who lived and died on the homestead.
4. iv. *James*, b. March 30, 1724; m. 1st Eleanor Mordah, 2^d Mary McClellan, 3^d Susannah Simons.
- v. *Benjamin*, b. March 8, 1726; resided on a farm in Paxtang afterwards owned and occupied by the Crouch family; was a soldier of the Revolution; after the war removed to western Pennsylvania, and died at Canonsburg; was twice married, and left a son and three daughters by first wife and two daughters by second wife.
- vi. *Joseph*, b. August 23, 1730; d. s. p.
5. vii. *Matthew*, b. July 15, 1732; m. Eleanor . 1760.

III. JAMES BROWN (John) was probably the younger of the brothers. He came to Pennsylvania in 1720, and settled in the Swatara region not far from his brother John. He died prior to 1751. His widow was living in 1757. Of their children we have:

- i. *John*; m. *Mary Carnahan*, daughter of *Joseph Carnahan*, of whose estate he was the administrator, in 1761; he was on the assessment list for 1769, and one of the executors of his brother *William's* estate.
- ii. *Andrew*; one of the executors of his brother *William's* estate, living in 1771.
6. iii. *James*; m. and left issue.
- iv. *Patrick*; took out a warrant for 50 acres of land, June 20, 1750, adjoining his brother *John's* plantation.
- v. *Samuel*.
7. vi. *William*.

IV. JAMES BROWN. (John, John,) b. March 30, 1724, in Paxtang; d. May 29, 1780, in Cumberland county, Pa.: settled on a farm on the Conedoguinet between Carlisle and Newville; was thrice married; m. first, November 6, 1746, ELEANOR MORDAH, b. about 1724, in Ireland; d. September 20, 1752, in Cumberland county, Pa.; youngest daughter of *John* and *Agnes Mordah*, of Donegal. They had issue:

- i. *Mary*, b. August 18, 1747; d. July 3, 1767; unm.
- ii. *Agnes*, b. March 31, 1749; m. a *Boyd*, of Juniata county, Pa., and has many descendants.
- iii. *Hannah*, b. January 2, 1751; d. October 8, 1757.
8. iv. *John*, b. September 19, 1752; m. *Margaret Truesdale*.

James Brown m. secondly, January 14, 1754, *Mary McClellan*, who d. June 8, 1774. They had issue:

- v. *Daniel*, (1st,) b. March 22, 1755; d. November 6, 1757.
- vi. *William*, b. May 23, 1757: removed to Ohio and was killed by the Indians. Unmarried.
- vii. *James*, b. April 10, 1761: lived near Newville, Pa., and about 1800 he removed to Pittsburgh, where he died, leaving issue.
- viii. *Alexander*, b. June 9, 1763; removed to Mercer county, Pa., where he was an early settler, became an associate judge, and died at an advanced age; his descendants are at Brown's Mills, Mercer county, Pa.
- ix. *Daniel*, (2^d,) b. September 5, 1765: removed very early to Kentucky, and his descendants reside mostly in that State and in Greene county, Ohio.
- x. *Mary*, (2^d,) b. September 10, 1768; m. *Samuel Finley*, an officer of the war of the Revolution; was the first land agent in Ohio, and one of its first U. S. Senators. They had four children—*John K.*, Professor in Dickinson Col-

lege: *Dr. Clemens*, late Surgeon General of the U. S. Army: another son, and a daughter, *Murtha*, who married the Rev. William L. McCalla, a Presbyterian minister.

James Brown m. thirdly. September 11, 1775, Susannah Simons, who survived her husband several years. No issue.

V. MATTHEW BROWN, (John, John,) b. July 15, 1732, in Paxtang township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Pa. He was educated at the school of Rev. Francis Alison. In 1760 he settled near Carlisle, but subsequently removed to White Deer Hole Valley. His name appears on the tax list for 1775 as being in possession of sixty acres. He was one of the first overseers of the poor for White Deer township, Northumberland county, and in February, 1776, one of the Committee of Safety for the county. In June following he was a member of the Provincial Conference, and in July 15, 1776, member of the Convention from Northumberland. In the autumn of that year he entered the army as a private soldier. Contracting the camp fever while campaigning in the Jerseys, he returned home, where he died on the 22d of April, 1777, and lies buried in a field, once part of his property, near Elimsport, Lycoming county, Pa. He married ELEANOR ———, who survived her husband thirty-seven years, dying August 9, 1814. They had issue:

- i. *Hannah.*
- ii. *Mary.*
- iii. *John.*
- iv. *Sarah.*
- v. *Jean.*
9. vi. *Thomas*, b. March, 1777; m. Margaret Ainsworth.
- vii. *William.* (See Linn's *Annals of Buffalo Valley*, p. 246.)
- viii. *Matthew*, b. 1776; with his brother Thomas adopted by his uncle William, of Paxtang; educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1794; studied theology and was licensed to preach by Carlisle Presbytery, October 3, 1799; some time pastor at Canonsburg, first president of Washington College, 1806-1816, and president of Jefferson College 1822-1845; d. at Pittsburgh, July 29, 1853. In 1823, the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity; in 1835, Hamilton College, and in 1845, Jefferson College that of Doctor of Laws.

VI. JAMES BROWN. (James, John.) b. in Hanover; d. prior to 1733; m. and left issue:

10. i. *John*; m. and left issue.
11. ii. *William*, b. 1733; m. and left issue.
- iii. *Andrew*.

VII. WILLIAM BROWN (James, John) was an officer in the Provincial service, quite prominent on the frontiers, and died in January, 1771; married and left issue:

- i. *Ann*, b. 1754.
- ii. *Mary*, b. 1756.
- iii. *William*, b. 1758.
- iv. *John*, b. 1761.
- v. *James*, b. 1763.

VIII. JOHN BROWN, (James, John, John,) b. September 19, 1752, d. June 10, 1842, in Cumberland co., Pa.; served during the War for Independence, and was with the patriot army during the cantonment at Valley Forge; m. Feb. 17, 1778, MARGARET TRUESDALE, d. September 17, 1836. They had issue:

- i. *James*, b. Dec. 31, 1778; d. October 11, 1822; m. and had *Eleanor*, *John*, *Eliza*, *Mary*, and *James*.
- ii. *John*, b. March 25, 1780; d. 1865; had two sons, *James* and *Nathaniel*.
- iii. *Jane*, b. March 26, 1782; d. November 5, 1868; m. April 4, 1809, John Scouller, d. April 26, 1823, and there was issue: *John*, (1st.) *Margaret*, *James*, (1st.) *William*, *John Y.*, (2^d.)^{*} *Thomas*, and *James B.*, (2^d.)[†]
- iv. *William*, b. May 31, 1784; settled near Batavia, Ohio, where he died; left a son and daughter.

* JOHN YOUNG SCOLLER was born near Newville, Penna., March 13, 1816; graduated at Jefferson College in 1841, and studied theology at Allegheny; licensed to preach by Big Spring Presbytery May 1, 1844, and ordained by First Ohio Presbytery, July 21, 1847; has been pastor of the congregation of Fairhaven, Preble co., Ohio, since his ordination; was Moderator of the General Assembly (U. P.) of 1873; is a Doctor of Divinity.

† JAMES BROWN SCOLLER, was born near Newville, Penna., July, 12, 1820; graduated at Dickinson College, in 1839, and studied theology at Allegheny; was licensed by Big Spring Presbytery April 19, 1842, and ordained by New York Presbytery, Nov. 13, 1844; ministered in Philadelphia (1844-1846), Cuylersville, N. Y. (1847-1852), and at Argyle, N. Y. (1852-1862), when ill-health compelled him to relin-

v. *Eleanor*, b. November 25, 1785; m. ——— Douglass, d. April 22, 1813, left no issue.

vi. *Mary*, b. April 15, 1788; d. September 16, 1862; unm.

IX. THOMAS BROWN, (Matthew, John, John.) b. March, 1772, in White Deer twp. North'd co., Pa.; d. February 17, 1851, at Paxtang, and there buried; m. MARGARET AINSWORTH, dau. of John Ainsworth and Margaret Mayes, of Hanover; b. Nov. 29, 1777; d. February 14, 1854; and buried in Paxtang Church grave-yard. They had issue:

i. *William*, b. Sept. 6, 1800; d. July 4, 1822.

ii. *Margaret*, b. Sept. 9, 1803; d. s. p.

iii. *Matthew*, b. Jan. 6, 1806; d. 1870; m. May 27, 1834, Rebecca McClure.

iv. *Samuel*, b. May 2, 1808; d. April 29, 1835.

12. v. *Eliza*, b. Dec. 28, 1810; m. John Carr Rodgers.

vi. *Thomas*, b. July, 1812; d. s. p.

13. vii. *Nancy*, b. May 17, 1816; m. Joshua Elder.

viii. *Matilda*, b. July 17, 1819; d. s. p.

ix. *Margaret*, b. April 11, 1822; d. at New Carlisle, O.; m. James M. Sloan.

X. JOHN BROWN, (James, James, John.) b. in Hanover; d. 1785, leaving a widow SARAH, who, in 1792, had become the wife of William Carson; and children:

i. *Mary*, d. prior to 1792; m. John Lord; and left issue:

ii. *John*, b. 1772.

iii. *William*, b. 1774.

iv. *James*, b. 1776.

v. *Richard*, b. 1778.

vi. *Andrew*, b. 1780.

XI. WILLIAM BROWN, (James, James, John.) b. 1733, on the Swatara, in Lancaster co., Penna.; became quite prominent on the frontiers, and was an officer in Rev. Col. Elder's battalion during the French and Indian war. He was one of the

quish preaching; has published a large number of historical works, chiefly relating to the U. P. Church, the principal of which is "A Manual of the United Presbyterian Church," which, beside much important historical data, includes brief biographical sketches of nearly fifteen hundred ministers of the United Presbyterian Church of North America—a work of exceeding value. Mr. Scouller is a Doctor of Divinity, and resides at Newville, Penna.

prime movers at the Hanover meeting of June 9, 1775, and at once raised a company of Associators, which was in active service during the Jersey campaign of 1776. He was subsequently in command of his company with the expedition to the West Branch against the Indians and Tories in 1779. After the close of the Revolution he was influential in political affairs. He served as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1792 and 1793, and was chosen one of the Presidential electors in 1797, voting for Mr. Jefferson. Capt. Brown died July 20, 1808, at the age of seventy-five, and is interred in the old Hanover grave-yard. He married and left descendants, but they have followed the footsteps of other Scotch-Irish and passed from out the old homes. Nevertheless, we have this heritage—the memory of a brave officer of the Revolution to cherish and preserve—Capt. William Brown, of Hanover.

XII. ELIZA BROWN, (Thomas, Matthew, John, John,) b. Dec. 28, 1810, in Paxtang; d. January 13, 1857, at Springfield, O.; m. January 30, 1839, John Carr Rodgers, b. March, 1814; resides at Springfield, O. They had issue (surname Rodgers):

- i. *Thomas Brown.*
- ii. *Isabella Wallace.*
- iii. *Robert.*
- iv. *Margaret Matilda.*
- v. *Samuel Brown*, d. s. p.
- vi. *Jane Barnett*, d. s. p.

XIII. NANCY BROWN, (Thomas, Matthew, John, John,) b. May 17, 1816; resides in Paxtang; m. December 4, 1845, JOSHUA ELDER, b. Jan. 18, 1802, in Indiana co., Penna.; d. Oct. 25, 1883, near Harrisburg, Pa.; son of James Elder and Martha Robinson. They had issue (surname Elder):

- i. *Margaret*, m. J. Q. A. Rutherford,
- ii. *Matthew Brown.*
- iii. *Eleanor Sherer*, m. Francis W. Rutherford.
- iv. *Matilda.*
- v. *Mary A.*

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS ON JUNIATA IN 1756.

The following letter and editorials were copied by me some years ago from a file of the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, and though the matters spoken of have been mentioned briefly by some historical writers, yet I think these original documents have never been reprinted. They will, therefore, prove interesting:

[*Extract of a letter from Patterson's Fort on Juniata, Jan. 28, 1756.*]

This serves to inform you that yesterday, sometime in the afternoon, one Adam Nicholson and his wife were killed and scalped, and his daughter and two sons made prisoners: that the wife and two children of James Armstrong were also made prisoners, and William Willock and wife killed and scalped, and five children carried off by the Indians, in all fifteen people killed and taken. I was, this day, with our captain at the places of the above mentioned, where we saw three of the dead people, and the houses burnt to ashes. I desire you would tell Ben. Killgore and his brother to hurry over, and all the boys belonging to our company to come in a body, and that you may be upon your guard, for all the Indians, except two that went with the prisoners, crossed over the Juniata towards your settlement. There is a large body of them as we suppose from their tracks.

N. B.—The above mischief was done within three short miles of the fort down the creek. Just now a man came to the fort and informed us that Hugh Mitcheltree's wife and another son of Nicholson's were also murdered. There are no more missing in this neighborhood at present.—*Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 5, 1756.

We have advice from Carlisle that beyond the mischief mentioned in our last to be done by the Indians near Patterson's Fort on Juniata, the party that went to bury the dead found one Sheridan, his wife, three children, and a man servant, all

murdered; also two others in another house, these within ten miles of Carlisle.—*Pennsylvania Gazette*, February 12, 1756.

In a letter from Juniata in Cumberland county, dated the 24th of last month, there is advice that Capt. Patterson being out with a scouting party in order to scour the woods as far as Shamokin, on the 20th of that month fell in with some Indians at Middle creek, one of which they killed and scalped, put the rest to flight, and took three of their horses; that one of Capt. Patterson's men was wounded; that the woods from Juniata to Shamokin are full of Indians, seeking for plunder and scalps; that they found many houses burnt, and some burning: and that it was feared but few, in a short time, would be standing, and that all the grain would be destroyed.—*Pennsylvania Gazette*, March 11, 1756.

Fort Hunter, January 24, 1758, James Patterson, Captain, advertizes for John Shields, a deserter from First Battalion of Foot, and offers a reward of two pistoles. *See Pa. Arch. N. S. vol. ii, p. 551.*

REMARKS.—For mention of these murders see *Gordon's His. Pa.*, pp. 615, 616; *Rupp's His. Cumberland co.*, pp. 99, 100; *Rupp's His. Northumberland, &c.*, pp. 116, 117; *Eggle's History of Pa.*, 2d Ed. pp. 807, 1009.

Capt. James Patterson, son of the Indian trader of the same name, of Lancaster county, removed to the place now called Mexico, in Juniata county, prior to the Indian purchase of the Juniata region, July 6, 1754. He figured with his father in the Cresap war, opposite Columbia, and the arrest of the Lowes for shooting Patterson's horses, November 26, 1732, which led to the border war and the bitter controversy between the Governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The whole story told of the Captain defying the Proprietaries of the Province, in Jones' History of the Juniata Valley, is false, as Patterson took out his warrant for 407 acres at this place, February 4,

1755, which was the next day after the Land Office opened for the sale of lands in the new purchase: and his son William, also known as "the young Captain," took up 316 acres on the opposite side of the river, where Mexico Station now is, on the 5th. James Patterson was the most illustrious pioneer settler on the Juniata, and took an active part in the wars against the Indians. A proper sketch of this family remains yet to be written. Facts not now in print are wanted.

"Patterson's Fort" was the house of Capt. James Patterson, at Mexico, which he had pierced with loopholes and arranged for defense prior to the order for erecting the Provincial forts named Littleton, Shirley, Granville, and Pomfret Castle. The last was located "back of Patterson's," near the present town of Richfield, on West Mohontongo creek, and was ordered to be built by Capt. Patterson and Col. Burd. Little was said of it, and was, most probably, a very superficial affair. The compiler of the old Penn'a Archives, in his article on forts, was mistaken in supposing Patterson's Fort to have been Pomfret Castle. See also *Pa. Arch. vol. ii, p. 603*. There can be no doubt that the Patterson's Fort, named in the above letter and in the Archives, was at Mexico.

The Indians that committed these depredations were Delawares. They were incited by the French in Canada, and were influenced largely by grievances about the sale of lands.—(*Col. Rec. vol. vii, 49 to 54*.) They had their headquarters at Nescopeck on the North Branch. Conrad Weiser had sent Patterson and Hugh Crawford to Aughwick, in December previous, to get Indians to carry a message from the Governor to those at Nescopeck.—(*Vol. vi, 762*.) Braddock was defeated July 5, 1755, and the year following is memorable for the terrible devastations on the borders. It seems, however, that, as compared with the other Provinces, Pennsylvania had "suffered but little in consequence of the intrigues of the Five Nations with the Taskarosins, a tribe on the lands of that Province, and in alliance with the Five Nations," so said a French letter from Pittsburgh, which arrived at Montreal on September 15th. But the Tuscaroras having declared they would "assist their brethren, the Delawares and Shawanese, 200 Indians and

French" left Pittsburgh "to set fire to 400 houses in a part of Pennsylvania" hitherto sheltered by the Tuscaroras, which "will be laid waste the same as Virginia and Carolina."

The place where Nicholson, Wilcox, and Armstrong had settled was above Thompsontown, on the Juniata, and "three short miles" below Mexico. Mitcheltree probably lived a little further down the river. It is a singular fact that even the traditions of these murders are lost in this locality. As the Indians "crossed over Juniata towards your settlement," it is probable that Killgore lived somewhere on Sherman's creek. The "company" could not have been the same as the one recruited by Capt. Patterson in the spring of 1756. It was probably the Indian Cotties and his boy that killed William Sheridan, the Quaker, and others in Perry county, (*See Pa. Arch. vol. ii, p. 568,*) he having gone from the rest to hunt scalps on his own account. Hugh Mitcheltree was himself carried off by six Indians, March 29, 1756. He was so near the fort that he called for the men to rescue him, but no one ventured. This party fired on Pomfret Castle on their return. *See above references in Egle's History and Pa. Arch. vol. ii, p. 613.* For Betty Armstrong's escape and return June 26, 1757, *see Penna. Arch., N. S., vol. ii, p. 799;* and delivery of Elizabeth Armstrong at Canojohary, April 12, 1759, then four years old, "taken by seven Delawares and a squaw near Juniata," *Col. His. N. Y., vol. vii, p. 382.*

Can any one give further information in regard to the places and persons named in the above extract?

A. L. G.



CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The following correspondence is given without note or comment. We are not certain that any portion has ever been published. It is of value and of exceeding interest.

[*Col. John Montgomery to Col. James Wilson, Pittsburgh.*]

CARLISLE, 9th Oct., 1775.

DEAR SIR: I answered yours by Express in Philada. and sent it up Expecting an opportunity of forwarding it. None offering, have sent by the bearer Mr. Grayts with the newspapers at that time. I am surprised at the Congress Detaining your Express so long. I urged Mr. Ross to Dispatch him which he promised to do—in a Day or two after I left Town—but I find he is not yet come. We are in this Province in a very Disagreeable situation incroached on by the Virginians and New England people. A party of about 140 or 150 came the other day to one Freeland's Mill on the West Branch, about 13 miles from Sunbury and throd. up a Breast work—which Alarmed the Inhabitants who Rose to about 200 men, and marched near the above place, and demanded of the Whyoming the Reason of their Coming, and Desired them to Disperse, in half an hour, which not being complied with, Both parties fired three rounds. One of the Whyoming people was killd., two wounded, 72 taken prisoners, with 130 guns and thirty horses. The last accounts is that the Prisoners was brought to Sunbury under a guard, and Remained there; what the event may be God only knows.

I am, dear Sir, your very Hum'bl servt.,

JOHN MONTGOMERY.

P. S.—Mr. Grayts carries the last Newspaper and promises you the reading of it.

[*Ephraim Douglass to Col. James Wilson.*]

PITTSBURGH, 21st Nov., 1775.

SIR: As my intention is to acquaint with any thing relative to the late cursed brawl—I excuse myself and hope you also

will do it for giving you this trouble. A Court of Examination was this Evening held at Mr. Smith's for the death of Capt. Ashton. They made innumerable objections to holding it at his house, though they well knew he could not be removed without inevitable danger of his life; however, at length upon his petition they consented, and came attended by a throng of Witnesses, some of whom without regard to truth or matter of fact, swore whatever they thought would please the Bench—or procure themselves a dram from his Enemies. The rest, tho' not quite such wretches, said as much as possible against him, and nothing at all in his favor, but what was extorted from them by dint of interrogation. All of them, however, (except the first mentioned class, some of whom swore that Mr. Smith touched Ashton on the Shoulder, telling him he wanted to Speak to him—and as he turned towards him thrust the dagger into his body) could not help confessing that Ashton, without any previous irritation on Smith's part, assaulted him by giving a blow in the face—yet they endeavored to palliate this by saying it was like the slap of an open hand—that to them it sounded so—but could not deny but it Staggered him so as to nearly make him fall. The Evidence all examined, Mr. Smith's Attorney pleaded that it was Excusable Homicide, but no more regard was paid to him than to the candid part of the Evidence—and court were of opinion that Mr. Smith was guilty of the *murder* wherewith he stood charged. When the Attorney demanded that Mr. Smith might be bailed, the Court adjourned till seven in the morning, till when I can inform you nothing more of the matter, & if the bearer should go off before they determine this point I must leave it as it is til' the next opportunity, when I hope to furnish you with the Precedings at length & the Depositions with all their variations and digressions. Mr. Smith continues to be very ill, and I fear the uncommon Severity of this determination will operate powerfully against him, unless the hopes of assistance from you and his other friends may make him bear it with the greater resolution.

He is not without hopes of the interposition of Government. but at a loss to suggest to them in what manner to endeavor

preventing his being sent to Williamsburg. In this he is persuaded that your advice and assistance, added to Col. St. Clair's to whom I also write would not fail to render him signal service, I need not press you to what the benevolence of your disposition would induce you to do for any man as distressed as Mr. Smith is, nor tell you that it is as a friend, one that Esteems you much, that makes the request of advice and assistance.

I am, Sir, With unfeigned respect, Your humble Servant,
EPHRAIM DOUGLASS.

22nd—Mr. Smith is admitted to bail and Bound in £3000, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Butler & Hanna his sureties in £1500 each for his appearance at the next General Court, if his wounds will permit his attendance—and if not at the next Succeeding Court.

[*Col. Aeneas Mackay to Col. James Wilson, Phila.*]

PITTSBURGH, 15th Jan. 1776.

SIR:—Your Esteemed fav'r of the 12th ult'o I have had the pleasure of Receiving some time ago—and I thank you for the hints therein Contained. There are Disagreeable imperfect acct's just arrived from the Indian Country & as I understand Capt. Nevel sends an Express to the Congress, on that subject, and apprehending from that Circumstance, the Country may be alarmed more than there is yet good foundation for, I deem it my Duty to furnish you as much of that Intelligence as I think Deserves yr. notice.

I have now in my hand a letter from Doge the Interpreter, wrote at the Windote Town—intended for the Congress—by which you will no doubt learn the substance of the prevailing Reports, better than anything that can be said on the subject, yet I cannot avoid observing that it is something Extraordinary in Doge to apply to Mr. Will'm Butler for a considerable quantity of goods, such as is not to be had at Detroit, at the same time he informs us hostility is Commenced by some of the very Indians he trades with. Be that as it will, we are informed by different hands that a white man's scalp Taken below the mouth

of Scioto has been brought into the Windote Town—but the party that brought it was by no means countenanced by the natives of that place who told the party they were determined to have no hand in such proceedings. From the same quarter we are informed that a party of Indians did set out fully Determined to kill John Gibson, but whether they accomplished their Bloody Design or not is not yet known—but as the result of that Enterprise may be daily Expected, I cannot help thinking it would be most Prudent not to trouble the Congress with imperfect Intelligence till that would come to hands. Kayashuta who was joined in Commission with Capt. Pipe—to carry the great Belt from the Thirteen Colonies to the Western Nations—proceeded as far as the Windote Town, where it seems he apprehended himself in some danger if he had gone further. He is now come back here, and says his colleague Capt. Pipe never joined him after he left this place—therefore charges him and other Delawares appointed to meet him at a certain place with the Miscarriage of the Enterprise. Probably the Pipe may, when called upon, have something to alledge in his own Defence. By comparing the Different accounts Received at this time it seems there are none concerned, but as few Insignificant Rascals that are of little or no Consequence in the nation they belong to. However, we may Expect to be better informed in a few days—and then I shall embrace the first opportunity of Transmitting the particulars to you.

Mr. Smith is still very bad with his broken leg, but the Doctor says he is out of danger.

I am, with real esteem,

Sir your most Hume. & Obed. Servant,
ANEAS MACKAY.

[*Col. Aeneas Mackay to Col. James Wilson.*]

TURTLE BOTTOM, 10th Sept., 1776.

MY DEAR COLONEL: I am just setting off for Hannastown, where I am to join the main body of the Westmoreland Battalion, agreeably to circular letters sent to the Diff't Captains for

that purpose—with whom I intend to march to morrow morning for the Kittaning, where I will wait for further orders from your Honourable House; and when—between the Intrigues of Proctor and his adherants—the importunity of a few friends, and awkwardness and wants of the new Levys—I take it for granted my Patience and fortitude will be put to the test, to a high degree. Proctor, from Mortyfying motives at his own Disappointment in not succeeding to the Command of the Battalion in Stade of me, has been indefatigable in sowing Sedition among the People, and by that means endeavoured to injure the service. But there again he was disappointed, and on the other hand our friends altho. happy at my Promotion are so unreasonable in their Views and Expectations that without any Regard to my character or the good of the service, they would have me brake thro. all Rules and pre engagements to answer their own private purposes. For instance, on receipt of my Commission, I nominated Messrs. Spear and poor unlucky Smith to the Suttling for the Battallion, which to my own knowledge is the most lucrative business in the Army, whether in Camp or Garrison, and it was a pleasure to me to have it in my power to serve them so effectually. At the same time, I continued William Jack and Sam'l Moorhead to victual the Troops till further orders, they being employed in that Branch before by the Province, as I have mentioned to you in my last Letter, and after all I am sorry to tell you that Mr. Spear is disgusted because he did not get that business too, altho. he might have known that others were engaged for that purpose before hand. For the particulars of this affair please be Referred to Col. Montgomery. Mr. Spear ought to consider that Proctor's faction has a watchful eye on all our actions, and would not fail to take advantage of any flaw they could discover in our conduct. That fellow had the Impudence to present a Petition to the Committee praying them to support him in his Endeavor to get the field officers of the Battalion superseded by others elected by the People in the County. I will try to procure a copy, which I will send you. At the time of appointing the officers of this Battalion, I took the Liberty of Recommending one Gentleman to the Committee for a Com-

mission, perhaps as fit a person for that purpose as any now in our service, but that Illiterate body treated my application with neglect. It would be an addition to the many obligations I am already under to you, if it would come Conveniently in the way, to procure him a Capt. Lieut. Commission if not Compy; his name is John Mackay and a fine stout Highland man he is.

I refer you to the Commissioners for Intelligence Relating to our apprehensions from Indian war. The whole country is in a dreadful panic on that account at this time.

I am, Dear Colonel,

Your Most Oblid & Hum'e Ser't,

ANEAS MACKAY.

[*George Stevenson to James Wilson, Philadelphia.*]

CARLISLE, 23d Nov., 1776.

SIR: On the 19th inst., in the Evening, by the Express who brought the Orders of the Council of Safety of this State to our Committee to prohibit the March of the Militia of this County to Philada., We also rec'd another Letter and a resolve from the Council and a Letter from the Secretary of the War office. On the 21st Our Committee met and took the following Extracts from the said Letters, viz:

"In Council of Safety, Philada., Nov. 2, 1776.

"Resolved, That the Committees of the several Counties of this State, where Prisoners of War are Stationed, do not on any act. whatever permit any Prisoner to leave his place of abode, without Permission first obtained from this Council or the Board of War.

JACOB S. HOWELL, *Secretary.*

"To the Committee of Inspection for Cumberland County."

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 15, 1776.

"GENTLEMEN: The Board of War have directed me to let you know that they have rec'd Information that many of the Prisoners of War residing in the Different parts of the United States are not satisfied with procuring and conveying Intelli-

gence *secretly*, but are Constantly spreading false Rumors—contrary to their Parole: you will therefore please strictly to enquire into the matter, and confine any British Prisoner who is found speaking on any political subject relative to the dispute between Great Britain and the United States,—spreading False news, speaking in derogation, or otherwise injuring the credit of the Continental Currency, or Conveying any Intelligence whatsoever. I am your very obe'd serv't,

RICHARD PETERS, *Sect.*

“*To the Committee of Carlisle.*”

A copy of the above Extracts were Certified by the Chairman and sent to Capt. Kinneer Early Yesterday morning, that the Officers might govern themselves accordingly. In the afternoon he sent me the following Letter, viz:

“*Nov. 22nd.*”

“SIR: I have rec'd your note with the resolution of the Committee of Inspection, &c., on my Request that Capt. Baillee might be permitted to visit the Prisoners of his Majesty's Regt. of Royal Fussilliers now confined in the Barracks of Lancaster, in Order to their being supplied with those necessaries and Comforts—which I know they Stand in much need of. The illiberal suspicions of the Com. of Safety respecting the Breach of Parole—which they assert some of the British Officers have been guilty of, I shall treat with the Contempt it deserves, by not giving myself any uneasiness about it, perfectly convinced that you Sir and the *Gentlemen* who form the Committees of this Town, are well acquainted with the delicacy with which we have adhered to the Parole we gave you on our arrival.

I am sir, Your most Obed. & most hum. serv't,

F. W. KINNEER.

“*To Geo. Stevenson, Esq., Carlisle.*”

I have transcribed the foregoing Transactions to inform you what we are doing here in Committee.

I also enclose you a Draught of a Protest our Committee had concluded to have got signed by a Number of the People at large—and to send to the Assembly, which on second thought we have suppressed for the Present, at least till we hear what

they are doing, and indeed from some doubt it might do more hurt than good.

This is all that has happened since the last County Committee of which I gave you an acct. as also of the Election by Jo. Scull. Mr. Montgomery will give you a particular act. of the Indian Treaty.

I am, sir, your most obd't Hbl'e serv't,

GEO. STEVENSON.

[*Col. Aeneas Mackay to Col. James Wilson, Phila.*]

KITTANING, 28th Nov., 1776.

MY DEAR SIR; Inclosed with this you will find a long letter addressed to the President of the Honorable Congress—which is left open for y'r perusal—And which I Request of you to Deliver or Suppress just as you may judge proper.

It contains matter no doubt that you little suspected, but there was no Gaurding against it by any means in my Power. I trust the part I have acted in the Whole of my Conduct will in a great Measure Correspond with the Excellent advice I have been favored with from yourself, at my first Appointment.

Major Butler & Mr. Boyd, whom you Know to be Gentlemen of Veracity, will inform you of affairs at large at this place, More fully than I am at leisure to do at this time, but this far, I consider it as my Duty to tell you—that the Artful Insinuations & Invious turn of some—and the Factious Disposition of the Rest of the officers—has been Equally Perplexing to me and prejudicial to the publick service.

In the mean time, I will say no more than my Duty calls upon me to Declare—but intend to be more Explicit when I will hear of the measures that will be taken below in regard to Affairs in this Quarter.

Seditious as this Battallion is, the Men in general are as likely as I have seen any where; At the same time they make but mean appearance for want of Clothing; I therefore humbly hope the Honorable the Congress will be pleased to Consider that Circumstance, and order them One Suit of Regimentals, as

was done to their Brethern in the service—& also four hundred Stand of Arms, I mean Muskets, Bayonets & suitable accoutrements: for my part I am far from approving of having a whole Battalion armed with Rifles—if such were to be had—nor would I ever desire to have more than two Companies armed that way in a Regiment.

Please to offer my Compliments to Mrs. Wilson, Son and Daughter.

And I am with unfeigned esteem, Dear Sir, Yours Most Affectionately,

ANEAS MACKAY.

P. S.—I expect that no orders or settlements from this Post will be accepted of without my name appearing at the Bottom of such, till such time as I may be superseded by a superior officer. I Don't mean this as a compliment paid to myself, but justice to the Service.

I will be obliged soon to draw on the President of the Congress, in favor of Barnard Gratz, for the amount of some goods purchased from him for the use of the Battalion, which Draft I trust will be accepted at the ordinary Sight. I have wrote to Mr. Millegan at this time Requesting of him to accept of the office of Agent for this Battalion and would be glad you would speak to him on the Same Subject. I don't know whether or not Congress makes any allowance for officers of that kind.

A. M.



PENNSYLVANIA NECROLOGY.

JEREMIAH COOK.

On the 13th day of January, 1884, at his home, Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the forty-sixth year of his age, died Jeremiah Cook, journalist and lawyer. He was born in Guilford township, in the county of his late residence; educated at the College of New Jersey, Princeton; subsequently read law at Chambersburg; was admitted to the bar of Franklin county, in company with Hon. William S. Stenger, on the 18th of August, 1860, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Chambersburg. But, Jere. Cook being a man of ardent nature and strong political convictions, naturally heeded every sign of the great political storm at that time impending, and when it broke, abandoned the practice of a peaceful profession, which promised much, to enter the military service of the Government. Ill health came to him early in his military career, and during a subsequent civil mission to the wilds of Montana Territory, with several years spent there in almost constant exposure of life and health, (although he returned apparently benefited,) were doubtless engendered the germs of the insidious disease to which he at last fell victim.

Upon the termination of his business in the western country, Mr. Cook returned to Chambersburg, Pa., where he assumed the editorial management of the *Franklin Repository*, to which Colonel A. K. McClure had already given a State-wide reputation as a political newspaper, advocating Republican principles. For a number of years Mr. Cook edited the *Repository*, and, as the present editor of that journal says of him, "wielded a wide influence throughout the county, and was everywhere known as a man of decided convictions, with the courage to enforce them." Says *Public Opinion*, a contemporary newspaper, "he was by no means a politic journalist, and oftentimes, as was thought, unnecessarily excited antagonisms, not only against himself, but in the camp of his party; yet withal the feeling was general that the course of his paper was influenced by convictions of duty, and not to serve his personal interests."

Resigning, a few years ago, the editorship of the *Repository*, and with it the position of Assessor of Internal Revenue for Chambersburg, which he had acceptably filled for some time, Mr. Cook resumed the practice of law, in which business he continued to be actively engaged until ill health compelled him to abandon it.

To Mr. Cook, in his domestic life, sorrow came early. He married, shortly after his return from the West, Miss Jennie McKeehan, of Chambersburg, who lived only long enough to leave three little daughters to mourn with him her early death; and these remain. Mr. Cook was buried with Masonic honors, and his mortal remains rest in Cedar Grove Cemetery, near the town where he lived and died.

BENJAMIN M. NEAD.

GEORGE W. DURELL.

Captain George W. Durell, of Durell's Independent Battery, "D," died at Reading, Pa., at 11.25, November 9, 1883, aged sixty-two years. He was stricken with paralysis on the 26th of July, and hopes were entertained of his recovery until about the first of November, when it became evident that his days were numbered. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware; learned his trade—that of a painter—in Philadelphia, and went to Reading in 1848. He recruited his command in Berks and Bucks counties, and was commissioned captain September 24, 1861, and on the 18th of December his battery was assigned to McDowell's Division. In August, 1862, it was attached to the 2d Division of the 9th Army Corps, after which Captain Durell became as well known in the 51st Penn'a as its own officers. He was highly esteemed and respected, and the news of his death will fall sadly upon the survivors of the 51st Penna., Gov. Hartranft's regiment; 51st New York, Col. Potter's; 21st Massachusetts and 11th New Hampshire, Ex-Gov. Harriman's regiment, with whose fortunes Capt. Durell's battery was so long and so closely associated. To sketch his services would only be to repeat what has been written of those regiments from the action at Kelly's Ford, August 21, 1862, to the arrival at Jackson, Miss., on the 10th of July, 1863. The Vicksburg campaign told heavily on Durell's men, but having recruited, the roar of his guns was next heard in the Wilderness battles and around Petersburg, Va.

Capt. Durell was discharged September 23, 1864, upon the expiration of his term, and resumed his business, and for many years prior to his death held a responsible position in the paint shops of the Reading Railroad Company in Reading. He has been long a member of the First Baptist Church at Reading, and for some time was superintendent of its Sabbath-school. He was also a worthy member of the Order of Odd Fellows and of the Masonic fraternity. His wife and four children, Edward T., James M., Georgiana B., and Mary Ellen, survive him.

The first time I made Captain Durell's acquaintance was on Saturday, August 15, 1862, at White Sulphur Springs, Fauquier county, Va., when just after our brigade got under way and beyond the hill east of the Run the rebels commenced shelling our wagon train. Instantly, almost, Capt. Durell's guns opened from the hill by the shoemaker's house, and kept up a terrific roar for over an hour, silencing

the enemy's battery. I was attracted by his cool bravery and inquired who he was. I shall never forget his sad face when he rode up to us shortly after and said his brave Lieutenant Howard McIlvaine was mortally wounded. Farewell, kind-hearted Capt. Durell; the sword has fallen from your failing hand and the angel of God has proclaimed an eternal peace. We will meet you at no more reunions here, but if we follow the path you trod there will be an everlasting "reunion" in the Grand Army above.

"The troops march steadily on, my boys,
To the army gone before;
You may hear the sound of their falling feet,
Going down the river where two worlds meet;
They go to return no more."

JOHN BLAIR LINN.

HENRY BALDWIN EARLE.

Henry Baldwin Earle, so named for one of the brightest luminaries of the Allegheny county bar, who was a warm personal friend of the family, was born in the borough of Pittsburgh on the 16th of June, 1803. The family originally came from England and settled in New Jersey, and subsequently at Pittsburgh, being among its first settlers. His father, William Earle, during the Western Insurrection of 1794, was one of the committee of twenty-one, appointed by the loyal citizens to conduct and manage the part in which the citizens should take in the emergency. The subject of our sketch was educated at the Moravian school at Bethlehem, Pa. He afterwards entered mercantile life, and was at one time extensively engaged as a dry goods merchant. In his early manhood Mr. Earle espoused the political doctrines of the old Whig party, and subsequently the doctrines of the Republicans; was elected a member of councils from his native ward, and was appointed treasurer of the fund raised for the relief of the sufferers at the great fire of April 10, 1845. He was also elected by the city councils to the position of wharf-master, which he held for a number of years. The duties of these several positions he discharged with the strictest honor and fidelity. As an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held, politically and socially, by his political friends, during the year (1844) of the great Presidential contest between Henry Clay and James K. Polk, he secured the unanimous Whig nomination for mayor of his native city; the result, however, of the election proved the success of Alexander Hay, the independent candidate. He was a prominent member of the "Old Residents' Association," now the "Historical Society of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania." He was an enthusiastic lover and patron of fine arts; in early youth he exhibited talent for drawing and painting of no ordinary character, which he studied under the teaching and with his friend, the late Bishop Hopkins. One of his sons inherited, in an eminent degree, the talent of the father, and

is now a professional artist of considerable ability. Fond of piscatorial pursuits, he was an active member of the old Isaac Walton Club of Pittsburgh. Mr. Earle died at his residence in Pittsburgh, March 28, 1883, aged nearly eighty years. He married, August 22, 1830, by the late Bishop John H. Hopkins. Miss Jane Douglas Kirkpatrick; they had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. His widow, four sons and one daughter survive him.

JOHN E. PARKE.

JACOB FATZINGER, JUNIOR.

Jacob Fatzinger, junior, son of Jacob and Drusilla Fatzinger, was born at Weaversville, Northampton county, Penn'a, on the 9th of August, 1841. His parents were among the older residents of what is known as the "Irish Settlement." He was brought up on his father's farm, and was educated at the Weaversville academy. At a very early period of his life he evinced a strong liking for the early surveys and records relating to the first settlements in Northampton and Lehigh counties. He pursued his studies in this direction under considerable difficulty; his parents and friends, failing to see the importance of the undertaking, gave him but little encouragement. He, nevertheless, persevered, and to facilitate his work adopted the calling of surveying. He became quite proficient in this profession, and his services were required constantly, but he permitted nothing to interfere with the object of his life—to obtain as full and complete a collection of the early records and papers bearing upon the original settlements in the counties referred to, as was possible. He spared neither time, money, or trouble to achieve success, and spent much labor in searching for, indexing, and filing away these documents, and by which he had really become authority upon disputed questions of title in his neighborhood. Among his papers were many left by George Palmer, one of the Provincial surveyors under the Penns. He was the author of several chapters in the last history of Northampton county, and wrote for the local press quite a number of historical articles. When it was proposed to establish the *Historical Register*, he manifested a very warm interest in the enterprise, and contributed to its pages several valuable papers on the "First Settlers in the Irish Settlement," but which he never completed. The workers are so few that his early loss in the historic field is to be regretted. Possessed of a handsome estate, with him it was a labor of love, and he did it well. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a Past Master of Porter Lodge, 284, F. and A. M., and one of the directors of the Catasauqua National Bank. He died at his residence in Weaversville, after a brief illness, of congestion of the brain, on the 27th of November, 1883, in the forty-third year of his age. Mr. Fatzinger married, a few years ago, a daughter of Edward Eckert of Seigfried's Bridge, who, with an only child, survive.

WILLIAM H. EGLE.

ROBERT G. McCREARY.

Robert G. McCreary, Esq., the oldest and ablest member of the bar of Adams county, died December 22, 1888, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was born December 18, 1815, in Cumberland township, Adams county, Pa. He received his early education in the schools of the neighborhood in which his parents lived, and afterwards (1841-2) supplemented it by a partial course in Pennsylvania College, in connection with his study of the law. As a lad he helped in one of the stores in Gettysburg, and subsequently he became a merchant, which business he relinquished on account of impaired health. On the 25th of November, 1844, he was admitted to the bar on examination. In the spring of the following year he opened an office in York, where he remained until 1847, when, on the departure of Hon. James Cooper to Europe, he returned to Gettysburg, took charge of the business of the latter, and on Mr. Cooper's final removal from Gettysburg succeeded to it.

Mr. McCreary's progress in his profession was at first unusually slow, but he employed the leisure of his earlier life in close study of the principles on which the law is founded, and derived thence his rare facility, subsequently proved, in the elucidation and treatment of difficult cases. Without having unusual gifts of speech, he was, by reason of his lucidity of statement and simplicity and strength of language, a man of power before both court and jury. For twenty years he was employed in every important case in the county, and his reputation frequently called him elsewhere. In 1876 he received the vote of the Republicans of the Nineteenth Judicial district for president judge, and in 1878 he ran largely ahead of his ticket, but was defeated, for the General Assembly. He received, in 1854, the honorary degree of A. M. from Pennsylvania College. He was a public-spirited citizen, and at his death was identified actively with the Battlefield Memorial Association, the Adams County Fire Insurance Company, the Evergreen Cemetery, and other organizations, and was the burgess of the borough. For fifty years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg, and for thirty years a ruling elder.

Mr. McCreary married, December 14, 1848, Miss Louisa A. E. Moore, of Georgetown, D. C., who survives him, with three daughters. A fourth child, a son, died in infancy.

EDWARD McPHERSON.

HARRY E. PACKER.

Harry E. Packer, son of Asa Packer, the founder of Lehigh University, was born June 4, 1850, at Mauch Chunk, Pa. He spent his younger days at the home of his parents, and was prepared for college at Danville, N. J., at a private academy. He entered the Lehigh University on September 14, 1866, being a member of the first

class of that institution. After pursuing his studies for four years, having taken a full scientific course, he was graduated in June, 1870, with the highest honors of his class, which numbered eleven, most of whom have since won fame in various parts of this and other countries in the practice of their professions. Immediately after finishing his college course, Mr. Packer joined the engineer corps of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the position of superintendent of the Easton and Amboy Railroad, which branch of the Lehigh Valley Road, from Easton to tide-water, had been built but a few years previously. He performed the duties of this responsible office with great credit, and for one so young developed wonderful executive ability. Shortly after attaining his majority he was made a member of the Board of Trustees of Lehigh University and St. Luke's hospital, and was added to the Board of Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, holding the position of vice president of the latter corporation for a number of years. In January, 1883, Mr. Packer was elected to the presidency, which he held to the day of his death. He was also the president of the Schraeder Coal Company, and was interested generally and particularly in all the many corporations and enterprises controlled and owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. He was elected an associate judge of Carbon county in 1881 and held the office up to the time of his death. His father had the same position for many years. He was frequently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Congress in the Eleventh district, but did not allow his name to go before the conventions. He died at Mauch Chunk on Friday, the 1st of February, 1884, in his thirty-fourth year. Judge Packer married, August 29, 1872, Miss Augusta Lockhart, daughter of the late Alexander Lockhart, of Mauch Chunk, who survives. They had no children.

W. H. E.

JOHN WILLIAM WALLACE.

John William Wallace, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 12th of January, 1884. He was born in Philadelphia, February 17, 1815. His father was John Bradford Wallace, and his mother was a sister of the elder Horace Binney. His early training in literature, in religion, and the law was under the constant guidance and supervision of his father; but he owed much to his mother, who, to intellectual culture, joined qualities of heart that endeared her to her son, and united them in the closest bonds of affection.

Mr. Wallace graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1833. Selecting the law as his future profession, he pursued his studies in the city of Philadelphia and in London. He was called to the bar October 27, 1836. His legal acquirements were extensive and varied. Few of his contemporaries at the Philadelphia bar have cultivated

so assiduously what may be termed the literature of the law. His volume, called "The Reporters," the first edition of which was published in 1843, illustrates Mr. Wallace's learning and abilities as a legal writer.

Early in his professional career he was appointed a Master in Chancery by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and subsequently published three volumes of reports of "Cases in the U. S. Circuit Court," and edited six volumes of "British Crown Cases Reserved." In 1864 Mr. Wallace was appointed by the Supreme Court of the United States the reporter of its decisions, and twenty-two volumes of reports attest the ability and the fitness which he brought to the duties of this important position. The civil war had greatly enhanced the labors of the court, grave questions of prize law, of Constitutional law, and of inter-State law, occupied the time of the court and imposed on the reporters very onerous labors. Mr. Wallace carefully studied each case as it arose and prefaced the opinion of the court with a most carefully prepared statement of the facts and the law. "Wallace's Reports" are a monument to his faithfulness and his learning. Mr. Wallace was not only a lawyer and a legal writer, but he was an accomplished belles-lettres scholar, and during his several visits abroad devoted himself to literature and art. He was greatly interested in historical and biographical studies, and while still the reporter of the Supreme Court of the United States was elected in 1868 the President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His last contribution to Pennsylvania history, privately printed a few months prior to his death, was the "Life of William Bradford," from whom he was descended. He was a member of old St. Peter's church, (Episcopal,) Third and Pine streets, Philadelphia, in which graveyard he was interred. Mr. Wallace's family consisted of his wife, who survives him, and one daughter, the wife of John Thompson Spencer, of the Philadelphia bar.

W. H. E.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

[TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.—Words of encouragement having been received from so many quarters, there was no hesitancy in continuing the *Historical Register*. There are many persons in Central and Western Pennsylvania interested in historical labor, who ought to patronize just such a medium of inter-communication as this periodical is, and will be. There should be no difficulty in placing it on a permanent basis, and this could readily be done *if each subscriber would secure an additional one*. All that is desired is that it be self-sustaining, simply the paying of expenses of publication. The members of the “Wyoming Historical and Geological Society” have taken a warm interest in the work, but there are members of other Local Historical Societies who should come up to its assistance. The value of the first volume is not to be calculated by dollars and cents, and yet it is only the forerunner of what the *Register* may become. The present number is certainly one to be appreciated, and commends itself to all who prize historic research. What is alone requisite is an increased list of subscribers.]

MADAME MONTOUR.—In my “History of Columbia County,” in a chapter concerning *Madame Montour* occurs the following paragraph: “It seems agreed on all hands that her first husband was Roland Montour, a brave of the Senecas. And her second husband was Carondawana, a chief of the Oneidas.” After the printing was done, it was suggested to me that authentic evidence was wanting of the marriage of Madame to Roland Montour; and that her first and only husband was Carondawana, who was also called Robert Hunter. I have given the question what examination was possible since then, and have concluded that she was but once married, and then to Carondawana, the Oneida. That is consistent with her own story to Mr. Marshe, and with the want of other evidence. So she retained her maiden name and transmitted it to her children.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

GEN. ADISAM [ADAMSON] TANNEHILL.—Can any of our Western Pennsylvania correspondents furnish us with a sketch of this distinguished officer of the Revolution? From the *Erie Gazette*, for December 30, 1821, we learn that Gen. Tannehill died at Pittsburgh, on Sunday morning, December 24, 1821, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

W. H. E.

NEWSPAPER HISTORICAL SERIES.—In order to post our readers as to what is going on in the newspaper world relating to Pennsylvania history, we are in receipt of the following :

The *Star and Sentinel*, Gettysburg, has just completed an interesting series of articles on "The Dutch Colony of Conowago," by Rev. J. K. Demarest.

The *Bradford Reporter*, Towanda, in its issue of January 24 and 31, gave "A Citizen-Soldier's Record; Biographical Sketch and Military Record of Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Hulett Watkins, of the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, Penna. Vols.," by Henry Ward.

The *Public Opinion*, Chambersburg, commenced on the 12th of January "Reminiscences of the War," by Jacob Hoke, of that place. The series promises to be entertaining and of permanent value.

EVENTS IN PITTSBURGH NINETY YEARS AGO.—From the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of the dates mentioned, we glean the following interesting notes:

I. C.

"MARRIED, on Monday evening last [July 1st] Mr. *Ebenezer Denny*, merchant, to Miss *Mary Wilkins*, daughter of John Wilkins, Esquire." *July 6, 1793.*

"* * * The Printing Office and Post Office is removed to Front street, next door to the corner of Market street." *September 21, 1793.*

"*Marrried*, on Thursday evening, [Dec. 19,] Mr. ISAAC GREGG, merchant, to the amiable Miss SIDNEY ORMSBY, daughter of Mr. John Ormsby, sen., of this town." *December 21, 1793.*

"The mail after April 18th, 1795, will leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 11.30, A. M., and be delivered at Pittsburgh every Friday, at noon. Returning, will leave Pittsburgh at 5, P. M., Friday, and be delivered next Friday noon at Philadelphia."

"The Post Office is removed to George Adams', eight doors below the Printing Office." *November 19, 1796.*

"Departed this life, on Monday afternoon last, [April 3d,] after a few days illness, Mrs. *Neville*, consort of General John Neville, of this place." *April 8, 1797.*

"Nathaniel Gibson has erected a machine near Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa., which goes by water, for cutting nails out of hot iron. Price, not more than eighteen pence per lb. at the Factory. Yough Forge, May 29, 1797." *June 10, 1797.*

"Plans of the towns of Erie, Waterford, Franklin, and Warren, may be seen at the Prothonotary's Office, in Pittsburgh, at any time before the 15th of August next." *June 25, 1796.*

WITMAN FAMILY.—JOHN WITMAN, b. in 1746, in Germany; emigrated to Pennsylvania, and located at Reading, Berks co., where he died in 1818; m. ANNA MARIA YEAGER, also a native of Germany. Their sons were:

2. *i. Benjamin*, b. 1774; m. Margaret Otto.
3. *ii. Jonathan*; m. and left issue.
4. *iii. William*; m. and left issue.
 - iv. Jacob*; resided at Reading all his life; have no further knowledge.

II. BENJAMIN WITMAN, (John,) b. 1774, at Reading; d. 1856, in the same place; he resided some years in Milton, Pa.; he m. MARGARET OTTO, b. 1777; d. 1838; daughter of Dr. John A. Otto, of Reading. They had issue:

- i. Mary Otto*, b. 1800; d. 1880; unmm.
- ii. John Otto*, b. 1802; a physician, resides at Halifax, Dauphin co. Pa.
- iii. Otto*, b. 1804; resides at Catawissa, Penna.
- iv. Bodo*, b. 1806; d. 1821.
- v. Christopher*, b. 1808; d. 1826.
- vi. Benjamin*, b. 1810; resides at Reading.
- vii. Charles*, b. 1812; d. 1863; unmm.
- viii. William*, b. 1814; went to California; not heard from since 1861.
- ix. Daniel*, b. 1816; d. 1847; unmm.
- x. Gabriel*, b. 1819; d. 1851; unmm.
- xi. Catharine*, b. 1821; m. J. R. McConnell; reside in Missouri.

III. JONATHAN WITMAN, (John); m. and settled in Gratz, Dauphin county, about 1836; had issue:

- i. Edward*; his children reside in "Upper End" of Dauphin co. Pa.
- ii. George*; one of his sons, Mark D. Witman, represented Dauphin co. in the Legislature of 1859.
- iii. John*; resided at Ashland, Schuylkill co., Pa.
- iv. Henry*; resided at Bernville, Pa.

IV. WILLIAM WITMAN (John,) resided at Reading, where he died; had among other children:

- i. Charles*.
- ii. Collinson*.
- iii. Hamilton*; was a surgeon of prominence at Reading, and died during the Rebellion.

There were two daughters, each of whom married a Dr. Otto.

If any of our correspondents can furnish us additional information, they will greatly oblige a subscriber to the *Register*.

FOLK-LORE.—The amount of superstition existing in the rural districts is surprising. The most of them can be traced back to the old countries, but the following appear to have originated in this country:

“That it is unlucky to sit in a rocking-chair on a working day.”

“In making soap a sassafras stick must be used, and always stirred in one direction.”

“That it is unlucky to sell eggs after sunset, or to buy anything on New Year’s morning.”

“That a sick person who gets up, for the first time, on Friday or Sunday will never get well.”

“That a person born on Christmas night can see supernatural things.”

“That boy who cannot span his own wrist is a bastard.”

“That a person will be unlucky in raising turkeys if the eggs are bought; to be successful the eggs must be stolen.”

“That the ring of dollars and half dollars is owing to glass in the coins.”

“That if a young girl permits her dish-water to boil she will not be married for seven years.”

“That a bride must be married in her bridesmaid’s garters to get a good husband.”

Truly, as Dean Swift says, “Superstition is the spleen of the soul.”

I. C.

RECENT HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

AN ADDRESS AT THE BI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE SETTLEMENT OF GERMANTOWN, PA., AND THE BEGINNING OF GERMAN EMIGRATION TO AMERICA, by Samuel W. Pennypacker, in the Philadelphia Academy of Music, on the evening of October 6, 1883. [8 vo., pp. 10.]

The German element in Pennsylvania history has no more faithful champion than Mr. Pennypacker. His German scholarship and his devoted student life have given us, in the brief ten minutes’ speech, a line of thought which we hope some day to see the author carry out in fuller elucidation. Such a work will be highly appreciated, and he is well fitted for the task.

ELEVEN DAYS IN THE MILITIA DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION: BEING A JOURNAL OF THE “EMERGENCY” CAMPAIGN OF 1862. By a militiaman. 1883. [24 mo., pp. 53.]

We presume we are not betraying confidence when we state that the foregoing reminiscences of the “Antietam Campaign” of the Civil War, is the journal of Louis Richards, Esq., of Reading. It is from such personal records that the future historian will look for many of the minor details of the various campaigns of that struggle for the Union. “A militiaman” has furnished us with a pleasant reminiscence.

OTTERBEIN AND THE REFORMED CHURCH. By Rev. J. H. Dubbs. D. D. [8 vo. pp. 24.] Lancaster, Penna., 1881.

What is of special and historical importance in this interesting pamphlet is the publication of recently discovered minutes of five religious conferences held in the years 1774 and 1776, which go to show that the Reformed Church, within certain congregations in Maryland and on the Pennsylvania border, had then established the class system of worship, and that the founder of the U. B. church was a prime factor in that movement. This is of historical importance, and Dr. Dubbs has properly given it to the public.

LIFE OF JAMES BUCHANAN, FIFTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. By George Ticknor Curtis. In two volumes. New York. Harper Brothers, Franklin Square. 1883. [8 vo., vol. i, pp. xiv, 625; vol. ii, pp. viii, 707.]

The life of Webster by the author of this work, proved his ability to present a biography, like the one before us, in a dignified and independent spirit. He says he did not know Buchanan, yet he has seized the prominent characteristics of his subject so intelligently that those who did not know how delightful a character he was in private life may form a fair idea of him; and those who are disposed to give him credit for as dignified administration of the high political interests confided to him for more than forty years, may learn how well he performed his task as a statesman and patriot.

Mr. Buchanan studied law at Lancaster, in which county he had no family connection; was admitted to practice in 1812; in 1814, he was chosen a Representative in the Legislature, when but twenty-three years of age; made a reputation at Harrisburg, and at the end of two years retired to attend to his growing professional engagements. This shows the estimation in which he was held. His first year of practice yielded him nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars; his ninth year eleven thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars. When he was elected to Congress in 1820 his practice fell off for want of attention, but he was temperate, moral, cautious, and, unlike many public men, he never suffered for want of means to live according to his public station. Mr. Curtis has made a very readable work, well worth perusal. The letters from Dix, Holt, and Stanton, in the first days of the war, are a remarkable exhibition of what they thought of the condition of public affairs after the first Bull Run, and how very highly they thought of their late chief. Those of Mr. Stanton are especially friendly, and the responses of Mr. Buchanan eminently patriotic. The gentlemen we speak of were in Mr. B.'s cabinet, presumably in his confidence; their ability and training were recognized by Mr. Lincoln; as members of his cabinet they were of the very greatest service to the country. Not one of them has recorded an incident against the patriotism or integrity of Mr. Buchanan. In addition to the extracts in the work, we have had the

privilege of examining some letters in the possession of a former correspondent of Mr. Buchanan, and feel at liberty to make the following extracts :

ON THE TARIFF.

“ *Washington, 24 October, 1848.*—It is my own opinion, from my knowledge of the State and the information I have received from various quarters, that if the Democratic party accept the issue which the Whigs have tendered between the tariff of 1842 and 1846, that neither Governor Shunk nor any other Democratic candidate can be elected next October. For my own part I cannot abandon the doctrines on the subject which I maintained in my speech before the Senate in 1842.”

INCIDENT ABOUT GEN. TAYLOR.

“ *Washington, 22 July, 1848.*—Old Zach finding the expense too heavy to pay the postage on all the letters he received, refused to take a parcel of about fifty out of the post-office at Baton Rouge; whereupon they were transmitted, as the law directs, to the general post-office in this city. Among the number the letter from Gov. Moorhead announcing his nomination has been found. The whole package will now be sent back to him upon his request—thus his postage will be greatly increased. Of course the letter from Gov. Moorhead has not been opened, but there is a letter among them indorsed in his handwriting and directed to General Taylor. No doubt is entertained but that this is the long-missing epistle.”

[The notification to Taylor was missing for a long while, and the incident made a great noise at the time.]

“ My desire for retirement becomes stronger every day. It almost amounts to a passion. I have been so long in the political harness that it now galls me severely. My friends say I shall get tired of it [retirement]. We shall see.”

HIS VISIT TO THE WESTERN COUNTIES.

“ *Wheatland, 5 Nov., '49.*—The kindness, I might add the enthusiasm, of my reception everywhere I have been, and almost without distinction of party, was truly gratifying; but the condition of my poor sister, at Meadville, cast a gloom over me which I could not dispel.”

[Mrs. Henry died about this time.]

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, 1752-1883. By Morton L. Montgomery, member of the Berks county bar. Reading, Pa., Press of B. F. Owen, 515, 517 Court street. 1883. [8 vo., pp. 104. Price \$1.]

The author of this excellent hand-book of “Alt Berks,” has been doing good service; this being the initiatory manual of a contemplated series of works relating to the general history of that grand old county. His plan is an extensive one, but in his “labor of love” there is nothing left undone to produce in the end a record of Berks,

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

RELATING TO

Interior Pennsylvania.

Vol. II. - No. 2.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

HARRISBURG, PA.
LANE S. HART, PUBLISHER.
1884.

unequaled by any other county in this State. The hand-book embraces the names of all officials from the formation of the county to the present year, and of the city of Reading, with the election and census returns, making it a most valuable political compend. As a book of reference and an important portion of the county history, it will find a place in every intelligent home.

KELKER FAMILY REGISTER. By Rudolph F. Kelker. Harrisburg. Lane S. Hart, printer and binder, 1883. [Printed for the use of the members of the family. Sm. fol. pp. 133.]

This record includes not only the Swiss ancestry, but the American down to the present date. The former is in German—and the whole genealogy shows how much valuable and interesting information can be obtained from the records in foreign countries. Mr. Kelker has done excellent service in thus preparing and preserving this account of his family; as a contribution to Pennsylvania genealogy, it is well-timed and valuable.

OUR LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its twenty-sixth annual meeting at Wilkes-Barre, on the evening of February 11, 1884, at which the following officers were elected:

President—Hon. E. L. Dana. *Vice Presidents*—Dr. C. F. Ingham, Rev. H. L. Jones, Capt. Calvin Parsons, and Hon. Eckley B. Coxe. *Recording Secretary*—Harrison Wright, Ph. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—Sheldon Reynolds. *Treasurer*—A. F. Derr. *Librarian*—A. H. McClintock. *Assistant Librarian*—J. Mortimer Lewis. *Curators*—S. Reynolds, Curator of Archæology; Rev. H. E. Haydon, Curator of Numismatics; H. Wright, Curator of Mineralogy, Ph. D.; R. D. Lacoë, Curator of Palæontology; C. F. Ingham, M. D., Curator of Conchology. *Meteorologist*—Hon. E. L. Dana. *Historiographer*—Geo. B. Kulp. *Trustees*—Dr. Charles F. Ingham, Edward P. Darling, Ralph D. Lacoë, Sheldon Reynolds, and Harrison Wright, Ph. D.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, at Meadville, have chosen officers for the present year, as follows: *President*—Joshua Douglass. *Vice Presidents*—Hon. William Reynolds, Rev. J. V. Reynolds, D. D., A. C. Huidekoper, Hon. S. B. Dick, S. P. Bates, LL. D., George B. Sennett, Hon. H. L. Richmond, junior, and James E. McFarland. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. R. Craighead. *Recording Secretary*—A. C. Huidekoper.

THE DAUPHIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, at their meeting on January 29, 1884, elected the following officers: *President*—A. Royd Hamilton. *Vice Presidents*—Hamilton Alricks, Dannel Eppley, and Hon. John W. Simonton. *Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Thomas H. Robinson, D. D. *Recording Secretary*—George Wolf Buehler. *Librarian*—William H. Egle, M. D.

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. II.

JUNE, 1884.

No. 2.

FORT ARMSTRONG AND THE MANOR OF KITTANNING.

BY REV. A. A. LAMBING, A. M.

[Read before the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, May 8, 1884.]

The territory of Pennsylvania, which had been granted to William Penn by Royal Charter dated March 4, 1681, was taken from his descendants by an act of the Assembly of November 27, 1779, annulling the charter. As a compensation for the rights and possessions of which they were deprived by this act, they were to receive one hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling, and were, besides, permitted to retain their "Manors" in the different parts of the State as private property. They also received from the British Government four thousand pounds as a compensation for their losses in the war of the Revolution. These manors were extensive tracts of land which had been surveyed at different times previously, and generally consisted of several thousand acres in what was regarded as the most desirable parts of the Province. There were in all forty-four manors, aggregating 421,015 acres. Of these, the "Manor of Kittanning" lay on the eastern bank of the Allegheny river, commencing at a point just two miles south of the present town of Kittanning, and in the middle of the present village of Manorville, extending down the river a distance of three miles and a fraction, and eastward into the country to a distance sufficient to embrace a little more than

4,887 acres. It was surveyed by Joshua Elder, Deputy Surveyor-General, March 28, 1769, in virtue of a warrant of the 23d of the previous February. It has sometimes been called "Appleby Manor" by local historians, but upon what authority I have not been able to learn: nor does the name appear to have been used either for the manor or the fort which stood upon it before the year 1805 or a little later. But the name as applied to both is erroneous, as we shall see in the sequel. The name "Kittanning" only appears in the State archives at Harrisburg.

Having been born in the manor and near the site of the fort, and being familiar from infancy with relics of it and with persons who had seen its ruins, and my father having spent the greater part of the last fifty-four years at the same place, a brief account of the fort, while reviving early recollections in myself, may also be interesting to the members of this Society.

The Indians who had been committing depredations on the frontier settlers from the beginning, regardless, as a rule, of treaties, lost nothing of their native ferocity as time went on; but, on the contrary, they grew all the more aggressive as they saw the whites encroach more and more on the ancient domain of their hunting ground. The condition of the pioneers, which was perilous enough at any time, was rendered more so during the Revolution, because, on the one hand, as the Earl of Chatham charged it, the English Government "had dared to associate to its arms the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savage; to call into civilized alliance the wild and inhuman inhabitants of the woods; to delegate to the merciless Indian the defence of disputed rights; to attribute the sacred sanction of God and nature to the cannibal savage, torturing, murdering, devouring, drinking the blood of his mangled victims;" and, on the other hand, the Assembly and the inhabitants of the eastern and more thickly populated parts of the country were so deeply engaged in combating a foreign foe as not to be able either to appreciate the situation of their frontier brethren, or to afford them any substantial assistance.

The famous "Kittanning path" being one of the best known and most frequently used of Indian trails passing through their

territory, the inhabitants of Westmoreland county, which then embraced the whole western part of the State, had only too good reason to fear that the savages of the West would follow it in their incursions into the outlying settlements. Hence it was that as early as June 5, 1776, a memorial was presented to the Assembly of Pennsylvania from the people of Westmoreland county setting forth that they feared an attack from Detroit and the Indian country, and that Van Swearingen, Esq., had raised a company of effective men at a considerable expense, which the memorialists had continued and stationed at Kittanning, and which they prayed might be continued. Congress resolved, July 15, that the battalion which was to garrison the posts to be established at Presqu' Isle, Le Bœuf, and Kittanning be raised in the counties of Westmoreland and Bedford. Some time afterwards, the battalion commanded by Col. Æneas Mackay was stationed at Kittanning, where it remained till December 15 of the same year, when the commanding officer was ordered to collect his scattered forces at a suitable place of rendezvous to go elsewhere. No troops were stationed at Kittanning from that time until 1779: although the country was in a measure protected by ranging companies under the pay of the State. In an action which took place near Kittanning about the close of the year 1777, five Indian scalps were taken.

As to the time when the fort was built there, we have the following evidence: General Washington writing to Col. Brodhead under date of March 22, 1779, says: "I have directed Col. Rawlings' corps, consisting of three companies, to march from Fort Frederick, in Maryland, to Fort Pitt, as soon as he is relieved by a guard of militia. Upon his arrival you are to detach him with his own corps and as many as will make up one hundred, should his company be short of that number, to take post at Kittanning, and immediately throw up a stockade fort for the security of the convoys. When this is accomplished, a small garrison is to be left there, and the remainder are to proceed to Venango," &c. But the fort was not built at that time, whatever may have been the reason, for Col. Brodhead wrote, June 3, to Archibald Lochry, Lieutenant of Westmoreland county: "I purpose building a small fort at Kit-

tanning as soon as possible, and that will be more effectual security to the inhabitants than all the little posts now occupied by the garrisons." On the 23d he again wrote: "Lieut. Col. Bayard is at Kittanning, and will cover the frontier effectually." And on the 31st of July he wrote to General Washington: "A complete stockade fort is erected at the Kittanning, and now called Fort Armstrong." The fact then is that the fort was begun in the latter part of June and finished before the end of July, and the work was done, or at least finished, by Lieut. Col. Stephen Bayard, whose name is familiar to all who are acquainted with the early history of the city of Pittsburgh. Suffice it to say of him, in passing, that when the Proprietaries, John Penn and John Penn, Jr., determined to sell the land embraced in the Manor of Pittsburgh, Stephen Bayard and Isaac Craig purchased, in January, 1784, all the ground between Fort Pitt and the Allegheny river, supposed to contain about three acres. (*Craig's History of Pittsburgh*, p. 181.) This is what is now known as "the Schenly property," at the Point, and upon it the greater part of my congregation live. In January, 1784,—or, according to another authority, 1787,—Col. Bayard laid out a village upon land that he had purchased on the east bank of the Monongahela river twenty-two miles above Pittsburgh, which he named Elizabeth in honor of his wife, and which is the oldest town in Allegheny county. He brought a company of ship builders from Philadelphia, and began the building of vessels about the year 1800. (*Day's Hist. Coll. of Penn'a*, p. 91; *History of Allegheny county*, p. 162.) He also appears to have owned considerable property on the bank of the Allegheny river about a mile from the Point, on which a town was built known as Bayardstown, and also as "The Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh," but which has long since been incorporated into the city. But to return. It will be seen that the site of Fort Armstrong was occupied either continuously or at intervals for a considerable time before the construction of the fort.

As to the character of the fort, it is everywhere called "a stockade fort." I have not been able to learn anything definite regarding its size; but it must have been small, as a large forti-

fication was not required either to accommodate the garrison usually quartered there, or to defend the place against the Indians. The short time, too, during which it was occupied, and the fact that it was never threatened with nor called upon to sustain a siege would lead to the conclusion that it was not of great strength when built, and was not afterwards strengthened.

The naming of the fort was the most interesting feature in its history—at least when viewed from this distant day. The author of the *Annals of the West* says (p. 716): “A fort was built on the site of the old village of Kittanning, known by the name of Appleby’s fort, by the government, in 1776.” This statement is incorrect in every particular. The fort did not occupy the site of the Indian village of Kittanning, as we shall see presently; nor was it called Appleby’s fort, as I shall now prove; nor was it built, as I have shown, in 1776, but in 1779. As to the name of the fort we have all the evidence that could be desired. It would seem that Col. Bayard, who built it, wished to name it after himself or Col. Brodhead, but most probably the former; for, although his letters are not extant, Brodhead’s replies, which we have, plainly indicate so much. The correspondence was evidently animated, and appears to have been not altogether devoid of a sarcastic feature. In a letter of Brodhead to Bayard, dated July 1, he says: “I think it is a compliment due to Gen. Armstrong to call that fort after him; therefore, it is my pleasure from this time forward it be called Fort Armstrong, and I doubt not we shall soon be in the neighborhood of a place where greater regard is paid to saints than at Kittanning, where your sainthood may not be forgotten.” And in another letter of the 9th of the same month he writes: “I have said that I thought it a compliment due to Gen. Armstrong to name the fort now erecting at Kittanning after him; and I should be very sorry to have the first fort erected by my direction in the department named after me. Besides, I should consider it will be more proper to have our names at a greater distance from our metropolis. I never denied the sainthood of Stephen or John, but some regard to priority must be necessary even among saints.” The name

then beyond all question was Fort Armstrong, no other being mentioned in authentic history.

But where precisely was Fort Armstrong situated? It is always spoken of as "at Kittanning," and even as occupying the site of the Indian village of that name. But the name was used, as we shall see, not because the fort stood precisely upon that spot, but because it being an historic name, and the best known near the place, the fort was naturally enough said to be there, the better to point out its location to persons living at a distance and unacquainted with the geography of the country. The fort stood, indeed, within the manor of Kittanning, but not on the site of the town, for the town was two miles, as I have said, above the northern limit of the manor of the same name. The fort was situated exactly two miles below the southern extremity of the present town of Kittanning, on property now owned by Peter F. McClarren, and within half a mile of the place where I was born. I distinctly remember seeing the well of the fort filled with stumps some thirty or more years ago; and my father, who came to that part of the country in 1830, when nearly the whole bottom was covered with a thick growth of laurel, remembers seeing where the ground was burnt from fires being kindled upon it, and other indications of the location of the fort. I have also heard some of the older inhabitants, whose memories went as far back as 1795, speak of the ruins of the fort as they appeared in their early days. In short, there is, and can be, no question as to its being situated at the place I have designated. Of the relics found in the river bottom there I shall speak further on.

From what we are able to learn, especially from the letters of the commander of Fort Pitt, to which Fort Armstrong was subject, the following were the commanders of the place before, during, and after the construction of the fortification. Before the building of the fort, the first officer stationed at Kittanning, by which, I suppose, the site of the future fort is meant, was Van Swearingen, who, with some militia raised in Westmoreland county, arrived most probably some time before June 5, 1776. Soon after, July 20 of the same year, he was succeeded by Col. Æneas Mackay, who, with his battalion, was

posted there, and remained till December 15, when he was ordered elsewhere. Mr. Philip Meehling, now past ninety years of age and residing at Kittanning, heard his father, Michael Meehling, relate, that when young he and others hauled provisions from about Hannahstown and Greensburg to the soldiers then stationed in the manor, but whether to those under Col. Mackay's command, or to others stationed here afterwards, he cannot say. Col. Rawlings was, as we have seen, ordered to build the fort and leave in it a small garrison while he proceeded elsewhere; but it has been shown that he did not build the fort at all, or, at least, only begun it. Whether he left a part of his command there without a fortification or not it would be difficult to determine at this distant day; but if so, the name of the commanding officer has not been transmitted to us. Col. Bayard, who completed the fort in July, 1779, was relieved of the command about the 1st of August. It would appear that the fort was not occupied for some time after this date, for on October 2, Brodhead wrote to Capt. Campbell: "Capt. Irwin will be ordered to Kittanning." But it would appear that Capt. Irwin would not or did not obey the order, for a sharp correspondence took place between him and Brodhead. In one of his letters, dated October 13, the latter writes: "You had my positive orders to wait upon me for instructions to govern you at Fort Armstrong, which orders you have been hardy enough to disobey and are to answer for." During this dispute Francis McIlvaine was sent to occupy the fort. Capt. Irwin appears to have left the service about this time, or to have been deprived of his command, for Brodhead in a letter to Lieut. Glass, or the commanding officer of Capt. Irwin's company, of October 18, says: "You are to march the company under your command to Fort Armstrong, and there relieve the present garrison under Mr. McIlvaine." Later, there was talk of court-martialing Irwin, but it would seem not to have been done. But the officers of the fort were soon to experience another change, for under date of October 27, Brodhead wrote to Lieut. John Jameson: "I have received your favor of the 24th inst. I am glad to hear you are at length got to Fort Armstrong." He was to be the last

commander of the post, for on the 27th of November, Joseph L. Finley wrote to him: "I am directed by Col. Brodhead to require you to evacuate Fort Armstrong, and to repair to this post (Fort Pitt) with all convenient dispatch, taking care to bring off all the stores in your possession and pertaining to the garrison of whatsoever kinds."

We are able to form no definite idea of the number of soldiers that garrisoned Fort Armstrong during the vicissitudes of its brief existence, as but one statement is found of the force quartered there. Here and there in the correspondence relating to the post an intimation is made that the garrison, as we would naturally suppose, was small, ill-provided, and not remarkable for strict discipline. I am inclined to believe that it never exceeded one hundred in number, and seldom, if ever, reached it. Col. Brodhead writing to Capt. Finley says: "You will order two sergeants and twenty-four rank and file of ye worst kind to remain at ye post, and with all the rest march to this place" (Pittsburgh.) And to Lieut. Jameson he writes: "Your captain returned me forty-five men." You may, if you like, take a further remark of his to the same officer as an evidence that the number was not large at that time. He says: "I have ordered for your garrison two kegs of whiskey and fifteen pairs of shoes." The soldiers who garrisoned the fort, it is needless to state, were not regulars but militia, as appears from the whole correspondence relating to the post.

But what ultimately became of the fort? After the withdrawal of the garrison November 27, 1779, it was never after regularly occupied. Col. Lochry complained of Col. Brodhead's removal of the troops from Fort Armstrong and other frontier posts, and in consequence there was for a time a spirited correspondence between them, which resulted in nothing, however, so far as relates to Fort Armstrong other than in keeping it without a garrison. The frontier was, however, protected by scouting parties. On the 3d of April, 1780, Brodhead wrote to Col. Lochry requiring him to order out from the militia of Westmoreland county sixty able-bodied men of the rank and file and a proportionate number of commissioned

and non-commissioned officers, one third of whom were to be detached to Fort Armstrong. But although on this and on other occasions Brodhead wrote to the militia commanders and to General Washington regarding the occupation of the fort, it was never again, as we have said, taken possession of permanently. Detachments of rangers and scouts may have been stationed there temporarily at various times after the close of the war of the Revolution, while the Indians were troublesome; but the fort would appear to have been permitted to fall into decay almost as soon as it was built. Such, in brief, appears to have been the history of Fort Armstrong.

About one third of a mile below the spot occupied by the fort a block-house known as "Claypoole's block-house" was built by James Claypoole on the bank of the river. It was erected, as nearly as can be ascertained, between the years 1788 and 1796. It was one of the places of refuge for the settlers and their families from the attacks of the Indians. Many are the adventures with the savages which I have heard related regarding this block-house; but, as it might be expected with accounts depending upon tradition, they do not agree in all cases. I shall relate but one: A man by the name of McFarland had a little store near the block-house about the year 1790, and carried on a considerable trade with the Indians, who were accustomed to come to the opposite side of the river and call for him to come over and exchange his merchandise for their produce of the chase. On one occasion they seem to have been smarting under some grievance inflicted by the pale-faces, and they determined, with that lack of discrimination peculiar to the savage races, to take revenge on the first white man they met. No sooner had McFarland reached the opposite side of the river than he perceived by his knowledge of the Indian character that something was wrong and that he was destined to be the object of their vengeance. He was made prisoner by the savages, but he succeeded in calling to his wife to acquaint her with his situation and to tell her to make the best of it till he should return, if he should have the good fortune to return at all. He appears to have been taken to Detroit; but whether he ever succeeded in escaping and re-

turning to his family or not, I have not been able to ascertain.

My father and the other younger members of the family distinctly remember the old block-house—a building about fifteen feet square and two stories high, the upper extending a little over the lower to permit the occupants to fire downward upon any one who dared come close to the walls. It was a spot to which young people were accustomed to go in search of such relics as musket balls, flints, &c., which were much prized by the juvenile minds of half a century ago, and the more so as they had persons by them who could give a vivid—sometimes alas, too vivid—a description of what these things meant. The old building was torn down, or fell from age, in 1835; and the shrubs which grew upon the spot, and which I have frequently seen, marked the place for thirty years later. But these have long since yielded, like many other such marks of the past, to the encroachments of civilization.

Earthworks were also found at an early day at a point about a mile down the river from the site of Fort Armstrong, which some persons maintain were fortifications, and which were erected, as may be determined from the age of the trees found growing upon them by the first settlers, not later than the beginning of the last century. They are thus described by one of the pioneers, and his statements are corroborated by other settlers: "A trench or fosse extended along the bottom about seventy rods easterly from the river, and thence at an obtuse angle southeasterly twenty or thirty rods, which he estimated from the quantity of the earth thrown up must have been four or five feet deep, and as many or more wide. The parapet around the fort, which was a considerable distance below the trench, must have been several feet high when it was constructed. Its shape, as he remembered it, was somewhat like, though more circular, than a horeshoe, and enclosed about two acres." It was in the vicinity of these works that nearly all the relics of which I have yet to speak, were found. Now, the question arises, when was that ancient fortification and its out-works built, and by whom? The answer cannot be found in the records of history. If they had been constructed either by

the French or the English, before or during the period when this valley was disputed territory, there would be some mention of them in the records of the one or the other, or of both claimants. Are they a part of the pre-historic works of the mound-builders? Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Franklin, Pa., who has devoted much time and attention to these ancient people and their works, is inclined to think the Allegheny and Ohio valleys were among the prominent places of their settlement. Schoolcraft would appear to be of the same opinion. For my own part, I have not given the subject sufficient attention to form an opinion; but I regard that of Dr. Eaton as very probable.

Relics, I have said, have been found at different times in the river bottom in the vicinity of the last works described, but not, so far as I know, at Fort Armstrong. These relics appear, however, to be of French or Indian rather than of English workmanship. Among others I may mention two German-silver crosses about four or five inches in length, found about the year 1834; a great quantity of large beads, evidently Indian ornaments, were found some time later, but at what date I have not been able to learn; a silver band about an inch in width and eleven inches long, bearing an inscription which the finder does not remember, was also found some forty or fifty years ago. About the year 1832 my father found at two different times, and about a half mile above Fort Armstrong, six steel arrows some fifteen inches in length and of elegant proportions; also a small hatchet and a little hoe, which latter was used either for cultivating the ground, or more probably as an adz for dressing the inside of a canoe; and with these were some other articles which have escaped my memory. Part of these things appeared in the edge of the river bank after a flood, and part were found at the foot of a large oak tree a short distance back from the river. All are now lost except two of the arrows, one of which is in the possession of my brother, James M. Lambing, of Corry, Pa., and the other I presented to the museum of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, about a year ago.

DETURK FAMILY.

BY MORTON L. MONTGOMERY.

It is seldom that a progenitor of a family settles in a locality as the pioneer in its settlement, takes up considerable land, improves it by persistent cultivation, rears a family, and transmits his name and property in a direct, increasing, and enriching line to the fifth generation. A strong instance of such a progenitorship and such a transmission is the family of Deturk, in the county of Berks.

A fact worthy of special mention in connection with this family is its almost entire adherence to agriculture as the chosen pursuit of life, from the beginning till now. The name does not appear in the political history of the county. It seldom appears in any pursuit, occupation, or field of operation besides farming. Inconspicuous, however, as it is in the great army of wage and salary workers in the multitudinous affairs of our grand social organization, so is it conspicuous in the ownership of land, in the production of things that through labor bring abiding wealth, and in the development of numerous members of our community, who have been and are distinguished as well for their general health and longevity as for their integrity and respectability. And in it we do not find a selfish ambition to rule, to manipulate political affairs for personal distinction or benefit under the public delusion of general welfare, but we find in every branch of the family the noble ambition to live and to thrive in the excellence of domestic life.

Many families dwell with pride upon their heroes in war and their representatives in peace. But it would seem to be too frequently the case that the more they display of heroes and representatives the less they display of themselves as a whole; and what is so generally estimated as greatness and distinction in the former respect, is, in reality, but the exhibi-

tion of physical weakness in the latter. In this family, however, the order—so gratifying to social vanity—is reversed. Though the name be not written in war or in politics to give it worldly prominence, and have no high-sounding titles nor lifeless granite shafts to bear witness of its greatness, it fills so large and continuous a space in our local history that it cannot be overlooked nor forgotten. It has had living witnesses which were brought down in the midst of the “Oley Hills” with their number ever increasing in a geometrical progression from generation to generation for one hundred and fifty years, and now these witnesses are so numerous that, in the ordinary course of nature, it cannot for many years to come, if ever, run into extinction and oblivion. And, furthermore, the whole family distinguishes itself by constant obedience to law, by uprightness in deportment, and by thrift in labor. These characteristics have been developed to a wonderful degree in its great relationship. Their beneficial influence in our community cannot be estimated. In looking over the family as a whole, it would appear like a great and wide mountain, composed of many parts, which are distinguished for their equality in respect to personal worth and development, rather than like a high and circumscribed hill whose parts are distinguished for inequality. It is a great conspicuous body out of many parts rather than a conspicuous part out of many bodies. And in this particular it is one of the most prominent, as it is also representative, of the many families in the great and populous county of Berks.

The progenitor of this family was Isaac Deturk, or le Turck, as it is first written in legal documents. He emigrated to this country about 1709, and, tradition says, from Alsace, having landed with his sister Esther, at New York, and settled at Esopus. In the spring of 1709 he was among the number who settled on lands on Quassick creek, in Dutchess county, New York, having then been twenty-three years of age, unmarried, and a husbandman by occupation.

On June 11, 1712, the commissioners of land of the Province of Pennsylvania issued a warrant to him for 300 acres of land, to be laid out at a place called “Oley.” This, by the way, is the earliest record of this prominent locality in our county. In

this he is described as "late of Frankendal, in Germany." Two men accompanied him and took up adjoining land in the same locality. They were named John Frederickfull and John le Dee.

This tract was "to be holden as of our Manor, or reputed Manor of Springetsbury, in the county of Philadelphia, in free and common soccage, yielding and paying every year, on the 1st of March, one English silver shilling for every hundred acres." The patent was issued to him on the 28th of July, 1712, for the consideration of £30. The land is situated on the Little Manatawny, a branch of Manatawny creek, a short distance south of the present village of Friedensburg.

The time of his birth is not known—probably about 1686. He was married to Maria Gerber (possibly in New York) and had three children—a son John and two daughters: Catharine (married to Abraham Levan) and Esther (married to Abraham Bertolet.) He left a last will, dated January 22, 1717, wherein he devised the 300-acre tract to his son John, with direction to pay his two sisters their proportionable parts according to an appraisement to be made. This appraisement was made October 18, 1727, by Philip Kiehlwein, Arnold Huffnail, and Samuel Guldin (residents in the vicinity), who directed John to pay his sisters each twenty pounds. Possibly the father died shortly before the appraisement was made. A quit-claim deed to John by his sisters and their husbands was not executed till December 30, 1761.

The quit-rent was not paid annually as it fell due. Isaac *Le Turk* paid *twenty-one shillings* for seven years, in 1719.

John was probably the youngest of the children. He was born in Oley about 1715, the exact time being unknown.

He was married to Deborah High on May 13, 1740, "in ye presence of George Boone, one of the Justices of the Peace for ye city and county of Philadelphia." The following persons were present at the marriage, and they, in their own handwriting, subscribed the certificate: Henry Leinbach, John Hoch, Samuel Hoch, Abraham Bartolet, Esther Bartolet, Abraham Levan, Catharine Levan, Elizabeth Yoder, Mary High, Samuel Hoch.

Their children were :

- i. *Isaac*, b. 25 August, 1741.
- ii. *Daniel*, b. 18 September, 1742.
- iii. *Susanna*, b. 27 March, 1745.
- iv. *John*, b. 20 January, 1747.
- v. *Maria*, b. 16 July, 1748.
- vi. *Samuel*, b. 25 May, 1750.
- vii. *Abraham*, b. 3 March, 1752.
- viii. *Daughter*, b. 18th November, 1753.
- ix. *Esther*, b. 9 February, 1755.
- x. *Philip*, b. 30 April, 1757.
- xi. *Jacob*, b. 24 November, 1759.
- xii. *Deborah*, b. 15 June, 1761.

Of these, the first, eighth, ninth, and eleventh died young. All these children were born on the homestead. During his lifetime he increased the area of the property. Upon his death in 1781, it contained three hundred and seventy-four acres. In his last will he names his eight surviving children, and divides the plantation into two equal parts, devising one part to his son Abraham at a valuation of £900, (in gold or silver money, the Spanish dollars to weigh seventeen pennyweights and six grains,) and the other part to his son Philip at a valuation of £1100. The inventory of his personal property amounted to £811, 11s., 11d. He left an estate valued at nearly £3000.

Daniel, the second son named, was married to Catharine Levan, and had one child, a daughter. She was married to Jacob Breil, and had four children—three sons, Peter, Abraham, and Daniel, and a daughter.

John, the third son named, was married to ——— Bartolet, and had children as follows :

i. *John*, m. ——— Bower, and had :

1. Abraham.
2. Daniel.
3. Elizabeth.

ii. *Abraham*.

iii. *Daniel*, d. unm.

iv. *Elizabeth*, m. George Gulain.

Samuel, the fourth son named, married Catharine Kerst, and their children were:

i. George, m. Catharine Schneck, and they had:

1. Samuel, m. Sarah Reiff.
2. George.
3. Catharine, m. Jacob Hoch.
4. Mary.

ii. John, m. Sarah Snyder, and had:

1. Daniel.
2. Samuel.
3. John.
4. Harriet, m. — Krebbs, Clarion co., Pa.

iii. Samuel, d. unm.

iv. Jacob, m. Esther Goodhart (d. of John Frederick Goodhart, of Exeter,) and they had:

1. Frederick, m. 1st. Sarah Marquart, and
2d. Rebecca Livingood (widow).
2. Catharine, m. Solomon Moser.
3. Mary Ann, m. 1st. Jacob Geiger, and 2d. Isaac Brumbach.
4. Benjamin, m. 1st. Susan Hoch; 2d. Rachel Pyle.
5. Jacob, m. 1st. Susanna B. Miller; 2d. Emily Shivers.
6. Joshua (went to California).
7. Samuel, m. 1st. Cath. Greenawald; 2d. Oranda Levan.
8. William, m. Mercilla Schafer.
9. Hettie, m. Henry Hall.

v. Deborah, m. David Brumbach, and they had:

1. Isaac; m. 1st. Rachel Hoch; 2d. Mary Ann Geiger.
2. James; m. — Herbein.
3. Alfred.
4. Percival; m. — Schaeffer.
5. Hiram.
6. Eliza; m. Abraham Herbein.

Abraham, the fifth son named, was married to Anna Weiser, and had four children, viz:

i. Abraham, m. Esther Levan, and had eight children, viz:

- i. Anna, died young.
- ii. Catharine, m. first Abr. Bertolet, and they had:

1. Horace.
2. Anna.
3. Catharine.

She m., secondly, John Guldin, and they had :

4. Daniel.
5. Abraham.
6. John.

iii. Josiah, m. Maria Dick, and they had :

1. Jonas, m. Kate High, dau. of Ezra.
2. Anna, m. Albert F. Kramer.
3. Frank, m. Mary Griesemer.
4. Isabella, m. E. O. Immel.
5. Emma, m. James Bechtel.
6. Isaac, m. Olivia Snyder.
7. Alvin, m. M. Octavia Eagle.

iv. Mary, died young.

v. Daniel, m. Deborah Knabb, and had eight children :

1. Esther, m. David S. Baer.
2. Sarah, m. Lewis P. Deturk.
3. Boy, died in infancy.
4. Abraham, m. 1st. Kate Bertolet ; 2d. Alice Herbein.
5. Daniel, died in infancy.
6. Deborah, m. Daniel Rothermel.
7. Horace (died 1881.)
8. Ezra, m. — Merkel.

vi. Esther, m. Nicholas Dick, and they had :

1. Marcus, m. Amelia Lewis.
2. Susan, m. Albert Wentzel.
3. William.
4. Henry, m. Mary Kissinger.
5. Anna.
6. Lizzie.
7. Eli.
8. Albert.

vii. Hannah, died young.

viii. Susanna.

ii. Isaac, m. Mary Weiser, and had :

Elijah, m. — Levan, and had six children :

1. Isaac.
2. James.
3. Keziah.

4. Sarah.
5. Mary.
6. Susanna.

iii. *Catharine*, m. Peter Deysher, and had *Moses*.

iv. *Hannah*, m. Joshua Hoch, and had no children.

Philip, the youngest surviving son named, was married twice:
First, to Esther Schenkel, (d. of Martin,) and had a son—

i. *Philip*, m. Maria Yoder, and had five children, viz:

1. Anna.
2. Daniel, m. 1st — Levan; 2d Willi Levan.
3. Esther.
4. Martin, m. Rachel Levan.
5. Lydia.

And *secondly*, to Maria Hoch, (d. of Daniel,) and had eight children, viz:

- ii. *John*, b. 27 April, 1787; m. Susan Knabb.
- iii. *Isaac*, b. 9 Oct., 1788; m. Lydia Wagner.
- iv. *Susanna*, b. 15 July, 1790; died unmarried.
- v. *Daniel*, b. 22 Feb., 1792; died unmarried.
- vi. *Jacob*, b. 13 Jany, 1794; m. Margaret Babb.
- vii. *Hannah*, b. 31 March, 1796; m. Samuel Hill.
- viii. *Samuel*, b. 20 May, 1798; died unmarried.
- ix. *Esther*, b. 15 Oct., 1800; died unmarried.

Susanna, the oldest daughter, was married to — Schaeffer.

Maria, the second daughter, was married to David Weiser.

And Deborah, the youngest daughter, was married to Peter Knabb, and had four children, viz:

- i. *John*, m. Hannah Schaeffer.
- ii. *Samuel*, m. Mary Van Reed.
- iii. *Daniel*, m. 1st Hannah Deeter; 2d Sarah Hill.
- iv. *Susanna*, died unmarried.

FITHIAN'S JOURNAL, 1775.

ANNOTATED BY JOHN BLAIR LINN.

FORT AUGUSTA.

At the invitation of Mr. Scull and Mr. Barker I went, after dinner, over the river to Captain Hunter's.* I was formally introduced by those gentlemen to him. He talks but little, yet with great authority. I felt little in his presence from a consciousness of inferiority. We drank with him one bowl of toddy and passed on to

SUNBURY.

The town lies near a half mile below the fort, on the north side of the main branch. It may contain an hundred houses. All the buildings are of logs but Mr. Maclay's,† which is of stone and large and elegant. The ground is low and level, and on the back part moorish. Northumberland at the point has a good appearance from this town. The inhabitants were mustering arms—blood and death, how these go in a file! As we were returning in our slim canoes, I could not help thinking with myself how the savage tribes, while they were in possession of these enchanting wilds, have floated over this very spot. My heart feels for the wandering natives. I make no doubt but multitudes of them, when they were forced away, left these long-possessed and delightful banks with swimming eyes. Evening, between 9 and 10, came into Mr. McCartney's, Dr. Allison, Dr. Kearsley,‡ Mr. Barker, and Mr.

*Captain Samuel Hunter, County Lieutenant of Northumberland county during the Revolution, and member of the Council of Censors, 1783, died on the site of Fort Augusta, which he owned, April 10, 1784, aged 52. He was a native of Donegal, Ireland, and was commissioned captain November 10, 1763, serving in the Bouquet campaign of 1764. Mrs. Grier (widow of Hon. Robert C. Grier, S. C., U. S.) is a descendant of Captain Hunter.

†Hon. William Maclay's house is still standing, owned by Senator Wolverton.

‡Dr. Jonathan Kearsley emigrated from Dublin, Ireland, to Shippenburg; was afterwards Deputy Surveyor of Cumberland and Franklin. Died April 8, 1796.

Freeman. "I am the very man, and no other," said Dr. Allison.* "who was appointed to carry on the building of our meeting-house here, and I am for having it done with brick. Let us at once make a convenient place for worship, and an ornament to the town."

THE SOLEMN CONTINENTAL FAST.

Thursday, July 20. I rose by six; the town quiet; all seems dull and mournful; stores shut and all business laid aside. By ten many were in town from the country. Half after eleven we began. I preached in Mr. Chatham's house, in the North-way street. It is a new house, just covered, without partitions. It was thronged. Many were in the chamber; many in the cellar; many were without the house. There were two Jews present—Mrs. Levy † and her nephew. I spoke in great fear and dread. I was never before so nice an audience; I never spoke on so solemn a day. In spite of all my fortitude and practice, when I began my lips quivered; my flesh shrank; my hair rose up; my knees trembled. I was wholly confused until I had almost closed my sermon. Perhaps this feeling was caused by entirely fasting, as I had taken nothing. I was to-day, by Mr. Barker, introduced to Mr. Chambers, ‡ a young gentleman of Sunbury—a lawyer. He appears to be serious, civil, and sociable. I was also introduced to Mr. James Hunter, of Philadelphia. In the after-

* Dr. Francis Allison, Surgeon of Col. Cooke's 12th Pa. Appointed October 14, 1776.

† Wife of Aaron Levy, a great land speculator, who laid out the town of Aaronsburg, Centre county.

‡ Stephen Chambers, Esq., who went out in Col. Cooke's 12th Pa. regiment as 1st Lieutenant, and was promoted Captain. He was one of the Council of Censors, 1783, delegate to the Federal Convention, December 12, 1787, and was wounded in a duel with Dr. Jacob Rieger, Monday, May 11, 1789, and died on Saturday, 16, at Lancaster. The records show that Stephen Chambers was the first Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 22, A. Y. M., at Northumberland, December 27, 1779. On that day he produced and presented to the Lodge, at his own proper cost and charges, the warrant for the Lodge, and was then reelected Master. His sister was the wife of Judge John Joseph Henry.

noon service felt much better, but was under the necessity of reading both sermons. Several in the neighborhood gave me warm invitations to call and see them, but I must now away up this long river, sixty miles higher, among quarrelsome Yankees, insidious Indians, and, at best, lonely wilds. Mrs. Boyd, an aged, motherly, religious, chatty neighbor, Mr. Barker's landlady, drank coffee with us; Miss Nellie Carothers, also, and several strangers. Evening, two villains—runaways and thieves—were bro't into town and committed to prison. One of them took my coat the other day. Justice, do thy office!

Friday, July 21. The weather these two days is extraordinary, so that I have slept under a sheet, blankets, coarse rug, and in my own clothes, and I am to-day wishing for a thicker coat than this sieve-like crape. I dined with Dr. Allison and Mr. Barker, at Mr. Scull's. Oh! we have had a most agreeable afternoon. It has been an entertainment worthy of royalty. If this pompous declaration is thought strange and a secret, too, I will explain its meaning. I have been in the company of gentlemen where there is no reserve. Books and literary improvement were the subjects. Every sentence was a sentiment. Mr. Chambers and Sheriff Cooke joined us. The gloomy, heavy thoughts of war were awhile suspended.

Saturday, July 22. I slept but little last night; a sick Irish girl in the next room, by her continual moaning, kept me awake. Indeed, the poor Irish maid was extremely ill. I am to take my leave of acquaintances and soon leave this town. It is probable I shall never see it again. I wish, however, it may thrive and prosper in all its interests. I left the town and took a long, narrow bridle road to Mr. James Morrow's (Murray's) at Chillisquaque. He lives on the creek, five miles from the mouth. I was more bewildered in finding this road—which, for more than six miles, at least, was nothing more than a dull, brush-covered hog-road, with a log across it almost every rod—than I have been before. I received of Mr. Gibson for my Fast-day supply, 7s. 6d. He lives in a small log hamlet; is, himself, a man of business. He was in the last war, and is very garrulous, and, indeed, intelligent, on military subjects.

On the bank of this creek I walked among the white walnuts, ash, buttonwood, birch, hazels, &c., rambling along. At last I stopped, stripped off my stockings, and waded up and down. One thing here I don't like. In almost all these rural cots I am under the necessity of sleeping in the same room with all the family. It seems indelicate, at least, for men to strip surrounded by different ages and sexes, and rise in the morning, in the blaze of day, with the eyes of at least one blushing Irish female searching out subjects for remark.

CHILLISQUAQUE.

Sunday, July 23. We have a still, dark, rainy morning. The people met at Mr. Morrow's [Murray.] His little house was filled. Many came from a funeral, in all probably sixty. Three days ago when one of the neighbors was carting in his rye, his young and only child, not yet four years old, drew into its mouth one of the beards. It stopped in his throat, fixed, and soon inflamed, and yesterday, in spite of all help, about noon he died.

Monday, July 24. One of the elders gave me for yesterday's supply 15s. 3d. Yesterday and this morning we breakfasted on tea. It is boiled in a common dinner pot of ten or fifteen gallons, and poured out in tin cups. We have with it boiled potatoes and huckleberry pie, all in love, peace, and great welcome. My horse, however, now feeds upon the fat of the earth. He is in a large field of fine grass, generally timothy, high as his head. He has not fared so well since we left Mr. Gray's on the Juniata. Mrs. Morrow wears three golden rings, two on her second finger of the left hand and one on the middle finger of the right. They are all plain. Her daughter Jenny, or as they will call her Jency, wears only two. Jency is a name most common here. Mr. Fruit, Mr. Allen of Buffalo, Mr. Hayes of Warrior Run, and the women here all have daughters whom they call Jency. Salt here is a great price, the best selling at 10s., and 10s. 6d., and the lowest 8s. Half after nine I left Mr. Morrow's and rode to Mr. McCandlish's* on the river.

* George McCandlish kept a tavern on the site of the town of Milton.

Here I fed my horse with a sheaf of wheat. Thence to Freland's mill, thence over Muncy's hills and Muncy's beautiful creek to Mr. Crownover's* on the bank of the river. This gentleman came from Stonybrook, near Princeton in Jersey, and is intimately acquainted with many there. He has here a large and most excellent farm, is yet busy with his harvest, seems to be a moderate, pleasant person, and which I shall always after this voyage admire, he has a clever, neat woman for his wife. Opposite to this farm is a very high hill on the opposite side of the river under which the river runs without any level country.

Tuesday, July 25. I slept soundly and fine without being disturbed by either a bug or a flea. And the house is as poor and as much surrounded with woods and brush as other houses, where, through entire carelessness, I am surrounded by numberless numbers of these insects. A very foggy morning, I drenched myself with a most stinging bitter, and left Mr. Crownover's by eight, expenses 3s. 8d. I rode up the river, course west and to the southward of west, over several fine creeks and rich lands to Lacomine [Lycoming] creek, all the way a good wagon-beaten road. Here the Pennsylvania "New Purchase" ends and the "Indian land"† begins. On I rode, however, on a worn path, over the enemy's country, with much reverence, and am now at one Ferguson's,‡ on the very bank of the river, and am now scribbling this while my horse, who is now my only agreeable companion, eats a sheaf of wheat.

* On Loyal Sock creek, site of present town of Montoursville, (Mr. Meginess, the historian of the West Branch valley, states that Mr. Crownover, or Covenhoven ordinarily written, father of Robert Covenhoven, lived at Loyal Sock creek.)

† The Indian deed of November 5, 1763, made a creek called Tia-daghton the north-western limit of that purchase. The proprietaries, uncertain whether that meant Lycoming or Pine creek, would permit no land to be surveyed west of Lycoming creek. Thereupon, a set of hardy adventurers settled themselves on this doubtful territory, and with a tribunal and code of their own adoption, "regulated" that doubtful portion of the purchase until the 1st of May, 1785, when the land-office was opened for application within the purchase of October 23, 1784. (See Smith's laws, vol. ii, page 195.)

‡ Thomas Ferguson, one of the original "fair-play men."

Since I left Muncy there is on the other side of the river, and to the very edge, a high ridge of hills, which makes that side uninhabitable. I rode on to Pine creek, on both sides of which is a large, long clearing, said to be anciently Indian towns, clear, level, and unbroken, without even a stump or hillock, only high, thick grass. On this common I saw many cattle and droves of horses, all very fat, wantonly grazing. In passing over this creek I met an Indian trader with his retinue. Himself first on horseback, armed with a bright rifle and apparatus, then a horse with packs, last his men with luggage. Meeting these in the dark part of a lonely road startled me at first. On I rode over a part of the river onto the Great Island, and thence over the other branch to Esquire Fleming's.* He was out, but his daughter, Miss Betsey, was at home. She was milking. She is chatable, and I was soon entered upon useful business.

Wednesday, July 26. A most excellent spot of clear, level land, sixty-five miles computed, I call it seventy miles from Sunbury. It is a spot of land which once was an Indian town. There is more than a hundred acres that has been long cleared, so long that every stump is washed all away. The natural situation of this estate of the 'Squire's is much similar to the spot on which Northumberland is building. On two accounts it is different. This is a most fertile soil, that is sandy and in parts piney. The rivers here make an acute angle, there they widen at once to a right one. It is something remarkable that they have not finished taking down their harvest, and many have their grass yet in the field. I saw to-day two Indians, young fellows about eighteen. They had neat, clean rifles, and are going downward with their skins.

* John Fleming, Esq., lived then on the site of the city of Lock Haven, his house standing close to the south abutment of the dam in the river. He owned what is known as the Dr. Francis Allison survey, containing 1,620 acres, on which the city is principally located. John Fleming died in 1777, and his daughter "Betsey" married John McCormick, and has numerous descendants. Mrs. Helen Mayer (wife of Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Clinton, &c., district) is a granddaughter of the Betsey of whom Mr. Fithian speaks so kindly.

At any rate, I cannot bring myself to a pleasant feeling when I look upon, or even think of these heathenish savages. The Squire's house stands on the bank of the Susquehanna two miles above the mouth of the Bald Eagle creek. He tells me it stands nearly in the center of his land, and he owns all between these rivers this far up.

Indeed, he will be able to settle all his sons and his fair daughter Betsey on the fat of the earth. He took me to-day a long and wearisome round down the Susquehanna and to the other side up the Bald Eagle many miles. I gathered in my hand a garland of wild-flowers; when I got home I counted thirty different distinct kinds, and most of them beautiful and many fragrant. Mr. Fleming tells me this settlement is yet small, but few families, yet he thinks it growing fast, and will soon form a society. We dined near the point with a brother of the Squire's. He lives well and is busy reaping. He has two fair daughters, one of them reaping. I did nothing to-day but ramble and stroll about.

Thursday, July 27. A very rainy morning. I slept until seven. I kept house until after dinner and reviewed the Squire's library. After some perusal I fixed on the Farmer's memorable letters.* We have this morning a great and general fog. There is, along the whole course of this river, but chiefly between these branches, the main river, and the Bald Eagle creek, every morning great fogs. These seldom go off until the sun has been up two hours. Another inconvenience is the want of cool water. All the water they drink in summer is brought from springs on the other side of the river. The land between these rivers is flat, unbroken, mellow ground, almost without a stone; but along the south side of Bald Eagle creek and on the north side of the main river is a high ridge of mountains, and they, as I am inclined to think, occasion the fogs. It is certain they contain the fountains of these fine springs. Esquire Fleming has 1,640 acres with the allowance, and all rich and all level. Timber for fencing is scarce; these

* "Letters of a Pennsylvania Farmer," published in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle* in 1767, written by John Dickinson, which had such a wonderful effect in forming and controlling the opinions of the people in opposition to the acts of the British ministry.

level bottoms abound most in walnut, ash, and locust. The Squire tells me that I am the first "orderly" preacher, or that has come by appointment, ever to this settlement. Mr. Page, a church clergyman, was here all last month. Mr. Hoge, of Virginia, was once here to view some land, but none ever by appointment of synod or presbytery. Miss Jennie Reed,* a rural lass, lives up the river about half a mile. I will venture to call her a nymph of the waters.

Saturday, July 29. I drank coffee last evening at Mr. Reed's. They appear to be a sociable, kind, neat family. Indeed I have not seen domestic affairs adjusted, making allowance for the earth-floored hamlet, anywhere in the Purchase more to my mind. They treated me with a clean dish of fine huckleberries, and with a dish of well-made clean coffee. Before dark I was summoned home to see Mr. Gillespie, who is arrived from Northumberland. Dined with Mr. Waggoner, of Philadelphia; he is going up higher with a surveyor. I had a long walk and entertaining chat with him. He seems to be a young gentleman of ease and pleasantry. Five o'clock afternoon, with Miss Betsey Fleming, Miss Jennie Reed, and Mr. Gillespie, I crossed over the river in a canoe, and went up a very high, steep mountain to gather huckleberries. On the top of this hill we found them in the greatest of plenty; low bushes bending to the ground with their own weight. On our return we had rare diversion. The water is in all parts shallow. Gillespie, the helmsman, he overturned the canoe. I discovered my little water nymph was more fearful in the water, and less dexterous in it, than I was. Miss Fleming stood, the beautiful current gliding gently by, and squalled and begged like a distressed female. The water was waist-high, our canoe filled with water. I stood almost spent with laughter, though in a worse case than they. Many were standing on the shore. We lost all our fruit, and with the empty cups the girls drenched and bespattered Gillespie till the poor

* Daughter of William Reed, whose house was known as Reed's fort during the Indian troubles. Jenny lived to an extreme old age and died unmarried. See Maynard's History of Clinton County for many incidents of frontier life with the narrative of which she often delighted her visitors.

Irishman, impotent of help, was entirely wetted, and we then waded dripping to the shore.

BALD EAGLE CONGREGATION.

Sunday, July 30. I rose early and walked, with a bible and my sermon, down the bank of the river. The morning is cool and very clear. At eleven I began service. We crossed over to the Indian land,* and held worship on the bank of the river opposite the Great Island about a mile and a half below Squire Fleming's. There were present about one hundred and forty. I stood at the root of a great tree, the people sitting in the bushes and green grass around me. They gave good attention. I had the eyes of all upon me. I spoke with some force and pretty loud. I recommended to them earnestly the religious observance of God's Sabbath in this remote place, where they seldom have the Gospel preached; that they should attend with carefulness and reverence upon it.

Monday, July 31. A fine, clear, cool morning. I have company to the end of this day's ride. Mr. Gillespie is going up Bald Eagle creek as far as the nest. Farewell, Susquehanna. Farewell these level farms. Farewell good, sensible Squire Fleming. Farewell Betsey and Jennie. Now I am bending towards home, having arrived at the full end of my appointment. The Squire paid me for my supply £1. At seven we took our leave. We rode through a wild wilderness up Bald Eagle creek twenty miles without the sight of a single house. We saw many Indian camps—small crotched sticks covered with thick bark. Some of these were lately left. On the bank of a brook which ran into the creek we came to a fire. Some Indians or others had encamped there last night. Near the fire over the very road hung half a deer. The two hind-quarters of which were yet warm. Mr. Gillespie alighted and wrapped them with some green bushes in his surtout. I was fearful that it belonged to some Indians, who were lying in ambush to shoot us when we disturbed their property. We rode with our venison a little further. Whoop! Whoop! cry

* That part of Clinton county north of the river was not purchased from the Indians until October 23, 1784.

two Indians. I was very much terrified. They were lying in tents; we must ride up to them. Brother! and brother! passed between them and Mr. Gillespie. They were very kind. We left them and rode through the brush to

~ BALD EAGLE'S NEST.*

Mr. Andrew Boggs lives here, twenty-five miles from Esq. Fleming's. We dined on fish—suckers and chubs—and on venison. It is a level, rich, pleasant spot, the broad creek running by the door. Many of the trees on this road are cut by the Indians in strange figures—diamonds, death-heads, crowned heads, initial letters, whole names, dates of years, and blazes. Soon after we had dined, two Indian boys bolted in (they never knock or speak at the door) with seven large fish—one would weigh two pounds. In return Mrs. Boggs gave them bread and a piece of our venison. Down they sat in the ashes before the fire, stirred up the coals, and laid on their flesh. When it was roasted, they eat in great mouthfuls and devoured it with the greatest rapacity. When they were gone Gillespie threw himself on a blanket and is now asleep. I sat me down upon a three-legged stool to writing. This house looks and smells like a shambles—raw flesh and blood, fish and deer, flesh and blood in every part—mangled, wasting flesh on every shelf. Hounds licking up the blood from the floor; an open-hearted landlady, naked Indians, and children. Ten hundred thousand flies. Oh, I fear there are as many fleas. Seize me soon, kind sleep, lock me in thy sweet embrace. Oh, so soon as I lay me down let me rest in thy bosom and lose my senses! Stop! oh, stop! sleep to-night is gone. Four Indians came droving in, each with a large knife and tomahawk. Bless me, too, they are strapping fellows. I am sick of my station. All standing dumb before us Gillespie chatters to them. I am glad to keep bent at my writing. For

*Site of Milesburg, Centre county. Andrew Boggs, the first settler within the bounds of Centre county, with his wife, Margery Boggs, nee Harris, came to the Nest in 1769. Parents of Robert Boggs, one of the first associate judges of the county—1800. Andrew Boggs died in 1776, and his wife in 1809.

all this settlement I would not live here—for two such settlements—not for five hundred a year.

Tuesday, August 1. At prayers this morning we had these Indians. They sat motionless during the exercise. One irreverent hunter, too, a white man, lay all the time of prayers on a deer skin on the floor. We had a room full of one and another, all were quiet. Mr. Boggs tells me he knows of no families westward of these and but one higher upon the creek.* Some of the Indians here have the outside rim of their ears slitted and it hangs dangling strangely. Some have rings and others drops of silver in their noses and ears; ruffled shirts, but many of these very greasy. On the trees near their camps are painted with red and black colors many wild and ferocious animals in their most furious gestures. It is only eight miles distance to the foot of the Allegheny, but it rises gradually and long. In this neighborhood (if I may be allowed to call it so) is a large quantity of spruce pine, the bark is black and fine; it is a straight tall tree; the leaves are thinner, longer, and of a deeper green than other pine. It makes an excellent ingredient in table beer. After ten I took my leave, crossed a gap of Muncy ridge † and rode eighteen miles through wild barren woods without any trace of an habitation or road other than the blind unfrequented path which I tracked at times with much difficulty. Two or three forsaken Indian camps I saw on the creek's bank, and a little before sunset I arrived at Captain James Potter's ‡ at the head of Penn's valley. This ride I found very uncomfortable, my horse lame, with but one shoe, a stony road. I lost my way in the gap of the mountains, but was easily righted. More than ten miles of the way I must go, and my poor horse without water. I let him feed, however, in the woods where

*This was Thomas Parsons, who lived on the creek seven miles above "the nest," near where the line between Huston and Union townships crosses the creek.

†Gap in Muncy mountain, between Milesburg and Bellefonte.

‡Mr. Fithian's route was across Nittany valley and over Nittany mountain by what is now known as McBride's gap, where he lost his way, then down Penn's valley to Captain (afterwards General James) Potter's who lived then near the present "Old Fort" tavern in Potter township, Centre county; by the present direct road the distance would be about twelve miles.

there is plenty of good, wild grass. I fed myself, too, on huckleberries. In these woods are very beautiful flowers and in a great quantity, especially large orange colored lily, spotted with black spots. I saw here the first aloe; it grows on a small bush like the hazel, ripens in the winter, and is now like a heart cherry. In these woods are great plenty of wild cherries, growing on low spray bushes, which are just now ripening.

Wednesday, August 2. How pleasant is rest to the wearied body! How balmy is peace to an agitated mind! In the gracious bosom of both of these I retired when I laid myself down in bed last night. An elegant supper; a neat home—all expressions of welcome. Not a flea; not a chinch, as I know of, within eighteen miles, so that this morning, by God's mercy, I rise in part recruited from the ruins of many days' distress. Captain Potter* took me walking over his farm. He owns here many thousand acres of fine land. Some, indeed, I saw in most fertile walnut bottom. One great inconvenience, however, attends this place—the want of water. Some few springs there are of good water and in plenty, but there ought to be many never-failing brooks. Oats and flax here are not yet ripe, and it is now the greatest hurry in getting in the wheat and rye. Afternoon I rode down the valley five miles to a smith; † he would not charge me anything for shoeing my horse. The people seem to be kind and extremely civil. Indians are here, too. It was evening before the captain and I returned. We must pass by their camp. Ten sturdy and able-limbed fellows were sitting and lying around a large fire, hallowing, and in frantic screams, not less fearful than inebriated demons, howling until we were out of hearing.

Thursday, August 3. I miss here the shady, pleasant banks of the Susquehanna. It is forty-two miles to Northumberland

*Gen. James Potter, at his death, Nov. 27, 1789, owned six (6) thousand acres of land in the heart of Penn's Valley. The road from Spring Mills to Boalsburg ran seven miles without an intervening owner through one portion of his possession, all good farms still.

† Daniel Long, a blacksmith, then lived near Penn Hall, on the place now owned by S. J. Herring, Esq., where many cinders mark the site of Long's shop.

and Sunbury; eight miles to the nearest place where Penn's creek is navigable with canoes; almost surrounded with hills and mountains; on a few, and some of these few, temporary springs. The low bottoms now have scarce water sufficient to moisten a hog, which in winter are continually flooded. Captain Potter has tasted, in times past, some streams of the Pierian spring. He has here a number of books—Justice Blackstone's celebrated Commentaries, Pope's writings, Hervey's Meditations, many theological tracts, &c. Over these I am rambling to-day with a very bad headache and oppression in my breast, the effects of a deep-rooted cold which I have taken some nights past when I was fighting with the fleas.

Friday, August 4. I am less pleased with the valley and my stay is more irksome, though I am as well and better treated, indeed, (more genteelly and from better ability) than in most of the places where I have been. Perhaps the weather makes me dull; it is now, and has been for some time past, cloudy; aguish or melancholy, or the want of company; not a house is there within three miles.

Saturday, August 5. Yet cloudy and dull. It is muster-day; the captain goes off early. I am not pleased with the captain's plan of farming; he has too extensive a scope of business—four men-servants; two boys; more than two hundred acres of ground now cleared; much more cutting down; two ploughs going in a tough rye stubble, one pair of oxen in one, two horses in the other, both too weak. A large field of oats is ripe, some flax too ripe, and not yet pulled. But it is difficult to be nice in so rough a country.

PENN'S VALLEY.

Sunday, August 6. I rise early, before any in the family except a negro girl. Just at my bed-head a window, under which stands a table. Here I had laid my clean linen, finished last night by Mrs. Potter. The night had been very stormy. When I awoke I found a large dog had jumped in through an open light of the window, and had softly bedded himself, dripping with water and mud, among my clean-washed clothes. At first I felt enraged. I bore it, however, with a Sabbath

day's moderation. We have this morning a most violent storm. At one I began service in Captain Potter's house. Only eight men and not one woman beside our family present. I preached two sermons with only ten minutes' intermission. The most conflicting and burthensome Sabbath I have had since I began to preach; troubled with a bad cold. A most turbulent, boisterous day. I hope my words were not wholly without effect. My little audience heard me with eagerness. Captain Potter tells me there are now only twenty-eight families in the valley. Of these twenty-two are subscribers, and they have raised £40 on subscription as a fund to pay supplies. I am the second preacher who has been in the valley. Mr. Linn* was here two Sabbaths past first of all, and I, by regular appointment, next. It rained, without intermission, all day.

Monday, August 7. I must stay another day in this valley. To-morrow I am to have company over the mountain. Miss Potter, the Captain's sister, invited me to ride; after breakfast we rode down the valley to one Mr. McCormick.†

I like this part of the valley better; there is a brisk creek and good bottoms. It is encompassed with mountains. One of the people, while we were there, brought in a fine deer. They have plenty of venison; I see no other meat. I write these lines sitting on a log, on the back of my pocket-book, and it upon my knee, under a large spruce tree upon the banks of Penn'screek, which runs on the north side and at the very foot of Egg hill, which appears to me to be a tall, pine-covered mountain. The creek runs foaming by me, enlarged by yesterday's great flood. Near Mr. McCormick's is a fine spring. It is bottomless. It rises about fifteen feet

*Rev. Mr. Linn, then pastor at Big Spring, Cumberland county, (Newville.) Dr. Linn had been a classmate (1772) of Mr. Fithian at Princeton College. See Egle's *Notes and Queries*, part 4, page 141, for a biographical notice of Dr. Linn.

†George McCormick came into Penn's valley in 1773, and settling where the town of Spring Mill now is, built the first mill erected at that place on Penn's creek, near the deep spring alluded to by Mr. Fithian. He died in 1814. One of his descendants, William M. Allison, lives within sight of the place.

square from under a great hill in a large body; I think full sufficient in steady course to turn a grist-mill. "No, madam; I must dry the butter first." Mrs. Potter's girl was bringing a plate of butter yesterday from the spring-house. It rained, and butter will retain the drops on its surface. Innocent miss, therefore, with great care for neatness, was holding the butter close to a large fire. "What are you at there?" says Mrs. Potter to Peggy. "I am drying the butter, madam." In this valley are large open plains, cleared either by the Indians or accidental fire. Hundreds of acres covered with fine grass, mixed with small weeds and a great variety of flowers. Some conjecture that hot blasting fumes, which rise from acres of brimstone, have destroyed the timber; and they have found in places fine unmixed brimstone that will burn quite away, without leaving any dross.

Tuesday, August 8. Captain Potter paid me for my supply twenty-five shillings. Mr. Thompson* came, we breakfasted, and set out. But the first mountain† we had to climb by far exceeded all that I had yet gone over. It is a long steep, the ascents, however, are trifling, for the road lies alongside of the mountain and winds gradually upwards; but the rocks cast stones of every size and shape, make it not only troublesome but, in fact, dangerous to go over them. On the top of this—oh, murther! another still higher. One who, like me, has been little used to go over such high hills, can have by bare description no conception, not even an idea, of the rough, romantic prospect here—a long view, more than forty miles over the top of pine ridges through the long, narrow valleys. The highest tops of very tall trees are apparently 200 and 300 feet below us and within gun-shot of us. I was, indeed, afraid my horse would miss a step (which would be of other consequence than me walking a minuet) and blunder; for in such case we should surely have trundled down the hill like Sisyphus' always receding stone. On we rode over the other

* Thomas Thompson, who died in Potter township in 1795.

† They were crossing the Seven Mountains between Penn's and Kishacoquillas valleys, now dividing line of Centre and Mifflin counties.

mountains, and the other, and the other, eighteen miles. On the summits of these hills is yet great plenty of large, sweet huckleberries. My advice to all who in future pass over these hills—and I give it as a friend to them soul and body—is to enter the journey armed with an uncommon share of patience and perseverance. Being feeble, fallen sinners, they may, like the Israelites long ago, commit sin on these American high places and swear. At last we came in view from a lofty, airy ridge, of our desired Kishacoquillas valley. We stumbled down into it ten miles from the east end, and rode quite across it to the south side under the mountain to one Fleming's.* We trotted gently along; I was still busy viewing the broad level country between two such high hills. We met a woman; said Thompson to her, "How are your family, 'Marget?'" "Thank you, Tom," said she, "they are all on their feet, thank God." She meant simply, they are all in health.

Wednesday, August 9. To-day I visited Esquire Brown.† I should make his house my home by appointment of Presbytery, but where I am my horse is well and carefully fed. The Squire lives on a pleasant spot on the creek, and very near the mountain. There is a gap, too, through which runs the creek and the public road to the Juniata. He has a grist-mill, saw-mill, and a large farm, and is carrying on an extensive course of business. I have heard no news from below since I left Chillisquaque. The Squire has some. He tells me that a ship has been brought into Philadelphia loaded from Britain with powder and arms, destined to the southward for the negroes. That there is nothing material since the skirmish at Bunker Hill. In one of Mr. Fleming's fields is a natural curiosity

* John Fleming, who, according to Dr. Samuel Maclay, came into that valley in 1764; subsequently (when Rev. James Johnston was called as pastor, March 15, 1783) an elder. Mr. Fleming died in 1820, aged 86.

† William Brown, Esq., settled at Reedsville (where Mr. Fithian visited him) as early as 1760. On the organization of Mifflin county he was its first presiding justice, commissioned November 17, 1789, and remained associate judge until his death, September 14, 1825, at the age of eighty-eight years. He was the father of Mrs. Judge Potter, Mrs. John Norris, and Mrs. William P. Maclay.

worthy of remark. In a level spot, clear of stones also, and at a good distance from either a brush or stump, is a small hole in the earth eight inches in length and five in breadth, of an oval form. Its depth is the curiosity. Take a small stone the size of a man's fist and let it fall into the hole, it will go clattering down as among stones and be near a minute falling. It must, in my judgment, descend more than one hundred feet.

Thursday, August 10. Cleanliness and smartness are visible in our little hamlet. All is suitable, but this going to bed and rising in the same room and in full view of the whole family. This, to be sure, often puts me to the blush. Our breakfasts are milk, with bread and butter; with these, at dinner, we have the addition of cymbalines,* and for supper we have only paste† and milk. It is a rich repast, and we have with this health and vivacity. I feel fresh and vigorous. Thompson, who came over the mountains with me, is a droll. Last night our fire was almost out. "Peggy," quote he, "bring in some bark to save the fire." "Indeed, Tom," answered the girl, "I am tired pulling flax all day, I can't." "Well, then," quote Tom, "run out and call in the neighbors to see it die." I observe among the people here, and Mr. Fleming tells me it is universal, the greatest plainness and familiarity in conversation. Every man, in all companies, with almost no exception, calls his wife, neighbor, or acquaintance by their proper name—Sallie, John, James—without ever prefixing the customary compliment, my dear, sir, Mr. They have in this arrived at high singularity. In the afternoon I walked over to Mr. Culbertson's—half a mile. He has a large and well-improved farm. This present season he reaped nine hundred dozen sheaves of wheat and one hundred dozen of rye. One of his sons is an *alumnus* of Fair Nassau Hall.‡ He is now at home a doctor of physis. Seems to be an intelligent, pleasant, improved youth. How pleasant it is to talk of pleasant times! We enumerated all the exercises, amuse-

* Doughnuts.

† Boiled thickened milk, *alias pap*.

‡ Dr. Samuel Culbertson, class of 1763. (Princeton.)

ments, and fooleries we all took part in; our sorrow, too, and reluctance at leaving it, but chiefly parting with our brother-grown classmates. Among others he asked if I knew John Beatty.* I let him know that I had seen him. "Indeed," says young Culbertson, "he has two fine sisters, Polly and Betsey. They lived in Bucks county in this Province. I was there a week after I left college. Their father was in Scotland.† The girls led us as brisk a country dance as we were able to follow all the week through. They have a curious musical clock. They live genteelly. Our sport was, however, stopped by the presence of a clergyman, one Green.‡ He came to preach, and Betsey told me he had something more in his head than preaching. He was a slim man, wore a very large wig, said little, and read his sermons. I took my leave on Monday morning, with this Green, of the two uncommonly merry Miss Beatty's, and rode down to Philadelphia, and have never heard of Jack or either of his sisters since." I told him that John was a doctor in physic, but I concealed wholly my having any further knowledge of the family. I wrote a letter to Mr. Barker, of Northumberland, to be forwarded by Mr. Culbertson and his mother, who are to set out next Monday for Albany—a long, hilly journey to be performed on horseback by a woman more than fifty.

Friday, August 11. This morning, between twelve and three, there happened a considerable eclipse of the moon—ten digits. After dinner I again walked to Mr. Culbertson's. Took a walk to the side of the mountain with Miss Nancy and Fanny. They

* Gen. John Beatty, class of 1769, died at Trenton, N. J., May 30, 1826.

† Rev. Charles Beatty and wife sailed for Europe in 1767, August 18, for medical aid for Mrs. Beatty, who was afflicted with cancer of the breast. Mrs. Beatty died at Greenock, Scotland, March 22, 1768, and Mr. Beatty did not return until July 20, 1769.

‡ Betsey was right. Rev. Enoch Green, class of 1760, married Mary Beatty June 7, 1770. He served as chaplain in the Revolutionary army, but soon died of camp fever, December 2, 1776. Mary died May 2, 1842, aged ninety-six years, and is buried corner of Pine and Fourth streets, Philadelphia. Betsey, after Mr. Fithian's death, married in 1780 his cousin, Joel Fithian, Esq., of Greenwich, N. J., where she died August 6, 1825, aged seventy-five.

were chatful enough, which is rare here with these lovely virgins. I drank with them socially a dish of coffee and returned to my cabin by dark.

Saturday, August 12. It is wonderful to take notice in this long jaunt how much real fondness exists between me and my horse. He, poor brute, will follow me from the house to the stables and field, all around the pasture, and from the fields home submissive and obedient as a well taught spaniel. There are found under the earth in several parts of this valley fragments of useful fossils, parts of which I have seen, viz: crystals and brimstone. The crystals are found a little below the ground of many sizes. Their shape is mostly in columns or pillars with double pyramids, having five or six smooth sides and clear, some of them will cohere. The brimstone is found low in the earth in veins in a hard white stone. It is very pure and of the brightest yellow. The piece which I saw was in the stone and burned very clear and entire.

EAST KISHACOQUILLAS VALLEY.

Sunday, August 13. A fine day. I rose early. At Esquire Brown's we held worship. There is a large society,* and it makes a good appearance. We were in the forenoon in a large barn; it was too small and we went out into a fine meadow under a high western hill. We had the shade and were comfortable. I think, by appearance, there were more people than I had ever seen at any place on the Susquehanna. Very many women of all sizes, and dressed in plain, good taste; and several men who, in their dress, made as important a figure as I should wish to see in town. I am told the people of this valley are all united in religious matters; all Presbyterians and all orthodox, new light, primitive Presbyterians, too, all except about eight sour, unbrotherly seceders, and one sociable and agreeable Churchman, Mr. Laundrum; and they come generally out to the sermon, which is very good and give themselves the character of being easily pleased. For my part I must de-

*The members of East and West Kishacoquillas congregation called their first pastor, Rev. James Johnston, March 18, 1783, eight years after Mr. Fithian's visit, sixty-nine members signing the call. William Brown, Esq., heads the list.

clare that I am highly pleased with their manners and appearance, so far as my observation can extend. This afternoon and night I spent with Esquire Brown.

Monday, August 14. I am here very much mortified with observation on people who have settled here from our Province. Generally they are on the lowest part of fortune's wheel, grovelling in low matters, and yet always, when the scurviest opportunity offers, they are feebly, meanly tricking their neighbors; taking all liberties. Wherever I have been on the Susquehanna or here, their character is mean, dishonest, and irreligious. A Jerseyman and an impertinent, every-way-troublesome scoundrel, seem to be words of nearly the same meaning. Sometimes, on these accounts, I have had thoughts of naming myself from a more dignified colony. I was to-day walking by the side of a fine brook of water. At last I came to a place where the whole water sank at once under ground. In our level country this would be thought a wonder; here, and in all limestone lands, it is common. Large brooks sufficient, in some cases, to turn a grist-mill, will sink, and, at a few miles' distance, again rise in the coolest, purest springs. I was again at Mr. Culbertson's; spent the day. It passed brisk and noisy. "The wife," as the people say here, has a free, unshackled, woman-gifted tongue. The young ladies, too, are pleasant. After coffee in the evening they bantered me on a vulgar custom—I mean the telling of fortunes from the leaves of tea or from the grounds of coffee. This evening I caught one of the true musical *cácadás*. It is a large insect of the grasshopper kind that sings upon trees in the evenings all the latter part of the summer. The sound is made by its wings on the upper part of its back. In the evening I returned to the Squire's, where I see much company. It is the most thronged gap of the mountains; all from the lower counties enter here.

Tuesday, August 15. For my supply the Squire gave me 20s. 9d. After breakfast he invited me to ride with him and see the valley's natural curiosities. About three miles from his house, toward the east end and near the middle of the valley, in a large wood, at a considerable distance from any house, is a vast and surprising cavity in the ground. It will

contain one hundred and fifty persons. It is on a spot of ground almost level. The hole, I apprehend, has in time been arched with stone and covered with timber. A part, however, has now mouldered away and fallen in, which makes the ragged, craggy, and, in appearance, dangerous entrance. The bottom of the cave was originally sandy and smooth; now many tons of rock are lying over more than half of the bottom. It is very sonorous. I am told a violin sounds through it with exquisite delicacy. I took its dimensions with as great accuracy as I could. The entrance is an imperfect arch whose base is twenty-eight paces, or eighty-four feet, and height ten feet in the highest part. From the middle of the entrance to the farthest part thirty-five paces or one hundred and five feet. Length within the large part forty-five paces, one hundred and thirty-five feet; line across these measures thirty-paces, ninety-six feet. At the entrance from the top of the arch upwards to the bottom of the mould or earth is forty-five feet, all which is solid limestone rock. On the whole it is the most curious and remarkable work of nature I have yet seen. Squire Brown and others say that they have seen and handled ice brought out of this cave in July. There is no ice now, but last winter was uncommon mild. All was still but the noise of the drops of water seeping and falling through the rocks. These drops of water in a strange manner and degree do actually petrify—harden into stone. This hardened water stands in many places through the cave in tall, slim, very white stone. Some dun marble-colored and beautiful columns four, five, and six feet high. Some have most delicate grain—pure white, like the best refined sugar, and soft—some rough and hard. On our return we called and entered another, which is a watery cave. Mr. Alexander's house stands over water where a boat of two tons would float.

LETTER-BOOK OF MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

III.

[*To Gen. Edward Hand, Lancaster, Pa., April 18, 1792.*]

I have this day received your favor of the 13th ultimo, together with four chests containing fifty rifle-guns in good order. I shall inform Gen. Knox by next post of their arrival at this place.

I have not observed any mark of the United States on these rifles to prevent their being changed or sold; would it not have been proper that the maker should have stamped U. S. on the barrel and lock, as branding the stock is liable to be defaced?

And, sir, as it is presumed that all the rifles made for public use are of one calibre, would it not be attended with considerable advantage to have bullet-moulds made to cast ten or twelve, or more, at once? This would remedy an inconvenience that often happens by bullet-moulds being lost, as the bullets might be cast at the laboratory and sent on with the troops in quantity.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 22, 1792.*]

Fifty rifles arrived in good order from Lancaster; but horns nor pouches are come with them. I presume these articles must be provided at this place for Lieut. Jeffers' party, who arrived here yesterday with twenty Indians, and is anxious to be equipped and return to Fort Franklin. He says that five hundred Indians are ready to join him.

The greater part of the boats are ready to launch; a number of them are now afloat and ready to come forward to this place when wanted.

I have just received your favor of the 14th instant. I shall immediately employ armorers to repair the arms. I have received of the Pay Master General two thousand dollars, for

which I have enclosed a receipt. Fifty of the Kentucky boats first contracted for, will average 55 ft. each and 15 ft. beam; average price of them will be 9/5, including oars and painters; say 2,750 ft. at 9/5, will be \$3,452.75. The fifty last contracted for, will average 50 ft. each and 12 ft. beam. The average price of these, including oars, pumps, painters, &c., will be 8/; say 2,500 ft. at 8/, the amount will be \$2,666.70. On the boats to carry horses there will be additional charge, which cannot be ascertained.

[*To Gen. Knox, April 27, 1792.*]

Lieut. Jeffers, in consequence of your letter to him of the 10th of February and 24th of March last, has applied to me to furnish sundry articles of cloathing for the Indians that are now with him; and, as there is nothing suitable for them in public stores here, I have been under the necessity of purchasing of Messrs. Ormsby & Gregg several articles, as per bill inclosed. This purchase I have made with reluctance, not having your instruction on this head, and foreseeing that repeated demands of this kind will be made at this post, I have advised Lieut. Jeffers to act with economy at this time and wait the arrival of the Indian goods mentioned in your letter of the 25th of February last. The Indians are anxious to be furnished with red feathers to distinguish them from the hostile Indians; these feathers cannot be got at this place.

The fifty boats ordered are nearly finished, and will all be delivered at this place next week; the others are now in hand, and will be delivered agreeable to your instructions. Please to inform me what number of horses are to be transported in these boats, in order that they may be fitted up for that purpose.

Col. James Marshall, who purchased a considerable number of horses last summer for public use on good terms, says he can purchase this season one hundred horses, fit for draught or cavalry, on very reasonable terms.

Capt. Haskell has forwarded to me from Marietta several letters, which are herewith inclosed. He says that he arrived

at that post the beginning of this month, and that his men are destitute of almost every article of cloathing, and begs that a complete suit for each man of his company be immediately sent him. Lieut. Jeffers says his men are almost naked, especially those that he re-inlisted of the Levies.

I have just received your favor of the 21st instant, and shall examine the powder and report the quality of it as soon as I can obtain a powder-proof, which I shall have made immediately. I shall immediately apply to Turnbull & Marmic to cast 3 and 6-pound shot. The bar-iron I have contracted for, and, without doubt, will have it ready by the time you have directed. I shall not neglect to forward the cannon, together with a quantity of powder, by the first escort after the cannon arrives at this post, which I expect will be in a few days. At Capt. Briggs' request, I have inclosed a copy of his letter to me, informing me of his declining his appointment.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 4, 1792.*]

On the 2d instant Lieut. Jeffers, with his detachment, set off for Fort Franklin, the Indians highly pleased at the friendly treatment they received at this place. I have delivered 40 rifles, together with powder, lead, and flints, to Lieut. Jeffers: also 40 powder-horns, which I have borrowed of Major McCully. On the 30th ult. I forwarded to Capt. Cass, in charge of Ensign Bond, a quantity of amunition, together with sundry other articles for the use of Fort Franklin. Capt. Cass wrote me to send him a fort flag; but, as there is nothing suitable for that purpose to be got here, I have to request that bunting of proper colours be forwarded as soon as possible. The fifty boats first contracted for are all ready; twenty-five of them are now here and the remainder will be here in a few days. These boats are much better built than those purchased last year, and will carry double the burthen of most of the former-built boats, with more convenience and safety. The other fifty will all be ready by the last of this month. The cannon are not yet arrived, nor have I heard of them on the way. A

part of the bar-iron will be here in a few days. I presume it will be forwarded to Fort Washington with the cannon.

There is only one man at this place that understands making camp-kettles. I am, therefore, apprehensive that three tons of sheet-iron cannot be manufactured into kettles as soon as they may be wanted. Is it not possible to have a man sent from Philadelphia to assist in that business?

[*To Peter Marmie, Jacob's Creek Iron Works, May 7, 1792.*]

By order of Gen. Knox, I some time ago made application to Mr. Turnbull for a quantity of shot, and have since that time been endeavoring to get wooden patterns turned by John Handlyn, but he has grown such a trifler, that I have not been able to prevail on him to finish them. I have, therefore, sent twelve six-pound shot (by your boatman) to be applied as patterns, and have to request that two tons of that size be cast as soon as possible, and one ton of three-pound and one ton of grape is also wanted, for which patterns shall be sent you in a few days.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 13, 1792.*]

Capt. Edward Butler, with a detachment of ninety-three men, arrived here yesterday.

The sheet-iron is not yet come forward & no more than two of the cannon. The other six and sheet-iron I can learn nothing about, but am apprehensive that the wagoners have halted at their homes, perhaps to plant their corn, and thereby have neglected the public business.

Capt. Hughes with his detachment has occupied the barracks in the new Fort since the 5th instant. Two of the iron 6 pounders are very well mounted in the second story of one of the Block-houses; the other will be mounted in a few days. The works, if you have no objections, I shall name Fort La-Fayette.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 25, 1792.*]

Mr. Belli, D. Q. M. General, arrived here on the 21st instant, and yesterday set off for Fort Washington. * * * Major Smith was prepared to set off the same time, but is detained until the return of a detachment he has sent in pursuit of a party of Indians that have crossed the Allegheny river about 26 miles from this place. This detachment is expected to return this evening. * * *

A report is this moment made in town of a small party of Major McCully's riflemen being defeated and seven of them killed by a party of Indians on Beaver Creek.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 1, 1792.*]

Dr. Hutcheson set off yesterday for Fort Franklin by land, accompanied by David Mead, Esq., and a small escort. The report of a party of Major McCully's riflemen being defeated at Beaver Creek proves to be false.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 15, 1792.*]

Yesterday two hundred rifles, sent by Gen'l Hand, were delivered to me.

Major McMahan has called on me for arms and cloathing for his battalion. The cloathing is not yet come to hand, nor have I received your orders to deliver these articles to Major McMahan.

General Wayne arrived here yesterday.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 22, 1792.*]

On the 18th instant the 6 dismounted cannon left by John Gisch, a wagoner, on the road, arrived at this place; also several other wagons loaded with military stores, all in good order. I have received of Messrs. Turnbull & Marmie 516 six pound and 72 three pound shot well executed; and have also received 702 three pound and 86 six pound shot cast at Chambers' furnace, very badly executed, neither round nor smooth, and, in my opinion, unfit for use in brass field pieces.

[*To Major General Hand, June 22, 1792.*]

I have received your favor of the 13th inst. inclosing Thomas Master's and James Silver's receipt for twenty-nine boxes qt. three hundred and forty-eight rifles. I suppose the wagoners must be here in a few days.

I shall see Gen. Neville to-morrow and show him your friendly letter.

[*To Gen. Brodhead, Surveyor General, June 23, 1792.*]

I am one of the unfortunate old soldiers whose lot has fallen without the line of this State, and am apprehensive that by neglecting to make application in due time I shall forfeit my right to a tract of donation land, viz: No. 99, 300 acres, 10th district. I have, therefore, Dear Sir, taken the liberty of begging your interference in my behalf. I am in hopes this will reach you before it is too late, and that you will not consider the application I have presumed to make to you improper nor incompatible with your office. Repeated proofs of your disinterested friendship has led me to take this liberty.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 28, 1792.*]

Major General Wayne directs that all the Rifle Companies recruited contiguous to Pittsburg shall be armed and cloathed at this post. Capt. Butler has not more than ten recruits at this place. A considerable quantity of the Rifle cloathing, and other Quarter Masters Stores are come to hand. Mr. Patrick Campbell continues to send forward six and three pound shot badly cast as formerly. Messrs. Turnbull & Marmie's six ton of six and three pound shot will soon be delivered, and much superior to that cast at Chambers' furnace.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Phila., July 13, 1792.*]

Our frontiers are all in peace, reaping a plentiful harvest. How long this tranquility may last is uncertain; it is supposed we already feel the good effects of the negociation now on foot.

[*To Gen. Knox, July 20, 1792.*]

I have delivered arms and accoutrements to Capt. Wm. Faulkner for Eighty-three Riflemen, and this day have equipt 46 of Capt. Springer's company.

Capt. Cummings called on me yesterday by order of Joseph Howell, Esq., for five hundred dollars, which I have paid him and inclose his receipt, which please to send to Mr. Howell, five hundred dollars yet remaining intended of Capt. Biggs or Capt. Louder. General Wayne and the Rifle officers are not well pleased with the powder. We have made several trials with a powder proof, and notwithstanding it is much stronger than that sent here by Col. Biddle for the militia, yet it is not equal to a quantity brought here by the merchants of this place, therefore it don't please the officers.

[*To Gen. Knox, July 28, 1792.*]

Yesterday morning Lieut. Price with his detachment, consisting of one hundred men, including non-commissioned officers, arrived at this post in good order.

[*To Gen. Knox, August 10, 1792.*]

I have received your favor of the 3d instant, and now inclose a return of stores received since last post, since which time I have forwarded to Fort Washington, in charge of Ensign Hunter, two dismounted brass three pounders, fifteen hundred six pound and fifteen hundred three pound shot; also six hundred and fifty pairs of shoes. There is also a large quantity of corn and oats gone forward same time. The cloathing for the Riflemen are not yet all come to hand, nor yet for the old troops, who are said to be in great distress, especially Capt. Haskell at Marietta and Gallipolis.

[*To Gen. Knox, September 7, 1792.*]

I have herewith inclosed an invoice of stores received since last post. These stores came from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh

in seventeen days, a proof that many very unnecessary delays have heretofore taken place.

Since Col. O'Hara's appointment, a considerable charge has accrued, by digging a well, building a magazine and another barrack opposite the former, by order of Gen. Wayne, a part of which is for an armourer's shop, &c. These changes the present Quarter Master General says he don't apprehend comes under his notice, and, therefore, directs me to apply to you for instructions on this head.

[*To Gen. Knox, September 28, 1792.*]

Mr. Morrow, the Armourer, complains that a barrel of oil he expected has not been sent on, nor several other necessary articles, a list of which he has desired me to inclose. I find that several articles, in my opinion necessary, have been neglected, and others sent on in too small quantities, viz: Fusees have been sent empty, and neither saltpetre, sulphur, nor quick-match; neither tubes nor slow-match have yet arrived, in consequence of which I have engaged two hundred lbs. of slow-match to be made at this place, and have had a number of small tubes made. Still, I presume a greater number more will be wanted. A large quantity of musket cartridge paper will also be wanted, that formerly received being nearly expended. Flannel for cartridges, I presume, will also be necessary.

[*To Gen. Knox, October 5, 1792.*]

I have by order of Gen. Wayne returned three small Howitzers, the trunions of which have been found insufficient, they are in charge of a wagoner addressed to Samuel Hodgdon, Esq.

I expected before this time to have been enabled to have discharged all my engagements entered into under the former Quarter Master General. In order to facilitate the settlement of his accounts I have borrowed a considerable sum of my friends to pay several large accounts at this post and thereby have obtained vouchers for nearly all the expenditures in the

Quarter Master's department at this place, up to the time of Col. O'Hara's appointment, expecting in a few days to have refunded the money that I had borrowed, but to my great mortification post after post arriving without remittances to enable me to discharge my engagements.

[*To Gen. Knox, October 26, 1792.*]

There is a report now circulating that a small settlement about 20 miles up the Great Kanawha has been attacked and cut off by a large party of Indians.

I find that the laboratory duty is new to the present Artillery officers, as well to their men, and I am too much otherwise engaged to pay the necessary attention to it. Quick-match in particular is wanted; saltpetre and sulphur cannot be obtained here in any great quantity; the number of port-fire on hand is too small, therefore a further supply of that article, or port-fire moulds, drifts, fusees and paper will be wanted.

[*To Gen. Knox, November 9, 1792.*]

This morning a part of the troops together with the necessary tools and stores for building set off for the ground intended for Wintering on near Logstown. Yesterday Lieut. Lee with forty dismounted dragoons set off for Fort Washington and the same day Lieut. Bond with thirty men set off for Fort Franklin, in order to take post at Cassawauga on French Creek.

[*To Gen. Knox, November 16, 1792.*]

A part of the troops have descended the Ohio to their Winter ground at Logstown, furnished with the necessary implements and materials for building, and yesterday a party of Artificers followed.

Messrs. Campbell & Chambers have had a man at this place for some time past cleaning the shot they had sent to this post, without inspection, and have by this means rendered all except 43 3 pounds fit for use; but the operation has cost a great deal of labor and expense.

[*To Col. Terrence Campbell, Chambersburg, Pa., Nov. 16, 1792.*]

The bearer John McMullen has cleaned and trimmed all the shot first received at this post from your furnace, and thereby rendered them all fit for use except forty-three 3 p^d shot, which on account of their irregular figure, cannot be made of any use.

[*To Gen. Knox, November 30, 1792.*]

Early in the morning of the 28th instant, the Artillery, Infantry and Rifle corps, except a small garrison left in Fort Fayette, embarked and descended the Ohio to Legionville. The Cavalry crossed the Alleghany the same time and were to arrive at Legionville as soon as the boats. Immediately after the troops had put off from the shore the General went on board of his barge, saluted by the militia artillery corps of this place, and have all arrived safe the same day at their intended Winter ground.

[*To Major John Finley, A. Q. M., Legionville, Dec. 2, 1792.*]

I have sent you in charge of William Earl 1 cask No. 4 q^t 50 pairs Overalls, 50 linen shirts and 70 Rifle Frocks. Box q^t 50 pairs shoes and 24 Blankets, also 58½ Bu. Oats in 16 Bags; the Bags to be returned by the first boat. You will please immediately wait on the General and inform him of the arrival of the above cloathing, also that I have sent all the Rifle Frocks, except four, and all shirts except ten and that there is not one pair socks in the store. Neither is there any Infantry cloathing on hand, the whole being forwarded to the 1st and 2d regiment.

Earl is sent to fit up three boats to carry grain from Muskingum to Fort Washington.

[*To Gen. Knox, December 8, 1792.*]

Capt. Prior with the party of Wabash Indians and their Interpreters arrived here yesterday and are to set off in a few days for Philadelphia. Cornplanter it is said is on his way with a party of Senecas and will arrive in a few days at this post, also on his way to Philadelphia.

[*To Major Finley, December 9, 1792.*]

I have this day sent you, in charge of Marcus Hulings and Jacob Haymaker, two rafts, viz: one of pine qt 6,500 feet inch plank, the other 3,480 feet of oak and 667 feet of cherry plank, the whole amounts to 11,015 feet. Hulings has orders to stop at Ullery's to take a parcel of straw on board his raft. If he succeeds, please inform me of the quantity in order that I may settle with Ullery. Send back Hulings immediately as he is wanted here.

[*To Capt. Thomas Hughs, Fort Franklin, January 16, 1793.*]

I am still so much hurried that I have not had time to pay that attention to your orders that I wished. I have, however, now sent you, in charge of Samuel Lord, one keg qt 28 lbs. Butter, one do. qt $\frac{2}{4}$ Bu. onions and six bottles mustard; the other articles I shall forward by next conveyance that offers. I have detained your men sometime waiting for a boat that has butter, whisky, &c., on board for me—she has not yet arrived—therefore the quantity of butter is less than intended. Are there any cranberries to be got at your post? Mrs. Craig begs you to send a few of them. If not inconvenient please purchase a few venison hams. The mare that carries your kegs is to be taken to Cassewago to haul wood for Lieut. Bond's party.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Com. Genl Mil. Stores, Phil'a., January 25, 1793.*]

I have received yours of the 7th instant by Mr. Fisher, who has delivered nineteen horses and a receipt for one left at Webster's, Stoney creek. Capt. Prior receipts to me for twenty-four horses equiped with saddles, bridles, and halters; the horses in tolerable good order and fit for a longer journey. Mr. Sallender, a French gentleman, was furnished with money and instructions to pay traveling expenses of the Indians, Interpreters, &c., &c. I am told the horses were very much neglected on the way to Phil'a. The state they are now in justifies the report; sixteen of the horses purchased here are of those delivered, three very worthless ones are also delivered that were

not purchased here. Ensign McCleary is not yet arrived nor Dr. Strong, but are shortly expected. I have given Mr. Fisher 30 Dollars and inclose his receipt, for which you will please give me credit. I gave Col. Neville a draft on you for four hundred dollars. Capt. Ebenezer Denny wishes to pay to your order here for a quarter cask of wine, sent by you to Col. Winthrop Sergeant.

[*To Gen. Knox, January 25, 1793.*]

The whole of the musket powder was yesterday sent to Legionville; the consumption of musket powder at this post and the quantity sent to other posts so great that a large supply of that article will be wanted before the opening of the next campaign. Col. Proctor arrived here a few days ago and prepared to set off for Fort Franklin, but received a note from Gen. Wayne to repara to Legionville where he now is.

[*To Gen. Knox, February 8, 1793.*]

The last of the lead and musket balls have been sent to Legionville and will soon be worked up into cartridges. A French gentleman lately from Cuskuskey has brought with him a quantity of lead, I believe 3,000 lbs., which he offers for 9^d per lb. and if a larger quantity is wanted will furnish it on lower terms than it can be purchased for in Philadelphia adding the cost of carriage to this place. Capt. Slough's detachment is expected here to-morrow.

[*To Gen. Anthony Wayne, Legionville, February 11, 1793.*]

I am directed by the Quarter Master General to inform you that Capt. Jacob Slough with 130 non-commissioned officers and privates will arrive at Pittsburgh this day at 2 o'clock. I sometime ago informed the Secretary of War that the musket powder, lead and paper was nearly expended. He informs me by last post that a supply is coming forward.

[*To Gen. Knox, March 2, 1793.*]

I have received your favor of the 23d ultimo together with several letters to the Commander-in-Chief and officers at Legionville, all of which have been sent forward.

Doctor Carmichael and Col. Neville with the money arrived safely at Legionville. Col. Proctor is still there. It is reported that Cornplanter declines accepting the invitation. The powder is not yet come to hand nor any other stores since last return.

[*To Major John Finley, March 14, 1793.*]

I have borrowed a canoe to carry Joseph Nicholas and Guyasutha to Legionville, which you will please send up by Hulings, if it arrives before he sets off, if not please to apply to the General for two men to bring it up. I am directed to send 6½ yards of duck for the use of the General, Mr. Nicholas will hand it you.

[*To Capt. Thomas Hughs, Fort Franklin, March 23, 1793.*]

I have received your favor of the 20th instant together with a canoe, which I have taken for public use, and have paid the corporal three dollars for it. I have enclosed you a newspaper by which you will see the promotions and appointments lately made, your name in the list of Majors, on which give me leave to congratulate you. Advice from France via Lisbon, says that Louis, late king of France, is beheaded. I expect as you are promoted, you will be relieved, and that we shall have the pleasure of seeing you shortly at Pittsburgh.

[*To Gen. Knox, March 23, 1793.*]

I have received your favor of the 16th instant, and have made enquiry for an Interpreter of the Shawanese and Delaware tongue; the person Mr. Hodgdon believes qualified for that purpose is lately gone to Kentucky; his name is John Hamilton. James Rankin, who lately resided at this place, and

is now said to be at Col. Alex. Lowrey's, near Lancaster, is supposed to be a tolerable good Interpreter, and a man of unexceptional character.

Joseph Nicholas is also said to interpret several Indian languages, he is now at Legionville, but expected to-morrow; as soon as he arrives I shall endeavor to ascertain his abilities that way, and send him to you if he is qualified. I have inclosed an invoice of stores received since last post. To-morrow two wagons with powder is expected. The artificers are now at work mounting two 3 pounders and two 6 pounders. Elevating screws for these guns I find cannot be made here. I presume several of these articles are on hand in Philadelphia, and together with several pieces of carriage irons, which if sent here would be useful in this line.

[*To Gen. Knox, March 30, 1793.*]

I have made further enquiry respecting an Interpreter of the Shawanese and Delaware tongues and have found that a Mr. William Wilson, an inhabitant of this town, is well qualified for an interpreter of the Shawanese tongue in particular, and also of the Delaware. He was engaged in an Indian trading-store at the Block-house on Beaver creek at the time Captain Brady and others murdered the friendly Indians, and is obliged to appear in May next at the Supreme Court of this county as a prosecutor against Brady; he will however set off in a few days for Philadelphia, in consequence of your request, and has no objection to be employed as Interpreter, provided he can be excused from attending on Brady's trial.

We are making preparation for the troops descending the Ohio on the 15th of April ensuing.

[*To Major John Finley, Legionville, April 5, 1793.*]

The canoe taken to your post by Nicholas and GUYASUTHA was borrowed of Conrod, as you have sent it off, it must be paid for, of course charged to your post. You will therefore account for it in your return of Q. M. stores.

[*To John Belli, D. Q. M., Fort Washington, April 5, 1793.*]

We are preparing for the transportation of all the troops and stores of the Upper Ohio, which I expect will take place, between the 15th and 20th instants.

[*To James O'Hara, Legionville, April 17, 1793.*]

Col. John Perry's saw-mill was burned by accident last Saturday night; his fifth boat will be delivered this day, after which none can be expected until his mill is rebuilt.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 3, 1793.*]

On the 30th ultimo, Major General Wayne, with the troops under his command at Legionville, embarked in good order, and set off for Fort Washington; the troops in high spirits, and boats well fitted for transportation, made a fine appearance, and as the river was sufficiently swelled by the late rains, it is probable they will reach Fort Washington in six days. The Quarter Master General has gone with the army.

Colonel Clarke is left to command on the Upper Ohio. Major Hughs is not arrived with his detachment from Fort Franklin, but is hourly expected. The packet for the General and Col. O'Hara are received, and shall be forwarded by a safe hand to-morrow, to Fort Washington. I have inclosed an invoice of stores, received since last return, the stores except those by Mr. McNair, arrived in time to be sent forward under convoy of the army, with whom I have sent all the stores that were on hand worth notice.

[*To James O'Hara, Head Quarters, May 10, 1793.*]

I have sent one wagon horse that Mr. McNair rode the day before the army embarked; the other two that were given to Lieut. Tinsley to carry his baggage to Fort Franklin were lost on their return to Pittsburgh when in charge of Major Hughs' detachment which arrived here on Tuesday last. Mrs. General Wilkinson is not yet arrived but is hourly expected. A

boat is completely fitted up for her and suit, and Major Hughs with his detachment waits to escort her.

Mrs. O'Hara opened your packet by last post in which she found a letter from Samuel Hodgdon, Esq., enclosing 10,000 Dollars large post notes which shall be sent in charge of Major Hughs. I have enclosed a copy of Samuel Hodgdon's letter, the original shall be sent with the money. This minute the post is arrived. Mrs. O'Hara has opened your packet which contains two letters, copies of which I now send you; the originals together with a packet said to contain 9,000 Dollars small post notes shall be sent in charge of Major Hughs. I saw Mrs. O'Hara a few minutes ago; she is much better than at your departure. I shall write you more fully by Major Hughs; but if he should not set off by the 13th I shall then send off an Express with the General's dispatches.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 10, 1793.*]

I have received your favor of the 3d instant, respecting Mr. Wilson; he had engaged to be in Philadelphia at the time mentioned in my former letter, but being engaged in a mercantile store in Legionville, he found leaving his business would have been attended with considerable disadvantages which together with his apprehension of danger, and no fixed compensation for his services being pointed out, induced him to hesitate. He insists on being paid 35/ per diem whilst employed in that business. I have therefore, in consequence of your pressing instructions, promised that he shall receive that compensation whilst employed as an Interpreter. He is therefore to set off on the 13th instant for Fort Franklin on his way to Buffalo Creek and Niagara, and I expect Mr. John Handlyn, an Interpreter of the Delaware tongue, will accompany him. Major Hughes with his detachment arrived here on the 7th instant, and is ready to embark, but waits the arrival of Mrs. Gen. Wilkinson, who is hourly expected; should she not arrive before the 13th, Major Hughes will then embark leaving Lieut. Andrews to escort Mrs. Wilkinson.

[*To James O'Hara, May 15, 1793.*]

I have also sent 100 of the General's Proclamations. Most of the other 100 have either been sent to the Lieutenants of the frontier counties and other public persons or sent into Kentucky via Limestone. * * * * *
General St. Clair is arrived and taken ill with the gout. I sometimes call to see your family; Mrs. O'Hara appears very well and the young ones also.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 17, 1793.*]

Yesterday morning Mr. William Wilson set off for Niagara, via Fort Franklin, and Buffalo creek, to meet the Commissioners. I have engaged a Mr. Sylvester Ash to accompany Mr. Wilson and to act as an Assistant Interpreter. Mr. Ash has resided several years in the Shawanese country, and is perfectly acquainted with the Shawanese and Delaware tongue.

[*To Capt. Haskell, Marietta, May 17, 1793.*]

The Secretary of War informs me that General Posey may be expected here on the 22d on his way to Head Quarters.

[*To Gen. Knox, May 24, 1793.*]

Your letter of the 17th instant I have just received. I shall attend to your instructions respecting the Indian goods addressed to General St. Clair.

Mr. William Wilson writes from Fort Franklin on the 20th, says he was then setting off for Cornplanter's town, on his way to Buffalo creek, accompanied by Rosegrantz, the Seneca Interpreter and two Indians. He also says that New Arrow informs him that the treaty will not commence till the 1st of July, and that the Senecas are going by land to Sandusky.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, May 24, 1793.*]

Capt. Prior arrived last night; the Indians are expected tomorrow. The wagons shall not be detained one moment unnecessarily.

MARRIAGES IN GOSHENHOPPEN, 1731-1790.

COMMUNICATED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

I.

Goshenhoppen—believed to be an Indian word, the signification of which is not known—is the name formerly given to that part of the beautiful Perkiomen valley lying in the northern end of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. From 1731 to 1790, Goshenhoppen Reformed charge comprised three congregations—the New Goshenhoppen, the Old Goshenhoppen, and the Great Swamp; the first two being located within the district from which their names are derived, and the last some distance away. The pastors who ministered here were: John Henry Goetschy, from about 1731 to 1740, and perhaps a few years later; George Michael Weiss, 1745-'61; John Theobald Faber, 1766-'79; Frederick Dellicker, 1780-'84; Frederick W. Von der Sloot, 1784-'86; John Theobald Faber, second term, 1786-'88; Nicholas Pomp, 1789-'90. Pastor Goetschy's field of labor covered a much wider range than this charge, according to an entry made by him in the church-book in these words: "Joh. Henricus Goetschius, V. D. M., Helvetiæ Tiguri, et Pronuncias Veritatem, Schippach, Alt Coschenhoppen, New Coschenhoppen, Schwamm, Sacon, Ægipten, Macedonia, Missillem, Oli, Bern, Dolpenhachen," which, converted into modern terms, is understood to mean: Rev. John Henry Goetschy, of Zurich, Switzerland, and preacher of the Truth at Skippack, Old Goshenhoppen, New Goshenhoppen, Swamp, Saucon, Egypt, Macedonia, Moselem, Oley, Bern, Tulpehocken. During the period from 1747 to the close of 1757 the church-book was mislaid. After its recovery, Pastor Weiss entered the marriages apparently from memory, and in many cases imperfectly as to dates and names.

The three congregations, at the present time, are in a pros-

perous condition and have fine houses of worship. Rev. C. L. Weiser, D. D., is pastor of New Goshenhoppen church, near Pennsburg, Montgomery county, and of Great Swamp church, near Spinnerstown, Bucks county, and Rev. A. L. Dechant is pastor of Old Goshenhoppen church, near Salfordville, Montgomery county. Dr. Weiser has recently published a history of the three churches comprising the charge. The entries from the faded records were carefully transcribed by Mr. Mahlon Hillegass, of Pennsburg, and Mr. George S. Nyce, of Frederick.

- 1759, ——— —, Alber, Gueti, and Peter Sell.
 1778, June 4, Andres, Elisab., and Jacob Klemer.
 1747-1758, Arend, Abraham, and Catharine Reid.
 1747-1758, Arend, Catharina, and J. George Leidich.
 1747-1758, Arend, Jacob, and Anna Elisabetha Geiger.
 1747-'58, Bamberger, Catherina, and J. Redzeler.
 1747-'58, Bamberger, Lorentz, and Charlotta N———.
 1747-1758, Barendt, Henerich, and Anna Maria Lur.
 1747-1758, Bartholme, Henerich, and Elisa Barbara Erb.
 1778, Sept. 29, Becker, Joh., and Elis. Berger.
 1747-1758, Beissel, Maria Magdalena, and J. Adam N———.
 1747-1758, Beissel, Peter, and Maria Schwenck.
 1760, Jan. 8, Bender, Ludwig, and Margaretha Fischer.
 1774, Dec. 27, Benvil, Suss., and Joh. Fandt.
 1776, Aug. 22, Berge, Abraham, and Salome Gerges.
 1776, June 9, Berge, Anna, and Phillip Wischang.
 1778, Sept. 29, Berger, Elis., and Joh. Becker.
 1784, June 27, Bergman, Johannes, and Anna Stroman.
 1747-1758, Berret, Caspar, and Elisa Lena Wannemacher.
 1758, Nov. 14, Beyer, Andrew, and Philippina Weyand.
 1767, June 23, Beyer, Catharine, and Friederick Maurer.
 1769, Aug. 22, Bickhart, Christofer, and Magdalena Kugler.
 1787, April 24, Bierman, Jacob, and Christina Fischer.
 1777, Aug. 26, Bingeman, Gerhart, and Elizabeth Kentel.
 1773, Oct. —, Binkes, Peter, and Barbara Stettler.
 1759, Sept. 7, Birst, C., and Peter Maurer.
 1769, Jan. 3, Bischof, Catharina, and Joh. Nicolaus Diets.
 1787, May 5, Bischof, Catharina, and Joh. Teorgus Ott.
 1758, June 6, Bisecker, Barbara, and Paul Schwauger.
 1747-1758, Bitting, Anna Maria, and Andreas Greber.
 1747-1758, Bitting, Catharina, and Adam Hillikass.
 1747-'58, Bitting, Catharina, (wid., of Henry Bitting,) and Jacob Schaeffer.
 1775, Mar. 21, Bitting, Cath., and Joh. Klein.

- 1747-1758, Bitting, Elizabetha Dorothea, and Gabriel Klein.
 1788, April 13, Bitting, Phillip, and Elis. Derrschem.
 1747-'58, Bleyler, Catharina, and Michel Eberhardt.
 1747-'58, Bleyler, Elisabeth, and Philip Vackenthah.
 1747-'58, Bleyler, Peter, and Maria N——.
 1779, Aug. 9, Bock, Cath., and Jeorg Mich. Trumbauer.
 1784, Nov. 26, Bock, Elizabeth, and Jacob Schoot.
 1747-1758, Bohm, Creth., and Jacob Weidknecht.
 1747-'58, Boehm, Philip, and Eliza Catharina Mombauer.
 1769, Oct. 17, Bossert, Anna Christina, and Jacob Kutz.
 1775, Aug. 15, Bossert, Jacob, and Eva Schlieger.
 1779, Brauchler, Magdalena, and Daniel Klein.
 1747-'58, Braun, Catharina, and Ludwig Worckman.
 1779, June 22, Brendel, Jacob, and Elis. Ritschert.
 1747-1758, Brennenman, J., and N——.
 1767, Sept. 24, Brennerholtz, George, and Anna Maria Wils.
 1747-'58, Brickerdt, Mathys, and Maria Elisabetha N——.
 1747-1758, Brobst, J., and —— Levenn.
 1758, May 30, Brunner, Davidt, and Maria Landes.
 1778, Feb. 8, Brunner, Hana, and Mich. Ott.
 1760, —— 14, Bucher, Casper, and Catharina Wannemacher.
 1778, June 9, Bucher, Rosina, and Philip Leydich.
 1783, May 20, Buck, John, and Catharine Schlotterer.
 1747-'58, Buehler, Christian, and Sarah Huntzberger.
 1775, Nov. 23, Bürger, Margreta, (wid.), and Hen. Weiss, (wid.)
 1747-'58, Button, J., and —— Klein.
 1768, April 4, Cock, Catharina, and Peter Liu.
 1787, July 7, Cogg, Margreta, and Jeorg Reinheimer.
 1760, Feb. 5, Crater, Ester, and Johannes Meyer.
 1779, Oct. 5, Cressman, Margaret, and Felix Leh.
 1769, Nov. 21, Crineus, Simon, (wid.), and Margarethe Klapper, (wid.)
 1788, May 6, Cunius, Anne Margreta, and Johannes Weiltner.
 1760, —— 14, Dahl, Anna Maria, and Johann Michael Hettenbach.
 1760, June 17, Danckel, Jacob, and Elisabetha Roeder.
 1747-1758, Danckel, John, and N. ——.
 1747-1758, Danckler, Hanna, and Jacob Fischer.
 1772, Oct. 13, Datisman, Magdalena, and Jacob Hohe.
 1775, July 4, Datismann, Magdalena, (wid.), and Wendel Wiant,
 (wid.)
 1759, May 20, De Bleama, Lemaitte, and Sylvanus Maybery.
 1747-1758, Deheve, Sara, and Dieterich Welcker.
 1776, May 7, Deis, Barbara, and Jacob Wagner.
 1747-1758, Demig, J., and Elisabetha Eichel.
 1747-'58, Demig, Rachel, and Henerich Schmidt.
 1788, April 13, Derrschem, Elis., and Phillip Bitting.
 1772, May 19, Detterer, Elizabeth, and Jacob Gerhart.
 1747-'58, Dettweiler, Barbara, and Philip Jans.

- 1747-1758, Dieffendoerffer, Alexander, and Gertraudt N———.
- 1777, Sept. 30, Diel, Mich., and Barbara Suesholtz.
- 1768, May 30, Diets, Henry, and Catherine Gerhard.
- 1769, Jan. 3, Diets, Joh. Nicolaus, and Catharina Bischof.
- 1768, Nov. 17, Dill, Fried, and Susanna Spinner.
- 1783, Feb. 20, Dinges, Peter, and Maria Haas.
- 1783, ——— — Ditlo, Catharina, and Heinrich Mumbauer.
- 1785, Aug. 23, Ditlow, Georg, and Maria Magdalena N———.
- 1747-1758, Doerr, Carl, and Christina Muss.
- 1778, Jan. 13, Doerr, Jacob, and Margr. Mueller.
- 1790, March 30, Doerr, Johannes, and Gerthraut Schicher.
- 1775, Nov. 14, Dörr, Adam, and Anna Heger.
- 1782, April 23, Dörr, Georg, and Sophia Stetler.
- 1761, May 12, Dosch, Johann Philip, and Veronica Eberhard.
- 1747-1758, Dotterer, Anna, and Georg Neiss.
- 1747-1758, Dotterer, Anna, and J. Huber.
- 1790, Aug. 10, Dotterer, Michael, and Maria Margreth Hillegass.
- 1768, Dec. 4, Drumbar, Catharina, and Jacob Mack.
- 1747-1758, Dueffendoerffer, Anna Margaretha, and Nicolaus Ohl.
- 1747-1758, Dueffendoerffer, Gertraudt, and Henerich Mueller.
- 1747-'58, Duer, Creth, and Philip Schmidt.
- 1747-'58, Dueringer, Catharina, and Johannes Schneider.
- 1761, May 12, Eberhard, Anna Barbara, and Johann Georg Fischer.
- 1747-'58, Eberhard, Barbara, and Ullrich Hornecker.
- 1747-'58, Eberhard, Creth, and Peter Wetzol.
- 1761, June 16, Eberhard, Johannes, and Catharina Elisabetha Ried.
- 1759, April 3, Eberhard, Joseph, and Catharina Siegel.
- 1761, May 12, Eberhard, Veronica, and Johann Philip Dosch.
- 1784, Dec. 2, Eberhard, Philip, and Margaretha Hillegast.
- 1773, Jan. 7, Eberhart, Anna, and Joh. Jacobi.
- 1784, Aug. 10, Eberhart, Margaretha, and Jacob Tracksel.
- 1747-'58, Eberhardt, Michel, and Catharina Bleyler.
- 1748, Jan. 26, Eckerd, Margaretha, and Johann Jacob Mueller.
- 1747-'58, Edelman, George, and N———.
- 1758, Jan 7, Edelman, J. Adam, and Christina N———.
- 1768, Sept. 15, Edinger, Maria Elizabeth, and Valentine Haak.
- 1747-1758, Eichel, Elisabetha, and J. Demig.
- 1777, Feb. 11, Eitenmiller, Catharine, and John Schuler.
- 1771, Oct. 27, Elinger, Jacob, (wid.,) and Barbara Scheud, (wid.)
- 1747-'58, Emet, Anna Maria, and Andreas Muehlschlaegel.
- 1782, Oct. 28, Engleman, Cath. Elisab., and Peter Keiffer.
- 1771, Nov. 26, Engelman, Maria Eva, and Joh. Petrus Reiswig.
- 1758, April 18, Erb, Anna Maria, and Johann Peter Seil.
- 1747-1758, Erb, Catharina, and Michael Roeder.
- 1747-1758, Erb, Creth, and J. Reisswick.
- 1747-1758, Erb, Elisa Barbara, and Henerich Bartholme.
- 1759, Jan. 19, Fabian, Anna Catharina, and Christian Kalilback.

- 1774, Dec. 27, Fandt, Joh., and Suss. Benvil.
 1777, Dec. 2, Faust, Jeorg., and Christina Maurer.
 1787, June 26, Fausi, Joh., and Susanna Walber.
 1787, June 12, Finck, Johannes, and Elizabetha Neudorf.
 1772, Jan. 14, Finck, Valentin, and Elisabetha Suessholtz.
 1760, May 4, Fink, Catharina, and J. Georg Lahr.
 1760, May 17, Fink, Margaretha, and Jacob Wittner.
 1761, May 23, Fischer, Anna Margaretha, and Philip Hahn.
 1747-1758, Fischer, Catharina, and Roland Jung.
 1787, April 24, Fischer, Christina, and Jacob Bierman.
 1768, June 28, Fischer, Christina, and Joh. Segler.
 1747-1758, Fischer, Jacob, and Hanna Danekler.
 1759, Oct. 9, Fischer, Johann, and Catharina Gabel.
 1761, May 12, Fischer, Johann Georg, and Anna Barbara Eberbard.
 1760, Jan. 8, Fischer, Margaretha, and Ludwig Bender.
 1779, Sept. 30, Fischer, Margreta, and Peter Lauer.
 1767, May 26, Fischer, Wendel, and Juliana Schneider.
 1747-'58, Flegler, Margaretha, and Abraham Ludter.
 1747-'58, Frey, Catharina, and Andreas Worckman. —
 1758—, Frey, Catharina, and Joseph Schmidt. —
 1747-1758, Frey, Henerich, and N——.
 1777, Oct. 23, Frey, Jeorg., and Margreta Griesemer. —
 1769, Mar. 28, Frey, Wilhelm, and Christiana Hainomon. —
 1759, April 14, Freyer, Jacob, and Anna Barbara Werth. —
 1768, Sept. 6, Frock, Daniel, and Catharina Wiand.
 1759, Oct. 9, Gabel, Catharina, and Johann Fischer.
 1758, Sept. 8, Gangwehr, Georg, and Maria Melchiorst.
 1778, Mar. 10, Gearhart, John, and Magdalena Hertzell.
 1747-1758, Gedman, Wilhelm, and Susanna Jeckel.
 1773, Nov. 2, Geier, Catharina, and Adam Haller.
 1747-1758, Geiger, Anna Elisabetha, and Jacob Arend.
 1776, Aug. 22, Gerges, Salome, and Abraham Berge.
 1768, May 30, Gerhard, Catharine, and Henry Diets.
 1759, Nov. 18, Gerhardt, Daniel, and Barbara Meister.
 1786, Dec. 29, Gerhart, Cath., and Math. Hinerleiter.
 1772, June 2, Gerhart, Conrad, and Anna Maria Nyce.
 1772, May 19, Gerhart, Jacob, and Elizabeth Detterer.
 1767, Mar. 3, Geri, Anna Maria, and Johanes Hellicas.
 1767, Nov. 10, Geri, Catharina, and Michael Hellicas.
 1778, Nov. 3, Geri, Elis., and Daniel Kupper.
 1776, June 11, Geri, Joh. Adam, and Barbara Weiller.
 1772, Oct. 13, Geri, Maria, and Christian Schmid.
 1787, Dec. 18, Geri, Rebecka, and Peter Willauer.
 1774, June 14, Gettel, Peter, and Albertus Springer.
 1787, Feb. 27, Gipsen, John, and Neusi Mils.
 1747-1758, Goetz, J., and Catharina N——.
 1767, Jan. 20, Götzen, Bernd., and Elizabeth Mock.

- 1747-1758, Greber, Andreas, and Anna Maria Bitting.
 1784, Mar. 16, Greber, Anna Margrith, and Han Niclas Mud.
 1747-1758, Greber, Ulrich, and Creth Labar.
 1747-'58, Gress, Catharina, and Samuel Somini.
 1747-1758, Gressman, —, (John Gressman's two dau.,) and N——.
 1747-1758, Gressman, —, (son of John Gressman,) and N——.
 1747-1758, Gressman, John, and ——— Hauk.
 1747-1758, Grieseimar, Leonhardt, and ——— Leveber.
 1759, Jan. 18, Griesemer, Jacob, and Catharina Hallmann.
 1787, Oct. 23, Griesemer, Margreta, and Jeorg Frey.
 1787, Aug. 14, Grimli, Maria, and Valentine Keely.
 1787, Dec. 2, Grimli, Salome, and Philip Schillig.
 1760, ——— 1, Grinens, Simon Conrad, and Anna Margaretha Raeb.
 1782, June 25, Grob, Georg, and Margrith Zar.
 1786, Nov. 21, Grob, Henr., and Margreta Schütz.
 1779, March 9, Groeber, Andr., and Anna Weis.
 1779, Sept. 17, Groeber, Anna Maria, and Jeorg Long.
 1787, April 22, Groeber, Christina, and Petrus Stehler.
 1787, March 13, Groeber, Hen., and Christina Haas.
 1779, Sept. 21, Groeber, Ludwig, and Elis. Joter.
 1768, Dec. 22, Groeber, Maria Elis., and Diet. Reicher.
 1776, May 26, Grof, Abraham, and Magdalena Wagner.
 1774, March 1, Grof, Barbara, and Joseph Warner.
 1779, April 11, Grof, Catharine, and Martin Lichtel.
 1779, June 13, Grof, David, (wid.,) and Anna Maria Huwin, (wid.)
 1758, March 6, Gruen, Catharina, and Martin Mueller.
 1747-1758, Gucker, Elisa Barbara, and ——— Ohl.
 1747-1758, Gucker, Eva, and Andreas Ohl.
 1747-1758, Gucker, Susanna, and Jacob Ried.
 1784, Feb. 3, Gugger, Elisabeth, and Heinrich Segler.
 1759, June 2, Haag, Andreas, and Christina Hindenleiter.
 1747-'58, Haag, David, and Elisa Catharina Wagenseil.
 1747-'58, Haag, J., and Anna Margaretha Wetzel.
 1768, Sept. 15, Haak, Valentine, and Maria Elizabeth Edinger.
 1787, March 13, Haas, Christina, and Hen. Groeber.
 1747-1758, Haas, Henerich, and N—— Jung.
 1783, Feb. 20, Haas, Maria, and Peter Dinges.
 1759, Oct. 16, Haeger, Anna Maria, and Jacob Wetzel.
 1787, June 24, Hagelberg, Cath., and Petter Long.
 1747-1758, Hahn, Catharina, and John Neiss.
 1761, May 23, Hahn, Philip, and Anna Margaretha Fischer.
 1769, Mar. 28, Hainomon, Christiana, and Wilhelm Frey.
 1773, Nov. 2, Haller, Adam, and Catharina Geier.
 1759, Jan. 18, Hallmann, Catharina, and Jacob Griesemer.
 1747-1758, Hamfer, Antoni, and Anna Margaretha Raudenbush.
 1747-1758, Hamm, Daniel, and Anna Maria Segler.
 1773, May. 27, Hartenstein, John, and Magdalena Hollobush.

- 1747-1758, Hartman, ———, (daughter of Ullerich Hartman,) and Philip Wentz.
- 1747-1758, Haak, ———, and John Gressman.
- 1772, Nov. 22, Hauser, Joh., and Anna Maria Bar. Wolf.
- 1774, Aug. 16, Hederig, Phil., and Cath. Scheib.
- 1775, Nov. 14, Heger, Anna, and Adam Dörr.
- 1747-'58, Heger, H., and Eva Huber.
- 1758, Mar. 28, Heiss, Philip, and Susanna Schmid.
- 1772, May 5, Hellicas, ———, and Johannes Kressemer.
- 1776, July 2, Hellicas, Adam, and Anna Schultz.
- 1774, Aug. 16, Helligas, Anna Margret, and Carl Schelleberger.
- 1767, Mar. 3, Hellicas, Johannes, and Anna Maria Geri.
- 1770, Sept. 30, Hellicas, Joh. Jeorg, and Elisabetha Jung.
- 1767, Nov. 10, Hellicas, Michael, and Catharina Geri.
- 1779, Mar. 16, Helligas, Job. Petrus, and Anna Maria Maurer.
- 1776, Oct. 31, Heineman, John, and Barbara Nais.
- 1776, Sept. 3, Henrich, Adam, and Anna Maria Hollobush.
- 1771, June 11, Henrich, Margaretha, and Philip Schambach.
- 1778, May 13, Hering, Fried., and Hanna Levi.
- 1782, Nov. 26, Herlacher, Catharina, and David Spinner.
- 1772, May 5, Berner, Joh., and Susanna, Reising.
- 1782, Sept. 19, Hernson, Richard, and Catharine Lugins.
- 1778, April 21, Herres, Anna Maria, (wid.,) and Jacob Huper.
- 1778, Mar. 10, Hertzell, Magdalena, and John Gearhart.
- 1736, June 22, Herweg, Maria, and George Meyer.
- 1736, April 26, Herzel, Christina, and George Peter Knecht.
- 1747-'58, Herzel, George, and Catharina Neiss.
- 1760, ——— 14, Hettenbach, Johann Michael, and Anna Maria Dahl.
- 1760, April 15, Hidell, Anna Barbara, and Johann Michael Seib.
- 1776, Aug. 20, Hiebner, John, and Maria Naiman.
- 1790, March 30, Hildebeutel, Salome, and Johannes Raudenbusch.
- 1747-'58, Hill, Elisa Barbara, and Conrad Moll.
- 1790, Aug. 10, Hillegass, Maria Margreth, and Michael Dotterer.
- 1784, May 25, Hillegast, Eva, and Peter Jost.
- 1784, Dec. 2, Hillegast, Margaretha, and Philip Eberhard.
- 1772, Oct. 13, Hiller, Marty, and Anna Roeder.
- 1747-1758, Hilligass, Barbara, and J. Riesser.
- 1747-1758, Hillikass, Adam, and Catharina Bitting.
- 1747-'58, Hillikass, Anna, and Nicolaus Jeger.
- 1747-'58, Hillikass, Creth, and Mathys Reichardt.
- 1747-'58, Hillikass, Peter, and Barbara Hornberger.
- 1772, May 13, Hildebeutel, Martin, and Salome Klein.
- 1759, June 2, Hindenleiter, Christina, and Andreas Haag.
- 1786, Dec. 29, Hinerleiter, Math., and Cath. Gerhart.
- 1747-'58, Hirsch, Simon, and Maria Elisa Labar.
- 1747-1758, Hoffman, Casper, and Dorothea Liess.
- 1747-'58, Hoffman, J., and Catharina Zimmermann.

- 1772, Oct. 13, Hohe, Jacob, and Magdalena Datisman.
 1773, May 27, Hollebush, Magdalena, and John Hartenstein.
 1775, Nov. 2, Hollebush, Margarethe, and Paul Knoper.
 1776, Sept. 3, Hollobush, Anna Maria, and Adam Henrich.
 1788, April 15, Hollobush, Peter, and Susanna Schell.
 1760, March 2, Hornberger, Anna Margaretha, and Hardtmann
 Leibenguth.
 1747-'58, Hornberger, Barbara, and Peter Hillikass.
 1747-1758, Horneck, Elisabetha, and Reichardt Klein.
 1787, March 6, Hornecker, Eva, and Jacob Maurer.
 1776, Aug. 11, Hornecker, Jos., and Hana Weber.
 1777, Hornecker, Margreta, and Hen. Weber.
 1747-'58, Hornecker, Ullrich, and Barbara Eberhard.
 1759, April 5, Huber, Anna Catharina, and Henerich Huber.
 1758, Feb. 7, Huber, Anna Catharina Christine, and Johannes
 Schwinck.
 1747-'58, Huber, Barbara, and Valentine Keister.
 1747-'58, Huber, Cretha, and ———.
 1747-'58, Huber, Eva, and H. Heger.
 1759, April 5, Huber, Henerich, and Anna Catharina Huber.
 1747-'58, Huber, Henerich, and Barbara N——.
 1747-1758, Huber, J., and Anna Dotterer.
 1747-'58, Huber, Jacob, and Elisabetha Samsel.
 1757, ———, Huber, J. Jacob, and Anna Catharina Kebler.
 1776, Oct. 22, Hudt, Catharine, and John Nyce.
 1789, Dec. 26, Huebner, Peillip, and Elisabeth Neiss.
 1775, Oct. 29, Hunsberger, Catharine, and Hartman Keil.
 1747-'58, Huntzberger, Sara, and Christian Buehler.
 1778, April 21, Huper, Jacob, and Anna Maria Herres, (wid.)
 1776, June 21, Huper, Sussana, and Hen. Panebecker.
 1772, Nov. 30, Hupper, Awei, and Stoffel Ott.
 1747-'58, Huth, Creth, and J. Adam N——.
 1747-'58, Huth, John, and Barbara Zimmermann.
 1747-1758, Huth, Philip, and Eva Weiss.
 1747-1758, Huth, Susan, and J. Arendt Weiss.
 1779, June 13, Huwin, Anna Maria, (wid.) and David Grof, (wid.)
 1773, Jan. 17, Jacobi, Joh., and Anna Eberhart.
 1747-'58, Jans, Philip, and Barbara Dettweiler.
 1747-1758, Jeckel, Susanna, and Wilhelm Gedman.
 1747-'58, Jeger, Nicolaus, and Anna Hillikass.
 1784, July 13, Jockel, Catarina, and Conrad Wolf.
 1747-'58, Johnson, Naag, and J. Seller.
 1747-'58, Jost, Johannes, and Creth Schneider.
 1784, May 25, Jost, Peter, and Eva Hillegast.
 1779, Sept. 21, Joter, Elis., and Ludwig Groeber.
 1747-1758, Jung, ———, and Henerich Haas.
 1770, Sept. 30, Jung, Elisabetha, and Joh. Jeorg Hellicas.

THE FAMILY OF BLAINE.

I. JAMES BLAINE, of Scotch ancestry, came with his family from the north of Ireland, in the vicinity of Londonderry, to America prior to 1745, and settled in Toboyne township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He took up a large tract of land on the south side of the Juniata, as did each of his sons a few years later. He became an influential man on the then frontiers of the Province, and was quite prominent in affairs during the French and Indian war, as well towards the close of his life in the struggle for independence. He died at his residence in Toboyne township in July, 1792, well advanced in years, leaving a wife, Elizabeth, and children as follows:

2. *i. Ephraim*, b. May 26, 1741; m. 1st, Rebecca Galbraith; 2d, Sarah E. Duncan.
- ii. James Scaddlin*: little is known concerning him, save that he was an officer in the Revolution, and d. about 1817.
- iii. Margaret*.
3. *iv. Alexander*; m. ——— Hoge.
4. *v. Eleanor*; m. Samuel Lyon.
- vi. Agnes*; m. Edward McMurray.
- vii. Mary*; m. William Davison. — *Sally-Lewis - Ketchum*
- viii. Isabella*; m. John Mitchell.
5. *ix. William*.

II. EPHRAIM BLAINE, (James,) b. May 26, 1741, in the north of Ireland. He received a classical education at the school of the Rev. Dr. Alison in Chester county, and was recommended by him for an ensign in the Provincial service as being "a young gentleman of good family." He received, however, the appointment of commissary sergeant, and during the Bouquet expedition to the westward in 1763, was in the Second Provincial Regiment. It has been stated that he distinguished himself at the battle of Bushy Run, but his duties were elsewhere, and he was evidently not "in the thickest of the fight." From 1771 to 1773 he served as sheriff of Cumberland county. At the outset of the Revolutionary struggle

he entered heartily into the contest, and assisted in raising a battalion of associators, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, holding the position until his appointment by the Supreme Executive Council as County Lieutenant of Cumberland, April 5, 1777. This office he resigned in August following, when he entered the commissary department in the Continental Line. He was commissioned Commissary General of Purchases February 19, 1778, a position he held over three years, including one of the most trying periods of the war—the cantonment at Valley Forge. He was a man of large fortune, and the records show that during that long and severe winter, with the aid of his personal friends, he made an advance of \$600,000 for the use of the patriot army. Millions upon millions passed through his hands without a suspicion of his purity and disinterestedness. Owing to his personal sacrifices, however, Col. Blaine's estate became impaired, although his fortune remained ample. While in the service he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of Washington and his fellow-officers. It was at his home that the first President remained during his week's stay at Carlisle when on the so-called Whisky Insurrection of 1794. Subsequently Col. Blaine retired to his farm in Middleton township, Cumberland county, where he closed his eminently patriotic and honorable career on the 16th of February, 1804. Col. Blaine was twice married—first on June 26, 1765, to Rebecca Galbraith, daughter of John and Jennett Galbraith, who died about 1780. They had six children, of whom we have the names of the following:

6. *i. James*; m. 1st, Jean ^{Hoag, daughter David Hoag}; 2d, Margaret Lyon.
7. *ii. Robert*; m. Anna Susanna Metzger.
8. *iii. David*; m. Isabella Hill.

Col. Blaine married secondly, Sept. 20, 1797, Sarah E. Duncan, widow of John Duncan, of Carlisle, and daughter of Col. Samuel Postlethwaite. She died about the year 1850 at the age of ninety years, in Philadelphia, and was interred at Laurel Hill cemetery. They had one child:

- vii. Ephraim*; was drowned in the mill-race at Middlesex.

III. ALEXANDER BLAINE, (James,) b. about 1747; d. prior to March, 1801, in Middleton township, Cumberland county,

Pennsylvania. His wife was a daughter of David Hoge, and their children were:

- i. *Rebecca*, b. 1788.
- ii. *James*, b. 1790.
- iii. *David*, b. 1792.
- iv. *Ephraim*, b. 1795.

IV. ELEANOR BLAINE, (James,) m. Col. SAMUEL LYON, of Carlisle. Their children were (surname Lyon):

- i. *Ellen Blaine*.
- ii. *Rebecca*, m. James M. Russell, and they had: *Alexander*, m. James McPherson; *Ellen*, m. Algernon Sidney; *Samuel*; *Ann*, m. William Hoge; and *John*, m. Mary McPherson.
- iii. *Margaret*, m. James Blaine.

V. WILLIAM BLAINE, (James,) b. about 1749; d. in January, 1792, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, leaving a wife and children, as follows:

9. i. *Mary*, b. Sept. 30, 1773; m. Samuel McCord.
10. ii. *Alexander T.*, b. 1776; m. Rosanna McCord.
- iii. *William*, b. 1779.
- iv. *Ephraim*, b. 1781.
- v. *James Armstrong*, b. 1783.

VI. JAMES BLAINE, (Ephraim, James,) b. in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Penna.; d. in 1832 in Washington county, Penna. In 1791 Mr. Blaine was an attachè to one of the American embassies, and was the bearer to this country of the celebrated Jay treaty. In 1800 he went to western Pennsylvania, and in 1804 to Brownsville, where he began merchandising. He was commissioned a justice of the peace, a position he occupied many years. He afterwards removed to Sewickley, Allegheny county, where he owned a farm, which he sold to the Economites; and about 1817 moved to a small farm near Washington, where he died. Mr. Blaine was twice married; first ^{see 5, 1791.} to JANE ^{Daughter of David Hoge} ~~Hoge~~, b. 1769; d. April, 1793; secondly, January 16, 1795, to MARGARET LYON, daughter of Samuel Lyon, of Cumberland county, Penna. His children were:

- i. *Margaret Jane*; m. William Sample, son of David Sample, of the Westmoreland county bar; learned printing in Mr. Snowden's office at Greensburg, and at the age of nineteen went to Washington, where he established, in 1808, the

Washington Reporter; in 1819 he was elected prothonotary of the county, and later removed to the West; a daughter, Mrs. Eliza Ewing Sample Malcolm, resides in Lee county, Iowa.

11. *ii. Ephraim Lyon*, b. February 23, 1793; m. Maria Gillespie.
- iii. Ellen*; d. many years ago; m. John H. Ewing; b. October 5, 1796, son of William Ewing and Mary Conwell; and their children were: Rev. *William E.*, of Cannonsburg; *George*; *John*; *Samuel Blaine*; *Margaret*, m. Dr. Halleck, of Pittsburgh; *Elizabeth*, m. Rev. William Speer, of Washington, Pa.; and *Mary*, m. Prof. Woods, of Washington, Pa.
- iv. William*; d. several years since, s. p.
- v. Robert*, of Washington, D. C.
- vi. Samuel*, of Louisville, Ky.
- vii. Ann*; m. Jacob Mason; removed to Iowa.

VII. ROBERT BLAINE, (Ephraim, James,) b. in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Penna.; d. in January, 1826, at Carlisle, Penna. He married ANNA SUSANNA METZGAR, a sister of the late George Metzgar. Their children were:

- i. Rebecca*; m. Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, D. D.
- ii. Anna Susanna*; m. Samuel Alexander, Esq.
- iii. Ephraim Metzgar*.
12. *iv. Eleanor*; m. 1st, Dr. Levi Wheaton; 2d, John Hays.
- v. Mary*.
- vi. James*; d. s. p.

VIII. DAVID BLAINE, (Ephraim, James,) b. in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Penna.; d. December, 1804, in West Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Penna. He married Isabella Hill, and they had among other children:

- i. Robert*; m., and had *John*, *David*, and *William*.
- ii. Ephraim*.

IX. MARY (POLLY) BLAINE, (William, James,) b. September 30, 1773; d. January 4, 1837; m. April 19, 1798, SAMUEL McCORD, b. October 16, 1770; d. September 20, 1825; son of William McCord and Sarah McKinney. They had issue (surname McCord:)

- i. Mary Ann*, b. June 22, 1798; m. Andrew Linn, and had *John*, *Samuel*, *William Blaine*, *Ann Eliza*, and *Jane Mary*.
- ii. William*, b. Oct. 24, 1799; m. and left issue.
- iii. Samuel*, b. Sept. 22, 1803; d. June 22, 1832.
- iv. John Linn*, b. June 5, 1802; d. Aug., 1802.
- v. Isabel*, b. Sept. 21, 1805.

- vi. *Elizabeth Thompson*, b. Sept. 4, 1807; d. Sept. 22, 1840.
- vii. *Ephraim*, b. May 23, 1810; d. August 16, 1828.
- viii. *James*, b. July 28, 1812; d. Sept. 3, 1834.
- ix. *Alexander*, b. Nov. 22, 1814; d. June 25, 1817.

X. ALEXANDER T. BLAINE, (William, James,) b. 1778, in Cumberland Co., Penn'a; d. February 18, 1817, in Erie county, Penn'a, whither he had removed in 1800; m. ROSANNA McCORD, b. May 23, 1779; d. Nov. 1, 1830; dau. of William McCord and his wife Sarah McKinney. Their children were:

- i. *Margaret M.*, b. 1798; d. Dec. 18, 1858; m. James Mills, of Erie co.
- ii. *Nancy B.*, b. 1800; m. Wm. Crawford.
- iii. *Mary*, b. 1802; d. August, 1865; m. Joseph Y. Moorhead; b. 1795; d.
- iv. *Ephraim W. M.*, b. 1804; d. Oct. 31, 1858; m. Eliza Smedley.
- v. *William A.*, b. 1807; m. Martha Hall.
- vi. *James*, b. 1809; m. Lucinda Crary.
- vii. *Alexander W.*, b. 1812; d. Jan. 10, 1878; m. Sarah A. Platt.
- viii. *Isabel A.*, b. 1814; m. Thomas Dickson.
- ix. *Joseph F.*, b. 1817; d. Jan. 25, 1844; m. Adelia Freeman.

XI. EPHRAIM LYON BLAINE, (James, Ephraim, James,) b. February 28, 1796, in Middlesex, Cumberland county, Penn'a: d. June 28, 1850. In early years Mr. Blaine was engaged in merchandising and farming with his father. He became quite prominent and influential in public and political affairs; in 1842 was the Democratic candidate for prothonotary, and elected. During the heat of the canvass which preceded the election, it seems to have been a mooted question whether the Democratic candidate for the office of prothonotary was a member of the Roman Catholic church, as if such membership deprived that communion of citizenship—an opinion most intolerant and bigoted. However, to prove or disprove an assertion too freely made, the Roman priest officiating in the neighborhood was appealed to, who promptly furnished the following:

"This is to certify that Ephraim L. Blaine is not now and never was a member of the Catholic Church; and furthermore, in my opinion, he is not fit to be a member of any Church."

The foregoing forcible, and not to say the least unequivocal, document, was afterwards displayed in the public prints of the day. Notwithstanding the broad and, perhaps, unwarranted

assertion of the Reverend Father, Mr. Blaine finally became a member of the denomination here mentioned, and his remains lie buried beside those of his wife, within the shadows of the Roman Catholic church at Brownsville, Fayette county, Penna. Ephraim L. Blaine married Maria Gillespie, a daughter of Neal Gillespie, jr., of Washington county. Neal Gillespie, sr., was an early settler in Western Pennsylvania, and a man of influence in his neighborhood. His daughter, Nellie, married Mr. Boyle, of Brownsville, whose daughter, Maria, became the wife of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, and the mother of the wife of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, of the United States army. This shows the relationship between the Sher- mans and the Blaines.

Ephraim L. Blaine and his wife, Mary Gillespie, had a large family of children. We have the names of

- i. *James Gillespie*; b. 1830; the Republican candidate for President of the United States, 1884.
- ii. *Neil*.
- iii. *Robert Gillespie*, Paymaster U. S. A.
- iv. *John E.*
- v. *Eliza*.
- vi. *Margaret*.

XII. ELEANOR BLAINE, (Robert, Ephraim, James,) b. about 1798, in Middleton township, Cumberland county, Penna.; d. January 9, 1839, at Carlisle, Penna.; was twice married: first to Dr. Levi Wheaton, b. Sept. 6, 1796, at Richmond, Va.; d. Sept. 24, 1824. They had (surname Wheaton:)

- i. *Ellen Blaine*; d. s. p.
- ii. *Mary Blaine*; d. Jan. 8, 1836, aged fifteen years.

Eleanor Blaine m. secondly, March 9, 1831, JOHN HAYS, b. 1794; d. April 29, 1854. They had (surname Hays:)

- iii. *Robert*; d. unm.
- iv. *John*; m. Jenny Smead.
- v. *Mary Blaine*; m. Richard Mulligan, of Baltimore.

"LAWLESS INTRUDERS FROM CONNECTICUT."

[The memorial which follows is a remarkable document. It is not what it purports to be, or what most readers would infer, the petition of the *inhabitants* of the counties of Northumberland and Northampton for relief or protection, but that of a self-styled committee praying for "powder and lead" to be used against "*all hostile invasions whatsoever*"—this quotation being especially italicized. On looking at the names signed thereto, it will be noted that they were those of inhabitants or residents of the city of Philadelphia, all of whom, however, were more or less concerned in land schemes in the Wyoming district. The original is in the handwriting of Rev. William Smith. Had it not been for the land-jobbers of the metropolis, there never would have been a drop of blood shed in the Wyoming controversy. The moneyed men of Philadelphia who held large tracts of land under the Penn grants in the disputed territory had no difficulty in enlisting adventurers to take up their cause. They stood afar off from the belligerents, using, however, every incentive to their friends to do their battling—right or wrong. They were *interested* parties, but they took precious care not to venture too far from the provincial capital. What mattered it if innocent persons fell by the "powder and lead" they furnished? So, having collected money among the speculators for their own nefarious purposes, no ammunition could be purchased save by permission of the Committee of Safety. That body of patriots, not discerning the incendiary character of the proposed measures, gave the permission, and "powder and lead" were sent to the counties named for the purpose of removing the "Lawless Intruders from Connecticut." The memorialists seemed to be more interested in performing this laudable (?) work than in arming for the common defense against British aggression, or in the protecting the frontiers from the murderous savage. In these latter they were *disinterested* spectators for the time being.]

“To the Gentlemen of the *Committee of Safety* for the Province of Pennsylvania:

The Memorial of the Subscribers, being a Committee for [the Freeholders of] the Counties of Northumberland and Northampton, Respectfully Sheweth:

That a large Number of the Freeholders of the counties of Northumberland & Northampton having lately met together to consider of the most effectual Means for preserving the Peace of those Counties, protecting the private Property of the Inhabitants, and repelling the hostile Invasions of a Number of lawless Intruders from Connecticut, who taking an unjust advantage of the Calamities of the Times have long been threatening to over-run those Counties, & have of late made a most violent & daring attempt to settle themselves on the West Branch of Sasquehannah, but were happily repulsed by the public spirited & brave Inhabitants in the Neighborhood of Sunbury; and it being considered further that the Residents in those Counties could not support the Expence of defending that Part of the Province against those Intruders without the public assistance—Your Memorialists were appointed a ‘Committee to solicit such public assistance & to devise such measures as may be most effectual for the Peace & Safety of the said Counties,’ and have accordingly opened a Subscription & obtained considerable Sums of Money for that Purpose, but find the Counties wholly unprovided with Powder & Lead for their own Defence, which necessary Articles cannot be procured but by the Direction and Authority of your Committee—Your Memorialists conceiving, with all Humility, that *Protecting the Inhabitants of the Province against all hostile Invasions whatsoever*, is directly within the Design of your appointment, Do Pray—

That you will be pleased to order a proper Quantity of Powder and Lead for the Purposes aforesaid, and to give such other Directions in the Premises as you shall judge proper, and your Memorialists shall pray &c.

Oct^r 12th, 1775.

TURBUTT FRANCIS,
WILLIAM SMITH,
JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr.,
THOS. WEST.
ROBT. HARRIS,

JNO. LUKENS,
SAM'L MEREDITH,
JOHN COXE,
TENCH FRANCIS,
HENRY KEPPELE, Jun^r.

FIRST SETTLERS ON THE MANOR OF MASKE.

[Among the "reservations" set apart by the Penns was the "Manor of Maske," embracing the territory now occupied by the borough of Gettysburg, township of Cumberland, and parts of several adjacent districts in Adams county, the Round-Tops of the battle being nearly central. An old manuscript, bearing every evidence of authenticity, and headed "A List of Names of such Persons as Settled and Made Improvements in the Manor of Maske before the 18th day of June, 1741," some while ago fell into my hands, and as it may have more than local interest, I subjoin a copy for the HISTORICAL REGISTER. The indorsement explains the purport of the manuscript: "List of Entries in the Manor of Maske, in order to prove their settlements and procure Warrants. Received 2d April, 1792." —H. J. S.]

William McClellan, May, 1740.

John Fletcher, June, 1739.

John McDowell, April, 1741.

John McFerran, May, 1741.

Wm. McFerran, May, 1741.

Robert Fletcher, May, 1741.

Samuel Gettys, near Rock Creek,
May, 1740.

John Steel, September, 1740.

Hugh Scott, September, 1740.

Daniel McKeenan, September,
1740.

George Kerr, October, 1740.

Samuel McClock, May, 1741.

Alexander Stuart, April, 1741.

Robert Smith, April, 1741.

Robert Johnston, April, 1741.

Samuel Pedan, May, 1741.

Samuel Agnew, May, 1741.

Alexander McNair, April, 1741.

John Millar, April, 1741.

Henry Pearson, April, 1741.

Thomas McCleary, May, 1740.

Hugh Ferguson, September, 1741.

William Gibson and Robert Gibson,
October, 1736.

Benjamin McCormick, October,
1736.

Duncan Evans, October, 1736.

Samuel Gibson, October, 1736.

Joseph Moore, March, 1740.

David Moore, March, 1741.

Hugh Woods, March, 1741.

Robert Long, September, 1739.

William Scott, April, 1741.

Thomas Martin, May, 1741.

John Stuart, April, 1741.

John Kerr, April, 1741.

John Cishinger, April, 1741.

James Orr, May, 1739.

Wm. Boyd B. Smith, March, 1740.

John Boyd, March, 1740.

Thomas Hosack, March, 1740.

John Hosack, March, 1740.

Edward Hall, March, 1741.

John Linn, April, 1740.

- James Thompson, May, 1741.
 Wm. Stevenson, May, 1741.
 Henry Rowan, June, 1739.
 Quintin McAdams, April, 1741.
 Robert McNeil, April, 1740.
 Joseph Clugston, April, 1741.
 John McGaughy, April, 1741.
 Henry Cotton, April, 1741.
 Duncan McDonnell, April, 1740.
 William McCreary, April, 1740.
 Rev. Robert Anan, May, 1741.
 Jean Gibson, May, 1741.
 George Sypes, April, 1741.
 James Ferguson, September, 1741.
 James Agnew, May, 1741.
 Mary McMullen, May, 1741.
 John Little, May, 1741.
 Robert Creighton, June, 1739.
 James Innis, May, 1740.
 John Carson, April, 1741.
 Hugh Dunwody, April, 1741.
 Thomas Douglass, May, 1740.
 James Reed, August, 1738.
 Alexander Poe, April, 1739.
 Hugh Davis, April, 1739.
 Jacob McClellan, May, 1740.
 Thomas Shannon, September, 1740.
 Thomas McCracken, September, 1740.
 The heirs of John Craige, deceased, or Col. Hance Hamilton, in trust for said children, April, 1739.
 John Brown, May, 1741.
 Samuel Brown, May, 1741.
 Samuel Edie, Esq., March, 1741.
 David Parke, March, 1741.
 John Parke, March, 1741.
 James Craige, May, 1741.
 David Dunwody, April, 1741.
 Robert Linn, April, 1740.
 William Smith, April, 1739.
 John Stuart, Marsh Creek, March, 1741.
 The heirs of Henry McDonogh, deceased, April, 1739.
- John Scott, May, 1740.
 James Walker, May, 1740.
 Thomas Latta, May, 1740.
 John Buchanan, May, 1740.
 Walter Buchanan, September, 1739.
 Matthew Dean, May, 1740.
 William Erwin, September, 1739.
 James Erwin, September, 1739.
 Thomas Tedford, May, 1740.
 Widow Margaret Buchanan, May, 1740.
 Robert Brumfield, September, 1739.
 James Hall, April, 1741.
 Adam Linn, May, 1741.
 Robert McKinney, May, 1740.
 William ———, April, 1741.
 Andrew Levenston, May, 1740.
 Charles McMullen, May, 1740.
 Alexander McKeen, Hugh McKeen, and Samuel Edie, Esqs., Guardians in trust for the Minor Children of John McKeen, deceased, equally concerned, March, 1738.
 John Semple, May, 1740.
 James McDowell and Charles McMulling, Guardians in trust for the Minor Children of John Darby, deceased, March, 1740.
 Joseph Wilson, March, 1738.
 William Quiet, Sr., April, 1741.
 William Quiet, Jr., April, 1741.
 Samuel Paxton, Sr., March, 1741.
 John Paxton, March, 1741.
 Samuel Paxton, Jr., March, 1741.
 Thomas Paxton, March, 1741.
 John Reed, November, 1740.
 David Frazier, March, 1738.
 Quinton Armstrong, April, 1741.
 John Murphy, April, 1741.
 John McNeit, March, 1740.
 Mary Reed, September, 1740.
 The heirs of John Beard, deceased, September, 1740.
 John Armstrong, April, 1740.

Samuel Gettys, for Land on Middle Creek, May, 1740.	Andrew Thompson, May, 1741.
William Ramsey, May, 1740.	John Leard, September, 1739.
James Wilson, May, 1741.	William McKinley, April, 1741.
James Russell, May, 1740.	Margaret Young, April, 1741.
John Russell, May, 1740.	Hannah Lesley, April, 1741.
James McNaught, May, 1740.	Robert Black, May, 1740.
Archibald Morrison, May, 1740.	Gabriel McAllister, April, 1741.
Moses Jenkins, May, 1740.	Alexander Walker, April, 1740.
James Biddle, May, 1740.	James McGaughy, April, 1740.
The heirs of Robert Black, deceased, March, 1738.	Andrew Herron, April, 1740.
Alexander McKeen, March, 1738.	James Orr, April, 1739.
Hugh McKeen, March, 1738.	Moses McCarley, April, 1739.
Myles Sweeny, March, 1741.	John McNea, April, 1741.
The heirs of Thomas Boyd, deceased, March, 1741.	Elizabeth Thomson, April, 1741.
Thomas Neelson, March, 1741.	Col. Hance Hamilton, April, 1741.
Samuel Stevenson, May, 1741.	Col. Hance Hamilton, for a tract of Land adjoining Land of John Lard and Thomas Hosack, on Conowago, April, 1741.

PAPERS RELATING TO SIMON GIRTY.

[*Col. George Morgan to Simon Girty.*]

PITTSBURGH, *May 1, 1776.*

TO SIMON GIRTY :

The public Service requiring an Interpreter for the Six Nations at this Place, You are hereby appointed to that Employment at the rate of five Eights of a Dollar per Diem during good Behavior, or the Pleasure of the Honble. Continental Congress, or their Commissioners or Agents for the Middle Department.

You are upon all Occasions to use your utmost Endeavours to promote the public Tranquility and maintain a good Understanding between the United Colonies and the Indians, and inform me of all Intelligence which may come to your knowledge.

You are to obey all my lawfull and reasonable Orders during my Agency, and faithfully to keep secret all private Councils between the Commissioners, Agents, Indians, and Yourself, so far as the public Good shall require it.

You are to visit and Confer with all Indians who shall Come to this Post so early after their Arrival as possible, to learn their Business here, and immediately to acquaint me therewith.

In Case of any Discontent among the Indians, you are immediately to inform me thereof, and you will take Care that none of them, on any Acct., be insulted or injured by the Inhabitants, and be equally Cautious to prevent any of them injuring the Inhabitants.

You are upon no Acct. to be concerned in Trade, or be assistant therein, unless when called upon to see Justice done between the Traders and Indians.

For extraordinary Services, you shall be entitled to further reasonable allowance as the Case may be.


Given under my Hand at Pittsburgh, this first day of May, 1776.

GEO. MORGAN,

*Agent for the United Colonies.**

PITTSBURGH, *May 1, 1776.*

I do engage on my part to fulfill and Comply with all the foregoing Directions to the utmost of my Ability.

SIMON ^{his}  GIRTY.
mark

In the presence of me,

WM. WILSON.

Simon Girty for ill Behavior was discharged by me the 1st of August, 1776.

GEO. MORGAN.

[Girty's Bill for Services]

PITTSBURGH, *August 11, 1776.*

The United States of America,

To Simon Girty,

Dr.


To a Horse taken by Mr. Geo. Morgan and given

out in the Service of the Publick, £20 0 0

To Cash expended on his journey to the Indian

Country, per acct. rendered, 3 0 0

My Constant wages in the Service and Extra pay when in the Indian Country, Mr. Morgan knows; it is, therefore, not inserted here. Errors Excepted.

SIMON ^{his}  GIRTY.
mark

Cash Expended:

To Hire of Horse,	0	15
To finding a Horse when lost,	0	15
To Rum to Chiefs of the Indians at their request,	0	15
To Horse-Shoeing,	0	3 9
For Meat,	0	3 9
To an Indian who accompd. me to buy leggons with,	0	7 6
		£3 0 0

[*Jasper Ewing to Judge Yeates.*]

FORT PITT, *Mar.* 30, 1778.

HOND. SIR:

Last Saturday Night Mr. McKee, Matt. Elliott, and Simon Girty, together with one Higgins, ran off. McKee's Conduct on this Occasion is of so infamous a Nature, that it will forever render him odious. The General's Behaviour to him, time after time, when he was ordered below, and his Pitiful Excuses, seem to infer that his Escape was premeditated. His Intimacy with Elliott has been very great, and 'tis conjectured that Elliott brought dispatches for McKee from Quebec. As he was reputed to be a Gentn. of the Strictest Honour and Probity, no body had the least Idea of his being Capable of acting in so base a manner. A man of his Capacity, and so well acquainted with the Situation of our affairs in this department, will be no unwelcome Guest at Detroit.

I am, Honerd. Sir,

Yr. much obliged Nephew,

J. EWING.

Jasper Yeates, Esq. To the Care of Richd. Peters, Esq.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HUGH BROWN.—Hugh Brown took up a tract of land in the “Juniata Settlement” prior to the French and Indian War. He “came to the Conococheague settlement before 1762,” and was killed by the Indians in July, 1764. These facts are given in an application for the land which he had taken up, by his half-sisters, daughters of Robert Hamilton—Sarah, Mary, Margaret, Rebecca, Susanna, and Christiana Hamilton. In 1771, the latter was the wife of William Bratton, of Mifflin county, Penna. Now, who was the Hugh Brown here mentioned?
W. H. E.

WHITEHILL.—James Whitehill, senior, b. February 1, 1700; d. February 2, 1760, at Pequea, Lancaster county, Penn'a. He was twice married. By first wife—name unknown—he had:

i. James; b. January 1, 1725; d. Dec. 26, 1757.

By second wife, Rachel Creswell, who d. June 29, 1795, there was issue:

ii. John; b. Dec. 1, 1729; m. August 13, 1755, Nancy Sanderson.

iii. Jane; born June 23, 1731; d. March, 1740.

iv. Elizabeth; b. July 1, 1733; m. Nov. 1, 1752, Col. James Moore.

v. Robert; b. July 24, 1735; d. April 8, 1813; m. Eleanor Reed.

vi. Sarah; b. June 19, 1737; d. May 12, 1778; m. March 13, 1760, George Stewart.

vii. Rachel; b. June 18, 1739; d. May 5, 1812; m. January 18, 1772, Thomas Irvine.

viii. Margaret; b. July 1, 1741; d. February 14, 1777; m. January 1, 1765, Robert Craig.

ix. David; b. May 24, 1743; m. April 3, 1770, Rachel ———.

x. Joseph; b. August 2, 1746; m. May 20, 1780, Mary Kennedy.

xi. Hannah; b. Dec. 13, 1749; m. Oct. 19, 1769, Patrick ———.

Who was the father of James Whitehill, Senior? Was John Whitehill of this family, and brother of Robert, the member of Assembly from Lancaster county, member of the Council of Censors and of the Supreme Executive Council?
W. H. S.

[James Whitehill, Sen., was probably the first emigrant. His name is on the Pequea Assessment for 1724. It was his son John who was so prominent in public affairs.]

JOHN VAN REED, JR.—Admitted to the Philadelphia bar, (see Philadelphia Directory of 1803;) died March 10, 1804, aged thirty-six years; was Agent General for the United States under the treaty with Great Britain, (see “Martin’s Bench and Bar,” page 319.) What relation was he to the Van Reeds mentioned in the HISTORICAL REGISTER, Vol. II, No. 1, page 40? M.

CALVIN BLYTHE was appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania February 5, 1828, and served until May 6, same year. On p. 28, HISTORICAL REGISTER, this is not noticed. He was Collector of the Port from 1842 to 1845. It is an error to say he twice was appointed collector. (See “Martin’s Bench and Bar,” pp. 27 and 131.) M.

CARSON—HAMEL.—The will of James Hamel, of Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., proven March 27, 1764, mentions step-daughter Rachel Rogers, step-son Wm. Carson, and daughter Mary Hamel. He appoints William Delap executor. Who can give any clue to the descendants of Rachel Rogers, William Carson, or Mary Hamel?

POTTSVILLE, PA.

J. A. M. PASSMORE.

LOCAL HISTORIES IN PREPARATION.—We learn that the following County Histories are in course of preparation and will be issued the coming autumn:

Delaware County; by Henry G. Ashmead.

Montgomery County; by William J. Buck and Col. Theo. W. Bean.

Lehigh and Carbon Counties; by Alfred Mathews, assisted by a number of local writers.

The publishers are the well known subscription book firm of Messrs. L. H. Everts & Co., 719 Filbert St., Philadelphia; and the price \$12 per copy. They have recently issued a *History of Philadelphia* by Thompson Westcott and J. Thomas Scharf, in three volumes, copies of which can be obtained for \$25. We have not yet seen this history, but the high reputation of Mr. Westcott as *the* Historian of Philadelphia is a sufficient guarantee that the work is a valuable one.

It may be stated in this connection that the following are also in course of preparation—due notice of publication to be given:

History of Reading and the County of Berks, Pennsylvania, by Morton L. Montgomery, of the Berks County Bar.

History of the One Hundred and Forty-First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers; by Rev. David Craft, of Wyalusing, Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

Any information appertaining to either of these histories will no doubt be gratefully appreciated by the authors.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—In response to invitations, a number of citizens of Franklin county met in the court-house, at Chambersburg, on Monday afternoon, April 14, 1884, for the purpose of organizing a County Historical Society. Jacob Hoke, Esq., was chosen temporary chairman, and Dr. D. W. Head secretary. Short addresses were made by Hon. D. W. Rowe, James A. McKnight, Esq., Col. T. B. Kennedy, W. A. Reid, Esq., Col. B. F. Winger, Dr. H. G. Chritzman, P. M. Shoemaker, Esq., and John G. Orr, Esq., showing the necessity and importance of an organization for the collection and preservation of the history of the county. B. M. Nead, Esq., and Dr. W. H. Egle, of Harrisburg, also addressed the meeting. On Saturday, May 26, an adjourned meeting was held in the court-house, in Chambersburg, at which a permanent organization was effected and officers elected for the ensuing year. The constitution provides for quarterly meetings, and in accordance with this provision, the first regular meeting of the Franklin County Historical Society was held in the grand jury rooms of the Franklin county court-house, on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 3, 1884. Among other business transacted was the perfecting of the organization by the election of an executive committee, composed of one resident of each voting district of the county. The following are the officers of the society:

President—Jacob Hoke, Chambersburg.

Vice Presidents—Benjamin Chambers. Hon. D. W. Rowe, Chambersburg; Dr. William C. Lane, Mercersburg.

Recording Secretaries—B. F. Winger, Greencastle; D. A. Orr, Chambersburg.

Corresponding Secretary—B. L. Maurer, Chambersburg.

Librarian—Dr. George F. Platt, Chambersburg.

Executive Committee—Antrim, 1st District, J. C. McLanahan; Antrim, 2d district, Rev. C. Cort; Antrim, 3d district, W. A. Reid; Antrim, 4th district, John Wilhelm; Chambersburg, 1st ward, John G. Orr; Chambersburg, 2d ward, Jas. A. McKnight; Chambersburg, 3d ward, W. Rush Gillan; Chambersburg, 4th ward, E. W. Curriden; Concord, Rev. James H. Little; Dry Run, Rev. S. C. Alexander; Fayetteville, J. Burns White; Greenvillage, Dr. C. T. Maclay; Guilford, B. R. George; Hamilton, Davison Greenawalt; Letterkenny, W. W. Britton; Lurgan, D. D. Swanger; Loudon, George M. Stenger; Metal, Wm. S. McAllen; Montgomery, Dr. R. S. Brownson; Orrstown, W. H. Blair; Peters, R. J. Boyd; Quincy, 1st district, H. E. Wertz; Quincy, 2d district, Geo. B. Wiestling; Southampton, J. McCord Means; Sulphur Spring, John A. Shoemaker; St. Thomas, James D. McDowell; Washington, 1st district, J. C. Burns; Washington, 2d district, Dr. I. N. Snively; Warren, J. C. McCulloch; Welsh Run, Dr. H. G. Chritzman.

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

RELATING TO

Interior Pennsylvania.

Vol. II. - No. 3.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

HARRISBURG, PA.
LANE S. HART, PUBLISHER.
1884.

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. II.

SEPTEMBER, 1884.

No. 3.

LETTER-BOOK OF MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

IV.

[*To James O'Hara, Q. M., May 28th, 1793.*]

General Knox informs me that about 500 recruits will be sent forward in the course of this month and the next, and directs me to have boats provided for them.

Capt. Prior with his Indians are here: they wait for their baggage, &c., arriving, and then are to descend the Ohio. A boat is now fitted up for them.

Green & Miags wish to enter into a contract for delivering 8,000 bushels of corn at Fort Washington. I enclose their proposal. They request your answer as soon as possible.

Mr. Dangerfield, one of Gen'l Posey's family, wait here the arrival of the General's stores. I expect to send by him a considerable quantity of Quarter Master's stores that I am informed are now on their way. I enclose Mr. Belli's receipt for the stores delivered him.

Mrs. O'Hara was very well this morning.

[*To General Knox, May 31st, 1793.*]

On the twenty-eighth instant General Posey, Lieuts. Andrews and Harrison, together with General Wilkinson's Lady and son, embarked and set off for Headquarters on board a

Kentucky boat particularly fitted up for their accommodation, another boat fitted up for carrying their horses, baggage, and stores set off in company. the water being low their horses were sent by land to Wheeling. Nine forage boats are now waiting for the rise of the water. The present rain I am in hopes will effect that purpose. * * * * *

Cornplanter's nephew and two other Indians arrived a few days ago with a speech to Colo. O'Hara, a copy of which I enclose.

I have just received, per post, a packet for the Commander-in-Chief, together with several letters for officers at Headquarters, &c., all of which shall be duly sent forward.

The spies discovered the tracks of a few Indians, supposed to be eight in number; they crossed the river a few days ago near Mingo Bottom. A party of militia are now in quest of them.

[*To Col. James O'Hara, Fort Washington, June 2d, 1793.*]

Your letter of the 8th ultimo, I have just received, and am made happy by your expeditious and safe arrival at Fort Washington, and also by the arrival of Huling's forage boats. This most extraordinary run of such a large fleet of transports, store, and forage boats, without loss or damage, bodes well, I apprehend, and will reflect honor on the Quarter Master General as well as on the Commander-in-Chief. * * * * *

I have contracted for four tons of Hughes' iron and two tons of 'Turnbull & Marmies', and now look for its arrival. As soon as it comes to hand it shall be sent forward. A number of the bags are provided and more are expected from Washington and Redstone. I shall purchase the wagons as soon as possible; two that I have already engaged shall be immediately sent, together with the horses you mention. The teams shall be provided and sent forward without loss of time, and to answer your description if possible.

Major McCully is now at Buffalo and Wheeling, loading five grain and four hay boats, which I hope he will be able to set off with the present high water. Mr. James Hewing takes

charge of these boats as McCully cannot leave his family at this juncture.

[*To Lieut. Tinsley, Fort Franklin, June 8th, 1793.*]

I have sent Thomas Ray, the bearer, to bring a quantity of pine plank from David Mead's saw mill at Casewago: as it was inconvenient at his setting off to find men to accompany and assist him in this business, I am under the necessity of applying to you, sir, and request, as a very particular favour, that you permit two or three of your men to assist Ray in forming his rafts and bring them to the mouth of the creek, and from thence one man to Pittsburgh. The plank is wanted for immediate public use, or else I should not have taken the liberty of making this application. The men shall have a compensation for their services.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 7th, 1793.*]

On the 4th instant three Seneca Indians arrived express from Niagara with letters from the Commissioners, a copy of which I enclosed. These Indians met Messrs. Wilson and Ash, the Interpreters, on their way to Buffalo Creek. I have procured and am sending to the Commissioners, thirty-eight thousand white wampum, which is the whole that can be found in Pittsburgh. The Senecas are anxious to have some of the Wabash Indians go with them to the treaty. Yesterday Guyasutha and the three Senecas met the Wabash Indians in council in presence of Colonel Clarke, Capt. Prior, Major Hunt, and myself. The Senecas, after expostulating with the Wabash Indians on the impropriety of returning home without going to the treaty, and upbraiding them with breach of promise made to some of the Seneca Chiefs in Philadelphia, have prevailed on two of the Wabash Indians to accompany them to the treaty; in consequence of which I am under the necessity of furnishing them with four horses, and sending Joseph Nicholas to Niagara with them as an interpreter, from whence he is to return. The Senecas, after their arrival, intimated that they wished to have some tokens of our gratitude to shew on their return home. I

have therefore taken the liberty of giving them a few articles, an account of which, together with that of the wampum, &c., and a further estimate of charges against the Q. M. Department, shall be sent by next post.

Capt. Prior still waits for his baggage. He is entirely out of money.

[*To Hon'ble Benj. Lincoln, Beverly Randolph, and Timothy Pickering, Niagara, June 8th, 1793.*]

Your letters of the 26th and 27th ultimo was delivered to me on the 4th instant by three Seneca Indians.

On the 16th ultimo, Mr. William Wilson accompanied by Sylvester Ash, both interpreters of the Shawanese tongue, set off for Niagara via Fort Franklin and Buffalo Creek. They were met by the Express Indians at Cornplanter's town, and I suppose they must have reached you before this time at Niagara.

I have purchased and sent you 37,000 white wampum and 1,760 of mixed colour, this is all that could be procured in Pittsburgh; part of it has heretofore been in use. I hope it has not by that means been rendered unfit for the present purpose. The Seneca Indians, on their arrival at Pittsburgh, found the Wabash Indians here and prevailed on two of them to accompany them to the treaty, in consequence of this I am under the necessity of sending Joseph Nicholas, as an Interpreter; he will attend them to Niagara and then return, provided his service is not further wanted.

The Wabash Indians have also an Interpreter with them; he and Mr. Nicholas being unable to undertake this journey on foot, and one of the Senecas being lame and Como the Pottowattoma Chief not quite recovered of a late illness, I have been under the necessity of furnishing four horses equipt with saddles, &c., for them. These horses will be subject to your order on their arrival. I have also furnished them with ammunition and provisions. Joseph Nicholas will deliver you the wampum, and receive instructions either to return, or to attend you to the treaty as Interpreter of the Seneca language, which he professes to be master of. Be pleased to fix a compensation for his services should you think proper to continue him.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 14th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of the 7th instant, together with dispatches for the Commander-in-Chief, which shall be forwarded immediately in the manner you direct, and as the river is at present very high, his letters will reach Fort Washington in four days.

I believe there is as great danger to be apprehended on the road that wagons must take to Wheeling, as on any other part of the frontier.

A small stockade, at that place, into which the inhabitants have sometimes retired, has several times been attacked by parties of Indians, but has never been taken. I shall by next post inform you of the number and capacity of the buildings, and the population in that neighborhood.

The navigation of the Ohio, is not materially better from Wheeling than from Pittsburgh in a dry season, and our best Ohio pilots say they find nearly the same difficulty till they pass the Rapids below Little Kanhawa; indeed we have found that more accidents have happened to boats, and more loss sustained, below than above.

Governor St. Clair has directed me to have a boat fitted up to carry him to Fort Washington; he intends to set off on the 22d instant.

Four bales of Indian goods are come to hand. Capt. Prior is still waiting for the arrival of his baggage; it is said that Thomas Martin, the wagoner who took charge of the Indian baggage has stopped at Shippensburg.

I have had no communication from Headquarters since last post, but hourly expect an Express boat.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 25th, 1793.*]

As last Post arrived late in the evening, and set off, after a very short stay, the same night, I had not then an opportunity of obtaining the necessary information required in your letter respecting the navigation of the Ohio, population in vicinity of Wheeling, &c. I have received answers to queries (similar to those in your letter,) from two gentlemen of veracity and in-

formation, which I now take the liberty of inclosing. I have also been assured by several others, that the danger to be apprehended from hostile Indians, is as great on upwards of twenty miles of the road that wagons must take to Wheeling, as on any other part of our frontiers.

I have prepared the necessary tools for erecting the buildings at Wheeling. The country in the vicinity of that place is badly timbered, and most of that which was fit for building has been cut down, therefore building timber must be brought a considerable distance, which will greatly increase the expence.

I apprehend that by sending the stores directly to the mouth of Buffalo creek, every purpose might be answered that could possibly be by sending them to Wheeling, and a considerable saving made, as there are already there an excellent landing, and store houses, which I presume can be obtained at a reasonable rate, and fifteen or eighteen miles of land carriage would be saved, and less danger from the enemy in approaching Buffalo than Wheeling, as the population is greater. Timber and other materials for building can be readily procured at that place.

Capt. Melcher set off for Headquarters on the morning of the 15th instant, charged with the dispatches for General Wayne, put up in the manner you directed, loaded with lead, and delivered to him with particular instructions not to suffer them to fall into the enemies hands. He has nine good men with him well armed.

I have enclosed the Indian Commissioners instructions for drawing on you for the amount of wampum purchased and sent to Niagara; the account of the wampum purchased is also enclosed accompanied with three accounts of charges that have accrued in consequence of the arrival of the Seneca Indians, from the Commissioners; be pleased either to remit the amount of the four accounts, viz: two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, or the amount of the wampum only, and return the other three accounts in order that they may be entered in my abstract of disbursements in the Quarter Master's Department.

By a late law of Pennsylvania, permission is given to locate the lands vacant west of the Alleghany river, in consequence

of which great numbers of people armed are now extended to the utmost limits of the State, viewing and marking lands. Several people have avowed their intention of putting to death all the Indians they may find, whether Senecas or others. This land jobbing business is permitted at a very unseasonable time, whilst the treaty is pending. It certainly would have been prudent in Governor Mifflin, to have restrained these people till after the treaty.

I have just received your favour of the 14th instant, together with a packet for the Commander-in-Chief, and letters for officers at Headquarters, which shall be forwarded on the 24th. I have also received a letter from Mr. William Knox accompanied with a packet containing five thousand dollars in Post Notes, a packet containing wampum, and a letter for Capt. Prior is also come to hand and delivered to him; he is still here waiting for the remainder of his baggage, part of it having arrived, and part still on the road. The Indians are very impatient to be gone.

The river is still sufficiently high for any craft whatever, and by the late rains must rise considerably; indeed from present appearances it is probable that no difficulty can occur in the navigation of the Ohio before the 1st of August and perhaps not then, as there has been, and continues to be a remarkable wet season. I shall however advise you weekly of the state of the river.

The following letters were enclosed in the above:

NIAGARA, *May 26th*, 1793.

SIR: Not having obtained any *white* wampum either at New York or Albany, we have desired Major Craig to procure any quantity, not exceeding eighty thousand, at Pittsburgh. Should he procure it, he will transmit you the account thereof, which we request you to pay at five days' sight hereof.

Your most obed't servants,

B. LINCOLN,	} Commissioners for treating with the Western Indians.
BEVERLY RANDOLPH,	
TIMOTHY PICKERING,	

Gen. KNOX, *Secretary of War, Philadelphia.*

PITTSBURGH, *June 15th, 1793.*

SIR: In answer to your several enquiries, I shall first take notice of that respecting the navigation of the Ohio river. between Wheeling and Fort Washington. I have descended and ascended the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to the great Rapids and from the great Rapids to Pittsburgh frequently since 1773. in different-sized crafts, and in high, low, and midling state of the water. The principle obstacles for loaded boats in low water between Wheeling and Fort Washington, are the shoals at Grave Creek, at Fishing Creek, several in the Long Reach, and the little Rapids, or what is called by some Latart's falls, below the mouth of little Canauway: this I know to be the most difficult for loaded boats to pass in low water of any place between Pittsburgh and Fort Washington, on account of shoals and rocky bottom.

When the water is in a state of passing loaded boats with safety over the above-mentioned shoals, they may go with safety from Pittsburgh, as the shoals between Wheeling and Pittsburgh are less dangerous than those mentioned.

In regard to the population at the mouth of Wheeling, Mr. Zane. who is proprietor of the soil above the mouth of the Creek. laid out a town last summer. Lots have been Purchased and eight Log Houses are erected with two small store-houses near the landing. The stockade Fort built there in the year 1774 is entirely Demolished. The inhabitants are at present without any place of defence.

As to waggons passing from Redstone or Washington with safety I cannot say, it depends in some measure on chance. As far as twenty miles on this side of Wheeling and on the Washington road has been thought as dangerous a frontier as any on this side the Allegheny mountings; the difference in Land Carriage will be at least 55 miles.

I am, Sir, with respect, your

Most Obed't Servant, GEO. McCULLY.

Major CRAIG.

PITTSBURGH, *June 17th, 1793.*

DEAR SIR:

I have received yours of this date, wherein you request in-

formation from me respecting the navigation of the Ohio for boats below Wheeling. I have for many years passed up and down the Ohio from this place to the Siota River at different seasons of the year, when the river was low, and have always found as much difficulty between Wheeling and the mouth of big Kenhawa, as between Wheeling and Pittsburgh. The falls below the mouth of Hockhocking called Letart's falls, the shoals at the mouth of Fish and Fishing Creeks, Grave Creek and a number of other in the long reach, are equally as difficult for loaded boats to pass as any between this and Wheeling: added to this, that should the Indians be Hostile, Carriage will have to Pass along a frontier for near twenty miles, which is as much exposed to the Incursions of the Indians as any in this Country.

I am with regard, Dear Sir,
Your Very Humble Serv't,

JNO. GIBSON.

Major CRAIG.

[*To Gen. Knox, June 28th, 1793.*]

Capt. Prior's baggage has not yet arrived he has, however, determined to set off this evening and wait at Fort Washington for it. The charges against him at this place, for board, &c., of the Indians and interpreter amounts to three hundred and twenty-five dollars; that sum I shall, agreeable to your instruction, draw on you for, in favour of General Gibson, by whom I shall transmit the Indian accounts.

Gen. St. Clair is hourly expected on his way to Fort Washington; a boat is ready for him.

The river continues remarkably high for the season.

I have enclosed a packet just arrived from Fort Washington.

[*To Gen. Knox, July 5th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing one from the Secretary of the Treasury.

I shall pay particular attention to your instructions respecting the Block House and Store house to be erected at Wheeling.

Boats to carry Capt. Pike's and the other detachments, together with all the stores that are yet arrived, or may come to hand during his stay at this place, shall be ready. The river continues sufficiently high for any purpose of navigation.

I shall write to Col. Sproat respecting the business mentioned in the Secretary of the Treasury's letter, and shall send a confidential person to transact that business at Beaver Creek: but I am astonished that Colonel Hamilton has made choice of Fort McIntosh for a place of deposit, as there is not a building of any kind on that ground, nor within three miles of it on that side of the Ohio, and the only one at that distance is the Block House on Beaver creek, now garrisoned by a serjeant and small party, who occupy the whole building, it being only a large hut; therefore an improper place to deposit spirits.

[*To Gen. Knox, July 19th, 1793.*]

Lieut. Glenn with his detachment of Rifle Corps, and Cornet Brick with the dismounted Dragoons, embarked on the 17th. Governor St. Clair set off at the same time. Capts. Pike's and Lewis' detachments embark to morrow morning.

[*To James O'Hara, July 26th, 1793.*]

Mr. Myers, the bearer, is in an engagement with a company in establishing Stage boats on the Ohio. As his intentions appear laudable, I have taken the liberty of introducing him to your notice. Mr. Myers has also charge of important dispatches for the Commander-in-Chief.

[*To Gen. Knox, Augt. 2d, 1793.*]

I am just returned from laying out a Store-house, Block-house and small stockade at Wheeling, and for contracting for the materials and employing workmen who I expect will have the Store-house completed by the 15th instant; but I am apprehensive this situation will not answer every purpose intended, as an island opposite Wheeling, that is nearly two miles

long, will prevent the Block-house guns from commanding the whole of the river. The principal channel, however, is on the east side of the island and the mouth of Wheeling Creek (immediately under the Block-house) forms an excellent harbour for boats.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Wm. Wilson, dated Detroit, July 8th, 1793, to his friend James Bryson, Esqr., of this place. By this letter Mr. Wilson appears to have no hopes of peace.

[*To James O'Hara, Augt. 12th, 1793.*]

Lieut. Grayson with a party is now setting off for Wheeling. I have been under the necessity of sending Major Finley to superintend the buildings at that place.

[*To Gen. Knox, Augt. 16th, 1793.*]

The river continues tolerably high; I have just heard that Lieut. Glenn with the boats in his charge were all well, and over Letart's Rapids, near Great Kanawha, on the 2d instant—Governor St. Clair in company.

[*To Capt. Jonathan Haskel, Marietta, Augt. 23d, 1793.*]

I have contracted with Mr. Green to furnish you with a boat to carry your detachment to Fort Washington. You will give such instructions to Mr. Green respecting its dimensions and the manner of fitting up for your accommodation as you may think proper. I presume orders for your embarkation will be sent you by Col. Clarke.

[*To Mr. Michael McNamie, Augt. 23d, 1793.*]

You will immediately proceed to Head Quarters and on your arrival will deliver the dispatches now in your charge to the Quarter Master General. These packets, with which you are charged, are of the highest importance; it is therefore expected that you will reflect seriously on the confidence reposed in you

and will make the utmost exertions to reach Fort Washington in six days from this date; for this purpose you are to proceed day and night without halting, unless it be for the purpose of cooking, which ought not to be more than once or twice at most; and you are to take notice that no consideration must induce you to suffer your charge to fall into the hands of the enemy. You are therefore not to land on any pretence notwithstanding you are hailed by persons you are convinced are friends.

Should you overtake Capt. Pratt's detachment you are to show him your instructions and request him to deliver you the public dispatches in his charge, in order that they may reach Head Quarters as early as possible. You have in charge a letter addressed to George Clendennen, Esq., which you will leave at Point Pleasant, mouth of Great Kanawha, which I hope will be the only halt you will make. You have to assist you Corporal Miller and two other good men well armed and you are furnished with ten days' provision on board, which I hope is much more than sufficient.

[*To Major John Finley, Wheeling, Augt. 23, 1793.*]

Marcus Hulings informs me of a ferry-flat he purchased and delivered to you, and of your advancing six dollars, in part of its price. I have taken a voucher of Hulings for the flat, and now enclose you six dollars, the sum you have advanced.

Should you want cash to pay Hardesty or any other of the people employed in the buildings, previous to my arrival at Wheeling, I presume you can obtain it of Mr. McIntyre or Col. Zane, and draw on me for the amount not exceeding three hundred dollars.

[*To Gen. Wayne, Sept. 1st, 1793.*]

This moment I have received a letter from the Commissioners, dated at Fort Erie, 23d ultimo enclosing two letters addressed to you, which I am directed to forward, separately, by express, one of which I now send in charge of John Denny,

who has with him other boatmen on board a light boat; he has orders to proceed with all possible expedition, day and night, and not to land on any account till he reaches Head Quarters.

The Commissioners inform me that they are on their way home, the Western Indians having refused to make peace.

They also say that they shall send other letters which I am to send forward seperately.

[*To Gen. Knox, Sept. 11th, 1793.*]

Three boats are now loaded with all the stores that have come to hand, except a few packages of 2d Sub Legion clothing that are now opening, agreeable to your orders. As there is now a fine fresh in the river, and a probability of the stores reaching Headquarters in a few days, I have applied to Col. Clarke for an escort, but he says the boats must wait for him, or go without an escort, as he will not detach any part of his Command; he says he will be ready to embark in two weeks from this date: boats are now ready for his Detachment and stores that may come to hand during his stay.

David Mead, Esqr., of Cassawauga settlement on French Creek has desired me to forward the enclosed letter; he says he is in deep distress, as all the settlers are determined to leave him unless a small detachment of troops is stationed there, and should the inhabitants move off a large quantity of grain will be lost.

[*To James O'Hara, Sept. 11th, 1793.*]

Col. Clarke has this moment called and says he has countermanded the orders for Lieut. Brady escorting the stores, and that the boats now loaded must either go without an escort or wait for him, and that it will be at least two weeks before he is ready. He positively refuses to detach any part of his command.

[*To Col. John Clarke, Sept. 11th, 1793.*]

The river has risen at least three feet since yesterday, I there-

fore feel extremely anxious to embrace the present fresh, more especially as part of the stores, now on board these boats are essentially necessary to facilitate the army's moving from its present station. Such favorable opportunities of sending loaded boats ought not to be neglected at this season.

I therefore again most earnestly request an escort, a sergeant, corporal and fourteen privates, in addition to the boatmen, who are all well armed, will be sufficient. These may be taken from Wheeling, or your order to Capt. Haskell to send an escort from his post, might answer the purpose, as I am not apprehensive of any danger between this place and Muskingum.

[*To James O'Hara, Sept. 12th, 1793.*]

In my letter of the 11th instant I informed you that Col. Clarke had again changed his mind with respect to Lieut. Brady escorting the store boats. I have with great difficulty prevailed on him to change his mind once more, therefore the boats go on in charge of Lieut. Hugh Brady.

Last night Mr. William Wilson returned from the Commissioners, and brought two letters for the Commander-in-Chief, one of which is enclosed, the other will be delivered by another hand agreeably to the Commissioners' instruction.

[*Major John Finley, Wheeling, Sept. 14th, 1793.*]

I have received yours of the 11th instant and am sorry you have had so much difficulty in the mason work; it must have retarded the building. I was in hopes that Masons would have been found in your detachment as well as carpenters, and that the barracks might have been raised by this time and the stockade in considerable forwardness.

I presume Lieut. Grayson is convinced of the necessity of co-operating with you in expediting the work, in order that his detachment may be under cover, as soon as possible, both on account of a probability of a visit from the enemy and the certain approach of winter.

[*To Gen. Knox, Sept. 20th, 1793.*]

Previous to Hasselman's arrival, I had a light boat prepared for Ensign Wallington, with a small party to escort him, as I presumed the money may go as safely in this manner, and at least ten, or perhaps fifteen days sooner, than to wait for Col. Clarke who intends to set off on the 23d.

[*To James O'Hara, Sept. 20th, 1793.*]

The Secretary of War has directed me to send forward the bearer, Jacob Haselman, (who has charge of a sum of money for the Pay Master General,) by the safest and most speedy conveyance. I have therefore sent him on board a light boat escorted by Lieut. Wallington, and five men well armed.

[*Samuel Hodgdon, Phila., Sept. 27th, 1793.*]

Richard Carson, the wagoner, by whom you sent the sugar has not yet arrived, nor can I obtain any information respecting him further than he resides near Harrisburg.

[*To Lieut. Polhemus, Commandant, Fort Franklin, Oct. 2d, 1793.*]

Your favour of the 26th ultimo, together with a letter addressed to General Wayne, and another addressed to the Secretary of War I have received of John Bails, whom I have paid ten dollars at your request for his services, but I have to observe that I have not instructions from the Secretary of War, that will justify my paying such accounts; you will therefore please apply to the Secretary of War for means of discharging contingent expenses of your Post.

Capt. Jeffers whilst commanding at Fort Franklin was furnished with a sum of money for contingencies.

[*To Gen. Knox, Oct. 4th, 1793.*]

I have just received Mr. Philip Audebert's letter of the 27th

ultimo, enclosing several letters for the Commander-in-Chief and other officers at Head Quarters, which I have this moment delivered to Lieut. Col. Clarke, who this day sets off for Fort Washington.

Col. Clarke takes Lieut. Reed's detachment with him, together with most of the effective men from this Post.

[*To James O'Hara, Oct 6th, 1793.*]

Col. Clarke delayed his departure longer than I expected, and one of his boats received some damage by the obstinancy of Lieut. Reed, which occasioned a further delay. I am enabled to send by this escort a few articles that came to hand yesterday as per invoice enclosed. These articles have been more than two months on the way from Philadelphia.

Lieut. Martz with his detachment is expected here on the 15th instant, and will immediately embark, with such stores as may come to hand during that time.

[*To Lt. Col. Clarke, on board the fleet near Lowry's Run, Oct. 6th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of yesterday and am sorry for your misfortune. I hope it will be attended with the good consequence of inducing Lieut. Reed to attend to the opinion of men of more experience in Ohio navigation than himself.

I have sent you another boat, and as some few articles have come to hand since your departure, which are essentially necessary to the army, I have sent them forward, as per invoice enclosed; and in order that the whole cargo may go forward if possible, I have sent boat-builders to repair Mr. Reed's boat; but if that is impracticable, a part of the lead may be returned by the small keel-boat in charge of Charles Conrod, who will give Mr. Reed a receipt for the number of pigs delivered to him.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Phila, Oct. 11th, 1793.*]

Your favor of the 4th instant I have this moment received,

and am thereby made particularly happy as your signature has in some degree contradicted a report that your family had suffered a relapse of that fatal fever.

Richard Carson has not yet arrived, nor can I obtain any intelligence of him. A considerable part of Henderson's loading is yet to come. The German Town wagons have arrived; their loading in bad order; packages nearly all in pieces.

Mrs. Craig presents her compliments to you, and is highly pleased with china.

No account yet of the movement of the army.

[*To the same, Oct. 18th, 1793.*]

By this day's post I have only a few lines from Mr. Audebert, acknowledging the receipt of my last letters to the Secretary of War, and informing me of the continuance of that destructive disease in your city.

Richard Carson's brother arrived yesterday with his loading in good order. Carson accounts for the delay by his brother being taken ill with fever on his arrival at Harrisburg with his wagon, where no other driver could be obtained.

[*To James O'Hara, Oct. 26th, 1793.*]

Lieut. Martz has now in charge, as per invoice enclosed, on board of three Kentucky boats, all the stores that have come to hand since Col. Clarke's departure, except a few pigs of lead which shall be forwarded with such other articles that may come to hand, in charge of Lieut. Whistler, who is expected here in a few days with a detachment of troops from Hagerstown.

All the packages of clothing that were suspected of being infected with the contagion that has been so fatal in Philadelphia, have been opened and aired, and as the operation has not been attended with any ill consequences to myself nor to persons employed in that business, I am satisfied that the clothing is not infected.

The Secretary of War on account of the continuation of the

contagious fever in Philadelphia, has retired to Boston with his family: Major Stagg is in New York, therefore no communication with, nor dispatches from the War Office. Dunlap with most of the other printers have fled from Philadelphia, therefore no newspapers except two are now printed.

We are anxiously waiting to hear of the operation of the army, not having any account to be depended on since the 1st of September.

Mrs. O'Hara is very well this morning: she says you owe her a number of letters, and I begin to apprehend that I have some reason to make a similar charge against you.

Presley Neville represents our county in Assembly, and there is no doubt of Governor Mifflin's re-election.

[*To Gen. Knox, Nov. 1st, 1793.*]

I have received a letter from Governor St. Clair, dated the 8th ultimo by which it appears that the army moved forward on the 7th, in excellent order and high spirits, and that a considerable number of the Kentucky militia were immediately to follow.

✓ Lieut. Martz set off for Fort Washington on 29th ultimo, and Lieut. Whistler arrived yesterday with his detachment and will embark as soon as his men are refreshed.



from 114

MARRIAGES IN GOSHENHOPPEN, 1731-1790.

COMMUNICATED BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

II.

- 1770, June 21, Jung, Johanes, and Susanna Walder.
 1747-1758, Jung, Roland, and Catharina Fischer.
 1735, Dec. 21, Kaderli, Eva Margreta, and Daniel Schwartz.
 1747-'58, Kahlbach, Catharina, and Melchior Schultz.
 1759, Jan. 9, Kahlbach, Christian, and Anna Catharina Fabian.
 1747-'58, Kahler, Barbara, and ——— Weitzel.
 1747-'58, Kahler, Creth, and J. Meckler.
 1759, Oct. 23, Kaysser, Anna Margaretha, and Peter Weiler.
 1787, Aug. 14, Keely, Valentine, and Maria Grimli.
 1758, ——— Kehler, Anna Catharina, and J. Jacob Huber.
 1775, Oct. 9, Keisser, Anna Elizabetha, and Peter Kempf.
 1747-1758, Keisser, Catharina, and Harma Lay.
 1747-'58, Keister, Valentin, and Barbara Huber.
 1747-'58, Keller, Jost, and Hanna N——.
 1774, March 8, Kemerer, Regina, and John Rörich.
 1759, Oct. 9, Kempf, Peter, and Anna Elisabetha Keisser.
 1777, Aug. 26, Kentel, Elizabeth, and Gerhart Bingeman.
 1784, May 11, Keri, Johannes, and Susanna Wigner.
 1774, Jan. 4, Kern, Maria Elizabeth, and Christian May.
 1758, Sept. 7, Kern, Mathys, and Veronica Weidmann.
 1771, April 2, Kern, Johanes, and Maria Magdalena Rudi.
 1759, Dec. 13, Kiener, Magdalena, and Henerich Jacob Rauch.
 1768, May 26, Kiester, Maria Catharina and Peter Schuller.
 1769, Nov. 21, Klapper, Margretha, (widow,) and Simon Crineus,
 (widower.)
 1747-'58, Klein, ———, and J. Button.
 1779, April 11, Klein, Daniel, and Magdalena Brauchler.
 1747-1758, Klein, Gabriel, and Elisabetha Dorothea Bitting.
 1775, March 21, Klein, Joh., and Cath. Bitting.
 1782, Klein, Maria, and Jacob Zerby.
 1747-'58, Klein, Reichardt, and Elisabetha Horneck.
 1772, May 12, Klein, Salome, and Martin Hildebeutel.
 1778, June 4, Klemer, Jacob, and Elisab. Andres.
 1736, April 26, Knecht, Georg Peter, and Christina Herzel.
 1775, Nov. 2, Knoper, Paul, and Margaretha Hollebush.
 1769, April 25, Kolb, Jeorg Michael, and Eva Maria Stellwagen.

- 1770, Oct. 2, Kolb, Melchior, (widower,) and Anna Maria Stet-
tler, (widow.)
- 1788, May 20, Kolb, Samuel, and Anna Maurer.
- 1769, Aug. 15, Kolb, Susanna, and Lorentz Schmid.
- 1768, Nov. 22, Kömerer, Jacob, and Elisabetha Maurer.
- 1758, March 28, Kraessler, Eva Margaretha, and Georg Schill.
- 1747-'58, Kremer, Elisabetha, and Balthaser Rabones.
- 1772, May 5, Krissemer, Johannes, and ——— Hellicas.
- 1760, April 17, Kuester, Jacob, and Elisabetha Von Voss.
- 1782, Oct. 29, Küffer, Peter, and Cath. Elisab. Engelman.
- 1769, Aug. 22, Kugler, Magdalena, and Christofer Bickhart.
- 1747-'58, Kumpf, Henerich, and Catharina Scheit.
- 1778, Nov. 3, Kupper, Daniel, and Elis. Geri.
- 1769, Oct. 17, Kutz, Jacob, and Anna Christina Bossert.
- 1747-1758, Labar, Creth, and Ullrich Greber.
- 1747-'58, Labar, Maria Elisa, and Simon Hirsch.
- 1760, May 4, Lahr, J. Georg, and Catharina Fink.
- 1758, May 30, Landes, Maria, and Davidt Brunner.
- 1777, May 25, Landis, Magdalena, and Abraham Nyce.
- 1747-'58, Lang, Friderich, and ——— Scholl.
- 1747-1758, Laub, Peter, and Creth Muss.
- 1747-1758, Laub, Wendel, and ——— Weyand.
- 1747-'58, Lauer, Catharina, and Michel Schell.
- 1758, June 27, Lauer, Elisabetha, and David Schultz.
- 1747-1758, Lauer, Georg, and Maria Barbara N——.
- 1775, July 2, Lang, Margreta, and Jost Wiant.
- 1779, Sept. 30, Lauer, Peter, and Margreta Fischer.
- 1747-1758, Lay, Harma, and Catharina Keisser.
- 1779, Oct. 5, Leh, Felix, and Margaret Cressman.
- 1760, March 2, Leibenguth, Hardtmann, and Anna Margaretha
Hornberger.
- 1768, Feb. 4, Leidi, Anna Maria, and Andreas Riedt.
- 1747-1758, Leidich, J. Georg, and Catharina Arend.
- 1747-1758, Leidich, Magdalena, and Jacob Ried.
- 1772, April 28, Leidy, Elizabeth, and Philip Nyce.
- 1747-1758, Leveber, ———, and Leonhardt Griesseimar.
- 1747-1758, Levenn, ———, and J. Adam Schneider.
- 1747-1758, Levenn, ———, and J. Brobst.
- 1788, May 13, Levi, Hanna, and Fried. Hering.
- 1778, June 9, Leydich, Philip, and Rosina Bucher.
- 1779, April 11, Lichtel, Martin, and Catharine Grof.
- 1768, Sept. 28, Lichtel, Martinus, and Catharine Weidman.
- 1786, Aug. 6, Lieck, Joh. Steph., and Margreta Maener.
- 1747-'58, Liess, Dorothea, and Casper Hoffman.
- 1768, April 4, Lin, Peter, and Catharine Cock.
- 1758, April 18, Linn, Anna Maria, and Johan Adam Willauer.
- 1747-1758, Lobach, Henerich, and Margaretha Roéder.

- 1760, Sept. 25, Lohr, Philip, and Elisabetha Mack.
 1779, Sept. 17, Long, Jeorg, and Anna Maria Groeber.
 1787, June 24, Long, Petter, and Cath. Hagelberg.
 1747-'58. Ludter, Abraham, and Margaretha Fleger.
 1782, Sept. 19, Lugins, Catharine, and Richard Hernson.
 1747-1758, Lur, Anna Maria, and Henerich Barendt.
 1747-1758, Lur, J., and Barbara Weber.
 1760, Sept. 25, Mack, Anna Catharina, and J. Henerich Stedler.
 1773, Dec. 7, Mack, Anna Maria, and Weiller Andreas.
 1759, Nov. 13, Mack, Appolonia, and Johannes Wiehand.
 1760, Sept. 25, Mack, Elisabetha, and Philip Lohr.
 1768, Dec. 4, Mack, Jacob, and Catharine Drumbar.
 1776, Feb. 20, Mack, Joh., and Anna Maria Schell.
 1767, June 20, Mack, Margaretha, and Christoph Schligler.
 1778, Sept. 1, Mack, Susanna, and Jacob Wittmer.
 1786, Aug. 6, Maener, Margreta, and Joh. Steph. Lieck.
 1767, May 7, Martin, Elizabeth, and George Mock.
 1747-1758, Mauer, Anna Maria, and Michel Ried.
 1748-1758, Mauer, Veronica, and John Schell.
 1747-1758, Maurerer, Andreas, and Maria Barbara Steinmann.
 1760, — 25, Maurerer, Johannes, and Anna Margaretha Oehl.
 1747-1758, Maurerer, Maria Cretha, and Paulus Rothærmel.
 1759, Sept. 7, Maurerer, Peter, and C. Birst.
 1783, May 20, Maurer, Anna, and Samuel Kolb.
 1767, June 16, Maurer, Anna Catharine, and Johannes Steinman.
 1779, March 16, Maurer, Anna Maria, and Joh. Petrus Helligas.
 1777, Dec. 2, Maurer, Christina, and Jeorg Faust.
 1768, Nov. 22, Maurer, Elisabetha, and Jacob Kömerer.
 1767, June 23, Maurer, Friederich, and Catarina Beyer.
 1787, March 6, Maurer, Jacob, and Eva Hornecker.
 1788, April 22, Maurer, Jeorgus, and Catharina Schultz.
 1774, Jan. 4, May, Christian, and Maria Elizabeth Kern.
 1759, May 20, Maybery, Sylvanus, and Lemaitte De Bleama.
 1760, Feb. 26, Mayer, Barbara, and Michael Roeder.
 1761, May 19, Mayer, Eva, and Johannes Wetzel.
 — 1747-'58, Meckley, J., and Creth Kahler.
 1768, March 8, Mehn, David, and Elisabetha Redelmayer.
 1759, Nov. 18, Meister, Barbara, and Daniel Gerhardt.
 1758, Sept. 8, Melchiorst, Maria, and Georg Gangwehr.
 1759, Jan. 4, Meyer, Ana Margaretha, and Wendel Renninger.
 1736, June 22, Meyer, Georg, and Maria Herweg.
 1760, Feb. 5, Meyer, Johannes, and Ester Crater.
 1789, Dec. 22, Miller, Cathrina, and Philip Schmoyer.
 1767, Sept. 24, Mils. Anna Maria, and George Brennerholtz.
 1787, Feb. 27, Mils, Nensi, and John Gipsen.
 1772, Sept. 15, Minder. Catharine, and Benjamin Schuler.
 1767, Jan. 20, Mock, Elizabeth, and Bernd. Götzen.

- 1767, May 7, Mock, George, and Elizabeth Martin.
 1747-1758, Moll, Barbara, and Abraham Segler.
 1747-'58, Moll, Catharine, and Georg Weidner.
 1747-1758, Moll, Conrad, and Elisa Barbara Hill.
 1747-1758, Moll, Elisabetha, and Henerich Schmidt.
 1759, Jan. 18, Moll, Maria Elisabetha, and Valentin Schillich.
 1767, May 26, Moll, Michel, and Margaretha Schmeck.
 1747-'58, Mombauer, Elisa Catharina, and Philip Boehm.
 1747-'58, Mombauer, Nicolaus, and Magdalena N——.
 1784, — 15, Mosch, Elisabeth, and Philip Pauly.
 1760, Oct. 28, Moy, Maria Elisabetha, and J. Christian Scheitt.
 1784, March 16, Mud, Han Nielas, and Anna Margrith Greber.
 1747-'58, Muehlschlaegel, Andreas, and Anna Maria Emet.
 1747-'58, Mueller, Christian, and Elisabetha Wetzel.
 1782, Mueller, Elisabeth, and David Susholtz.
 1747-1758, Muller, Henerich, and Gertraudt Dueffendoerffer.
 1758, Jan. 26, Mueller, Johann Jacob, and Margaretha Eckerd.
 1778, Jan. 13, Mueller, Margr., and Jacob Doerr.
 1758, March 6, Mueller, Martin, and Catharina Gruen.
 1758, —, Mueller, Wilhelm, and Catharina Schultz.
 1783, April 1, Mumbauer, Heinrich, and Catharina Ditlo.
 1776, Feb. 13, Mumbauer, Phil., and Barbara Spinner.
 1747-1758, Muss, Creth, and Peter Laub.
 1747-1758, Muss, Christina, and Carl Doerr.
 1747-1758, N——, and J. Brennenman,
 1747-1758, N——, and John Danckel.
 1747-'58, N——, and George Edelman.
 1747-1758, N——, and Henerich Frey.
 1747-1758, N——, and ——— Gressman, (John Gressman's two daughters.)
 1747-1758, N——, and ——— Gressman, (son of John Gressman.)
 1747-'58, N——, and Cretha Huber.
 1760, — 26, N——, and Rev. Johann Friderich Reiss, (Lutheran minister in New Goshenhoppen.)
 1747-'58, N——, and Marcus Wannenmacher.
 1747-1758, N——, and J. Ziëckel.
 1747-1758, N——, Anna Maria, and Benedict Strohm.
 1759, May 15, N——, Anna Maria, and Jacob Zeller.
 1747-'58, N——, Barbara, and Henerich Huber.
 1747-1758, N——, Catharina, and J. Goetz.
 1747-'58, N——, Catharina, and Andreas Niet.
 1747-1758, N——, Catharina, and Georg Schley.
 1747-1758, N——, Catharina, and John Schicher.
 1747-1758, N——, Catharina, and Michel Stab.
 1747-'58, N——, Charlotta, and Lorentz Bamberger.
 1758, Jan. 7, N——, Christina, and J. Adam Edelman.

- 1747-1758, N——, Gertraudt, and Alexander Dieffendoerffer.
 1747-1758, N——, Gertraudt, and O. Schmidt.
 1747-'58, N——, Hanna, and Jost Keller.
 1747-'58, N——, Maria Elisabetha, and Mathys Brickerdt.
 1747-1758, N——, J. Adam, and Marie Magdalena Beissel.
 1747-'58, N——, J. Adam, and Creth Huth.
 1747-'58, N——, Jacob, and Veronica Wetzel.
 1747-'58, N——, Magdalena, and Nicholas Mombauer.
 1747-'58, N——, Maria, and Peter Bleyler.
 1747-1758, N——, Maria Barbara, and Georg Lauer.
 1785, Aug. 23, N——, Maria Magdalena, and Georg Ditlow.
 1776, Aug. 20, Naiman, Maria, and John Hiebner.
 1776, Oct. 31, Nais, Barbara, and John Heineman.
 1747-'58, Neiss, Catharine, and Georg Herzel.
 1789, Dec. 26, Neiss, Elisabeth, and Philip Huebner.
 1747-1758, Neiss, Georg, and Anna Dotterer.
 1747-1758, Neiss, John, and Catharine Hahn.
 1787, June 12, Neudorf, Elisabetha, and Johannas Finck.
 1774, Nov. 20, Neukomer, Elis., and Fried. Panebecker.
 1747-'58, Niet, Andreas, and Catharina N——.
 1769, May 23, Nungöser, Catharine, (widow,) and John Schmidt,
 (widower.)
 1769, Aug. 22, Nus, Conrad, and Maria Margretta Roeder.
 1777, May 25, Nyce, Abraham, and Magdalena Landis.
 1772, June 2, Nyce, Anna Maria, and Conrad Gerhart.
 1776, Oct. 22, Nyce, John, and Catharine Hudt.
 1772, April 28, Nyce, Philip, and Elizabeth Leidy.
 1779, Feb. 23, Nus, Jacob, and Anna Maria Roeder.
 1747-'58, Ochstengraft, ——, and J. Ochstengraft.
 1747-1758, Ochstengraft, J., and —— Ochstengraft.
 1760, —— 25, Oehl, Anna Margaretha, and Johannes Maurerer.
 1747-'58, Ohl, ——, and Elisa Barbara Gucker.
 1747-1758, Ohl, Andreas, and Eva Gucker.
 1776, Jan. 16, Ohl, Henry, and Margaret Sitzman.
 1747-1758, Ohl, Nicolaus, and Anna Margaretha Dueffen-
 doerffer.
 1771, Nov. 17, Olinger, Joh., and Anna Maria Ott.
 1770, Aug. 26, Ott, Anna Elisabetha, and Joh. Nicolaus Samsel.
 1771, Nov. 17, Ott, Anna Maria, and Joh. Olinger.
 1771, May 24, Ott, Henry, (widower,) and Margaret Ziegenfuss,
 (widow.)
 1787, May 15, Ott, Joh. Jeorgus, and Catharina Bischof.
 1779, May 23, Ott, Margreta, and Michael Rudolph.
 1778, Feb. 8, Ott, Mich., and Hana Brunner.
 1772, Nov. 30, Ott, Stoffel, and Avei Hupper.
 1774, Aug. 21, Panebecker, Anna Maria, and Abraham Wolfart.
 1774, Nov. 20, Panebecker, Fried., and Elis. Neukomer.

- 1776, June 21, Panebecker, Hen., and Sussana Huper.
 1784, — 15, Pauly, Philip, and Elisabeth Mosch.
 1787, Mar. 13, Petro, Maria, and Martin Wethknecht.
 1747-1758, Rabones, Balthaser, and Elisabetha Kremer.
 1760, — 1, Raeb, Anna Margareth, and Simon Conrad Grinens.
 1759, Dec. 13, Rauch, Henerich Jacob, and Magdalena Kiener.
 1790, Jan. 17, Raudenbusch, Henrich, and Cathrina Schneider.
 1790, March 30, Raudenbusch, Johannes, and Salome Hildebeutel.
 1747-1758, Raudenbush, Anna Margaretha, and Antoni Hamfer.
 1768, March 8, Redelmayer, Elisabetha, and David Mehn.
 1747-'58, Redzeler, J., and Catharina Bamberger.
 1747-1758, Reichardt, Mathys, and Creth. Hillikass.
 1785, Sept. 6, Reichenbach, Maria, and Peter Weber.
 1778, Dec. 22, Reicher, Diet., and Maria Elis. Groeber.
 1758, May 2, Reinheimer, Georg, and Maria Catharina Suessholtz.
 1787, July 7, Reinheimer, Jeorg, and Margreta Cogg.
 1760, — 26, Reiss, Rev. Johann Friderich, (Lutheran minister
 in New Goshenhoppen,) and N——.
 1747-1758, Reisswick, J., and Creth Erb.
 1767, March 5, Reiswig, Elisabetha, and Georg Sem.
 1770, Nov. 26, Reiswig, Joh. Petrus, and Maria Eva Engelman.
 1772, May 5, Reiswig, Susanna, and Joh. Herner.
 1788, March 11, Ren, Catharine, and Gabriel Schuler.
 1759, Jan. 4, Renninger, Wendel, and Ana Margaretha Meyer.
 1775, April 4, Rens, Salome, and Jacob Weiant.
 1784, Sept. 28, Rheder, Eva, and Peter Trump.
 1784, June 29, Ried, Anna Margaretha, and Fridrich Heinrich Von
 der Sloom.
 1747-1758, Ried, Anna Maria, and Michel Welcker.
 1747-1758, Ried, Catharine, and Abraham Arend.
 1777, Feb. 4, Ried, Catharine, and Joas Schatz.
 1761, June 16, Ried, Catharine Elisabetha, and Johannes Eberhard.
 1747-1758, Ried, Cretha, and Theobaldt Winck.
 1747-1758, Ried, Jacob, and Susanna Gucker.
 1747-1758, Ried, Jacob, and Magdalena Leidich.
 1747-1758, Ried, Michel, and Anna Maria Maner.
 1768, Feb. 4, Riedt, Andreas, and Anna Maria Leidi.
 1774, Jan. 6, Ries, Andrew, and Margaretha Somni.
 1747-1758, Riesser, J., and Barbara Hillikass.
 1779, June 22, Ritschert, Elis., and Jacob Brendel.
 1758, March 30, Rittenhauss, Mathys, and Cathrina Van Vass.
 1760, Feb. 28, Rittenhauss, Wilhelm, and Margaretha Umstett.
 1772, Oct. 13, Roeder, Anna, and Marty Hiller.
 1771, June 4, Roeder, Anna Barbara, and Jost Wiant.
 1779, Feb. 23, Roeder, Anna Maria, and Jacob Nus.
 1760, June 17, Roeder, Elisabetha, and Jacob Danckel.
 1776, May 7, Roeder, Joh., and Maria Cath., Wiegner.

- 1747-1758, Roeder, Margaretha, and Henerich Lobach.
 1769, Aug. 22, Roeder, Maria Margretta, and Conrad Nus.
 1747-1758, Roeder, Michael, and Catharina Erb.
 1769, Feb. 26, Roeder, Michael, and Barbara Mayer.
 1774, March 8, Rörieh, John, and Regina Kemerer.
 1747-1758, Rothaermel, Paulus, and Maria Cretha Mauerer.
 1771, April 2, Rudi, Maria Magdalena, and Johanes Kern.
 1779, May 23, Rudolph, Michael, and Margreta Ott.
 1784, June 20, Rumfeld, Casper, and Catarina Schanzenbach.
 1768, April 14, Sammi, Elizabeth, and George Henry Schneider.
 1747-'58, Samsel, Elisabetha, and Jacob Huber.
 1770, Aug. 26, Samsel, Joh. Nicolaus, and Anna Elisabetha Ott.
 1759, Nov. 20, Samsel, Peter, and Maria Catharina Stein.
 1747-'58, Schaeffer, Jacob, and Catharina Bitting, (widow of
 Henry Bitting.)
 1771, June 11, Schambach, Philip, and Margarethe Henrich.
 1784, June 20, Schanzenbach, Catarina, and Casper Rumfeld.
 1777, Feb. 4, Schatz, Joas, and Catharine Ried.
 1774, Aug. 16, Scheib, Cath., and Phil. Hederig.
 1747-'58, Scheit, Catharina, and Henerich Kumpf.
 1760, Oct. 28, Scheitt, J. Christian, and Maria Elisabetha Moy.
 1776, Feb. 20, Schell, Anna Maria, and Joh. Mack.
 1747-1758, Schell, John, and Veronica Mauer.
 1747-1758, Schell, Michel, and Catharina Lauer.
 1788, April 15, Schell, Susanna, and Peter Hollobush.
 1774, Aug. 16, Schelleberger, Carl, and Anna Margret Helligas.
 1771, Oct. 27, Schend, Barbara, (widow,) and Jacob Elinger,
 (widower.)
 1790, March 30, Schicher, Gerthraut, and Johannes Doerr.
 1790, June 1, Schicher, Johannes, and Gerthraut Schneider.
 1747-1758, Schicher, John, and Catharina N——.
 1787, April 24, Schiefer, Jeremias, and Catharina Schlieger.
 1758, March 28, Schill, Georg, and Eva Margaretha Kraessler.
 1759, Jan. 18, Schillich, Valentin, and Maria Elisabetha Moll.
 1787, Dec. 2, Schillig, Philip, and Salome Grimli.
 1747-1758, Schley, Georg, and Catharine N——.
 1770, April 17, Schlichter, Cathar., and Jacobus Wiant.
 1787, April 24, Schlieger, Catharina, and Jeremias Schiefer.
 1775, Aug. 15, Schlieger, Eva, and Jacob Bossert.
 1775, Dec. 12, Schlieger, Hen., and Christina Weiller.
 1767, June 20, Schliger, Christoph., and Margaretha Mack.
 1769, Oct. 12, Schlosser, Jacob, and Anna Cath. Schwartz.
 1783, May 20, Schlotterer, Catharine, and John Buck.
 1767, May 26, Schmeck, Margaretha, and Michel Moll.
 1747-'58, Schmid, Anna Maria, and Abraham Schreiner.
 1776, May 14, Schmid, Anna Maria, and Philip Weis.
 1772, Oct. 13, Schmid, Christian, and Maria Geri.

- 1769, Aug. 15, Schmid, Lorentz, and Susanna Kolb.
 1758, Schmid, Susanna, and Philip Heiss.
 1747-1758, Schmidt, —, (second daughter of Bastian Schmidt,) and Stoffel Wagner.
- 1777, Nov. 25, Schmidt, Elizabeth, and Jacob Weis.
 1747-'58, Schmidt, Henerich, and Rachel Demig.
 1747-1758, Schmidt, Henerich, and Elisabetha Moll.
 1776, July 2, Schmidt, Jacob, and Elizabeth Weis.
 1769, May 23, Schmidt, John, (widower,) and Catharine Nungöser, (widow.)
- 1788, Jan. 8, Schmidt, Joh. Martin, and Barbara Wettknecht.
 1758, Schmidt, Joseph, and Catharina Frey.
 1747-1758, Schmidt, O., and Gertraudt N——.
 1747-1758, Schmidt, Philip, and Creth Doer.
- 1780, Dec. 22, Schmoyer, Phillip, and Cathrina Miller.
 1790, Jan. 17, Schneider, Cathrina, and Henrich Raudenbush.
 1747-'58, Schneider, Creth, and Johannes Jost.
 1776, July 2, Schneider, Elizabeth, and Jacob Schuler.
 1768, April 14, Schneider, George Henry, and Elizabeth Samni.
 1790, June 1, Schneider, Gertbraut, and Johannes Schicher.
 1747-1758, Schneider, J. Adam, and ——— Levenn.
 1747-'58, Schneider, Johannes, and Catharine Dueringer.
 1767, May 26, Schneider, Juliana, and Wendel Fischer.
 1776, May 5, Schneider, Valentin, and Maria Wagner.
 1747-'58, Scholl, ———, and Friderich Lang.
 1747-1758, Scholl, ———, and Benjamin Summer.
- 1784, Nov. 25, Schoot, Jacob, and Elizabeth Bock.
 1747-'58, Schreiner, Abraham, and Anna Maria Schmid.
- 1772, Sept. 15, Schuler, Benjamin, and Catharine Minder.
 1788, March 11, Schuler, Gabriel, and Catharine Ren.
 1776, July 2, Schuler, Jacob, and Elizabeth Schneider.
 1777, Feb. 11, Schuler, John, and Elizabeth Eitenmiller.
 1768, May 26, Schuller, Peter, and Maria Catharina Kister.
 1776, July 2, Schultz, Anna, and Adam Hallicas.
 1788, April 22, Schultz, Catharina, and Jeorgus Maurer.
 1758, Schultz, Catharina, and Wilhelm Mueller.
 1758, June 27, Schultz, David, and Elisabetha Lauer.
 1747-1758, Schultz, Melchoir, and Catharina Kahlbach.
- 1786, Nov. 21, Schütz, Margreta, and Henr. Grob.
 1769, Oct. 12, Schwartz, Anna Cath., and Jacob Schlosser.
 1735, Dec. 21, Schwartz, Daniel, and Eva Margreta Kaderli.
 1758, June 6, Schwanger, Paul, and Barbara Bisecker.
 1747-'58, Schwenk, Maria, and Peter Beissel.
 1758, Feb. 7, Schwink, Johannes, and Anna Catharina Christina Huber.
- 1747-1758, Schwob, Benedict, and Susana Wilecker.
 1747-1758, Segler, Abraham, and Barbara Moll.

- 1747-1758, Segler, Anna Maria, and Daniel Hamm.
 1784, Feb. 3, Segler, Heinrich, and Elisabeth Gugger.
 1768, June 28, Segler, Joh., and Christina Fischer.
 1760, April 15, Seib, Johann Michael, and Anna Barbara Hidel.
 1758, April 18, Seib, Johann Peter, and Anna Maria Erb.
 1782, Aug. 6, Seibel, Jacob, and Anna Magdalena Zern.
 1787, May 15, Sell, Margreta, and Wendel Wiant.
 1759, Sell, Peter, and Gueti Alber.
 1747-'58, Seller, J., and Naag Johnson.
 1767, March 5, Sem, Georg, and Elisabetha Reising.
 1772, Nov. 17, Seylor, Rudolph, and Catharine Wolfart.
 1759, April 3, Siegel, Catharina, and Joseph Eberhard.
 1776, Jan. 16, Sitzman, Margaret, and Henry Ohl.
 1747-1758, Somini, Samuel, and Catharina Gress.
 1747-1758, Sommer, Benjamin, and ——— Scholl.
 1774, Jan. 6, Somni, Margarethe, and Andrew Ries.
 1776, Feb. 13, Spinner, Barbara, and Phil. Mumbauer.
 1782, Nov. 26, Spinner, David, and Catharine Herlacher.
 1768, Nov. 17, Spinner, Susanna, and Fried. Dill.
 1774, June 14, Springer, Albertus, and Peter Gettel.
 1747-1758, Stab, Michel, and Catharina N——.
 1760, Sept. 25, Stedler, J. Henerich, and Anna Catharina Mack.
 1787, April 22, Stehler, Petrus, and Christina Groeber.
 1759, Nov. 20, Stein, Maria Catharina, and Peter Samsel.
 1767, June 16, Steinman, Johannes, and Anna Catharina Maurer.
 1747-1758, Steinmann, Maria Barbara, and Andreas Maurerer.
 1769, April 25, Stellwagen, Eva Maria, and Jeorg Michael Kolb.
 1782, April 23, Stetler, Sophia, and Georg Dörr.
 1770, Oct. 2, Stettler, Anna Maria, (widow,) and Melchoir Koll,
 (widower.)
 1773, Oct. —, Stettler, Barbara, and Peter Binkes.
 1758, Jan. 26, Stiel, Balthaser, and Christina Wickerd.
 1747-1758, Strohm, Benedict, and Anna Maria N——.
 1784, Stroman, Anna, and Johannes Bergman.
 1777, Sept. 30, Suesholtz, Barbara, and Mich. Diel.
 1772, Jan. 14, Suessholtz, Elisabetha, and Valetin Finck.
 1758, May 2, Suessholtz, Maria Catharina, and Georg Reinheimer.
 1782, Sept. 3, Susholtz, David, and Elisabeth Mueller.
 1769, Jan. 10, Taub, Jacob, and Anna Margretha Zimmerman.
 1784, Aug. 10, Tracksel, Jacob, and Margaretha Eberhart.
 1779, Aug. 9, Trumbauer, Jeorg Mich., and Cath. Bock.
 1784, Sept. 28, Trump, Peter, and Eva Rheder.
 1760, Feb. 28, Umstett, Margaretha, and Wilhelm Rittenhauss.
 1758, March 30, Van Vass, Catharina, and Mathys Rittenhauss.
 1747-'58, Vackenthahl, Philip, and Elisabeth Bleyler.
 1784, June 29, Von der Sloot, Fridrich Heinrich, and Anna Mar-
 garetha Ried.

- 1760, April 17, Von Voss, Elisabetha, and Jacob Kneuster.
 1747-'58, Wagenseil, Elisa Catharina, and David Haag.
 1787, May 3, Wagner, Miss ———, and Mr. ——— Weitner.
 1776, May 7, Wagner, Jacob, and Barbara Deis.
 1776, May 26, Wagner, Magdalena, and Abraham Grof.
 1776, May 5, Wagner, Maria, and Valentin Schneider.
 1747-1758, Wagner, Stoffel, and ——— Schmidt, (second daughter of Bastian Schmidt.)
 1770, June 26, Walber, Susanna, and Joh. Faust.
 1770, June 21, Walder, Susanna, and Johanes Jung.
 1760, ——— 14, Wannemacher, Catharina, and Casper Bucher.
 1747-1758, Wannenmacher, Elisa Lena, and Casper Berret.
 1747-'58, Wannenmacher, Marcus, and N———.
 1774, March 1, Warner, Joseph, and Barbara Grof.
 1770, June 9, Weand, Wendel, and Catharine Weis.
 1747-1758, Weber, Barbara, and J. Lur.
 1776, Aug. 11, Weber, Hana, and Jos. Hornecker.
 1777, Feb. 4, Weber, Hen., and Margreta Hornecker.
 1785, Sept. 6, Weber, Peter, and Maria Reichenbach.
 1775, April 4, Weiant, Jacob, and Salome Rens.
 1768, Sept. 28, Weidman, Catharine, and Martinus Lichtel.
 1758, Sept. 7, Weidmann, Veronica, and Mathys Kern.
 1747-'58, Weidner, Georg, and Catharina Moll.
 1747-1758, Weidknecht, Jacob, and Creth Boehm.
 1759, Oct. 23, Weiler, Peter, and Anna Margaretha Kaysser.
 1773, Dec. 7, Weiller, Andreas, and Anna Maria Mack.
 1776, June 11, Weiller, Barbara, and Joh. Adam Geri.
 1775, Dec. 12, Weiller, Christina, and Hen. Schlieger.
 1779, Mar. 9, Weis, Anna, and Andr. Groeber.
 1770, June 9, Weis, Catharine, and Wendel Weand.
 1782, Sept. 22, Weis, Catharine, and Gotfried Wiseler.
 1776, July 2, Weis, Elizabeth, and Jacob Schmidt.
 1777, Nov. 25, Weis, Jacob, and Elizabeth Schmidt.
 1776, May 14, Weis, Philip, and Anna Maria Schmid.
 1747-1758, Weiss, Eva, and Philip Huth.
 1775, Nov. 28, Weiss, Hen., (widower,) and Margreta Bürger, (widow.)
 1747-1758, Weiss, J. Arendt, and Susan Huth.
 1787, May 3, Weitner, Mr. ———, and Miss ——— Wagner.
 1788, May 6, Weittner, Johannes, and Anna Margreta Cunius.
 1747-'58, Weitzel, ———, and Barbara Kahler.
 1747-1758, Welcker, Dieterich, and Sarah Deheve.
 1747-1758, Welker, Michel, and Anna Maria Ried.
 1747-1758, Wentz, Philip, and ——— Hartman, (daughter of Ullerich Hartman.)
 1759, April 14, Werth, Anna Barbara, and Jacob Freyer.
 1787, March 13, Wethknecht, Martin, and Maria Petro.

- 1788, Jan. 8, Wettknecht, Barbara, and Joh. Martin Schmidt.
 1747-'58, Wetzel, Anna Margaretha, and J. Haag.
 1759, Oct. 16, Wetzel, Jacob, and Anna Maria Haeger.
 1761, May 19, Wetzel, Johannes, and Eva Mayer.
 1747-'58, Wetzel, Peter, and Creth Eberhard.
 1747-'58, Wetzel, Veronica, and Jacob N——.
 1758, Weyand, Phillippina, and Andrew Beyer.
 1768, Sept. 6, Wiand, Catharina, and Daniel Frock.
 1770, April 17, Wiant, Jacobus, and Cathar. Schlichter.
 1775, July 2, Wiant, Jost, and Margreta Lang.
 1771, June 4, Wiant, Jost, and Anna Barbara Roeder.
 1787, May 15, Wiant, Wendel, and Margreta Sell.
 1775, July 4, Wiant, Wendel, (widower,) and Magdalena Datis-
 man, (widow.)
 1758, Jan. 26, Wickerd, Christina, and Balthasar Stiel.
 1776, May 7, Wiegner, Maria Cath., and Joh. Roeder.
 1759, Nov. 13, Wiehand, Johannes, and Appolonia Mack.
 1747-1758, Wiewand, ——, and Wendel Laub.
 1784, May 11, Wigner, Susanna, and Johannes Keri.
 1747-1758, Wilecker, Susana, and Benedict Schwob.
 1758, April 18, Willauer, Johan Adam, and Anna Maria Linn.
 1787, Dec. 18, Willauer, Pet., and Rebecka Geri.
 1747-1758, Winck, Theobaldt, and Cretha Ried.
 1776, June 9, Wischang, Phillip, and Anna Berge.
 1782, Sept. 22, Wiseler, Götfried, and Catharine Weis.
 1778, Sept. 1, Wittmer, Jacob, and Susanna Mack.
 1760, May 17, Wittner, Jacob, and Margaretha Fink.
 1747-1758, Wiyand, Sophia, and Jacob Zimmermann.
 1772, Nov. 22, Wolf, Anna Maria Bar., and Joh. Hauser.
 1784, July 13, Wolf, Conrad, and Catarina Joekel.
 1774, Aug. 21, Wolfart, Abraham, and Anna Maria Panebecker.
 1772, Nov. 17, Wolfart, Catharine, and Rudolph Seylor.
 1747-'58, Worckman, Andreas, and Catharina Frey.
 1747-'58, Worckman, Ludwig, and Catharina Braun.
 1782, June 25, Zar, Margrith, and Georg Grob.
 1759, May 15, Zeller, Jacob, and Anna Maria ——.
 1782, March 24, Zerby, Jacob, and Maria Klein.
 1782, Aug. 6, Zern, Anna Magdalena, and Jacob Seibel.
 1747-1758, Zieckel, J., and N——.
 1771, May 24, Ziegenfuss, Margaret, (widow,) and Henry Ott,
 (widower.)
 1769, Jan. 10, Zimmerman, Anna Margretha, and Jacob Taub.
 1747-1758, Zimmermann, Barbara, and John Huth.
 1747-'58, Zimmermann, Catharina, and J. Hoffman.
 1747-1758, Zimmermann, Jacob, and Sophia Wiyand.

DANIEL BOONE.

THE KENTUCKY PIONEER, BORN IN BERKS COUNTY, PA.

BY MORTON L. MONTGOMERY.

Daniel Boone has come to occupy a very prominent position before the world in the general literature of pioneer life. It is rather remarkable that a man of his ordinary character should have won by his courage, unconsciously, a renown which is inseparably connected with the early development of our great country beyond the Allegheny mountains. He was not a learned man; he was not a great man—great in the sense of having produced something for the general welfare; he was simply a man possessed of peculiar daring, which impelled him to wander away from the fixed and comparatively quiet, if not tame affairs, of civilized life that prevailed in the colonies along the Atlantic coast, not through noble motives for opening a great and wide and rich country to civilization, but through the common ambition of a natural hunter, whose fondness of life consisted in shooting wild game in the vast forests far away from home. His boldness, his experiences with Indians, his narrow escapes, and his successful career in the pursuit of such an exciting, restless life, have won for him indescribable interest and regard. Indeed, every particular concerning him has come to claim the attention of certain earnest historians in his behalf. But, in all their endeavors, strange as it may seem, they have failed to find one noteworthy fact—the place of his nativity. And since they have detailed with great minuteness the many interesting, even thrilling, incidents of his life, the exact place and time of his birth are equally worthy of attention.

Daniel Boone was born in that section of Philadelphia county which is now embraced in Berks county, several miles south of the South Mountain and adjoining the Schuylkill river. At the time of his birth there were only three large

districts of territory in the vicinity which had been named; and these were Amity, Oley, and Robeson: and just then the Indians were departing from the Tulpehocken and Ontelaunee Valleys which lay to the north of the bordering mountains. Settlements had been going on thirty years in the first named, and for twenty years in the second—both of which lay to the eastward of the river Schuylkill. It was during the progress of these settlements that George Boone, his grandfather, emigrated from England to Pennsylvania, with his wife and six of his children, who arrived at the port of Philadelphia on October 10, 1717. Among these children was his father, Squire Boone. During the winter of 1717-18, the grandfather and children remained "near civilization" in Philadelphia county till the following spring, when they migrated to Oley, forty miles distant to the north-west. All the children, eight in number, were born in England. On the 20th December, 1718, George Boone took up four hundred acres of land in the district of Oley, and thereon settled permanently.

Squire Boone—the father of Daniel—married Sarah Morgan in September, 1720, they having declared at a monthly meeting of Friends held at Gwynedd August 30, 1720, "their intentions of marriage ye second time." They lived with George Boone for some time.

Ralph Asheton became lawfully seized of five hundred acres of land which lay along the westerly line of the Swedish settlement, afterwards erected into Amity township. On the 19-20 November, 1730, by lease and release (the mode of conveying land in that early day) he conveyed two hundred and fifty acres of this tract of land to Squire Boone, of Philadelphia county, who was then in possession. This land is situate in the township now known as Exeter—having been erected and named as such in 1741—about two miles north of Birdsboro' and about seven miles south-east of Reading. Upon this tract of land Squire Boone continued to live till he sold it (or the remaining portion of it) to William Mogridge on April 11, 1750, when he and his family, including Daniel, migrated to North Carolina.* And it was during this interval,

* Left May 1, 1750.

whilst he resided on this tract of land, that his son Daniel was born. These facts cannot be disputed. They are of record. They appear in instruments of writing prepared one hundred and thirty years ago.

But in addition to this record evidence, there is *traditional* evidence respecting the birth of Daniel Boone on this place which has been transmitted from that time till now, in families of the vicinity, connected both by blood and marriage.

Col. Nicholas Jones, of Reading, addressed a very interesting letter on this subject to the *Reading Times and Dispatch* on October 28, 1879. Among other things he says, that two persons, who were well qualified by virtue of residence in the township and creditable beyond peradventure, informed him many years ago that Daniel Boone was born in Exeter township, on the farm which adjoins the Amity township line, and which Squire Boone sold to Mogridge in 1750. One of these persons was Thomas Lincoln, who said he knew Daniel Boone; having met him whilst visiting the old homestead in 1788, when he (Lincoln) was a boy, and heard him narrate some of his wild adventures in his pioneer life. The other was James Lee, who was an experienced surveyor in that neighborhood, and at one time owned and lived on the identical place and in the house where Daniel Boone was born.

Dr. Peter G. Bertolet, an active physician in his day, who was intimately acquainted with the Boone families and the oldest surviving members, and who took an earnest interest in the preservation of valuable historical facts pertaining to "Oley and Vicinity" (the title of a proposed publication by him and which was in the course of preparation when he died in 1865) said, after having investigated the subject: "It is beyond a doubt that he [Daniel Boone] was a son of Old Berks, born in Oley township,* and the house in which this event occurred is partly standing yet."† The manuscript of this proposed book is in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

* In 1733, that section was named as part of Oley; included in Exeter in 1741.

† The building is still in existence. It comprises the western half of the large building on this farm.

But this fact—that Daniel Boone was born in Berks county—was asserted by John F. Watson, Esq., in a paper read by him before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 17 May, 1853. This is over thirty years ago.

In respect to the time of his birth: He was born in October, 1733, and he died at Charette village in Missouri, on September 26, 1820, aged 86 years, 11 months, 4 days. These facts have been taken from the "Boone Family Record." By calculation we can arrive at the *day* of the month on which he was born, namely, the 22nd. This record was kept on loose leaves which lay in an old Bible; and these leaves are now in my possession.

Several prominent encyclopædias state both the place and time of Daniel Boone's birth incorrectly.

Chambers' (edition 1868) states that he was born in Virginia, United States, without mentioning the time of his birth.

Zells' (edition 1870) states that he was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, 1735.

American (edition 1873) states that he was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on February 11, 1735.

And Pritts' "Incidents of Border Life" (1841) states that he was born in Virginia.



FITHIAN'S JOURNAL, 1775.

ANNOTATED BY JOHN BLAIR LINN.

Wednesday, August 16th. I rode this afternoon up the valley to Mr. John Campbell's. The Squire along. The Squire was to marry a couple, and I was invited. We rode up to a little cabin; they were dining. We entered, but all continued eating. There were four women, four men, and four children. I viewed them all, but, from their appearance, could not single out, to my satisfaction, who was the groom and bride. After they rose from dinner, one of the men brought us a dram in a bottle of whiskey. We drank, and after some time the youthful pair singled out themselves. Expectation, now glut thy wish! The girl looked ashamed, though lusty; she held down her head, a coarse fan was before her face, yet I saw in her dancing eyes—she looked at us twice—that they only accorded with her transported heart. She pronounced the ceremony after the Squire feebly, and apparently with reluctance. But oh! her bosom burned, she connected (this is natural logic) with the transient ceremony violent, lasting joys. But the groom, in appearance, a scurvy, futile, unmeaning drill; he seemed highly pleased, but a vulgar-looking, rugged, weather-worn peasant. I was sitting upon a little crotch-supported bed.

I returned with the Squire; we met with Mr. McFarquhar, a Scotch-Presbyterian clergyman. He rode, too, down to the Squire's. He is a Caledonian of genuine blood, accurate in the quantity of language, reserved in his sentiment, appears sociable and friendly. He pronounced one sentence, from his observation, which is a most solid truth, and which I with dignity record: "I have discovered," said he, "since my arrival that there are no slaves in America but the Presbyterian clergy." I wrote a letter, by the clergyman, to my good patron, Mr. Green. Mr. Farquhar, after agreeing to meet me at Princeton next month, left us and rode to the Juniata.

Thursday, August 17th. I rode again up the valley to Mr. John Campbell's. This valley lies between Jack's Mountain, on the south, and Stone Mountain, on the north. It is thirty miles long from east to west, varies in breadth from two to five miles, and widest in the easternmost part. The land is all arable and will well support two large societies. There are, indeed, large plains, or glades as the inhabitants call them, quite clear of timber, covered with shrubs, ground-oak, hazles, &c. Some, too, is broken with limestone, but the greatest part is rich arable soil.

Friday, August 18th. I spent the day at Mr. Campbell's preparing for the exercises of Sunday. Mr. Campbell's house is in a lonely neighborhooded place. His mother, Mrs. Wilson, was a near neighbor in Ireland, and shipmate of Mr. Hunter, our preacher in Jersey. There is a relation of hers in this valley, a Seceder, with whom I have some acquaintance, who is sociable, kind, and attends sermon steadily. His name is Campbell, too. One Covenanter resides here, a stiff, true-blue, warm, obstinate Precisian. Most of the Seceders attend and contribute to the Presbyterian society here.

Saturday, August 19th. Many went past this morning, moving back, and are daily flitting to the Standing Stone settlement and more westerly. I have, by several of the inhabitants, been asked to allow them the permission of sending to the Presbytery for my services with them this winter, but I am destined to the southward. Afternoon I rode up the valley to Mr. John McDowell's, from the Squire's eleven miles.

West Kishacoquillas Valley.

Sunday, August 20th. We held sermon in a barn of Mr. Brotherton, but few were present compared with last Sunday's assembly. Some, however, from that end are here, Mr. Fleming and family, Mr. Culbertson, &c. Miss Polly Laundrum, the village toast, a young lady lately from Maryland, of the English church, young, neat, exceedingly beautiful, was at sermon, too. I saw, also, Billy Carr here, our *quondam* stageman at college. I had several proposals to stay in this valley, and, indeed, I love the people, but yet I cannot fix. To-day, for

the first time, I preached both sermons without making any use of papers. Dined with Mr. Brotherton and returned in the evening to Mr. McDowell's.*

* A letter from Dr. Samuel Maclay, dated *Milroy*, (Mifflin county, Pa.,) April 5, 1884, contains the following very interesting notes upon Mr. Fithian's Journal in Kishacoquillas Valley :

"The road by which Rev'd Mr. Fithian entered our valley was no doubt the old Penn Valley road, which crossed the Seven Mountains a few miles north of this place, and is still plainly discernible. The Mr. Fleming mentioned was probably Mr. John Fleming, who owned and resided at what was known as Fleming's Mills, about two miles west of Reedsville. William M. Fleming, of Reedsville, is a grandson, and another grandson, Rev. John Fleming, resides in Illinois. William M. Fleming still owns part of the property. The old homestead now belongs to Mr. John McNitt, a descendant of one of the old settlers of the valley. The mill has been converted into a woolen factory, and is now owned by Mr. H. H. Gibboney. The curiosity mentioned as being in Mr. Fleming's field has been closed over, and the field is now all cultivated, and the exact spot not now discernible. I remember, however, when, many years ago, a space of near half an acre was left uncultivated near the aperture spoken of. I doubt whether any of the present owners know anything of it.

The place where Mr. Fithian preached was no doubt the meadow of Judge Brown, opposite the village of Reedsville. There is a high hill west of the meadow, which is just below the old residence of Judge Brown. Of the family of Mr. Culbertson I know little; the wife of Mr. Moses Thompson was his daughter, and Mr. Moses Thompson, of Centre Furnace, (Centre county,) and Mr. Moses Thompson, present postmaster at Milroy, are grandsons.

Mr. Fithian gives a very interesting account of the early settlers in the valley; they were nearly all Presbyterians. Mr. William Cummins was a Seceder; he owned a fine farm about four miles west of Reedsville, in the middle of the valley; his descendants now chiefly reside in Stone Valley, Huntingdon county. Rev. Cyrus Cummins, U. Presbyterian of Xenia, Ohio, is one of his grandsons. The next neighbor west of Mr. Cummins was Mr. Landrum, of whom Mr. Fithian gives a very correct description in saying he was an agreeable, sensible, and sociable churchman; he had been educated for the Episcopal ministry, and, I believe, occasionally preached, though I do not know whether he had any regular charge. He remained in the valley but one or two years, when he removed to Carlisle, where his daughter, Miss Polly Landrum, was married to Mr. Wm. Holmes. My father, William P. Maclay, was first married to Sally, youngest daughter of Judge Brown. Myself and brother, William Brown Maclay, were her sons. After mother's death, my father married Miss Jane Holmes, of Carlisle, a daughter of Polly Landrum. My

Monday, August 21st. Very, very hot. Mr. McDowell, for my supply, gave me 20 shillings. Talking to Billy Carr of old manners in happy times, stage-driving, and stage-riding. We used to do these together. Billy seems glad to see me here between these huge mountains. I am very certain it glads me to the heart to see him, sometimes talking to Mrs. McDowell's sister in miscellaneous rhapsodies. Preachers are not backward sometimes in speaking of the sympathy of hearts. There is a time for all things which are done under the sun. Therefore I say with merry Horace, *Dulce est desipere in loco*,—'Tis friendly sometimes to be foolishly gay. She is busy making preparations to go down the country to Carlisle. Some little before three I took my last leave of this kind family and the whole valley. I rode alone up between the mountains till the valley became very narrow; it is vastly stony, and through it I passed to the bank of roaring Juniata.* Then up the river I steered, quite alone and more than five miles from my post when the sun went down. The road was wholly strange and in parts on low bottoms under the tall timber in their fullest

brothers Holmes, David, of Clarion county, and Joseph H. Maclay, were her sons, and grandsons of Polly Landrum. [Holmes Maclay, now deceased, was member of the House, from Mifflin county, in 1863; David Maclay was the genial and witty Senator from Clarion, at Harrisburg, 1873-5; Joseph H. Maclay was member from Mifflin county, 1879.—LINN.]

The cave spoken of by Mr. Fithian is very readily recognized; it is little altered except the absence of any arch or covering. It is situated on a limestone hill about one mile east of this village, (Milroy,) on a farm now owned by Levi Yoder. I cannot locate the Mr. John Campbell mentioned by Mr. Fithian. Robert Campbell was one of the first settlers in that part of the valley, and has left numerous descendants, Robert, Joseph, Andrew, John O., Douglass, and John Campbell, all respectable farmers occupying farms near Belleville, mostly inherited from their grandfather. Judge James Campbell, of Clarion county, is a grandson, also, of Robert's. The John McDowell mentioned, lived in the west end of the valley. Perry W. McDowell, of Nittany Valley, is one of his grandsons. The Brothertons lived in the west end of the valley; they left the valley at an early day."

* Leaving the neighborhood of Belleville, Mr. Fithian struck the Juniata river at the mouth of Mill creek, five miles south-east of Huntingdon.

dress of leaves, and when there was no moon the gloominess was nearly total and indeed horrible. I met two men on horse-back; as they passed by me I smelled their breath, it was strong of whiskey. By this token, which in thicker settled places you would perhaps scruple, I grew certain that I was near the town. My conjecture was right; I soon after entered

Huntingdon.

As I drew near I could not help thinking myself on the borders of some large town. There was a drum beating; several antic-loud singers: every now and then a most vociferous laugh, and candles thinly scattered, shining here and there from the houses. I expected to find one of our American bedlams. These small towns, especially when they are growing fast, and a new thing, go before every other place in most sort of vice; but especially in drinking, and a few of its nearest allied attendants.

I had cautiously put on my riding coat, to disguise the clerical cloth, for I was not certain that I should escape some religious or blackguard embarrassment, for too much liquor makes many "over-wicked." But it makes some "over-good," and sets them in a tune to ask more questions in divinity, especially explanations of parts of Scripture than inexperienced I or indeed any Doctor in Divinity in America could have the patience, if he had the ability, to resolve. Fearing all this and knowing in such a case I should either affront them or myself, before I came within a mile of town, I put on my surtout and cocked up my hat in the best manner. "You seem to be a stranger," said a tall youngster to me as I put my first foot upon the porch. "Is the hostler here?" I asked. "Are you from below, stranger?" "Bring in the saddle-bags and let the horse cool before you give him a gallon of oats." "Are you a stranger, sir?" "Yes, sir." "A stranger," I could hear one and another whispering about me on the porch; some thought I was one of the delegates appointed to the treaty with the Indians which is soon to be held at Fort Pitt; some thought I was a land jobber; some that I was a broken, absconding merchant, some that I was a tory flying from mob-stick vengeance. I supped, however, and soon retired.

Tuesday, August 22d. I spent the night, quite contrary to my expectations, in peace. Squire Hall, a store-keeper here, came in late, found me a stranger, and took me with another young man, Mr. Cluggage, of Shirley, to his house. Here I saw a late paper. It said his Excellency Gage had resigned his commission to General Howe, &c. Squire Hall told me he is now selling salt by the bushel at fourteen shillings current. He told me further that many in this town and neighborhood are under present alarming apprehensions of danger from the Indians. It is certain the Indians have strong temptations; the Governor of Canada with all of his agents are employed and bribed to set them on us.

I arose from my bed early in order to be at the "warm springs," for I came about by this village wholly to see them. I rode to them through the wet bushes, five miles, quite alone. The path is single, much used, not over stony, but all the way bushy. These springs are in what is called Standing Stone Valley, a little west of the mountain, and five miles north of Juniata river. The water rises, boiling up with sand and much air in bubbles, in a piece of land which is almost level. There is a small descent of a few feet from the highest part of the neighboring land to the places of the water rising, and below is a watery flat covered with marsh-flowers, flags, touch-me-not, water-lilys, &c. The water rises up, in nearly equal quantities in two places, at about three perches distance. One is used by the invalids for drinking, the other for bathing. They both stand as great nature formed them, edged with moss and overhung with boughs; only delicacy has urged the present year's inhabitants to assist nature a little by adding a few more boughs to the bathing part, which are laid on in the form of an arch, and wholly conceal such as choose to bathe alone. They have also scooped out the bath into a kind of hollow basin something more than six feet long and about four feet wide. The water is quite clear, without any floating scum whatever; the bottom is covered by a white sand and small gravel which makes the place in bare appearance desirable. I could not but wonder at the rising wind. In both springs it ascends continually, and at times in large quantities, bubbling up through

the sand and breaking with a small noise when it comes to the surface of the water, which is between two and three feet deep. I am not qualified, by reading or experience, to satisfy myself or inform others of the quality of these springs from any information I can get by being present and seeing and tasting them. I have said the water is quite clear. It has no unusual or unpleasant taste. It is not indeed cold. I think it is like some springs I have seen running without a shade in summer. The water is sensibly soft to the mouth, and those who are trying it tell me it may be drank, without pain or injury, in great quantities. I drank, out of curiosity, near about a pint, but it was to me in taste and effect like other common water, and I found that a pint was as much as I should choose to swallow at once. The water must be used some days before the perspiration fully begins: on this account it cannot be used at first in so large a measure as it may be afterwards. As to the virtue of these waters, the people say it is chiefly in rheumatic cures, violent pains in the limbs and different parts of the body, and some that have been long fixed the steady use of these springs has entirely removed. Weakness and debility of the system have been much assisted, in some few cases persons have been quite restored. I heard one person say, I will not vouch for the correctness of his assertion, that it is an effectual asylum for all impotent women in cases of barrenness, &c. There are now here twenty-two persons professedly indisposed. Seven, I took from their age and appearance to be unmarried virgins. Two with their husbands, and one of these is very old. A young wag in the town said of this venerable silver-haired matron "that she came filled with the hopes of finding the springs possessed of a quality to heal old age." The remaining thirteen were men of different ages. It looks indeed like an infirmary. Many of them are by no means in health. They must, in strong belief at least, be indisposed, or they could not submit to the inconveniences for any length of time, which the situation of the place makes necessary. It is quite in the woods, not a single house or any cleared land between it and town. They must carry all their provisions and supply themselves; they live in low cabins built with slabs and boughs, and dress their

dinner all at one great common fire. The men, for exercise, play at quoits, hunt deer, turkeys, pheasants, &c. With these hardships, however, they live in friendship, and are steadily cheerful, conquering by society the uneasiness both of infirmity and labor, and making themselves almost constantly pleasant.

In a brook at some distance from the springs are many remarkably smooth blue stones. Their shape chiefly I admire; every size of these stones is an oblate spheroid, and they are very dense in contexture. Some not much larger than an ordinary tea-kettle were nearly a load for a common man. On the smooth surface of several of these, which people had brought to their cabins and used as seats, are inscribed the names at large and initial letters of great numbers who have been here before. Partaking of the general and deeply fixed desire of all the human race for every method of passing down notice of our existence, I also, with my spur, wrote at full length, in Italic letters my three names. Having at last, with as much accurary as I was able, viewed and reviewed the whole, I mounted and rode back to town. In this town I parted, not without reluctance, with an able, steady, and useful friend. I mean my horse. Bob Orr, of Kishacoquillas, gave me a smaller neat black horse, four years old, and half a Joe for my old companion Jack.

Having adjusted matters, I left town in company with Mr. Cluggage, and rode down the river, a most stony path, through Jack's Narrows, where high mountains on each side of the water come down to its very bank, so that in places we were forced to go down on the water's edge. We crossed over this water. "This is one end of Hell valley," said Mr. Cluggage to me, as we were jogging quietly along. About ten miles onward is a gap between the hills called the "Shades of Death." What! are the shadows of death and hell here? so easily passed through. Vain man, how daring to make these tremendous subjects common! We crossed Ofwick (Aughwick) creek and arrived, about 8 in the evening, at Mr. Fowley's, who lives within the walls of old Fort Shirley. Distance from town 20 miles.

FACTS IN ARMSTRONG COUNTY HISTORY.

BY ISAAC CRAIG.

In the article on Fort Armstrong and the Manor of Kittanning, in the last number of the HISTORICAL REGISTER, the Rev. A. A. Lambing expresses the opinion that the name "Appleby," as applied to either the fort or the manor, is erroneous. This is correct. Appleby was the name of a town proposed to be laid out in the Proprietary Manor of Kittanning, in the summer of 1774, as a refuge for the traders of Pittsburgh, who adhered to Pennsylvania in the boundary controversy with Virginia, from the persecutions of Col. John Connolly.

At a Council held at Philadelphia on the 4th of August, 1774, "the Governor laid before the Board two letters, which he received within these three days from Captain St. Clair, at Ligonier, dated the 22d and 26th July, with sundry papers inclosed relative to Indian and other affairs in Westmoreland, and the same being read and considered, the Council advised the Governor to order a town to be immediately laid out in the Proprietary Manor at Kittanning, for the accommodation of the traders and other inhabitants of Pittsburgh, whom by Captain St. Clair's advices, would be under the necessity of removing from that town on account of the oppressive proceedings of the Virginians."—*Col. Rec.*, x, 201.

August 6th, 1774, Governor Penn wrote St. Clair: "I am now to acquaint you that I approve of the measure of laying out a town in the Proprietary Manor at Kittanning, to accommodate the traders and other inhabitants who may chuse to reside there; and therefore, inclose you an order for that purpose."—*Ib.*, 202.

September 15th, 1774, Richard Butler made a deposition before Arthur St. Clair, in which he states: "On Wednesday, the 24th of August, 1774, as I was returning from conveying Mr. James McFarlane who set off before day with eight horse

loads of dry goods, to be taken to *the new town to be built at the Kittanning on the Proprietaries' Manor*, and two horse loads of flour and salt, for the use of the Pennsylvania troops that is to be stationed there." * * * * * "The people of the town was to meet Capt. St. Clair and a party of soldiers on the Monday following at the Kittanning, and proceed to building a store and dwelling house, but the horses were stopped and turned back, and Mr. McCully seized and brought prisoner."—*Pa. Arch.*, iv, 571-2.

The above are only brief extracts from a long deposition which does not give the name of the new town; but Arthur St. Clair, in a letter dated Ligonier, Augt. 25th, 1774, writes to Gov. Penn: "At the same time I acquainted them [the Delawares] with your orders for erecting a trading place at the Kittanning, for which they are very thankful as they are in want of many things already, and cannot come to Pittsburgh to purchase, and a number of them will probably be there on Monday next, which is the time I have appointed for laying out the town. Mr. Speare and Mr. Butler set out this day with their goods and other effects."

"Instead of sending the message to the Shawanese by a white man, I procured the Pipe, a faithful and sensible Delaware Chief, to go and acquaint them with the message his Nation had received from your Honour, that you had recommended it to them to speak to the Shawanese not to strike the Virginians, and that he had seen a message and belt for them, which, if they were well disposed, some of their people might come and receive it at *Appleby*." * * * * *

"This moment I have heard from Pittsburgh, that Mr. Speare and Mr. Butler's goods, that were going to *Appleby*, are seized by Mr. Connolly's orders." * * * * * "It will oblige me to put off my journey to *Appleby*, as all my stores and provisions were with Mr. Butler's goods."—*Pa. Arch.*, iv, 573-5.

The reason for naming the proposed town *Appleby* is not known; but, as it was doubtless expected to become the county seat of Westmoreland county, Pa., it seems probable it was called after the chief town of Westmoreland county, England.

The story of the capture of McFarland, as related by the Rev. Lambing, is incorrect in nearly every particular. He was not taken prisoner in 1790, but in February, 1777; he was not carried to Detroit, but to Quebec.

On the 26th of December, 1776, William Lochry and John Moore, of Westmoreland county, wrote to Thomas Wharton, President of the Council of Safety: "By the removal of Col. Mackey from the Kittanning, the frontiers of this county is laid open and exposed to the mercy of a faithless, uncertain, savage enemy, and we are informed by Andrew McFarland, Esqr., who lives at the Kittanning, that he is much afraid that the Mingoës will plunder the country, and that he will not think himself safe if there is not a company of men stationed there, and if he removes, a number more of the inhabitants will follow."—*Pa. Arch.*, v, 135.

On the 4th of March, 1777, several of the Delawares arrived at Fort Pitt, and communicated the following intelligence to Col. George Morgan, the Indian Agent at that post: "About twenty days ago, two Chippewa Indians, two Six Nation Indians and two white men came to Munsey town in fourteen days from Niagara. The Indians made no delay there, but the two white men, who were very tired, staid there. The Indians proceeded directly to the Kittanning, and there took one of your people, (Mr. McFarlane,) and have carried him to Niagara.

They told our young people and women, for none others were at home, that the commanding officer at Niagara sent them for the above purpose, in order to hear the news in these parts. They were directed not to hurt him. Had our head men been at home we should have brought him back, for we will not allow this bad work to pass through our towns."—*Hildreth's Pioneer History*, p. 114.

The wife of Andrew McFarland was a remarkable woman: her maiden name was Margaret Lynn Lewis; she was the daughter of William Lewis, and neice of Gen. Andrew Lewis, the hero of Point Pleasant, and of Col. Thomas Lewis, of Virginia. It is said that her father and uncles received their early instruction from Rev. James Waddell, D. D., "the blind preacher," made famous by Wirt, in "The British Spy." On

learning of the capture of her husband, Mrs. McFarland, with her infant and maid servant, fled from Kittanning. After starting, the servant reminded Mrs. McFarland of her husband's money and valuable papers, but she desired the girl not to mention anything of that kind to her at such a moment; but, regardless of the commands of her mistress, the servant returned to the dwelling and brought all the money and as many of the papers as she could hold in her apron, overtaking, in a short time, her mistress, as the snow was very deep. After incredible fatigue, they reached the house of Col. William Crawford, at Stewart's Crossings, on the Youghiogheny, where New Haven now stands. Here the attention of friends soon restored her from the exhaustion caused by carrying her infant such a distance through the snow. She staid at Colonel Crawford's until her father, hearing of her situation, sent her brother, Colonel William Lewis, to bring her home. Intelligence was received that her husband had been carried captive to Quebec, and that the Indians had agreed, that if a heavy ransom was paid, they would restore McFarland to his friends. Of course this was done; his brother went on and returned with McFarland to Staunton, Virginia.



THE EWING FAMILY OF LANCASTER AND YORK.

BY SAMUEL EVANS.

Thomas Ewing came from that sturdy Presbyterian stock which emigrated from the northern part of Ireland and settled along Chickies creek in or about the year 1730. He was then a married man. In the year 1734 or '5 he was a widower. In the year 1736, he married Susannah, the widow of James Patterson, the Indian trader, who settled in Conestoga manor in 1717, and who died in October, 1735. In the years 1737 and 1738, Mr. Ewing purchased six hundred acres of land at the mouth of Chickies creek, which had been taken up and settled in the year 1716 by Peter and John Gardner, who came from West Jersey. Mr. Ewing purchased from John Bortner and John Ross, who purchased from Gardner. In 1738, he also purchased four hundred acres of land on the east side of the Swatara, at Quitopahilla, in Lebanon township. He was elected to the Legislature for the years 1739 and 1740. After he married Mrs. Patterson, he moved to the Patterson farm then in Hempfield township, and adjoining the northern boundary of Conestoga Manor. He was a member of Donegal church, and was one of the first persons to bequeath a sum of money to that congregation.

The following is a copy of a letter from Richard Peters to John Taylor, the surveyor:

“PHILADELPHIA, *June* 14, 1738.

“SIR: By order of the Hon'ble, the Proprietor, I have enclosed you the copy of a petition preferred on the 12th inst. by Christian Bumgarner, Peter Shallyberger and Valentine Pickill, and am likewise to acquaint you that this day Thomas Ewing brought to the office a draught of the land late of James Patterson, mentioned in the petition, according to a re-survey thereof made by Mr. Blunston, on the 7th of this instant, whereby it appears that the lines run by you and returned to

contain 500 acres, and which quantity has since been confirmed by patent in pursuance of your survey, if Mr. Blunston be right, do but contain 302 as.

“The charge of so gross a deficiency can't but be matter of great astonishment to the Prop'r, nor can he bring himself to believe that his surveyor can be guilty of such a breach of duty, but that there is a mistake somehow. * * * *

“RICHARD PETERS.”

Mr. Taylor was ordered to go immediately and make another survey. However, Mr. Blunston's survey was found to be correct. The following additional memorandum relating to this subject was found among the Surveyor General's papers, but it has no signature:

“John Taylor surveyed a tract of land next the Manor of Conestoga, which was patented to James Patterson, but by re-survey was found to be deficient 200 acres, upon which John Taylor agreed to pay Thomas Ewing (who had married Patterson's widow) 100£ in compensation for the deficiency. Ewing was to have a new patent, and John Taylor was allowed by the Proprietor to take up 200 a. in some other place for himself. Richard Peters ordered Nicholas Scull to have it laid out to John Taylor, March 16th, 1748, and N. Scull, Surveyor General, orders Samuel Lightfoot, Deputy Surveyor, to lay it out, and John Taylor orders Lightfoot to lay it out to John Roberts, April 12, 1749.”

Mr. Ewing was probably a surveyor himself, and discovered the deficiency in the land. He died in the year 1741, in the prime of life, leaving the following issue by Susanna Patterson: *James, John, William, and Samuel*, the last two having died in their minority.

JOHN EWING settled in Lancaster borough. He was Captain of the Sixth company of First battalion of militia, commanded by Colonel Michael Swope of York, who was attached to the Flying Camp, commanded by General James Ewing, his brother. This command participated in the victory at Trenton and the battles which followed in the Jerseys. Colonel Swope and another company from York county were captured at Fort

Washington, November 16th, 1776. Captain Herbert's and Caldwell's companies from Lancaster county were also captured at that time. All trace of John Ewing is lost after the close of the Revolutionary war, and it is presumed he fell in the patriot cause.

JAMES EWING was born upon his father and mother's farm, which was located along the northern boundary of Conestoga Manor, and about one mile and a half from the Susquehanna, in the year 1736. The land is now owned in part by Jacob B. Shuman and John S. Mann. After his father's death, James Wright of Wright's Ferry was appointed guardian of James Ewing. He received a good education, but where or with whom is not known. He made his home with James Wright until he was well advanced towards his majority. He early displayed a talent for a military life, and inherited great bravery from his Scotch-Irish ancestry. When but nineteen years of age, he marched with the Provincial scouts of Braddock's army and participated in that disastrous battle near Fort Duquesne. He was not discouraged by that reverse, but it seemed only to stimulate his military ardor. When another army was being raised under the command of General Forbes in 1758, to march to the forks of the Ohio, he accepted a lieutenant's commission in Captain Robert McPherson's company. Lieutenant Ewing was detailed to recruit for the company and procure clothing, &c. He went to Donegal among his friends, and soon had all the men and clothing he wanted. He marched with his company to Fort Pitt. In the year 1764, he again raised a company, but did not march beyond Fort Bedford, remaining there to protect the stores at that post.

General Ewing married Patience, daughter of John Wright, junior, who owned the ferry and several hundred acres of land on the west side of the Susquehanna, where the town of Wrightsville now is. In his own right he had abundant means, and he added several hundred to his wife's paternal acres. He sold his farms at Chickies Creek to Christian and Andrew Hershey, and in 1769 his land at Lebanon to Andrew Hershey. He was elected to the Legislature from York county for the years 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775. He was one

of the first of the prominent citizens of York county who took an active part against the King and his corrupt Parliament. At a military convention representing fifty-three battalions of the associators which met at Lancaster on the 4th day of July, 1776, to choose two brigadier generals to command the battalions and forces of Pennsylvania, General Ewing was elected Second Brigadier. He took command of the First Brigade, commanded by Col. Michael Swope, of York; the Second, by Col. Thomas Bull, of Chester county; and the Third by Col. Frederick Watts, of Cumberland county. These three brigades were embodied in what was called the "Flying Camp," of which General Ewing was in command. This body marched to Trenton, in December, 1776, and crossed at the lower ferry, part of the troops being left to guard the ferry, while the others participated in the victorious action. In a letter dated at Trenton Falls, December 30, 1776, the General writes to the Supreme Executive Council, then in session in Philadelphia, that he "sent down the Hessian prisoners."

In addition to his military positions, General Ewing served in other public offices. On the 27th of September, 1774, he was appointed one of the judges of the court of common pleas in and for York county; and in October, 1778, was elected to represent York county in the Supreme Executive Council. In October, 1779, he was again a candidate, but his election was warmly contested by Colonel James Thompson. There was a great deal of rioting at the election in York. Colonel Thompson's friends, headed by Captain George Eichelberger, took possession of the polls and prevented many of General Ewing's friends from voting. When the return was sent in to Council, General Ewing contested the election, and a number of witnesses were sent down to Philadelphia from York. The Council finally decided to admit Colonel Thompson to his seat. Nevertheless, General Ewing was elected and returned to the Council for the year 1781. He took a very commanding position as councillor, and on the 7th day of November, 1782, he was elected Vice President of Pennsylvania. Under the Constitution of 1790, he was elected a Senator from York county, serving from 1795 to 1800, when he retired to his plantation back

of Wrightsville, full of honors, to enjoy the quietude of old age.

In this connection it may be stated that his mother, Susannah Ewing, married a third time to John Connolly, an Irish officer, who had been in the British service. He owned a farm at Conewago, in York county, but at the time of her marriage he probably resided in the town of Lancaster. He removed to his wife's farm in the Manor, and lived about two years after his marriage. They had one son, who entered the medical profession and moved west of the mountains and took up his abode with his uncle, George Croghan. From 1768 to 1771, he was at Kaskaskia and Fort Chartiers in Illinois, where he seems to have married. The English had just obtained possession of the Illinois country, and Colonel Wilkins was made Governor and placed in command of the British troops. Connolly's adventurous and ambitious spirit led him to embark in the Indian trade. He obtained credit for large amounts of goods at the Kaskaskia store, and, in connection with Joseph Hollingshead of New Jersey, made a number of ventures up and down the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. His reckless and impulsive spirit was not calculated to make enduring friends of the Indians, and the consequence was that his adventures and speculations as an Indian trader were entire failures. He left the Illinois country suddenly in the year 1771, and returned to Fort Pitt, which was then under the jurisdiction of Virginia. He conceived the idea of getting control of all that part of Virginia, and embarking in vast schemes of land speculation. He received a commission as justice of the peace for Augusta county, Virginia, which then extended to the Ohio, and was, also, appointed commandant of the fort and country around about. He undertook, by violent means, to subvert all jurisdiction of the Penns. and imprisoned the magistrates and broke up the courts. He fomented trouble between the Pennsylvania Indian traders and the Indians, until finally he was not able to control the latter. Lord Dunmore, who was then Governor of Virginia, came on from Williamsburg at the head of a small army. Dr. Connolly's experience and knowledge of the Indians and their country led Dunmore to believe that he would be of

great service to him. The former, as a condition-precedent, however, insisted upon Dunmore's giving him very large tracts of land at the falls of the Ohio. "Dunmore's war," the result of Connolly's brutality, was a failure. The settlers at the Ohio were divided in sentiment, some adhering to the jurisdiction of Virginia, while others, who were fast increasing in numbers, adhered to Pennsylvania. The conflict was becoming very bitter between the parties, when their personal quarrels suddenly ceased, in the greater impending danger then threatening the welfare of the entire country.

Dr. Connolly's intimate association with Lord Dunmore, who was a Loyalist, no doubt led him to embrace the British cause. He left Fort Pitt clandestinely for Williamsburg, Virginia, and from thence he went by sea to Boston, where he received a colonel's commission from General Gage, the British commander, and a number of officers' commissions in blank. He returned to Baltimore and started for the Ohio, where he intended raising a regiment of Indians and Tories, with which he expected to conquer the western country and hold it. He was fortunately arrested when passing through Frederick, Maryland, sent to Philadelphia by the vigilance committee, and thrown into prison, where he remained for several years. His health became so much impaired that he induced the Supreme Executive Council to release him, upon giving bail for his good behavior, and was accordingly released upon his half-brother, General Ewing, going his bail. His parole required him to go to General Ewing's farm, in York county, and not permitted to go beyond six miles from the General's mansion-house. After remaining there until he regained his health, he was suspected of again intriguing against the patriot cause, and in consequence he was arrested and taken to Philadelphia. He was released in a short time, when he went to Canada, where he was placed on half pay in the "British Establishment."

General Ewing, notwithstanding his brother's Tory proclivities, was greatly attached to him. The latter made a number of visits to the former's residence after the Colonies established their independence. He never relented or seemed to regret that he had taken sides with the enemies of his country.

In a conversation with General Ewing's body-servant, some years ago, he stated that while seated at his banquet table, Doctor Connolly, in a bantering way, declared that they (meaning the British) would come down and conquer the country yet; he may have added some expletives to this remark, which was hardly uttered, when General Ewing sprang from the table in a rage and caught his brother by the throat, and used rather violent language. Mrs. Ewing, who was seated at the head of the table, sprang between the brothers and separated them. When the excitement was over, both were ashamed, and heartily sorry that anything had occurred to estrange them. When at the ferry at Wrightsville, and about to cross over to the eastern side of the river, General Ewing was taken suddenly with something like rheumatism, and died before he reached his home, which was about a mile distant. In the year 1806, he was a pew-holder at Donegal church, and it is presumed he was always a member of that historical congregation. He had but one child, a daughter, who married Dr. John Mifflin (a near relative of Governor Thomas Mifflin) who kept a wholesale drug store at the "Head of Elk," in Cecil county, Maryland. Doctor Mifflin had but one son, the late James Ewing Mifflin, who inherited his grandfather's large landed estate in York county. He was a very prominent and active citizen. He married Susan E., daughter of James Houston, who was the son of Dr. John Houston, who married Susanna Wright, the sister of Mrs. General Ewing, and had issue, one son, James Ewing, and one daughter, who is deceased. James E. married Miss Wright, (daughter of the late John Loudon Wright, who was the great-grandson of John Wright, who settled at the Susquehanna in 1726.) They had several children. The mansion-farm of General Ewing remains in possession of the family.

Susannah Connolly died in Lancaster borough in the year 1753, leaving a very large estate. Among her bequests was a certain sum of money to be expended in building a wall around the grave-yard at Donegal church, and one around the Episcopal church grave-yard in Lancaster borough. After her death, James Wright was appointed guardian over her

son, John Connolly. He was sent to Philadelphia, where he studied medicine with Doctor Cadwalader Evans. After he graduated it is presumed he left Lancaster county and took up his abode with Colonel Croghan, who then lived about five or six miles from the mouth of Conedoguinet creek in Cumberland county, afterwards removed to the "Burnt Cabins," thence to the Forks of the Ohio. Doctor Connolly's father was a Roman Catholic, and at the time of his marriage there was a very bitter feeling between the Romanists and the followers of John Calvin. It is certainly a remarkable circumstance that a lady of the intelligence and age (for she was then a grandmother) and her long association with Presbyterians, and perhaps of Scotch-Irish descent herself, should marry a Roman Catholic. In this age of progress, liberality, and toleration among the various Christian denominations, a marriage of this kind would not be thought incompatible. Mrs. Connolly was a very spirited woman, and no doubt able, under all circumstances, to "hold her own" when a question of religious belief arose between herself and her husband. Her grandson, James Chambers, and her son, James Patterson, became distinguished officers, the first in the Revolutionary war, and the second in the Indian wars. James Patterson, junior, settled along the Conedoguinet, from there he probably went up the Juniata and settled at what is now known as Patterson's Mills or Mexico. His son, Colonel William Patterson, was called "Long Gun" by the Indians. He was a brave and dashing officer, and followed the Indians into their fastnesses, and struck them deadly blows.

George, the youngest son of the second James Patterson, married Jane Burd, a daughter of General James Burd of "Tinian," Dauphin county. The youngest son of George Patterson was named George, whose son, Theo. F. Patterson, was a year ago superintendent of the Safe Harbor Iron Works, which are located only a few miles south of the place where James Patterson located in 1717. With this single exception, (and he has removed lately to Phoenixville,) there is not a single descendant of James Patterson's children now living within the borders of Lancaster county.

COL. JAMES BURD, OF TINIAN.

BY A. BOYD HAMILTON.

JAMES BURD, the son of Edward Burd, was born at the hamlet of Ormiston, ten miles from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1726. He was the youngest of a family of four sons, heirs to a small patrimony, and, upon receiving his education, was forced to seek his fortune. He came to America, arriving in Philadelphia about 1747 or 1748. The earliest information of him, after his marriage, is in a letter from Edward Shippen, his father-in-law, then prothonotary of Lancaster county, dated at Lancaster, to Burd at "Shippen's farm," now Shippensburg, in Cumberland county, November 8, 1752, informing Mrs. Burd, his daughter, of the death of her Aunt Sally Robinson, whom, he quaintly writes, "went off like a lamb."

In September, 1753, he says to Burd, that "he [Shippen] may live at Shippensburg, and may build a mill there," but, having the erection of the mill in contemplation, does not wish to pay Findley for joists and boards "thro' the nose." "Perhaps Ben. Chambers can build saw mills as well as any man, but I intend, please God, to consult Moses Dickey,* who lives near John Harris." In the same letter, he sends his "love to yourself and ducky children." There were two of them. Whatever discord existed about Burd's marriage when it took place—for cautious parents have flinty hearts, and it was a runaway match—appears from the letter to have "fumed itself away;" the parties thereafter being in happy accord, aiding one another heartily. The young lady who became Mrs. Burd was Sarah Shippen, of the family of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster county, sister of Chief Justice Shippen, consequently aunt to the judge's daughter Margaret, who became so conspicuous a few years afterwards as the wife of Benedict Arnold.

* Moses Dickey erected a mill where Walker's mill now is, near the Paxtang church, in Dauphin county. Mr. D. lived and died there.

In April, 1755, Burd was a commissioner with George Croghan, William Buchanan, and Adam Hoopes, to lay out a road from Harris' Ferry to the Ohio. In the performance of this labor it was their misfortune to encounter the hot temper and high manner of Sir John St. Clair, second in command of the British army under Braddock. They complained of him to the Governor and Assembly. The correspondence does not inform us how the dispute was settled, but, in May, Burd had accomplished his work as far as Will's creek to "Braddock's satisfaction;" whereupon, Rev. Richard Peters, Secretary of the Province, writes to him that "this work will redound to your glory and the advantage of Shippensburg"—Peters owned land there. On the 17th of June, Burd, who was alone with the working party, had his road five miles beyond Raystown, ninety miles west of Shippensburg. Allison and Maxwell, two active citizens of "Conegochege," passed over it, and wrote soon after to Peters that "Sidelong hill is cut very artificially, nay more so than we ever saw any. The first wagon took up 15 cwt. without ever stopping." It has not been unusual to take 60 cwt. over the same road by wagon. The work reached the Allegheny mountain on the 5th of July, where the party was "imperilled" by an Indian raid and "scarcity of provision." On the 17th of July, eight days after Braddock's defeat, the expedition was at the "three forks of Yough or Turkey Foot," where they had lived "6 days on bread and water," and it is fair to say in great danger. He had 100 men to feed and pay, far from the settlements, in a hostile neighborhood; and complains, very earnestly, to the provincial authorities for relief. In November, he is at work on "Fort Morris, at Shippenstown," and in the "midst of great confusion" he found time to send "his duty" to several persons, and "love to the dear wife and babys," who were, in these perilous days, at Lancaster, with grandfather Shippen.

In February, 1756, Capt. Burd was sent to select a site for "Pompert Castle, Mahahoning." Soon after, Gov. Morris writes that "he is distressed to hear that the fort was not built as rapidly as he had ordered." In March, Burd was at Fort Granville, but, at this moment, it is difficult to trace his move-

ments with entire certainty. However, we learn from a letter of Hermanus Alricks, of Carlisle, under date of March 30th, to E. Shippen, at Lancaster. "that Patterson's fort was attacked yesterday, . . . but received no damage, and several shots were heard towards Mr. Burd's fort." He must have been at Augusta, and Patterson, his lieutenant, at Pomfret, about a dozen miles north-west of him. Patterson afterwards married one of Burd's daughters. In April, Rev. John Blair, of Shippensburg, writes him: "I have been trying to prevail on our people to form in larger bodies, but without success. I think this valley will soon be waste." It escaped the predicted calamity.

In July, following, Capt. Burd was promoted to major. He was stationed at "Shamokin," Fort Augusta. At this time a mutiny about pay was at its height. The paymaster offered commissioned officers 5s. and 6 pence. They claimed 7s. and 6 pence per day; other officers, soldiers, and "Battoo" men claimed more than the paymaster was willing to allow, resulting in his refusing to pay at all. This squabble took about two years to pacify, and cost Burd and his officers a prodigious deal of correspondence. In September, of this year, choleric Sir John St. Clair seems to have recovered his good temper, and writes expressing his wish to serve Burd, regretting that it was not in his power to do so; "but no man could be readier to serve you."

The road commenced a year previous, upon which so much labor and anxiety had been expended, was completed, under Burd's supervision, to Fort Burd, afterwards Redstone, now Brownsville, on the Monongahela, in the county of Fayette. The route has always been considered the best that could have been chosen over the rugged country through which it passes, and is in daily use at the present time. It was a great success and gave Burd a high character as a judicious and able engineer.

In February and March, 1757, he was in command at Fort Augusta. At one time momentarily in expectation of an attack from 800 Indians and French, with a small garrison "unpaid and out of provisions. By June, he was able to inform the Governor that "all fear of an attack" had passed, but that

some Indians had shot "at the bullock guard and killed one of the sentinels." In July, after much pondering, the Province opened a store at this fort, but in September the concern "was out of supplies, and the Indians, finding no goods, went away dissatisfied." The Susquehanna, however, rose in September, and so, in the following month, we hear of a supply. At this time it appears Burd fitted out "John Tedyonskunk, a big Indian."*

In May, Joseph Shippen informed him, from Lancaster, that "the Indians have lately killed a great many of the inhabitants about Swatara gap, four of whom were yesterday brought into town, scalped, as a spectacle for a number of Quakers in town." The Governor and General Stanwix were then there, attended by a great crowd, making a treaty, in which the "Friends" took especial interest. In a subsequent note, Shippen informs Burd that he must know that the frontier uniform was to be "green trimmed up with red." Burd, then a Provincial Major, no doubt, at once, arrayed himself in the "green and red."

Major Burd's "proposals for the better security of the Province of Pennsylvania from the Indians" was forwarded to the Council this year, favorably considered, but it was too comprehensive for the means of government—the frontier to be protected too extended, unless at great expense, particularly as the Assembly and the Proprietaries were at "sword's drawn" about taxation, with the Provincial Treasury impecunious. This difference of opinion, and the feebleness of protection, will account for many a foray against Indians, by the men of the Blue Mountain valleys, just after the Province had made treaties with the chiefs, and both parties sworn to observe them.

In the year 1758, Major Burd made his home in Paxtang.

* The following was Tedyuscung's gorgeous parade dress:

	£	s.	d.
"1 regimental coat,	3	0	0
1 gold laced Hatt & Cockhaid,	1	5	0
1 ruffled shirt,	1	15	0
1 yd. Scarlett Shallown for Coll's,	0	4	0
1 pr. Buckles,	0	1	6"

beside a great variety of miscellaneous articles suitable to the vanity of this "big Indian."

Lancaster county, now Lower Swatara township, Dauphin. His purchase comprised more than 500 acres, and was six miles below Harrisburg, overlooking the Susquehanna, within three miles of Middletown, then a point of much more importance than Harris' Ferry. His farm he called "Tinian." It may be a euphemism for "Merry Bells." However, he built himself a residence, and there he lived until his death, pursuing the labors of a farmer, highly respected by his neighbors and esteemed by his friends. In January, one of his correspondents informs him of the death of "John Burd," a brother, "who died in Jamaica," and of another who died "in Surinam."

Early this year, the military rank was fixed, the Governor being Colonel of all the forces; other officers with rank as follows:

1757, December 2, Lt. Col. John Armstrong, Cumberland.

1758, January 2, Lt. Col. James Burd, Lancaster.

1757, December 4, Major Hugh Mercer,* Cumberland.

1758, February 22, Major Thomas Lloyd; and so on through the array.

In February, Lieutenant Colonel Burd visited the posts "from Susquehanna to Delaware." His journal is in volume three, new series of Pennsylvania Archives. He reached Fort Hunter on his second day from Lancaster; thence along the Kittatinny valley to Bethlehem, Easton, and Philadelphia, which he reached on the 10th of March. He soon participated in more stirring military duties. During the early fall, great efforts were made to recruit the Provincials so as to reinforce the army under Forbes and Bouquet. For this service Colonel James Burd was able to bring into the field 582 men. Washington and his Virginians numbered 461. In the progress of the attempt to secure Fort DuQuesne, a battle of two days' continuance was fought on the 5th and 6th of August, 1758. Bouquet had encamped on a confluent of Turtle creek, known as "Brushy Run," where he encountered the Indians, and there the contest, "the Battle of Loyal Hannon," took place. This locality is about six miles from what is at present "Penn Station," on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and very near "Harrison.

* This was General Mercer, killed at Princeton.

City," in Westmoreland county. Colonel Burd was in this engagement, but no clue to his account of it can be found, yet he evidently wrote one to his wife, alluded to in the letter about to be quoted. Among contemporary comments upon this expedition, some remarks from the free and caustic pen of Colonel John Armstrong, of Kittanning fame, may not be uninteresting. It was written soon after the capture of DuQuesne. He says: "God knows what the issue may be, but I assure you the better part of the troops are not at all dismay'd. The General [Forbes] came at a critical and seasonable juncture. He is weak, but his spirits good. Colonel Bouquet is a very sensible and useful man." Continuing his observations about the route, he further remarks: "The Virginians are much chagrined at the opening of the road through this government, and Colonel Washington has been a good deal sanguine and obstinate upon the occasion," and informs his correspondent "that everything is vastly dear with us. The money goes like old Boots."

Colonel Bouquet writes Burd, on the 16th of October, that "General Forbes has fired a *jèu de joie* for your affair;" but does not state what "affair" it was or where. That Burd actively participated in the victorious engagement at Loyal Hannon there can be no question, and the following, from his father-in-law, Shippen, never heretofore published—the original is among the papers of the Dauphin County Historical Society—is interesting. It presents his conduct as it was understood by the public authorities and his fellow-soldiers. The neat self-glorification on the part of the writer gives a pleasant glimpse of the pride of a family circle over this "feat in arms" of a favorite son-in-law. The superscription bears an elaborate address. The bearer was Colonel George Gibson, father of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, John Bannister Gibson, whose mother was Fanny West, a niece of the Hermanus Alricks whom we have already quoted:

"To | Col. James Burd, commander | of the Second Battalion | of the
Pennsylvania Regiment | at | Loyal Hanning | Per Favour of | Mr.
George Gibson, Q. D. : |

"LANCASTER, 6th Nov., 1758.

"Dear Mr. Burd: About the 15th or 16th ultimo, Johnny Gibson, Messrs. Hans Barr, & Levi Andrew Levi, wrote us from Raystown,

that an acc't was just arrived there from Loyal Hanning. of your being attackt by a very large party of French & Indians from Fort du Quesne, & that you had killed two or three hundred and taken as many prisoners & beat off the rest. This now, you may be sure, gave us great cause of rejoicing, as it did the people of Philada., to whom Mr. Barnabas Hughes carryed copy's of these letters. Nay, I sent down two or three copies of them to cousin Allen & Neddy, [his son, the Judge.] *In two days afterwards we had the pleasure to see your letter to Sally, [Mrs. Burd.] of the 14th ulto., with a confirmation of the repulse you had given the enemy; & tho' you were quite silent as to the number killed, &c., yet our joy was greatly increased. I make no doubt you have slain a considerable number of the enemy, and I don't care a farthing whether I ever know the quantity, nor do I care whether you have killed more than half a dozen of them; it is enough for me to be convinced that you have driven off the enemy, & have bravely maintained the Post you were sent to sustain; & were you certain you had killed two or three hundred, out of 12 or fourteen hundred before their retreat, yet you could not be sure of success had you sallyed out and pursued them. Indeed, by taking such a greedy step, you might have been drawn into an ambuscade, & by that means been defeated, which might have put an end to the present expedition. You happily called to mind, that a Bird in hand was worth two in a Bush; & tho' you don't pretend to equal skill with an experienced officer, yet I think you may lay claim to some share of Bravery, as you have so well defended your post, & I make no question but y'r General will pronounce you a good & faithful servant & will entrust you another time. I suppose he is with you by this time, considering the season of the year, the badness (now) of the road and the quantity of Provisions now at Raystown and Loyal Hanning, and the difficulty, or rather, (if ye winter should shut in immediately,) the impossibility of getting ye any more before the spring; I say he is without doubt considering all those things; and so am I. And I am almost ready to conclude it will be impracticable, not to say imprudent, to attempt to march a step further this fall. But let the glorious attempt be made now, or at any other time, I pray God to give Him success, & return you all home in peace and safety."*

The letter is a very long one. Its public interest here ceases: we cannot, however, resist a further extract from its interesting allusions to domestic habits and foreign and local gossip:

"Your wife and children are all well; but I can only just say so of poor Polly & Allen, who have been very ill these two or three months with ye Dumb ague, fever and ague, & intermitting fever, but no assistance your poor Mamma could give them has even been wanting.

"Last Friday I sold all the cattle from Shippensburg at vendue for £36, pyble. next spg.; there were 29 head big & little. I reprimanded

Johny Pyper for not sending them down the minute he was sensible the Meadows would be destroyed by the cattle belonging to the army. It is true we heard from yourself six weeks or 2 months ago on this head, but then it was too late. No, they ought to have been sold in June & then they would have yielded twice as much money: but what raised my indignation most, was, that after I had written to him he made no answer till to this day, & then ordered his brother Billy to call & tell us he was sick, & therefore expected we would send up for them."

Shippen states the expenses of this vendue "for Cryer 10 shillings, the expenses, travel & all at 40 shillings" and further on gives an item of public interest. "There is good news from Europe in the papers now sent under cover to Major Shippen. I refer him to your letter & him to yours. Mr. Franklin keeps a chariot in England, & visits our Mutual friend Mr. Hamilton sometimes." Then he closes:

"It was prudently and kindly done in you to let your Wife & us know you were safe & well, & I hope God's blessing will be continued to you Both. I forgot to tell ye, Major, that Mr. Davis a minister has solicited twice & as often essayed to be President of Nassau Hall at Princetown. Mr. Findley is very clever and much approved by a great number of the Trustees, & particularly by the Tutors & Scholars. Nay, Mr. Halsey, (who took a bed with us night before last, on his return from Mr. Davis's) assured me that he was very little inferior to Mr. Burr—and if he was a New England man would be chosen Nominee con. It is bed time & Mr. Gibson is to be off at break of day, so must conclude with Mrs. Shippen's, Mrs. Gray, and Miss Patty & y^r Daughter Sally's Love to you both, D'r Mr. Burd.

"Your affectionate Father,

EDWARD SHIPPEN."

Indorsed by Burd. "Edward Shippen, Nov. 6, 1758." In another handwriting "Battle of Fort Hanning." From the tone of this letter, Mr. Shippen does not seem to have thought all the culture of the country centered in New England clergymen.

In April, 1759, Doctor, who had become Major, Mercer, at Fort Du Quesne, writes Burd, touching the very "hard times in the garrison," closing with the not very complimentary remark, that "your battalion and Col. Armstrong's will never be in character till half a dozen officers are broke." These officers were following the army "as peddlers."

In September, Col. Burd addresses Bouquet from "camp at Little Meadows," that the road is excessively bad, and advises that greater labor should be applied to forming a better: "It is not more than 10 feet wide & directly up and down hill." Burd at the same time informs Gen. Stanwix that he has the road open to the mouth of Redstone creek, but it was in bad condition. He completed "Redstone" fort in this year.

The ensuing year, 1760, was one of activity. As early as May, orders were issued for the campaign. The following, not heretofore published, was sent to Burd:

"PHILADELPHIA, 22d May, 1760.

"SIR: I am directed by General Monckton to acquaint you, that orders are gone to Mr. Boude, Storekeeper at Lancaster, to deliver as many Arms & Accoutrements, as are wanted to Arm the effectives of the Two Battallions of The Pensilvania Regiments now under your command at Lancaster, for which you will give a receipt.

"I am further commanded by the General to acquaint you, it is his orders, you march with that part of The Pensilvania Regim't now at Lancaster, on the 3d of June next, for Carlisle, where the storekeeper of the Artillery, will deliver to your order, as many tents, as are the necessary for the effectives of the Battallion under your command. Upon your arrival at Carlisle, The General would have you encamp your Battallion until further orders, & whatever Arms, or Accoutrements, are in wanting for the rest of the Pensilvania Regiment, will be provided at Carlisle. The General desires you will order all Recruiting and out Partys, & all Officers, & Men who are absent from your Battallion (Those upon duty at the Posts on The Communication only excepted) to be at Carlisle on the 10th of June next. Mr. Peters will send these orders to all your Recruiting Partys on this side The Province.

"Major Jammeson is also ordered to march from York for Carlisle on the 3d of June.

"I am sir

"Your most obedient

&

"Most Humble Servant,

"H. GATES, M. B."

This letter is addressed "On his Majesty's Service." "To Colonel Burd or officer commanding The Pensilvania Regiment at Lancaster." Sealed with the coat of arms, in wax, of Gates. Indorsed "Horatio Gates, Phil'a May 22d, answered 25th do. 1760." The original in the library of the Dauphin County Historical Society.

This campaign ended in August, in a conference at Pittsburgh between Monekton and the Indians. Burd was a member of it as commanding the Pennsylvania regiment. This service, and the return of the troops to the eastern slope of the Allegheny mountains, terminated the campaign and secured Fort Pitt. The conference occurred on the 12th: was attended by a great concourse of Indians, ending in an amicable adjustment of differences, and was observed by both parties until the Pontiac war of 1763. Among the correspondence of the year is a note from Shippen to Burd at Fort Pitt, giving notice "that there will be no Spanish war this year," which the latter was "very glad to hear."

In July, 1762, William Allen writes from Philadelphia that the "ore" Burd had sent from Tinian "is not copper but iron." It is not probable that this specimen was found on Tinian, but the neighborhood is full of iron pyrites, and it may have been picked up on any of the adjoining farms toward the Swatara creek, in which neighborhood there are large deposits very much resembling copper.

In this year Col. Burd was commissioner "to receive all such prisoners as shall be brought to Fort Pitt as was agreed upon" by the "Lancaster treaty." On his return from this duty, he had much vexation with a clerk in the Provincial store at Fort Augusta, writing to the Government that "it really vexes me much to be eternally plagued in this manner * * the more so, that it is an accusation of the highest breach of trust for me to break a well known law of the Government whose bread I daily eat." The annoyance arose from the old story of selling liquor to the Indians on their visits to the fort, against which stringent commands had been issued, but as loosely enforced then as they are at present.

In 1763, he was ordered by Gov. Hamilton to set off from Tinian in hot haste for Augusta, thence to Wyoming, to meet Connecticut Commissioners, an order for the appointment of such a Commission on the part of this Province having been issued by the King in June, but was not received and acted upon at Philadelphia until the 20th of October. The Connecticut Commission did not reach the valley of Wyoming until the follow-

ing November. Upon a meeting, the business, so far as Burd was concerned, was completed. Strangely, Chapman's "History of Wyoming," page 71, edition 1830, states that "Col. James *Boyd* was ordered, &c." He is followed by Miner, p. 54, edition 1845. To the latter the correspondence upon the subject was accessible. The fact is, there was *no* Col. James Boyd in the service of the Province in 1763. There was "Capt." *Andrew Boyd*, in 1774, who became a colonel about the close of the Revolution. This explanation is made, not so much upon Burd's account, as to correct an historical error which has long passed as entirely correct.*

Late in November Burd reached Augusta, where he found the "small-pox had very much reduced the garrison." Having no medicine, he closes with the melancholy remark that "nature must do the whole." Many of the poor fellows died for want of medicines and medical advice. He remained at the fort during the rest of this year and part of the next, as will be found by what follows.

Early in January, 1764, Shippen, from Lancaster, addresses Burd, at Augusta, about the conduct of the Paxtang Boys, and on the 19th Burd replies, "that he was heartily concerned for that murder of the Indians in Lancaster, not so much on account of the Indians, as the thorough contempt showed the Government." To be sure, the "Government," at this juncture, was frightened out of its wits, and in that state was rather an object of contempt; discord reigned in every branch of it. At no period in Provincial history was the feud more bitter between the "proprietary" and "anti-proprietary" parties. Dr. Franklin, with his influence, tact, experience, and ability was at that moment "in very courteous accord with the Quakers and the anti-proprietary party." On the other hand was the proprietary party,

* There was received, October 20, 1763, instructions from the King, dated June 15, 1763, relative to reported transactions in Wyoming, in pursuance of which Gov. Hamilton commissioned "Colonel James Burd, of the county of Lancaster, Esqr.," a Commissioner on the part of Pennsylvania, to act with one clothed with similar powers on behalf of Connecticut, to prevent further settlements on the property of the Six Nations; for full particulars, consult Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, vol. 9, pages 59, 60.

with all the settlements from Schuylkill to Susquehanna at its back, a hearty friend in every cabin, influenced by men of culture, courage, means, and great prudence. The violence of the borderers in the raid of the Paxtang Boys was provoked by the horrid atrocities of the Indians, which, it was truthfully alleged, were suffered to go unpunished to satisfy morbid scruples of prominent Friends. The frontiersmen, failing to obtain just protection, took the last resort and were successful. They won protection, and with it prosperity. Life was secure thereafter in all the Province south of the Kittatinny Mountain.

Burd does not appear to have been on extended or active duty during the Pontiac war.

From 1766 to 1770, Yeates, Ross, Atlee, and Burd, with kindred spirits, undertook to regulate the politics of Lancaster county. They found it a troublesome and expensive undertaking, "as the people of Hanover, Derry, Lebanon, and Paxtang were so difficult to manage." Yet they were managed to the satisfaction of these leading gentlemen, then and afterwards.

Edward S. Burd, the son, writes to his father from Philadelphia, where he was a young lawyer, a good deal about servants; at length he "has sent him a servant costing about £20"—or nearly \$75 of to-day.

In March, 1769, "a meeting of the officers of the Pennsylvania Regiment who served from the years 1756 to 1760" was held at Lancaster, consisting of Colonel Burd, Major Joseph Shippen, Paymaster and Commissary James Young, Chaplain Thomas Barton, Captains David Jameson, Robert Callender, Edward Biddle, and Surgeon John Morgan, to give an account of the "several applications they had made" for a grant of land. A list of officers who served "was delivered in," prepared by Burd, as "Colonel and Deputy Quarter-master General by commission of General Monckton." The committee was unsuccessful in its object. The *original* minutes and list of officers are in the collection of the Dauphin County Historical Society and published by it in November, 1872. It is headed by John Armstrong, of Carlisle; Hugh Mercer, of Cumberland, now Franklin; and James Burd, of *Dauphin*.

After the security won by the men of Paxtang within the settlements and by Bouquet west of the Ohio, the Provincial forces were reduced but not disbanded. A force was on duty at all times, commanded in chief by the Governor, in theory but practically by Armstrong and Burd as senior Lt. Colonels. There was not much to be done, and Burd was at his farm, paying an occasional visit to the posts along the Susquehanna usually left in charge of an officer below the rank of Major. Thus these provincial military magnets closely followed the example of their English cousins, and it may be inferred with intensified dignity. This pride of rank was unfortunate for Burd in the stormy time approaching. The interval of quiet was not of long duration. We find him, July, 1774, chairman of the "Committee of Lancaster county for the relief of our fellow sufferers at Boston." In December, he was a delegate to the Lancaster committee from Paxtang with Capt. Joseph Sherer as colleague, both "active in their efforts to recruit the army."

In May, 1775, he was reelected to the Lancaster Committee of Safety, with William Brown and Joseph Sherer as colleagues. In October, a contest for committeemen took place, John Harris and James Crouch on the one side, James Burd and Samuel Awl on the other. The four presented themselves as elected, but as Paxtang was only entitled to two delegates, a scrutiny led to the exclusion of Burd and Awl. Thus far Burd had an excellent record as a patriot. Subsequent occurrences and disputes respecting military rank created a suspicion that he was not heartily with the extreme patriots as all his neighbors were.

In the beginning of 1776, while Burd was recruiting two battalions for the campaign in which so many disasters occurred closing with success and glory at Trenton and Princeton, the enmity between the Shippens and their connections, most of whom held comfortable and lucrative Provincial offices, and the fiery patriots of the Executive Committee led by Wharton, Mifflin, and Wayne, broke out with great bitterness. Burd, a positive man and a Scotchman to boot, took sides with his connections. This, unquestionably, was the reason of his being overslaughed at the formation of the Pennsylvania Line during this year. In the contest for position, Mifflin, scarcely thirty

years of age, without military experience but "of the stuff of which men are made," an agreeable and popular orator, brave and earnest, became the Brigadier; Wayne, about as raw a soldier, a furious politician, soon a famous fighter, senior Colonel. Judging by the custom which governs promotion in military circles, Burd, *after* Armstrong, was clearly entitled to one or other of these positions. We know the valorous John Armstrong, of Kittanning fame, was grievously offended. It took reams of letter-writing on the part of the "young fellows," as he dubbed them, to persuade his submission. He yielded at last, entered the service, and became a Brigadier before the contest ended. Burd's feelings must have been seriously wounded; at the very time, as a Provincial Colonel, he was enrolling men to aid in the overthrow of the Provincial authority. The antagonism alluded to had grown to such a height that, in 1777, with other prominent men, Edward and Joseph Shippen, two of Burd's brothers-in-law, were arrested by the Executive Committee charged "with disloyalty;" yet Edward afterwards became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, and Joseph a Colonel on the Continental establishment. This imputation of Toryism upon the Shippens reacted upon Burd's pretensions, particularly in that part of the State in which he resided. Its population was full of fight, and could brook no delay for purposes of argument. Burd at his home, one hundred miles away, could only judge of the effects of them upon his own fortunes in the events which followed. He had great trouble and vexation of spirit at home. The levies did not wish to march in that inclement December of 1776 without an organization or camp comforts; the same feeling acted upon the officers. Thus, just at Christmas, at the moment of a most eminent success, Burd made the blunder of his life—he resigned. It is proper to say that these levies were very unruly recruits, but excellent soldiers, when the new regulations merged them under Gen. Hand.

Burd's letter to William AtLee, (not "Colonel" AtLee,) President of the Lancaster Committee, was conveyed to General Mifflin through that channel.

In March, 1777, Judge Yeates addresses Burd hoping he will give his aid "to the establishment of a regular post-rider," from

Harris's to Lancaster, adding a bit of family gossip, "that Sally [Mrs. Y.] tells me Peggy [soon to be Mrs. Hubley] is not to cut out her ruffles until she can send up a pattern." Perhaps this was the very wedding-dress of Miss Peggy Burd. This "post" was established about 1781. The rider set out from Lancaster, thence to Mount Joy, to Middletown, to Harris' Ferry; returning after his two days' ride by way of Middletown, Conoy, Donegal, Columbia to Lancaster. This continued for about ten years, when a "stage wagon" left John Harris' for Lancaster, weekly." The post-office was established at Harrisburg in 1792. In Lancaster the year previous.

After this the life of Burd is entirely domestic: planting, securing, and disposing of his products. Tradition, for we have met but one or two persons that ever saw him, informs us that he was of rugged frame, about six feet in height, active and brisk in his movements, a fearless rider, and of polished address. Finding a residence so early within the present Dauphin county, he may be set down as one of the original settlers of "Paxtang," as all the country from Donegal to the Kittatinny was then known. The iconoclastic destination of his domestic correspondence, his books of accounts, and papers, after the usual reckless American habit, debars the inquirer or the curious from learning much more of the subject of this sketch.

Tradition is also silent as to his personal relations with his neighbors, but that he felt great interest in all that concerned his vicinage is illustrated by this incident. About 1770-5, the mill at Highspire was erected and early required repairs at the hands of an experienced millwright. Mr. Conrad Bombaugh, afterwards one of the original settlers of Harrisburg, was selected for this duty. In the progress of it, Burd, who was anxious for its success, visited the scene almost daily, and as a scarcity of water was apprehended from the uncertain supply of the stream, he offered the prudent German who owned the premises the right to control a water-course of considerable flow on part of his land, with the sole condition that he should not be charged "toll for his grists brought to the mill." The owner slept on the matter and next day rejected the offer. The millwright scolded and neighbors laughed at this stupidity. Had

he closed with Burd, many a wasted dollar would have been gained to himself and subsequent owners of this mill property.

"*Tinian*" is upon an elevated plateau east of the present turn-pike, canal, and Pennsylvania railroad, about one half a mile of Highspire; is perhaps one hundred feet above the Susquehanna river, overlooking it, the highlands of the York county shore, the lake-like river on the south, below the bustling town of Middletown, the village of Highspire, and commands from its door a view of more than a thousand of the most fertile and highly cultivated acres in Pennsylvania. In no part of our State is better soil, better cultivated, or adorned by more substantial improvements. A tourist will linger to enjoy this charming spot. The man who chose it for his residence must have been of refined taste. The dwelling, erected about 1760, is of limestone, is in excellent preservation, occupied by the present owner of the larger part of Burd's farm.

After 1785, when the townships of 1729 were erected into the County of Dauphin, Burd's residence came to be in the township of Lower Paxtang. The assessment of that year gives him "400 acres of land, at Tinian," valued at £860, Pennsylvania currency, or in present money about \$6 per acre; also one negro, four horses, three cattle; the total assessed value £950. The land had upon it two houses and barns. A year previous to his death, Judge Yeates and John W. Kittera wrote his will. From it he appears owner of "Rice Island," and a farm adjoining in Newberry township, York county, the present Goldsborough; of tracts of unseated land in Northumberland and Allegheny counties, "his share of Ormiston," the place of his birth, &c. His will is in the Register's office of Dauphin county, signed in his full, firm hand "James Burd," with seal and coat-of-arms. It is probated by John Joseph Henry. Jasper Yeates and Edward Burd are named as the executors. The will divided the estate equitably between his children, who were—

- i. *Sarah*, m. Jasper Yeates.
- ii. *Edward*, m. his cousin, Sarah Shippen.
- iii. *Mary Shippen*, m. Peter Grubb, of Hopewell Furnace, Lancaster county.

- iv. *Jane*, m. George Patterson, of Mexico, Juniata county, then Mifflin.
 v. *Margaret*, m. Jacob Hubley, of Lancaster, 1777.
 vi. *James*, m. Elizabeth Baker, of Lancaster county.
 vii. *Joseph*, m. first, Catharine Cochran; second, Harriet Bailey; one or both of Juniata county.

Colonel Burd and his wife rest near the entrance of the handsome cemetery in Middletown under marble slabs inscribed as follows:

COL. JAMES BURD
 Born at Ormiston Scotland
 March 10th 1726
 Died at Tinian Oct 5th 1793
 Aged 67 years 6 months
 and 25 days.

SARAH BURD
 Born February 22nd 1731
 Died at Tinian Sept 17th 1784
 Aged 53 years 7 months
 and 25 days

After his death his sons disposed of one hundred and ninety acres of Tinian "without improvements," for £1,000, and the balance of the five hundred and fifty acres as the needs of its owner or owners required. Thus the name and fame of Burd of Tinian "passed under the cloud." There exists, it is said, a miniature of him, but we have been unable to find into whose hands it has fallen. He makes no mention of it in his will.

CONCERNING THE COUNTY OF LUZERNE.

A CHARACTERISTIC LETTER OF COL. TIMOTHY PICKERING.

[TIMOTHY PICKERING, the author of the following letter, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 17th of July, 1745. He graduated at Harvard University in 1763, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1768. At the outset of the Revolution he was on the Committee of Correspondence, and was the author of the address of the people of Salem to the British General, Gage, on the occasion of the Boston port bill. He first opposed an armed resistance to the British troops, when, on the 26th of February, 1775, he, while a colonel of militia, prevented their crossing at a drawbridge to seize some military stores. In the fall of 1776 he joined Washington's army in the Jerseys, was subsequently made his adjutant general, and was present at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. On the 5th of August, 1780, he succeeded General Greene as Quartermaster General. After the war he took up his residence in Philadelphia, and in 1786 was sent by the Government to assist in adjusting the claims of the Connecticut settlers in Wyoming. For an account of his adventures in that section, see *Hazard's Register*, vol. vii. In 1787 he represented the county of Luzerne in the Pennsylvania Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution. At that period he held the offices of prothonotary, clerk of the courts, &c., for the county, and was subsequently a member of the Pennsylvania Convention of 1789-90. He opposed Governor Mifflin's election to the gubernatorial office, but, nevertheless, continued to hold his positions under him. President Washington appointed him Postmaster General, November 7, 1791, which he held until the 2d of January, 1795; filled the office of Secretary of State from December 10, 1795, to the 12th May, 1800. Leaving office poor, he settled on a tract of land he possessed in Pennsylvania. He returned to Salem, Massachusetts, the year following, afterwards filling the various offices of judge of the

courts, United States Senator, 1803–11, member of the Massachusetts Board of War, 1812–14, and member of Congress, 1815–17. He wrote quite a number of political pamphlets during his brilliant political career, and was one of the leaders of the Federal party. He died at Salem, Massachusetts, on the 29th of January, 1829. To sum up briefly his character, "he was a talented writer, a brave and patriotic soldier, and a disinterested, able, and energetic public officer. Plain and unassuming in manner, he excelled in conversation."]

PHILADELPHIA, *August 16, 1791.*

SIR: It is proper for me to inform you that the President of the United States has been pleased to appoint me to the office of Postmaster General. This, of course, vacates the offices which I held under Pennsylvania, and though I do not feel myself under any *obligations* to the county of Luzerne, yet I shall be pleased to see its welfare promoted. I shall be pleased to see that part of Pennsylvania prosper; and I shall also be pleased, Sir, to see your administration approved and applauded. I am at all times indisposed to adulation. I hope I am incapable of it; my present situation has removed every possible inducement to it. I may, therefore, now say, what a week ago would have been suppressed, lest it should have been suspected to arise from interested views, which I was willing to promote by dishonorable means. *Once* we were *friends*; and *once*, I persuade myself, you placed confidence in me. *Now*, I am not your *enemy*; the asperity which sprung up from certain circumstances, time has worn away. It will now give me pleasure to contribute, if I can, to the success of your administration. At present I cannot do it so effectually in any way as by giving you information respecting the county of Luzerne, and especially respecting the offices I there held. With regard to *these*, in giving information, I comply with your own wishes expressed in your circular letter of (I think) last December, inviting to a correspondence concerning them.

In the first place, give me leave to assure you, that the business in all those offices together, is but of *small extent*, and consequently of *small emolument*—too small to admit of a division.

In the Register's office, during a space of more than four years, but about half a dozen wills have been presented. Letters of administration have been more numerous. I think between eighty and ninety have been issued; but these have been chiefly on the estates of persons who were dead before the change of jurisdiction in 1782; and of them, the greater part fell victims to the Indians in 1778. The run of these is over, and scarcely half a dozen letters are now issued in a year. In the Orphans' Court all the proceedings do not fill a quire of paper. In the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, as little business has occurred as in the Orphans' Court. In the Recorder's office, the deeds and mortgages are recorded in separate books, and if united would fill about three fourths of one folio volume of *demi*, or about five quires of paper.

The Prothonotary's office furnished most business; but this arose from the like cause with the letters of administration; the business had been dammed up during several years; the law introduced opened the gates; and during three years there was a run of from twenty to forty actions at a term; but the sources have failed, & the stream is greatly reduced. At the last term, the number of actions was about eighteen; and when I left home, ten days ago, there stood on the docket but a solitary action for the ensuing term, commencing this day two weeks.

These facts I state from my memory, (which, however, I believe is pretty exact) not expecting such an occasion to use them, for till I reached Bethlehem, I knew not that any office under the United States was vacant.

Permit me now, Sir, to mention a gentleman there who can well execute, and who well deserves all those offices. I mean Abraham Bradley, Esq., whose prudence, steadiness & sobriety are exemplary—whose integrity is unblemished—whose industry has no rival—and whose judgement and law knowledge have there no superior—I think I should speak more accurately if I were to say *no equal*. In pleadings & the necessary forms, he is decidedly superior to all. But he came later into practice than the other three attornies—was younger—somewhat diffident—and has not formed a habit of speaking. He

has, therefore had few causes to manage, and his fees have been trifling. He studied law & wrote in the office of Tappan Reeve, Esq., an eminent lawyer at Litchfield in Connecticut. He writes a fair, strong, legible hand, perfectly adapted to records. During my frequent absences in the last two years, he has done the business in the court & in my office with great propriety. 'Tis a business in which he takes pleasure. His law-knowledge renders him peculiarly fit to hold all the offices before mentioned; and will give great facility in the execution. And his law-knowledge will not be stationary—it will advance. For he has an inquisitive mind, & a taste for literature in general. This, sir, is not the language of hyperbole; “I speak the words of truth and soberness,” from an intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Bradley. I think he was last spring admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court, but Mr. Burd can inform you.

With great satisfaction, Sir, I have seen the respectable law appointments which you have made; and I have heard them spoken of in terms of high approbation. The same principle will lead you to select other officers for the department of law who have the best law-knowledge. I need not mention that the Register's and Prothonotary's offices more especially require much law-knowledge—and the more the incumbent possesses, with the more propriety and facility he will executive them. More than ever, law-knowledge in the Prothonotary, will now be useful and important, on account of the increased importance of the Court under the new Constitution.

Give me leave, Sir, to close this long letter with a few words relative to the County judges. Mr. Joseph Kinney was pretty early appointed a judge of the common pleas; but fully expecting to remove to the State of New York, he sent to the court a letter of resignation, but I do not know that his resignation was ever declared to the Executive Council; I believe it was not. He lived near Tioga, where Esq^r Hollenback was sometimes present, and to which neighbourhood Esq^r Murray moved up from Shawnee. Mr. Kinney was disappointed in respect to the lands in York State, to which he meant to go; and has remained in Luzerne. Christopher Hurlburt, Esq^r is now a justice of the peace and of the court of common pleas

for that County. These two gentlemen I name before all others who can have any pretensions to the office of Judge of the Common pleas under the new Constitution; because they are decidedly men of superior discernment, of minds more improved and still improving, because they are inquisitive, have a taste for reading, and a thirst for knowledge.

I do not know that the other judges can be better chosen than from among the gentlemen who have held seats in the legislature and executive council, whom you personally know, always excepting "Captain John Paul Schott."

I have, Sir, written you a tedious letter. I have revised it with attention. The characters of the gentlemen I have described, I think, are drawn with truth. If I were never to see you again; if I were going to quit this country, or the world, I should freely write what I have written. Should you honour me with any questions relative to the county of Luzerne, I shall answer them with pleasure: and with the same candour that I should have given you information at any period of my life.

I have the honour to be,

Respectfully, Sir,

Your most obed't servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esq.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

[*Devereux Smith to the Indian Commissioners.*]

HANNASTOWN, *March 24th*, 1777.

GENTLEMEN: You have Long since been acquainted of Andrew Macfarlane Esquire, is being taken Prisoner the 14th of Feberary at Hatharings. From that date to the 17th or 18th of this Instant. Captin Moorhead whas under necesaty of stay- ing at that Post with a small Party of Milica to Gard the Stools &c., When he Was relieved by an officer and about 25 Men of the Milica, to whom he Delivered up the Stors, &c. : and was on his return to this Setteltment to Recrut, when he found one Simpson killed and Scalpt, a hors shot by him, & Captin Moorhead's Brother Who was in Company with sayed

Simpson a missing. Suposed to be taken prisnar. Whas found by the Dead Corps, a War Bullet, a Tammoake & a beevan Pouch containing a Written Speech, A Cobby of it you have inclosed. You have also inclosed a Letter from Colonel Morgan Which was sent to this Place Late Last Night by Express. The above Simpson & Captin Moorhead's Brother Left Kattaning the 16th, whas found the 18th about 10 miles from Thar, neer Blankit Hill. Captin Moorhead being obliged to Stay so Long at Kattanning & Luttent Macfarline being Prisnar put allmost a totall stop to the Recruiting sarvis of his Company. And the Calling of the Westmoreland Battalon & Milica as left this County very bare of Men and arms, and you both well no the Milica of this county are not to be Depended on When at home; therefore from the present appearance of things, if som speedy steps are not taken for ower Relief, Eithar by the Honorable Congress or Gentelmen in authority in ower Government below, This infant Contery Sartinly will fall a victim to British tirants & mereyless Savages.

I am your obedant H'bl Sirvant,

DEVEREUX SMITH.

To Colonels MONTGOMERY and JASPAR YEATES *Commissioners for Indin affars, Midel Department.*

27th.—Last night the Party of Milica, 30 men who ware sent to keep Garason at Kattaning & take care of the Stors till Captin Moorhead raised his Company, Returned to this Place, having Avacyated that Post; and asine no other Resan but becaus the was affreed. I hop wee will Gett them to Return, by Reinforcing them, &c. Colonel Crafford has assured Captin Moorhead by Letter that he will send him Immedat assistance from his Battalon.

[*Jasper Yeates to John Harvie.*]

LANCASTER, Oct. 31, 1777.

DEAR SIR: I cannot be uninterested in the Fate of our Frontier Settlements. My long Residence at Fort Pitt has connected me with the Inhabitants of that Quarter more nearly than I could have at first believed.

Mr. Anderson lately informed me of an Anecdote respecting Capt. White Eyes which I think does him great Honour. Capt. O'Hara confirms the account. It seems General Hand sent down two Persons to the Delaware & Shawanese Towns to inform them of the Success obtained over the Northern Indians by Genl. Harkimer. When they came near White Eyes' House they discovered a Flag flying with 13 Stripes on it. He welcomed them to his *Cabbin*, & was much rejoiced at the News they brought. The same Day a party of Wiandots and Shawanese came there who were offended at the appearance of the Flag & desired the old Warrior to take it down. He peremptorily refused. They replied they would level it themselves. He sternly told them they might level his House, but he would never suffer them to show such Indignity to his White Brethren as to remove their Banner. It shall not be struck, says he, while I can grasp my Tomahawk. The party went off sullen and discontented.

Surely such Conduct deserves the Attention of Congress. You, Sir, perfectly know White Eyes' Worth and Attachment to our Interest. His Conduct during the last Treaty was highly pleasing to the Comm^{rs}. He complains of having suffered some Losses, & was once going to repeat them to Congress. Would not a handsome Present immediately from Congress attach him more Strongly to us, & point out to other Indians of Influence a new Road to Distinction? The Red People feel strongly the Force of such Arguments. I have taken the Liberty of suggesting the Matter to you for your Consideration, and am, Sir

Your most Obed. Servt.

JASPER YEATES.

To JOHN HARVIE, Esq., at Yorktown.

NOTES AND QUERIES

“CYMBALINES.”—On page 115, *Historical Register*, note to “Fithian’s Journal,” cymbalines are termed “doughnuts.” This is not correct. Cymbalines are squashes, found in the spring markets. It is a term commonly used in Maryland and the South. S. E.

“THE MARKLEY FREUNDSCHAFT.”—A record of the descendants of Jacob Markley of Skippack, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, is the latest contribution to Pennsylvania genealogy. Although a modest pamphlet of thirty-six pages, it is nevertheless exceedingly valuable. The representative man of the family was Philip S. Markley, who served two terms in Congress, was naval officer at Philadelphia, and Attorney General of Pennsylvania—a man of marked ability—and who died in the prime of life, at the age of forty-five. In this pamphlet we discern the hand of Henry S. Dotterer, to whose researches “The Markley Freundschaft” acknowledge their indebtedness.

A NOTABLE PUBLICATION—The “Filson Club” of Louisville, Kentucky, has issued, as its first publication, “*John Filson, the first Historian of Kentucky, an account of his life and writings prepared from original sources, by Reuben T. Durrett, President of the Club.*” It is a large quarto of 132 pages, handsomely printed, illustrated with a portrait of Filson lately discovered, a fac-simile letter, and also a fac-simile of his original map of Kentucky of 1784. This is the first of a series of publications to be made by the Filson Club, an association organized for the purpose of collecting and preserving original historical matter relating to the early history of the Central West, and especially to Kentucky. In 1784, John Filson, who lost his life while laying the foundation of Cincinnati, published a history and map of Kentucky, which were not only the first of that State, but the initial chapter in the annals of the valley of the Mississippi, then a wilderness, but now containing one fifth of the population of the United States. It has been denied by many, and doubted by more, that Filson ever issued a map with his history, though it is specially mentioned. This is at last settled by the beautiful photo-lithographic fac-simile of one of the original maps which accompanies this volume,

placing within reach of the historian the only authentic picture of the country as it was a hundred years ago. Before this publication, all that was known about Filson might have been told upon one of its pages, but here we have an elaborate account of his life and writings, with alternating paragraphs of history and romance, poetry and anecdote, pathos and humor, that must prove entertaining, not only to the historian, but to the general reader. No work of its compass or pretensions in our times has shown more historic research and produced more original matter. It is a work which every student of western history should possess, which every one interested in the history of Kentucky should own, and without which no historical collection can be considered complete. A limited number of copies, at \$2 50, are for sale by the publishers, Robert Clark & Co., Cincinnati, O.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY CENTENNIAL.—In the present decade the Centennial Anniversaries of ten counties of Pennsylvania are noted: These are Washington, 1781, March 28; Fayette, 1783, September 26; Franklin, 1784, September 9; Montgomery, 1784, September 10; Dauphin, 1785, March 4; Luzerne, 1786, September 25; Huntingdon, 1787, September 20; Allegheny, 1788, September 24; Mifflin, 1789, September 19; Delaware, 1789, September 26.

Appropriate celebrations of the hundredth anniversary of two of these counties, Franklin and Montgomery, have just transpired. These celebrations in both instances have reflected credit upon the patriotic citizens of the respective counties. Franklin county's celebration was particularly interesting.

Cumberland county with peculiar fitness bears the appellation of the "Mother of Counties." Among the sixty-seven counties in the confederacy of which Pennsylvania exists a State, five: Bedford, Franklin, Mifflin, Northumberland, and Perry are children, direct offspring, of Old Mother Cumberland. Thirteen: Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset, Westmoreland, Centre, Juniata, Clearfield, Columbia, Luzerne, Lycoming, and Union are the grandchildren of Cumberland. These in turn have carried the germs of the old stock into as many more of the newer counties of the State. Franklin county is Cumberland's second born, the nearest to her heart, and her most prosperous child.

Without entering into the details of the programme of her celebration it is sufficient to say, that it is doubtful whether any other county of this State, outside of Philadelphia, can make a more creditable industrial and trades display than was made by Franklin county on that occasion. It must be remembered that the hundred years of Franklin's life have not been years of uninterrupted peace and progress. That even when sister counties were free to receive the impress of the progress of the nineteenth century, she was "passing

under the rod," bearing for the general good of all, the burden which they, to this day, have never assumed their share of.

The literary exercises of the occasion consisted of an oration of an appropriate character, by H. L. Fisher, Esq., of York. An historical address by George Chambers, Esq., a great-great-grandson of Col. Benjamin Chambers, the first settler of the county. Mr. Chambers, in a pleasing manner, and in succinct form, presented the history of the county, from the early day when dusky savages peopled the forest where the city now is, when "at the bark of the watch-dog, at the rustling of the leaves—in the still night—the mother clasped her children in terror lest the stealthy enemies were at the door," down to the present prosperous time, when the scream of the steam-whistle has scared away the savage forever.

Mr. John M. Cooper, founder of the *Valley Spirit*, (one the regular newspapers of the town,) and worthily identified with the county as a citizen for a long period of time, more than filled the measure of expectation in a neat descriptive poem. Mr. Cooper's verses are far above the average effort of this character. He seems inspired with his subject, the natural beauties of the valley county, and he closes his tribute in these words:

No mortal who sees her can ever forget
This jewel of nature exquisitely set,
For her sweet smiling face on his heart is engraved,
Like the image of Christ on a soul that is saved.

Sons and daughters of Franklin, go see all the world
O'er which banner has floated or sail been unfurled;
See the rainbow that arches Niagara's thunders;
Feast your eyes till they sate on Yosemite's wonders:

Go where history's columns are covered with mold
And things new to us have for ages been old;
Go where treasures uncounted by kings have been spent
And art unto nature her genius has lent:

Thread the paths of all lands; ride the waves of all seas;
Drain the flagon of sight-seeing down to the lees;
And when old age creeps on you and hazes your eye,
And you feel that the end of life's journey is nigh—

Then return to the Valley that sponsored your birth,
For your last glimpse of sky and your last look of earth,
For a picture to match her will never be seen
Till the Hand of Jehovah shall roll up yon screen.

BENJ. M. NEAD.

HARRISBURG, *September 15, 1884.*

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

RELATING TO

Interior Pennsylvania.

Vol. II. - No. 4.

"Out of monuments, names, words, proverbs, traditions, private records, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of books, and the like, we do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

HARRISBURG, PA.
LANE S. HART, PUBLISHER.
1884.

HISTORICAL REGISTER:

NOTES AND QUERIES,

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL.

VOL. II.

DECEMBER, 1884.

No. 4.

FITHIAN'S JOURNAL, 1775.

ANNOTATED BY JOHN BLAIR LINN.

Wednesday. August 23d. I had almost forgotten to tell the person who shall read these papers, a couple of hundred years hence, that there is now standing in a garden at Huntingdon, a tall stone column or pillar nearly square which has given to the town and to the valley the name of "Standing Stone Valley." The column is seven feet above the ground.*

*NOTE —Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Secretary of Internal Affairs, has very kindly furnished me with the following notice of the Standing Stone, and notes to which his initials are attached.—LINN.

The earliest official mention of the Standing Stone is supposed to be that of August 18, 1748, by Conrad Weiser in the journal of his trip to Ohio, [*Col. Rec. v, 348.*] In John Harris' account of the road from his ferry to Logstown, dated 1754, but probably computed from his journey made in 1753, [*Pa. Arch. ii, 186.*] the Standing Stone is described as being "abo' 14 ft. high 6 inch square." Several old citizens, consulted a number of years ago, concurred in fixing the location on or near No. 210 Alleghany street, in the borough of Huntingdon.

Hugh Crawford, whose name is frequently mentioned in our provincial records, was the first white claimant of the "Standing Stone" tract of land, which includes the most of the built part of the borough of Huntingdon. He conveyed to George Croghan, by deed dated June 1, 1760, to whom a warrant was granted by the proprietaries, December 10, 1764. Croghan sold his warrant to "William Smith, D. D., and provost of the college of Philadelphia," by deed of March 25, 1766. On the return of survey, the deputy surveyor notes that,

After breakfasting with Mrs. Fowley, a smart, neat woman; her pewter in the dresser glistened, her wooden dishes, pails, and the like were white and sweet: and after appointing sermon to be here on Sunday, we rode up Ofwick, six miles to Mrs. Cluggage's. The good little woman, with great kindness, received me. She looks to be an old woman, very healthy, and, indeed, florid in her appearance; yet, she wears neither shoes or stockings. It is the custom in these back-woods, almost universal with the women, to go barefooted. Men, in common, I observe, wear mockisons. Impatient of confinement, I rambled out. Near are two fine brooks, on the north and south are two high mountains. From them the streams come trickling down. As I was strolling along the waters I found two sorts of plums. The one is a red or streaked plum, not yet quite ripe and very tart. The other, by far the best, is a yellow, and, when rubbed a little, is a bright orange colored plum, now nearly ripe and very juicy and sweet. Both kinds are nearly of a size, and grow upon a low, scrubby, thorny bush. We received, this afternoon, intelligence that Genl. Gage, in "On the above tract is an old improvement made by one Crawford, (of whom George Croghan purchased,) in the year 1753 or 1754."

By the treaty and purchase of July, 1754, the Indian title to the lands in the valley of the Juniata was extinguished. It is an accepted tradition that the Indians, who then lived and cultivated land in the vicinity, on migrating after the treaty, carried the original stone with them, and that Crawford or other white residents caused another to be erected on its site. The difference in height, between the account of John Harris in 1753 or 1754 and that of Rev. Fithian in 1775, may be taken as a confirmation of the tradition. A part of the stone that was standing in 1775 is preserved at Huntingdon. The earliest reliable date thereon is "1768," appended to the name of John Lukens, who was then Surveyor General of the Province.

A town was regularly laid out by direction of Dr. Smith in 1767, and was soon afterward called Huntingdon. In the warrant of 1764, the survey of May 6, 1766, the deeds of 1760 and 1766, and many other contemporaneous legal papers, the land is described as the "Standing Stone" tract.

Alleghany street, the first street north of and parallel with the Juniata river, was laid out on the route of the old traders' road, and was the chief place for athletic exercise. "Long-bullets" was a favorite pastime, and in a missthrow the ball struck the "stone" and broke it.

some fit of surprize, has burned down the town of Boston, and, with all his army, gone off. This, in my opinion, wants confirmation: it came by an unprinted letter.

Thursday, August 24. The weather is wet and very muggy. All the inhabitants in these back settlements are remarkably strong, fresh, and cheerful. I have seen only one young man in Northumberland at all indisposed with any kind of fever. With Mr. Cluggage I rode, after dinner, three miles to the Shades of Death* to fish. Ofwick creek runs between two high mountains. These narrows are overhung with high spruces, elms, ash, and interspersed with ivy, laurel, &c., which makes a dismal gloom.

Friday, August 25. As I was with eagerness looking over Dunlap's paper of the 7th, impatient to hear from oppressed Boston, in my hurry of reading I passed over this astonishing sentence: "On Friday the 20th of July, died at his home in Cohansie, New Jersey, Rev. Andrew Hunter, A. M." I am aided in averting grief by Mrs. Cluggage's pathetic sorrow. One of her sons† has gone captain of a company of riflemen to Boston. Just now gone. Her tears are not yet dried since his departure. She appears to be a woman of sedate, philosophic temper, carries a kind of dignity that is persuasive in her presence. The young gentleman who is gone was a magistrate here and in high reputation. Since his departure another of this good kind woman's sons has been chosen by the company of militia for captain. There are five brothers, all grown, and appear to be young men of prudence and understanding.

Sunday, August 27, Shirley. We held service in Mr. Fow-

*"Shades of Death," the water gap in the Shade mountain, now called Shade gap.—*J. S. A.*

† Capt. Robert Cluggage enlisted a company in Huntingdon, then Bedford county, for Col. Hand's, afterwards James Chambers' First regiment of the Continental line, which served in front of Boston during the winter of 1775-1776. Captain Cluggage resigned October 6, 1776, and was subsequently a justice of the peace of Shirley township, Huntingdon county. He was one of his Majesty's justices who held the first court in Bedford county, April 16, 1771. The family resided in Black Log Valley, east of Orbisonia, Cromwell township, Huntingdon county.—*J. S. A.*

ley's barn,* a rainy, stormy day. Many, however, were present—fifty or more. On my way to sermon I was met by a messenger from a poor dying man to hasten me on that I might converse with him a little before his departure. A stranger and here dying. He came to Mr. Fowley's last Thursday on his way to Virginia. He appeared ill when he came in. He was exceeding ill. He begged the liberty of a bed to rest awhile, but poor youth it was the bed of death. His disorder was a consumption. When I came in he was too far wasted to converse. His body, even his head, was cold. His legs were much swollen. He was in a deep sweat, his breath, too, was cool and short. He had his understanding in full, and I asked some questions which he answered with calmness and great judgment. He told me he was near his end and begged that I would remember him in the public assembly, and recommend him to God's mercy. I summed up to him in the plainest manner a few of the great necessary evidences of union to God by Christ, and assured him of the ability and willingness of our Great Redeemer to save to the uttermost. Before the last sermon was finished, poor youth, he expired. This settlement is broken with religious divisions. There is a Baptist society now under the direction of one Mr. Lane.† There is also a Methodist society, but no stated minister. These, when the whole settlement is not large, make every society quite inconsiderable in number and power. Good Mrs. Cluggage staid with Mrs. Fowley to assist in directing the funeral. After sermon I staid at young Mr. Cluggage's over the night. For my supply, one of the hearers, I know not who, gave 20 shillings.

Monday, August 28. A damp, muddy, sickly morning. I set out over the rocky path for Loudoun. My new horse measures the way eagerly. I came about twelve miles into the great road that leads from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt, most hilly most stony. In these valleys I seem fated to have rain. I ar-

*“Fowley;” James Foley, then owner of the Fort Shirley tract of land.—*J. S. A.*

†“Mr. Lane;” Rev. Samuel Lane, a Baptist minister, who then resided at Saltillo, Huntingdon county, but subsequently removed to a farm on Mill creek, Brady township. Numerous descendants reside in Huntingdon and vicinity.—*J. S. A.*

rived at 6at Mr. Harris,* within five miles of Mr. King's; I can go no further. Two young misses were singing at their wheels. They sung well, in perfect unison, not one long note or pause did either of them hurry over. I was writing when they began; unable to sit, I rose and entered the room. They were young, both were handsome. They were singing hymns, too. They were bashful, and with much persuasion sang while I was present. We spent the rainy evening much to my satisfaction. I supped alone on coffee, and, whether I would or not, the scrutinizing landlady found out that I was a preacher. Are you a surveyor? says she. I was looking over my summer course as I have it laid down upon a sheet of paper. Are you a surveyor? No madam, I am not. She walked out. In she came again, however. You are from appearance, I presume, sir, a divine? Indeed madam, I am not. After supper she outwitted me. Three young men were sent by the Presbytery from an order of synod this summer to the back woods. Pray, sir, do you know their names? Pshaw, thought I, woman, thy name is curiosity. Distance rode to-day, 25 miles.

[No entries made in the Journal on the 29th and 30th.]

August 31. Warm springs† by four in the evening; met with Col. Calender‡ on the way. Back creek swimming high. Cloudy, sloppy day. A huge stone tumbled from the mountain direct to the spring. Fray between Mr. Fleming and Mr. Hall concerning an account. Mr. Hall wrung Mr. Fleming's nose. I took lodging at Mrs. Baker's. Mr. Miller an aged rheumatic invalid taken ill in the bath.

Friday, September 1. Drank early and freely of the waters. About four hundred now present. Near one half of these visibly indisposed. Many in sore distress. I made several new acquaintances, Col. Lewis of Fredericksburg, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Finley and Mr. Williamson of Alexandria, Mr. Blair of Maryland,

* Probably Rowland Harris, who then resided in Peters' township, (now Franklin county.)

† Berkeley Springs (Morgan county, West Virginia.)

‡ See Note of Col. Robert Callender, Egle's Notes and Queries, 1881, page 15, by Samuel Evans, Esquire, as according to Mr. Evans Col. Callender died in 1775; he was no doubt on a fruitless journey to the springs for the restoration of his health.

Mr. Washington, Major Willis Morrow. I met also with some old ones, Capt. Blackwell, George Lewis, an old fellow student, Mr. Parke, Mr. Stephens and Mrs. Mitchell of this colony. Parson Allen of Frederick in Maryland left Bath this morning. It is said he has been snubbed by the ladies. Tickets going about for a ball this evening. Parson Wilmore said to be the veriest buck in town. With Col. Callender, Dr. Holmes, Mr. Blair, Finley, Murray and Hunter walked over the mountain to the Cold Spring. Spoke here with Miss Slemons, white, feeble, weak maid. Mr. Diggs of York in this government the picture of decrepitude.

Evening. In one part of the little brisk village, a splendid ball. At some distance and within hearing, a Methodist preacher was haranguing the people. In our dining-room, companies at cards—five and forty, whist, all-fours, calico Betty, &c. I walked out among the bushes: here also were amusements in all shapes and in high degree constantly taking place among so promiscuous company. The observation when on the spot (to see it in real life) I can picture it out but sadly, is curious and improving. Mr. Biddle* one of the delegates for the Province of Pennsylvania in the Continental Congress is here, and much disordered with rheumatism.

Saturday, Sept. 2. From 12 to four this morning soft and continual Serenades at different houses where the ladies lodge. Several of the company, among many the parson, were hearty Miss ———, said to be possessed of an estate in Maryland worth £10,000, is accused by the bloods as imperious and haughty—an accusation against one—for breaking, in the warmth of his heart through the logs and entering the lodging-room of buxom

* Edward Biddle of Reading, Pennsylvania, elected member of the Congress, September 5, 1774, reelected May 10, 1775, died September 5, 1777, aged forty-one. See autobiography of Charles Biddle, E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia, 1883, page 74, for an account of the accident by which Mr. Biddle became an invalid from rheumatism. This autobiography is the most interesting and valuable contribution of biographical incidents that has appeared since the publication of Graydon's delightful "Memoirs of a Life Chiefly Passed in Pennsylvania." Its graphic sketches of our Pennsylvania revolutionary officers largely supplement the 10th and 11th vols. of the 2nd Series of Pennsylvania Archives.

Kate ————. Unfortunate Scot, he was led to this, immediately stimulated by a plentiful use of these vigor giving waters. He came to recruit his exhausted system. He was urged, he was compelled by the irresistible call of renewed nature. But breaking houses is breaking the peace, and Salacious Caledonian, if it be made appear you broke last night into buxom Kate's house and then and there were unable to make her full satisfaction for such conduct, it were as well you had been in the bushes. Before noon we returned expenses, ferry 6d., Club dinner at Guyer's 2s. 3d., Mrs. Baker's bill 10s. 5d., for a show of Boston, &c. 4d. Distance from Mr. Hunter's 26 miles; at Mr. Hunter's by 2 o'clock.

Sunday, Sept. 3. I preached at Falling Water. Few present; I preached but one sermon. Rode afterwards to Mr. Van Lear's. The Potomac very high and still rising; dangerous crossing; very great logs floating by.

[As Mr. Fithian on his return had now reached a point where his return by way of Hagerstown, Gettysburg, and Susquehanna Ferry, made a further description of the country he passed through unnecessary, as he had amply described it in his *Journal* commencing May 17, 1775, (*Egle's Notes and Queries*, page 156, &c.) he therefore only notes dates and expenses.]

[Note to page 201, *HISTORICAL REGISTER*: Hell valley, a narrow valley lying between Jack's mountain and Chestnut ridge extending south-west from Mount Union. Originally called "The Hunter's Little Hill Valley," now contracted to Hill valley.—*J. S. A.*]



NOTED CHARACTERS IN OUR EARLY HISTORY.

BY ISAAC CRAIG.

BIENVILLE DE CÉLORON.

In a late reprint of a portion of Marshall's account of Céloron's expedition down the Ohio, in 1749, the following note occurs:

"I have not yet succeeded in learning more of Céloron than is contained in the text, however interesting it would be to know something of his previous and subsequent career."

As I have been more fortunate, a brief statement of the result of my reading may be worth inserting in the HISTORICAL REGISTER.

In 1739, Céloron was sent from Michilimackinac in command of the Canadians and Indians in the expedition against the Chickasaws. In July, 1741, he was sent by Beauharnois, Governor of New France, on a mission to the Ottawas of Michilimackinac. In a dispatch, dated October 10th, 1743, he is mentioned as "formerly commandant at Detroit." October 8th, 1744, Beauharnois writes: "I have sent Sieur de Céloron to command the post of Niagara, and have added thirty men to its garrison." June 6th, 1747, he is mentioned as commandant at Fort St. Frederick.* November 10th, 1747, Captain de Sabrevois was selected to command Fort St. Frederick in place of Céloron, whom he relieved. May 27th, 1748, it is recorded: "The convoy for Detroit has left La Chine, under command of Captain de Céloron, escorted and well supplied with provisions, ammunition and goods." September 5th following: "Mr. de Céloron arrives at Quebec on his return from Detroit." In

*Built by the French in 1731, at Crown Point, Lake Champlain. On Brassier's map of Lake Champlain, 1762, it is stated: "The Indians give that spot the name of Tek-ya-dough-nigarigee, which signifies two points opposite each other."

June, 1749, he started from La Chine, on his Ohio river expedition. June 23, 1750, "M. de Céloron, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, Major and Commandant of Detroit," witnessed the proceedings in regard to an exchange of prisoners at Montreal. In the summer of 1755 he was again at Fort St. Frederick, with Baron Dieskau, by whom he was ordered to the falls of Lake Saint Sacrament* to prevent the English attempting anything in that direction. In the summer of 1756, a detachment under the command of M. de Céloron had a fight near Cresap's fort,† in the rear of Cumberland; killed 8 Englishmen whose scalps the Indians were not able to secure, finding themselves in the dusk of the evening under the musketry of the fort. We have had two Indians killed and one wounded." The 15th of September following, Céloron arrived at Montreal with a letter from Captain Dumas, commanding Fort Du Quesne, containing an account of the capture and destruction of Fort Granville, on the Juniata, by Captain Coulon de Villiers.

Ferland, in his *Cours de Histoire du Canada*, confounds Captain Bienville de Céloron with Captain Céloron de Blainville, who was quite another person. In 1749, Captain Blainville, if living, must have been at least eighty-seven years of age. In November, 1703, Gov. Vaudreuil wrote: "M. de Blainville, captain in the Regulars in this country, has been here twenty years without having re-passed to France. He asks leave of absence, my lord, in order to attend to the affairs of his family, which have experienced many changes during that time. I can assure you that he is a very worthy officer, and that his request is very just." Ensign Céloron de Blainville, probably a son of Captain Blainville, was killed near Fort Cumberland in the spring of 1756.

*The French name of Lake George. The falls is a short distance above Ticonderoga, where Lake George empties into Lake Champlain.

†At Old Town, Maryland; originally called Shawanee Old Town. The key of Cresap's Fort was purchased, a few years ago, by George Plumer Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, and by him presented to the writer of this article. It is a very long and heavy iron key.

MARTIN AND PETER CHARTIER.

In another note on Peter Chartier, the writer states: "Mr. Marshall says, he [Chartier] left for the Vermillion country in 1745; but it appears from the *Pennsylvania Archives* (vol. v, p. 311,) that he did not join the French till November, 1747. But I must confess that no character in history has been so difficult to trace as that of this mercurial Chartier."

The writer is mistaken in saying that Chartier did not join the French until November, 1747, and *Pennsylvania Archives*, v, 311, makes no allusion whatever to Chartier.

In 1698, the Shawanese came from the south and settled at Pequea creek in Lancaster county, and Martin Chartier came and resided with them. He built a trading-post on the farm afterwards owned by the Stehmans, at or near where they built a saw-mill in Washington borough. He married an Indian squaw. He acquired great influence with the Indians because he spoke the Shawanese and Delaware languages. James Logan, the secretary of William Penn, was anxious to be on good terms with him, and took especial pains to cultivate his friendship.¹ At a council held at Philadelphia, 15th, 2 mo., 1704, "Martin [Chartier,] a Frenchman who has long lived among the Shawanah Indians and upon Sasquehannah, being come last night to this town, was sent for and examined by the Governour in relation to himself, the Indians, and those that had lately left Conestogoe. And there not appearing sufficient occasion to put him to any further trouble, he was dismissed under solemn engagements to be true to the government, and inform of whatsoever might come to his knowledge worth notice."² "On June 27, 1707, Governor John Evans, with Messrs. French, Mitchell, Bizailon, Gray, and four servants started from New Castle, Del., and on the next morning arrived on the Octorara, where the Shawanese met them and presented the Governor with some skins, and the same night the party arrived at Pequehan, the Indian town, and was received at Martin Chartier's by Opessah, their king, and some chiefs who conducted them to their town, and, upon entering, were received with a salute of fire-arms. * * * * * On July 1st, the Governor and

party went to Conestoga and remained all night. From thence, the next day, they went to within three miles of Paxtang village. Martin Chartier, who went along with the party, went into the town and brought Joseph Jessup and James Le Tort back with him. It was then and there that Nichole Godin, an Indian trader who had no license, was arrested and taken thence to Philadelphia."³ On the 24th of February, 170 $\frac{7}{8}$, a message from the Indians at Conestoga was delivered to the Provincial Council by Harry, an interpreter, "to acquaint them that Mitchell, (a Swiss,) Peter Bezalion, James Le Tort, Martin Chartier, the French Glover of Philadelphia, Frank, a young man of Canada, who was lately taken up there, being all Frenchmen, and one from Virginia who also spoke French, had seated themselves and built houses upon the branches of the Patomac, within this government, and pretended that they were in search of some mineral or ore, that in the Governor's name they had required the Indians of Conestoga, to send some of their people with them, and be servicable to them, for which the Governor would pay them."⁴ At a council held at Conestoga, June 18th, 1711, Martin Chartier acted as interpreter for the Shawanese,⁵ and at another council held at the same place on the 19th of July, 1717, he again acted as interpreter for the same Indians.⁶ This year he received a warrant for five hundred acres of land "where he had seated himself on the Susquehanna river above Conestoga creek, including within the survey the improvements there made by him, for which he agreed, on behalf of his son, Peter Chartier, in whose name he desired the survey to be made."⁷ Martin Chartier died in April, 1718; James Logan, in a letter to Isaac Taylor, dated Philadelphia, 26th, 2mo., 1718, writes: "Yesterday being at Jos. Cloud's on my return from Conestoga whither Mr. Chartier's death called me."⁸

Peter Chartier appears to have been an only son, and his father left him all of his property. He married a Shawanese squaw, and, in 1727, sold the farm to Stephen Atkinson, and moved to the mouth of Yellow Breeches creek, and thence to Conecocheague.⁹ Nov. 3d, 1730, he was licensed as an Indian trader by the Lancaster court.¹⁰

About the year 1724, the Delaware Indians migrated to the branches of the Ohio, and, in 1728, the Shawanese gradually followed them. They were soon met by French emissaries who attempted to estrange them from the English.¹¹ The authorities of Pennsylvania, becoming alarmed at this, endeavored to induce the Indians to return to the Susquehanna.¹² Edmund Cartlidge, James Le Tort, and Peter Chartier were employed to negotiate with them. One inducement for their return is shown in the following letter:

“Peshtank, Nov. y^e 19th, 1731.

Ffriend Peter Chartiere,

This is to Acquaint Thee that By the Comisioners' & the Governour's order We are now Going over Susquehanna, To Lay out a Tract of Land between Conegogwainet & The Shaawna Creeks five or six miles back from the River, in order to accomodate the Shaana Indians or such others as may think fit to Settle there, To Defend them from Ineroachments, And we have also orders to Dispossess all Persons Settled on that side the River, That Those woods may Remain free to y^e Indians for Planting & Hunting, And We Desire thee to Comunicate this to the Indians who Live About Allegening.

Thy Assured Ffr'ds,

John Wright,

Tobias Hendricks.

San^l. Blunston.”¹³

Cartlidge, in his report to Gov. Gordon of May 14, 1732, says: “I find Peter Charteire well Inclined and Stands firm by the Interestt of Pensylvania, and Very Ready on all acc^{ts} to Do all the Service hee Can, and as hee has the Shawanise Tongue Very perfectt and well Looktt upon among them, hee may Do a greatt Deale of Good. I Could nott have any Conversation with ye french By Reason of James Le Tortts nott attending, altho hee knew both Time and place; hee has been of no Servis to me att all.”¹⁴

In 1743, Peter Chartier endeavored to engage the Shawanese in a war with the Six Nations. This offense was overlooked by the Pennsylvania government, from an apprehension that his punishment would serve as a pretext for violence to

their traders: but, being reprimanded by Governor Thomas for some other impropriety, he became alarmed, fled to the Shawanese, and persuaded them to declare for the French.¹⁵ This must have occurred after May, 1744, for in that month Chartier received a license from the State to trade with the Indians.¹⁶ Gov. George Thomas, in a message to the Provincial Council, May 25, 1745, says: "I have just received information that Peter Chartier, after disposing of his effects in this government, has gone over to the enemy."¹⁷ Soon after he fled, "at the head of four hundred Shawanese, well armed with guns, pistols, and cutlasses, he surprised and took prisoner two Indian traders, James Dinnew and Peter Tostee, on the Allegheny river, robbed them of all their effects to the amount of £1600."¹⁸ The minute of the Governor's message in regard to this is as follows: "The Governor laid before the Board a Deposition made by James Cunningham, Servant to Peter Chartier, Indian Trader at Allegheny, and sworn to on the 18th Instant before James Armstrong, Esq^r., one of the Justices of Lancaster County, whereby it appears that Peter Chartier, his Master, had accepted a Military Commission under the French King, and was going to Canada, which is likewise confirmed by a Letter wrote by Peter Chartier to Jacob Pyat, another Indian Trader, a copy whereof was also laid before the Board."¹⁹ In addressing the Provincial Council, December 17, 1745, Gov. Thomas remarked: "That as the Indians had actually cut off the people of Saratoga, and as Peter Chartier, who was with those Indians, would not fail to do what mischief he could to this Province, whether this piece of intelligence should prove true or false, it was necessary to give the back inhabitants of Lancaster county the earliest notice possible that they might be upon their guard."²⁰ In a letter from Conrad Weiser to Richard Peters, dated Paxtang, Nov. 28, 1747, he says: "Scariohady told Shikalamy at my house very privately that Peter Chartier and his company had accepted the French hatchet, but kept in their bosom till they would see what interest they could make in favor of the French."²¹ In July, 1748, several of the Shawanese who had deserted with Chartier, returned, together with *Kekewatcheky*, the old Shawanese king, and his friends who had withstood the

solicitations of Chartier, joined together and applied in the following submissive manner to Scarrowyady: "Grandfathers and Brethern—We the Shawanese have been misled, and carried on a private correspondence with the French without letting your or our Brethern the English know it. We travelled secretly through the bushes to Canada, and the French promised us great things, but we find ourselves deceived. We are sorry we had anything to do with them. We now find we could not see, although the sun did shine. We earnestly desire you would intercede with our bretheren the English for us who are left at Ohio, that we may be permitted to be restored to the Chain of Friendship and be looked upon as heretofore the same flesh with them."²²

M. de Berthet, the French commandant at the Illinois, in a report written in the months of November and December, 1747, says: "The Chaouenons of Chartier's tribe, so far from coming to Detroit according to invitation, have surprised some distant establishment on the River of the Cheraquis; they are reported to be in a fort with the Cherokees and Alibanons, though this Chartier, who has much influence over this tribe, excuses that evasion, assuring that it will not be prejudicial to the attachment of these Indians towards the French. 'Tis to be feared either that he is not able to control them, or that he will, himself, change his opinion."²³ M. Berthet was "recommended to arrange, if possible, the affairs of the Chaouenons; 'tis with this view that the man named Rhéaume, who is connected with Chartier, is sent."²⁴

June 24, 1760, M. de Vaudreiul, in a letter to M. Benyer, writes: "In the last days of the month of June of the last year, five Chaouoinons of Chartier's band, came to him [MacCarty] and told him there forty of their cabins in the river coming to ask him for a piece of ground as their's was not good. M. de MacCarty sent some provisions to those Indians whom he placed near Fort Massiac; they were more useful and less dangerous there than when collected together at Sonyote."²⁵

This is the latest mention of a man whose name is affixed to two different streams in Western Pennsylvania.

1. Samuel Evans, Esq., in *History Lancaster co.*, pp. 7 and 15.
2. *Col. Rec.* ii, 131.
3. *Evans' Lancaster co.*, p. 7; *Col. Rec.* ii, 386-90.
4. *Col. Rec.* ii, 403-4.
5. *Col. Rec.* ii, 533.
6. *Col. Rec.* iii, 22.
7. *Rupp's Lancaster co.*, 120-1; *Washington co.*, 165.
8. Samuel Evans, Esq., in letter to writer.
9. *Evans' Lancaster co.*, 15.
10. *Rupp's Lancaster co.*, 253; *Washington co.*, 164.
11. *Bancroft's U. S.* iii, 344; *Rupp's History of Western Pa.*, 31.
12. *Rupp's West. Pa.*, 33; *Evans* 8.
13. *Pa. Arch.* i, 299.
14. *Pa. Arch.* i, 328.
15. *Gordon's Pa.*, 249; *Western Annals*, 98; *Rupp's West. Pa.*, 34.
16. *2d Pa. Arch.* ii, 619.
17. *Col. Rec.* iv, 757; *West. Pa.*, appendix 33.
18. *Rupp's West. Pa.*, appendix 23; *Gordon's Pa.*, 250; *Hildreth's Pioneer History*, 17-18.
19. *Col. Rec.* iv, 757.
20. *Col. Rec.* v, 1-2.
21. *Col. Rec.* v, 167.
22. *Col. Rec.* v, 311.
23. *N. Y. Col. Doc.* x, 156.
24. *N. Y. Col. Doc.* x, 161.
25. *N. Y. Col. Doc.* x, 1092.



ROBERT TRAILL OF NORTHAMPTON.

ROBERT TRAILL was born in Sanda, one of the Orkney isles, on the 29th day of April, 1744, old style. His father was the Rev. Thomas Traill, and his mother Sabilla Grant, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Grant of South Ronaldshay. When nine years of age, the father died, leaving a widow with four daughters and three sons. The eldest daughter and the sons were sent to Kirkwall, the capital of the county of Orkney, to be educated. The society of Kirkwall is spoken of to this day as equal to that of the best provincial towns of Scotland, and has its grammar school and its libraries. After his fourteenth year, Robert entered the mercantile business with George Pitcarne in Edinburgh. He afterwards returned to Kirkwall, and in October, 1763, sailed for America in a vessel bound for Philadelphia. He kept a diary of his voyage, which is preserved among the papers left at his death. He says: "The vessel was commanded by one John Thompson of Londonderry. After a passage of ten weeks we arrived at Reedy Island in the Delaware, on the 24th of December, the river being full of floating ice. The vessel with difficulty got into Darby creek, and the next day the Captain and I hired horses and arrived in Philadelphia. I had a letter from my oldest sister to one Mr. Gilbert Barclay, who in a few days procured a place for me with one Myer Hart, a merchant in Easton, a Hebrew. I lived with him about twenty months, taught school one year, and then went to Lewis Gordon the prothonotary." The probabilities are that under Gordon, who subsequently became an attorney of distinction. Mr. Traill studied law. He was admitted to the Northampton bar in 1777, and was the second or third resident lawyer of Easton.

When the struggle with the Mother Country came, he was outspoken in favor of independence, and was one of the leading Whigs in Northampton county. From 1776 to 1778, he was the Secretary of the Committee of Safety for the county, and

the records of that patriotic body, in his hand-writing, have been preserved. He was appointed one of the justices of the peace June 3, 1777; and, on the 11th of March, 1778, military store-keeper at Easton; a position, however, he declined.

From October 15, 1781, to November 5, 1784, he filled the office of the sheriff of the county, and was chosen to the General Assembly for the sessions of 1785-6. He was elected a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, serving from October 23, 1786, to May 21, 1788, when he resigned, at the same time making application for the prothonotaryship of the county, made vacant by the death of Mr. Levers. The appointment, however, had already been made.

Under the Constitution of 1790, he was commissioned by Governor Mifflin one of the associate judges of Northampton county, and held office from May 14, 1796, to January 22, 1798, when, as was the case with many other judges upon the bench, on account of their antipathy to Governor McKean—who, while chief justice of the State, had shown a very arbitrary disposition—he probably refused to be continued in commission. Judge Traill died at Easton on the 31st of July, 1816, aged seventy-two years. The *Spirit of Pennsylvania*, in a notice of his death, said: "He was an honest and virtuous citizen, much esteemed by his fellow-citizens, and venerated for his uniform morality and his punctuality in business. He expired as a firm and faithful servant of our Redeemer." Judge James M. Porter, in an historical address relating to the county, spoke of many of the early inhabitants of Northampton county. In the course of his remarks he said: "Lewis Gordon was the first attorney; then James Biddle, afterwards Judge Biddle, the father of John Marks Biddle of Reading, who was the King's attorney at the organization of the county. The next was Robert Traill, a native of Scotland, who settled here sometime before the Revolution, and took an active part in favor of the Colonies. His descendants in the female line are yet among us, and among the most respectable part of our citizens. He was a man of great probity and industry, and of singular professional accuracy, and although he had not much of the *suaviter in modo*, he had a good deal of the *fortiter in re*

in him." Henry, in his "History of the Lehigh Valley," says: "Of Mr. Traill it can be said that in every respect he, for many years, was everything to everybody. Any inhabitant getting into difficulty was told to go to Mr. Traill, 'he will tell you what to do.' If any workings were to be drawn correctly, 'go to Mr. Traill.' If any secretary or clerk was wanting at any public meeting, Mr. Traill was called upon to officiate." It is also stated of him that he studied the German language and was so well acquainted with it that he acted as interpreter in the Northampton courts, in which, in his day, there must have been many witnesses who could not speak the English language. We learn that on one occasion Samuel Sitgreaves, an eminent lawyer at the same bar, expressed a doubt as to the translation which he made. Mr. Traill put on his hat and left the court-room. Mr. Sitgreaves made an apology for the interruption he had made in the examination of the witness. Mr. Traill's honesty in every position was never doubted, and Mr. Sitgreaves felt that he had erred in expressing himself as he did in regard to Mr. Traill's knowledge of the German and his faithfulness in its translation. His family Bible was in German; and it is more than probable that his wife was most familiar with that language. In this connection, to show the characteristics of the man, it may be proper to recall the following counsel to his children, which was found among his papers after his death:

"My dear and loving children:

"Before I depart this life, and leave you under the precepts and example of a wise and Almighty Ruler of the Universe, I am desirous to give you a little advice, for your future conduct in this precarious and uncertain world. You and all of you have, to my great satisfaction, heretofore behaved well and affectionately to your mother and me, and should your mother survive me, I hope you will continue so to do. She has been an industrious, loving, and affectionate wife and mother. Keep always in memory the instruction you have in your youth received, and the many mercies and benefits bestowed on you by the Lord. Attend Divine worship when circumstances and opportunities serve. In your leisure hours and walks, meditate

on the works of God, and repeat some comforting Hymns or Psalms. These were often my company in my solitary walks, and gave me relief when in trouble or concern of mind. There are several of the Psalms of David which I would recommend, and which I got by heart in my younger days when at school, particularly the 1st, 23d, 67th, 100th, 120th, 121st, 123d, 127th, 131st and 133d. I have several good books which I have directed to be divided amongst you, as well as other instructive ones as you may choose among yourselves. Let, I pray you, no jealousy or discord appear between you, and should your mother survive me, at her decease divide her clothing and linen as equally as possible between yourselves without any disagreement whatsoever. You have been always affectionate and loving towards one another, and I hope in God you may so continue. As Easton is a place of much discord, ill-will towards one another, and very much tattling. I would recommend to you that you may hear what you will of your neighbor, give no reply nor interfere in a thing that does not concern you. Tattling and back-biting are great evils, and often bring people to trouble. Bring up your children in a decent, Christian manner, remembering the Scripture saying, 'Train up a child in the way he shall go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.' Show at all times a good example to your offspring, and you will, with God's help, have pleasure in their conduct. My last wish is, that the Lord, the Ruler of the Universe, may bless and protect you and them for Christ's sake, who shed His blood for the remission of sin.

"Your affectionate father,

"ROBERT TRAILL.

"EASTON, *September 11th*, 1815."

In the foregoing paternal letter, Mr. Traill alludes to the gossiping prevailing at Easton. This was the case, generally, at that period in all small towns where the people seemed to have nothing to do save to mind their neighbors' business. In the active, earnest life of to-day, this "tattling" of which he spoke has passed away.

Judge Traill married, on the 3d of March, 1774, Elizabeth Grotz, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Grotz, who were of

German birth. Her family name was Shaffbuch. She was born on the 7th day of July, 1751, and died on the 31st of May, 1816, preceding her husband's death two months. She was a woman of intelligence and energy, a very helpmate to her Scotch husband. Their children were:

- i. *Elizabeth*, m. Benjamin Green. They were the parents of Dr. Traill Green, the eminent physician of Easton.
- ii. *Mary*, m. Abraham Ealer.
- iii. *Catharine*, d. unm.
- iv. *Sarah*, m. Peter Nungessor.
- v. *Isabella*, m. Melchior Horn.
- vi. *Anne*, m. Jacob Kline.
- vii. *Rebecca*, d. unm.

All the daughters grew up to mature age. There were three sons, *Thomas*, *George*, and *Jacob*, who died in infancy.



LETTER-BOOK OF MAJOR ISAAC CRAIG.

V.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Nov. 1st, 1793.*]

Yours of the 25th ultimo is just come to hand, inclosing five thousand dollars; a very seasonable supply, as it superceeds a necessity of drawing on you as I had proposed.

Yesterday a boat arrived from Fort Washington, which brought letters as late as the 8th ultimo, by which it appears the army moved forward on the 7th ultimo in excellent order and high spirits, and that a large body of the militia of Kentucky was to follow in a few days. A copy of the Quarter Master General's letter of the 6th is inclosed. By this boat I have received several packages for the Secretary of War, which are sent by this post. Some other packages addressed to Oliver Wolcott, Esqr., together with my returns & accounts shall be sent by next post, the whole being too bulkey for one mail. * * * * *

It appears that Jacob Hassleman, who was sent Express with money for the army, died at Fort Washington, a few days after his arrival at Headquarters. He left a horse and saddle, which he told me was his own property; what is to be done with them?

[*To Gen. Knox, Nov. 8th, 1793.*]

I am made particularly happy by the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, which intimates your safe return to the War Office.

I shall not neglect to forward instantly by Express any important information that may be received at this post from the army.

Lieut. Whistler, with forty-seven recruits have arrived and is to embark to-morrow morning for Fort Washington. A few packages of clothing and a quantity of lead, &c., have come to

hand since Lieut. Martz's departure, are now going forward in charge of Lt. Whistler. * * * * *

Dr. Wallace who has charge of a number of sick men that have been left in the Hospital of Fort Fayette by different detachments, says that his medicine chest is entirely exhausted, and that he has for a considerable time been under a necessity of procuring medicine and hospital stores at this place. I have already paid some high accounts for these articles, and similar charges are daily accruing, which might be saved by sending a supply of these articles from Philadelphia at first cost.

[*To Major John Finley, Wheeling, Nov. 9th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of the 5th instant, as also your draft of same date, in favor of Mr. John McIntire, for two hundred dollars, which I have paid to David Donnelly the Postmaster.

As soon as the present Detachment is off my hands I intend to make you a visit, but should you, in the meantime, have occasion for a further supply of cash you may draw on me for five hundred dollars, and it will be most convenient that your draft be for even sums.

[*To Jas. O'Hara, Q. M. G., Nov. 10, 1793.*]

The smiths are constantly employed at horse-shoes and axes; two boxes of wagon horse-shoes are now sent by Lt. Whistler. A further supply of this article, together with a quantity of axes and iron that I expect in a few days, shall be sent in charge of Major Winston of the cavalry, who is now here on his way to Headquarters, and will embark in a few days; by him I shall send my Return and Abstract of Disbursements which I have made up to the first of November, thereby taking in a considerable amount paid to boatmen that returned with Warner and were then dismissed.

I have informed those persons with whom I have contracted to deliver grain at Fort Washington, of the necessity of punc-

tuality, and shall send a copy of their contract to the acting Quarter Master there.

The Secretary of War had arrived at the Falls of the Schuylkill on the 4th instant, but had not done any business in his office at that time. It is said that the contagious fever, that has been so destructive at Philadelphia, has entirely abated, and that those who had fled from the city were returning; the President was expected the beginning of this month.

The attention of this part of the world is anxiously turned to the army. Your friends expect you here in the winter crowned with laurels.

[*To Major John Finley, Wheeling, Nov. 20, 1793.*]

Your letters of the 13th and 14th instants have both come to hand, and agreeable to your request I have sent by Mr. Irish two hundred dollars, the notes of the lowest denominations that could be procured in Pittsburgh. I have also sent by Mr. Irish, for Mr. Ebenezer Zane, Esqr., three hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six and two thirds cents, in discharge of a due bill for forage; part of that sum I was under a necessity of sending in large notes; but requested Mr. Irish to get them changed in Canonsburg and Washington; and you will please inform Mr. Zane that his remaining forage account shall be settled as soon as his vouchers for delivery are produced at my office.

[*To Gen. Knox, Nov. 22d, 1793.*]

I have received your favor of the 14th instant. I am apprehensive that the detachment you mention will come too late to descend the Ohio, and shall therefore make provisions for their wintering at Pittsburgh; however boats for their transportation shall not be neglected. * * * * *

The letters for Governors St. Clair and Shelby, &c., shall be sent forward by the Ohio Packet Boat which is preparing to set off to-morrow for Fort Washington.

By accounts from Kentucky, it appears that the army was,

on the 18th of October, six miles advanced of Fort Jefferson and that a small party escorting either forage or commissary stores commanded by Lieut. Lowery had been attacked, Lieut. Lowery killed and the party defeated.

By accounts this moment arrived, *via* Niagara and Genesee, it appears that our army has had a general engagement with the enemy and has obtained a complete victory.

[*To James O'Hara, Nov. 24th, 1793.*]

The Secretary of War informs me that one hundred recruits will march from Carlisle on the 25th instant for this post, and must immediately descend the Ohio if the river is open at the time of their arrival: if not, they are to continue at Pittsburgh. He also informs me that dispatches are now preparing at the War Office for the Commander-in-Chief, and directs me to have a light boat prepared and maned, by the 28th instant, to carry them to Fort Washington.

Two tons of iron that is now on its way from Carlisle, shall be sent forward as soon as it arrives. I have continued to send forward axes, horse-shoe nails, camp-kettles and pack-saddles by every opportunity, and I presume that all the articles manufactured here and sent forward have been of the best quality.

The world is all anxiety for the fate of your campaign.

[*To Gen. Knox, Nov. 25th, 1793.*]

Nothing of importance has occurred since last post, except that Major Winston set off for Fort Washington on the 23d.

The letters for Governors Shelby and St. Clair were sent forward by a careful hand. It is said Governor St. Clair is at Marietta.

I formerly pointed out the necessity of obtaining a title to the lots on which Fort Fayette is erected, and it is now my opinion that it is necessary immediately to pay attention to it, as I have reason to believe there are people in this country

who would have no objection to purchase that ground, on account of the public buildings erected thereon.

[*To the same, Nov. 29th, 1793.*]

We have no later accounts from the army, but are hourly expecting one of Mr. Myer's Packet Boats from Fort Washington, and should any dispatches arrive from the army an Express shall immediately set off for the War Office.

[*To Samuel Hodgdon, Nov. 29th, 1793.*]

Mr. Cary's pamphlet gives me a very accurate account of the deplorable situation during the continuation of the late malignant fever. Your standing your ground during the whole of the dreadful scourge is a proof of great firmness of mind.

No accounts have yet arrived from the army that can be depended on.

Major Cass will deliver Jacob Hasselman's horse, saddle and bridle.

[*To James O'Hara, Dec. 5th, 1793.*]

By the arrival of Colo. Mentges, I have received a letter from Samuel Hodgdon, Esquire, enclosing one addressed to you said to contain ten thousand dollars, which I have now sent forward in charge of Capt. John Crawford, who has also charge of a large sum of money, addressed to Caleb Swan, for the army.

Health has returned to Philadelphia. Congress and the Assembly met there as usual. We are anxiously waiting for news from you; a report has circulated of your having obtained a complete victory; but no confirmation of it.

[*To Gen. Knox, Dec. 6th, 1793.*]

Captain Crawford set off last evening with the money on

board an armed boat, and as he had to halt at Wheeling to take on board some men from that post. I am in hopes an Express I sent off with Gen. Wayne's packet (the moment it arrived) will overtake him there.

Mr. Howell has sent me, by Colo. Mentges, three months' pay for the troops at the upper posts, together with blank muster and pay-rolls. But as the officers commanding at Wheeling, Beaver Block-house, and Fort Fayette, are not I apprehend of sufficient information to enable them to authenticate their rolls, it is probable the payment of these three posts must be postponed until Capt. Crawford returns.

We have no accounts from the army that can be depended on; a packet boat is expected hourly.

[*To Colo. G. Blakney, Washington, Pa., Dec. 6th, 1793.*]

Emanuel Conrod, the bearer, is Express with dispatches for the Commander-in-Chief, and in order that he may reach Wheeling, previous to the arrival of Captain Crawford at that place, who set off last evening on board a barge for Fort Washington, I have most earnestly to request you to send a man, (and horses if required,) as pilot with Conrod in order that no delay take place till their arrival at Wheeling. Any expences attending this business shall be cheerfully paid.

[*To James O'Hara, Dec. 12th, 1793.*]

Mr. Rosegrants and Stiff-knee are now on their way to Head-quarters. I have furnished Stiff-knee with a canoe, two blankets, a hat and a few other articles to help him on his way; also two muskets.

We have not heard any official accounts from Head Quarters since the 8th of October and there the utmost anxiety prevails. Myer's Packet boat, in charge of Captain Ward, which ought to have arrived a month ago, we have yet no account of.

The detachment from Carlisle is expected next week; it is commanded by Captain Cook. It is propable this detachment will come too late to descend the Ohio before it is closed by ice.

[*To Gen. Knox, Dec. 13th, 1793.*]

Your letter of the 7th instant I have received, together with a packet for Gen. Wayne and one other for Caleb Swan enclosed. These dispatches shall be sent forward by a safe hand this evening.

The packet received by last post for General Wayne, was instantly sent by Express to Wheeling and arrived there in time to be delivered to Captain Crawford on his way to Head Quarters.

The river is still open, but should the present weather continue the navigation must soon be obstructed by ice.

I have to request your permission to visit Philadelphia, for a few days on business of my own which requires my presence.

Stiff-knee, a Seneca chief, and Nicholas Rosegrantz, interpreter, are here on their way to Head Quarters.

[*To Colo. Francis Mentges, Greensburg, Dec. 17th, 1793.*]

I am sorry your horse is disabled from performing the journey, and therefore have sent you my own riding horse, which I have to request you to be particularly careful of and return him as soon as possible, as I expect to want him for a like journey.

A Mr. Creigh, who arrived here by land from Wheeling last night, says he left Fort Washington on the 17th of November, on board the Packet boat, which is now on its way from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, but will not reach this place before the 20th as most of the boatmen are sick. He met Captain Crawford in the Long Reach on Tuesday last all well. He says that on the 16th of November all the Cavalry arrived at Fort Washington in order to be sent to winter in Kentucky, and that General Wayne was establishing a Post six miles in advance of Fort Jefferson, there to winter part of the army, the Kentucky Militia were returning and no further operations were to take place this season. The public letters, (if any,) are still on board the Packet. I expect they will arrive in time for next post.

[*To Gen. Knox, Dec. 20th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of the 14th instant together with several packets and letters for officers with the army, which shall be sent forward in charge of Lieut. Underhill, who is to descend to Fort Washington, as soon as the ice will admit a passage, on board a barge just arrived with Governor St. Clair and Colo. John Smith.

I have provided for Capt. Cook wintering here, as I presume it will be impossible for his detachment to descend the Ohio, on their arrival at Pittsburgh.

The Quarter Master General is on his way to Philadelphia through the wilderness.

[*To John Toomy, Sergt. Major, Commandant, Beaver Block House, Dec. 23d, 1793.*]

The Secretary of War having remitted to me money to pay the troops at the upper post on the Ohio for the months of May, June and July, 1793, I have to request you to repair to this place, bringing with you such documents as will enable you to make out authentic muster and pay rolls of the detachments under your command, for the months above mentioned, agreeable to the enclosed forms.

[*To John Finley, Wheeling, Dec. 25th, 1793.*]

This evening the barge on which Gov. St. Clair came up went adrift in the ice by means of some person making a raft of boards fast to her; there was one man on board of her, but the river was so full of ice it was impossible to give him any assistance. I am in hopes you will be able to take her up at your post to-morrow, if not taken up before that time please to make the necessary inquiry concerning her. Major Cass intended to descend the river on board of her. She has an anchor and cable, but neither oars nor poles on board her.

[*To Gen. Knox, Dec. 26th, 1793.*]

I have received your letter of the 21st instant together with several others for the Commander-in-Chief and officers of the army which shall be sent forward by the first boat that descends the river; at present the navigation is obstructed by ice, but as the river is high a few moderate days, (which we have now the prospect of,) may again render it safely navigable.

Capt. Cook is not arrived, but expected in a few days. Boats are provided to carry his detachment on their arrival, should the weather be favorable: should it be otherwise, barracks are prepared for their accommodation.

The building at Wheeling consists of a Block-house, Store-house and barracks. The Block-house is twenty-two feet by twenty-two feet, two stories high: in the upper story a six pounder is mounted: the lower story may be used as a store-house. The Store-house is thirty-two feet by twenty-two feet, two stories high. The Barracks one story high, consists of five rooms, four rooms fifteen feet square and one room fifteen feet by twelve, the whole is enclosed with a stockade. I shall endeavor to send you a plan of the whole by next post.

[*To Gen. Knox, February 1st, 1794.*]

I am just returned from settling the accounts of buildings at Wheeling and expect to set off for Philadelphia on the 4th or 5th instant in company with the Quarter Master General.

It is expected that Captain Crawford has ascended the Ohio to Marietta and there waits the river opening. Ensign Clayburn arrived here on the 29th ultimo.

THE WHITEHILLS OF LANCASTER.

BY SAMUEL EVANS.

I. JAMES WHITEHILL, the ancestor of this family, who settled on Pequea Creek, was born February 1, 1700, in the north of Ireland. He located near the head of a stream of water which has its source a short distance north of Pequea church, and about two miles from the old Lancaster and Philadelphia road, in the year 1723. His name appears for the first time on the Pequea assessment list for the year 1724. As the roll was made in the early part of that year, it is presumed he came there in the fall or summer of the preceding year. The original draft indicates that he took out his first warrant, for one hundred acres, on the 2d of December, 1734. The date of the birth of his son James would seem to indicate that he married in the year or the one following his emigration. He was a rigid Presbyterian and located in the heart of a Scotch-Irish settlement, and it is quite probable that his first wife was a daughter of one of his neighbors. He gradually accumulated five hundred acres of land further down this small stream, which was known for more than a hundred years as "Whitehill's Run," now generally known as "Henderson's Run." He also purchased several large tracts of land, on the west side of the Susquehanna river, in Cumberland county. His first appearance in public affairs was in the year 1736, when he was chosen an assessor, who, at that time, were elected upon a general ticket—the board of assessors and county commissioners constituting what was called, in Provincial times, the "County Board." As was the custom at that period, he was promoted from the board of assessors and elected a county commissioner for the years 1739–41, and was again promoted by the appointment of judge in the year 1745, a position he held with honor for a number of years. He died on the 2d of February, 1766. James Whitehill was twice married. By his first wife, name unknown, he had issue:

2. i. *James*, b. January 1, 1725; m. Abigail Miller.

Mr. Whitehill m. secondly, Rachel Cresswell, who d. June 29, 1795; and there was issue:

3. ii. *John*, b. December 1, 1729; m. Nancy Sanderson.
 iii. *Jane*, born June 23, 1731; d. March —, 1840.
 iv. *Elizabeth*, b. July 1, 1733; m. November 1, 1752, Col. James Moore.
4. v. *Robert*, b. July 24, 1735; m. Eleanor Reed.
 vi. *Sarah*, b. June 19, 1737; d. May 12, 1778; m. March 13, 1760, George Stewart. He was Lieut. Colonel of the Seventh Battalion of the Lancaster County Associators, 1777.
 vii. *Rachel*, b. June 18, 1739; d. May 12, 1812; m. January 18, 1772, Thomas Irvine.
5. viii. *Margaret*, b. July 1, 1741; m. Robert Craig.
 ix. *David*, b. May 24, 1743; m. April 3, 1770, Rachel Clemson, daughter of James Clemson, (No. 2,) Esq., of Salisbury township. She was b. February 19, 1753. David received the one half of his father's land in Salisbury, about three hundred acres. He resided upon the mansion farm. During the Revolutionary war he was second captain in Col. John Boyd's battalion of Lancaster County Associators, and served a tour of duty in the Jerseys during 1777.
 x. *Joseph*, b. August 2, 1746; m. May 20, 1780, Mary Kennedy. He received the other half of his father's land, amounting to about three hundred acres.
 xi. *Hannah*, b. December 13, 1749; m. October 19, 1760, Patrick —.

II. JAMES WHITEHILL, (James,) b. January 1, 1725; d. December 26, 1757; m. ABIGAIL MILLER, daughter of John Miller. The latter died August 7, 1772, at the remarkable age of one hundred and two years; his wife, Esther Miller, died May 15, 1779, aged eighty-nine years. From an old deposition in our possession, we have the following quaint account of the marriage of James Whitehill and Abigail Miller:

"Mrs. Miller says that she being invited to the marriage of James Whithill the younger, to Abigaiel Miller, she accordingly attended at the house of the said Abigail, and found she (the Bride) was fled from her sd. fathers house—that John Miller, the husband of this informant rode off to Mr. Whitehill's, the father of the afors'd James the Younger for the pur-

pose to prevent the same Mr. Whithill & family to leave their house on acc't of the proposed weding, as the Bride was departed from her father's house that morning, & was in private unknown where—In consequence, no preparation was made at that time for an entertainment:—however after some time Mr. Whithill the elder, his son (the groom) and several of his family came notwithstanding they were told the Bride was gone away. Soon after the arrival of this Company, information was bro't that the Bride was at a neighbor's house, upon which, John Miller (the husband of this Informant) with two young Women went and brot her home, handed her upstairs in her father's house, promising solemnly to use no arguments to persuade her to marry James Whithill the younger but leave her to her own will & option. Soon after James Whithill the older, hearing she was come home, asked to see her, & was accordingly directed to her Room; soon after, she heard them speak loud, and after some time he came down & sent up his son, the prepared Groom & he also returned & asked for J. Miller (her husband) & asked him who would go for parson Allison to celebrate the nuptils. that J. Miller afors'd offered his service, that old J. Whithill sent his son, & to the best of her recollection, his son Robert, went with J. Miller to conduct Dr. Allison to the house for the purpose afors'd & that the said Abigail's father give her horses, cows, & calves, sheep and swine & Beds with their furniture, tables and chairs, Kitchen utensils & tea, Ampage chest and Drawers, and two bound servants four years each and £ in cash." Their children were:

- i. *Margaret*: b. June 18, 1752; m. March 9, 1773.
- 6. ii. *John*; b. May 20, 1754; m. Mary Middleton.
- iii. *Jane*; b. July 1, 1756; d. 1836; m. February 17, 1780.

ABIGAIL MILLER WHITEHILL, married, secondly, ————
Cuthbertson. They resided upon a farm which belonged to Mrs. C's first husband.

III. JOHN WHITEHILL, (James,) b. December 1, 1729, d. in 1815. He was an ardent patriot, and came into prominence at the commencement of the Revolution. The Supreme Executive Council appointed him, March 31, 1777, one of the justices of the common pleas court, and, in the years 1778, 1779, and

1780, he was elected a member of the Assembly, resigning his commission as judge. In October, 1783, he was chosen one of the council censors, and, in the year following, was elected for three years to the Supreme Executive Council, succeeding Col. Samuel John AtLee. Under the constitution of 1790, he was appointed an associate judge of the county of Lancaster. He was a trustee and elder of the Presbyterian church at Pequea for many years. He left a large landed estate in Salisbury township. The Revolutionary war brought him to the front, and he proved to be, like his compeers, a person of indomitable courage and vigor of intellect, and was ever tenacious of Republican principles. He belonged to the Jeffersonian school of statesmen. There were a number of persons from various branches of this family in public life, all of whom were opposed to the Federal party. He married, August 13, 1755, NANCY SANDERSON, and they had issue:

7. *i. John Sanderson*, b. 1768; m. Mary Ann AtLee.
8. *ii. James*, m. Elizabeth Bickham.
- iii. Margaret*, m. ——— Armor, who owned a farm adjoining Pequea church.
- iv. Mary A.*
- v. Elizabeth*, m. Nathan L. Bolden.
- vi. Christiana.*
- viii. George*, b. 1760: received a good education, entered mercantile pursuits, and began the hardware business at Harrisburg about 1800, and was quite successful; was appointed by Governor Snyder one of the associate judges of the county of Dauphin October 20, 1817, but, on the 30th of July, 1818, with his colleague, Obed Fahnestock, resigned, owing to the commissioning of Judge Franks as president of the court by Governor Findlay that year. Judge Whitehill died at Harrisburg on the 7th of January, 1821. His wife, Abigail, born in 1762, died April 12, 1825. They are both buried in Paxtang church graveyard. A daughter, *Eleanor*, m. Philip Frazer, a lawyer of Harrisburg.

IV. ROBERT WHITEHILL, (James,) b. July 24, 1735, in Salisbury township, Lancaster county, Penna.; d. April 8, 1813, in East Pennsboro' township, Cumberland county, Penna. He was a pupil of the Rev. Robert Smith, who was called to preach at Pequea church in the year 1750; purchased a farm adjoin-

ing the Whitehills and established a classical school. Robert was also a pupil of Rev. Francis Alison's school at New London Cross Roads. About the year 1772, he removed to Cumberland county, two miles west of Harrisburg. In December, 1779, he represented that county in the Supreme Executive Council, and in the year 1784 was elected to the General Assembly. He was one of the commissioners to examine the Susquehanna river and devise means to make it navigable. In the newspapers published when he was a member of the Legislature his speeches have been reported in brief, which display more than ordinary elocutionary powers, and great tenacity of purpose in debate. He married ELEANOR REED, daughter of Adam Reed, Esq., of Hanover township. She and her husband are interred in the burial ground of Silvers Spring church. They had issue:

- i. *Adam*; b. February 27, 1760.
- ii. *Mary*; b. February 7, 1762; m. John Kean.
- iii. *Rachel*; b. May 6, 1764; m. Alexander MacBeth.
- iv. *James*; b. May 6, 1766; d. March 13, 1832.
- v. *Robert*; b. September 13, 1768; d. August 24, 1829, at Waynesburg, Pa.
- vi. *Elizabeth*; b. November 6, 1770; d. October 2, 1848; m. Col. Richard Moore Crain.
- vii. *Eleanor*; b. February 9, 1773; d. November 28, 1818.
- viii. *John*; b. April 10, 1776; d. November 30, 1816.
- ix. *Joseph*; b. May 29, 1778; d. April 29, 1797.

V. MARGARET WHITEHILL (James) b. July 1, 1741; d. February 14, 1777; m. January 1, 1765, ROBERT CRAIG, son of David Craig, who had settled along Conoy creek near the present boundary line of Conoy and West Donegal townships in Lancaster county. Robert Craig was captain of the fifth company of Col. Alexander Lowrey's Battalion of Lancaster County Associators, and was in active service at the battle of Brandywine, in September, 1777. He inherited his father's land, which he sold, at the close of the Revolutionary war, to the Lindemuths and Nissleys, and removed seven hundred miles west to settle among friends, eventually going farther westward. Margaret Whitehill and Robert Craig had issue (surname Craig:)

- i. *David*.
- ii. *James Whitehill*.
- iii. *Robert*.
- iv. *Rachel*.
- v. *Margaret*.
- vi. *Elizabeth*.

VI. JOHN WHITEHILL, (James, James,) b. May 20, 1754; d. December 10, 1806. He was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Mifflin in 1798, and was elected a county commissioner in 1801. In 1790, he and Peter Byard & Co. established a shad fishery in the Susquehanna one mile below "Wild Cat." He married, in 1783, MARY MIDDLETON, only daughter of John Middleton, who owned several hundred acres of land adjoining Donegal Church. Their children were:

- i. *Ann*; b. 1784; d. 1860.
- ii. *James*; b. 1788; d. 1860; m. Mary Curren, daughter of Brice Curren; left no issue.
- iii. *John Middleton*; b. 1788; d. 1866; m. Elizabeth Cameron, daughter of William Cameron, who came from Virginia and settled in Maytown; and they had; *Jane*, m. Samuel Redsecker of Elizabethtown; *William*; *Ann M.*; *John M.*; and *James C.*
- iv. *David C.*; b. 1790.
- v. *Abigail*; m. ——— Melvain, and had *Mary*, m. James Mehaffy, junior, of Marietta; s. p.
- vi. *Margaret*; b. 1796; d. 1844; m. ——— McDowell; s. p.
- vii. *Jane*; b. 1799; d. 1846; m. James Wilson; s. p.
- viii. *Sarah*; m. Rev. William Houston, son of Dr. John Houston of Columbia, a surgeon of the Revolution; s. p.
- ix. *Robert*; d. s. p.
- x. *Catharine*.

VII. JOHN SANDERSON WHITEHILL, (John, James,) b. December 28, 1768; d. July 19, 1811; m. February 20, 1794, MARY ANN ATLEE; b. April 2, 1775; d. October 25, 1865. They had issue:

- 9. i. *Samuel AtLee*, b. June 4, 1795; m. Margaret Wilson.
- ii. *Ann Amelia*, b. September 19, 1797; d. July 15, 1799.
- 10. iii. *Sarah Elizabeth*, b. September 17, 1800; m. John Barber.
- iv. *John Flavel*, b. March 1, 1806. He was surgeon's mate on U. S. sloop-of-war "Hornet." When at anchor off Pensacola bay, Florida, on the 10th of September, 1823, the officers gave an entertainment to a number of ladies and gentlemen of that place on board the vessel. After that day

the vessel and all on board disappeared, and nothing has ever come to light to indicate the nature of the disaster. For many years it was supposed that the vessel was captured by pirates. It has ever remained a mystery.

- v. *George Sanderson*, b. April 19, 1808. He was an accomplished teacher, and for some years taught an advanced school in Harrisburg and in Chester county. He died December 12, 1832.

VIII. JAMES WHITEHILL, (John, James,) b. about 1770; d. in 1835 or 1836; removed in 1793 to the village of Strasburg, where he established a store, and built up a large business. He was possessed of considerable an estate in that places and in the village of Soudersburg, and was the first burgess of the borough of Strasburg. He married ELIZABETH BICKAM, and they had issue :

- i. *Mary Ann*, m. ——— Shirk.
- ii. *Christiana B.*, m. ——— Chamberlin.
- 11. iii. *James*, b. January 13, 1801; m. Mary Bethel Boude.
- iv. *George S.*

IX. SAMUEL ATLEE WHITEHILL, (John Sanderson, John, James,) b. June 4, 1795; d. August 2, 1848; married Margaret Wilson; b. September 13, 1848; d. December 13, 1875; resided in Chester county. They had issue:

- i. *Mary Ann*, b. March 25, 1816; d. January 27, 1842.
- ii. *John-Sanderson*, b. August 3, 1818; d. October 6, 1867.
- iii. *Samuel-Watts*, b. November 6, 1820; m. May 29, 1852, Catharine Owens, and had: *Franklin-Pierce*, m. Cordelia Conner; *Mary-Jane*, *Margaret-Ann*, m. Joseph T. Palmer; *Catharine-Elizabeth* and *Sarah-Virginia*.
- iv. *Margaret-Eckert*, b. September 29, 1822; d. in 1872; m. December 23, 1845, Dr. Willam Sutton Latta, of Chester county, and they had: *Jane*, m. James Crowel Pinkerton; *Samuel-Whitchill*, m. Annie Abel; *Mary-Ann-AtLee*, m. John Fleming Jones; *William-James*, *Margaret-Douglass-Willson*, *Rosaline-McCalla*, *Helen-Elizabeth*, *John-Sanderson* and *Thomas-Love*.
- v. *Sylvester-Handford*, b. February 14, 1825; d. September 12, 1847.
- vi. *Elisha-Douglass*, b. March 5, 1828; d. April 16, 1829.
- vii. *Sarah-Elizabeth*, b. May 6, 1832; d. s. p.

X. SARAH ELIZABETH WHITEHILL, (John Sanderson, John, James,) b. September 17, 1800; d. January 13, 1858; m. Febru-

ary 21, 1821, JOHN BARBER, b. February 22, 1782; d. October 23, 1868; was a member of the Legislature in 1826, and superintendent of canal and railroad 1829 to 1835. They had issue (surname Barber):

- i. *William-Edwin*, b. April 21, 1822; d. April 13, 1882; was a prominent lawyer at West Chester; m. first, October 1, 1850, Anna Eliza Townsend, and they had: *Edwin-At-Lee*, Nellie Louise Parker; *William-Townsend*, m. Ann-Riegart Haldeman, and *Annie-Townsend*, m. George Hepburn Watson. William E. Barber, m., secondly, in 1866, Lydia-Cresson Stiles, and they had: *Eleanor-Cresson*, *Walter*, and *Elizabeth-Stiles*.
- ii. *Samuel Whitehill*, b. 1824; m., November 4, 1847, Mary Jane Boyd of Philadelphia, d. 1849, and they had *Emma*; m., secondly, Caroline S. Tilford of St. Louis.
- iii. *Elizabeth-Wright*, b. 1826; d. 1878; m. Dr. Sydenham-Rush Clarke, d. 1878 at Memphis, Tenn.; and they had *Lucy-Emma*, *Helen-Rush*, *Edward P.* m. Maggie Stratton; and *Walter-Rush*.
- iv. *Mary-Ann*, b. 1828; m. May 15, 1849, Richard Treat Leech now of Oil City, and they had *John-Frederick*, m. Margaret Park; *Richard-Treat*, *Jessie-Marian*, *Charles-Colton*, *Marian-AtLee*, and *Richard-Barber*.
- v. *Emma Colton*, m., June 6, 1865, James J. Creigh, formerly a lawyer, now an Episcopalian minister of Germantown, Pa., and they had *Mary-Dunbar*.
- vi. *John J.*, b. 1833; m. October 12, 1859, Henrietta-Malinda Worthington, of West Chester, and had *Mabel W.*, and *Carver W.*, m. Catharine L. C. Gilmore.

XI. JAMES WHITEHILL, (James, John, James.) b. January 13, 1801; d. May 2, 1860; was largely engaged in the iron and lumber business along Conestoga creek; m. MARY BETHEL BOUDE, daughter of Gen. Thomas Boude and his wife, Alice Amelia AtLee. They had issue:

- i. *Amelia-Alice Boude*, b. Nov. 13, 1823; m. Dr. John-Augustus Ehler of Lancaster, and had *Alice-Augusta*, m. Joseph H. Reynolds; *John-James* and *William Rush*.
- ii. *Thomas Boude*, b. 1825; d. 1854.
- iii. *Elizabeth*, b. 1828; d. 1828.
- iv. *William*, b. 1829; d. 1852.
- v. *Elizabeth*, b. 1831.
- vi. *Mary B.*, b. 1833.
- vii. *Sarah B.*, b. 1835.

Additional Notes.

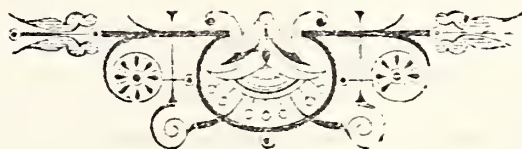
There was a JOHN WHITEHILL of Leacock township, who died in 1778, leaving a widow, MARGARET, and children:

- i. Robert.*
- ii. William.*
- iii. John.*
- iv. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Lyon.*
- v. Agnes, m. William Crawford.*
- vi. Margaret.*

One of the sons married a daughter of Capt. Stewart Herbert of Leacock. This John Whitehill was probably a brother of the first James, and was well advanced in years at the time of his death.

A JOHN WHITEHILL died in Salisbury, in 1805, aged 71 years.

There was also a JOHN WHITEHILL who died in 1779 in Lancaster borough. He left a son *John* over fourteen years of age, who selected Robert Reddick, of Lampeter township, as his guardian, and who was also appointed guardian for his sister *Ruth*, who was under fourteen years. John Hamilton, their brother-in-law, agreed to educate Ruth.



THE CHAMBERS-REIGER DUEL, 1789.

Mr. Linn's brief note to "Fithian's Journal," relating to Capt. Stephen Chambers of the Pennsylvania Line of the Revolution, has revived the story of his unfortunate duel with Dr. Reiger, of Lancaster. In the "Shippen Papers," under date of May 18, 1789, Col. Shippen writes from Lancaster to his brother, the chief justice: "I am extremely concerned to tell you that a most unfortunate duel happened last Monday evening, between Doctor Reiger and Mr. Chambers, on a challenge of the former, for an affront received by him at a tavern. When each had fired one pistol without effect, the seconds interfered, and proposals of accommodation were made, which Reiger could not be persuaded to agree to; each then presented a pistol; Chambers' snapped, but Reiger's discharged a ball through both his antagonist's legs. His wounds bled much, but for two days were supposed not dangerous; a mortification then ensued; its progress upwards was great and rapid till Saturday morning, when it extended to his bowels, and carried him off, to the most severe distress of the families and friends of both. The procession at his funeral, in the evening, was truly solemn and affecting. This melancholy subject has already too much agitated my mind to dwell on it longer, by relating the particular circumstances." The correspondence which preceded this cold-blooded murder, for so we must characterize it, follows in this connection, our readers being indebted to D. McN. Stauffer, one of the editors of the *Engineering News* of New York, for the same. Mr. Linn's sketch of the talented and brilliant Chambers has been referred to. As to Dr. Reiger, little is known of his subsequent career.

[*Dr. Reiger to Capt. Chambers.*]

Doct^r Reiger wishes to know from Mr. Chambers the mode of Satisfaction he demands of him, the treatment the Doct^r has rec^d I think is unbecoming the Character of a Gentleman.

J. REIGER.

STEPHEN CHAMBERS, Esq.

[*Dr. Reiger to Capt. Chambers.*]

SIR: From the Situation I am placed in from your manner of treatment to me at Mr. Stake's, I am under the necessity of calling you to meet me this afternoon at Seven O'Clock in the Barrack yard.

J. REIGER.

Lancaster, May 11, 1789.

[*Capt. Chambers to Dr. Reiger.*]

SIR: I have just received your note of this day to meet you this Evening at Seven O'Clock in the Barrack yard. I presume you have not reflected on my present situation, in being absolutely engaged in Causes that must be tried before the Judges of the Supreme Court in this and other counties. A sense of Duty to my clients will prevent my meeting you untill the Circuit Courts are done, and then I pledge myself to meet you on the Terms you propose; in the mean time matters between us shall rest as they are. I have not yet Communicated your message to any friend, nor will not unless you inform me that you have a friend to go with you. I wish you^r answer.

S. C.

11 *May, 1789.*

[*Dr. Reiger to Capt. Chambers.*]

LANCASTER, 11 *May, 1789.*

SIR: Your note I have just received. I have I assure you communicated to two of my friends. I expect to see you on the Ground. I am as disagreeably situa^d as yourself by being on the Grand Jury. If Postponement be necessary we are there to Judge.

JACOB REIGER.

STEPHEN CHAMBERS, Esq.

OLD DERRY CHURCH.

HISTORICAL ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE LAYING OF THE
CORNER-STONE OF DERRY MEMORIAL CHURCH, ON OC-
TOBER 2, 1884, BY WILLIAM H. EGGLE, M. D.

Ye Friends of Derry:

It is not only to show our love for the old which has brought us together upon this occasion, but also the pious promptings implanted in our natures by our Creed and its teachings—a reverence for the holy men of ages gone by, and an admiration for their efforts in perpetuating “the Faith once delivered to the Saints.” We have come up from our homes to listen to the leading events in our history, and to prove by our presence our appreciation of the hardy pioneers who planted upon the “Barrens of Derry” the seed of the Church. There is something saintly in the records of the lives of the early missionaries in this country—whether it be the self-denying Jesuit or the pious, God-fearing Moravian, who carried the Cross of Jesus to the benighted—or yet the staunch, unflinching Covenanter, or the disciples of Zwingli or Luther, who, with the faith of the Reformation, left home and kindred, and the enjoyments of the lands of their nativity, to preach Redemption to the race. Their zeal and religious fervor remind us of the Apostolic age, when a PAUL aroused the world to repentance.

Here the Scotch-Irish settled! Here they found a home—some a resting place in yonder enclosure—God’s Acre—some wandered on down through this beautiful valley of the Kit-tatinny, and there in time ceased from their earthly labors. And who were the Scotch-Irish? At first a term of reproach—for later on we find the Rev. John Elder complaining against leading Quakers, who spoke of him and his followers as “Scotch-Irish and other ill-natured terms”—but now the synonym of all that is ennobling and manly, of enterprise and intelligence, of education, patriotism, and religious fervor. With German and Swiss-French blood coursing through my veins,

with the fires of a Huguenot ancestry burning within me, it may not come amiss if I shall offer my tribute to the Scotch-Irish and to Presbyterianism.

Who were the Scotch-Irish? It is well that for a few moments we dwell upon the history of that persevering and undaunted race—a God-fearing and liberty-loving people—for it is to the character of individuals who first settle any country, or establish their government, which generally determines that of their descendants. What our great Commonwealth is she owes to her original settlers. In this there was a diversity peculiar to her alone—Swedes, English and Welsh Quakers, Germans, Swiss-French, Scotch-Irish, and men from New England. Hence our history has never been properly understood, and every writer foreign to our State, from the venerable Bancroft down to the latest of American historians, Mc-Masters, has failed to understand our people. To the Scotch-Irish settlers the least justice has been done, and as the character of your ancestors is part of your inheritance, which you are bound by every obligation of duty to reverence and defend, see to it that you have “reasons for the faith within you.”

In the early part of the seventeenth century, owing to the confiscation of the lands of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel, who had been falsely accused of plotting against the Government of England, it was decided to people their sequestered domain in the Province of Ulster, in Ireland, by Protestants from England and Scotland, and companies were organized for this purpose. The principal emigration, however, was from the latter country. The coast of Scotland is not quite twenty miles from the county of Antrim, Ireland, and across this strait flowed a large population, distinguished for their thrift, industry, and endurance, and bringing with them their Presbyterianism and rigid adherence to the principles of Knox and Calvin. There they prospered for awhile, but the religious persecutions beginning in 1661, so disgraceful to British annals, and which pale before the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition, soon laid waste the lands of Ulster. From Ireland the tide of persecution rolled to Scotland. In the days of Sir

James Grahame, better known as Claverhouse, it is stated that no less than eighteen thousand Scotch Presbyterians were put to death in various ways in defense of the Solemn League and Covenant, and CHRIST'S Headship over the Church. In looking over the list of martyr-names, one is forcibly struck with the fact that among them are the very surnames of those Scotch-Irish who settled here on the Barrens of Derry, so naming their principal resting-place in America in memory of the heroic defense of Derry, which even Macaulay calls "that great siege, the most memorable in the annals of the British isle." Two centuries have passed away, and yet the walls of Londonderry, says our fellow-citizen, J. Montgomery Forster, who viewed them during the summer of 1884, remain, and are to the Protestants of Ulster what the trophy of Marathon was to the Athenians. "Derry alone saved Ireland to the Protestant faith and to constitutional liberty." You can read the names of these defenders in yonder graveyard.

At last these Scotch settlers in the north of Ireland, when the avenues to the New World were opening up, began to think of other homes. Ireland was not the domain of their ancestors, it was endeared to them by no traditions, and they sought and obtained in the wilderness of Pennsylvania a better home than they had in the Old World.

Coming thus to America by the thousands, their ministers either accompanied them, or, as in the case of young licentiates, followed shortly after. There were Scotch-Irish settlements at the forks of the Brandywine and on the Octoraro, in Chester county; on the Neshaminy, in Bucks county, and in Allen township, Northampton county. That, however, within a radius of twenty-five miles, comprising the townships of Donegal, Paxtang, Derry, and Hanover, in then Lancaster county, now partly in that and partly in our county of Dauphin, was the great settlement from whence the stream flowed southward through the Kittatinny valley to the Potomac, thence through the Virginia valley to the Carolinas and Georgia. At one time, say about the year 1752 or '53, the number of people then within the entire section of country now comprising the townships noted, doubled their present population. They were only

temporary residents, however. They tarried here awhile with their relatives and neighbors from the north of Ireland, to rest after the fatigue of an eight or ten months' voyage to recuperate, and then to press on toward the founding of homes in the American forests and valleys beyond. Begin at the Irish settlement in Northampton county, and go down the entire length of the country to the Altamaha river in Georgia, and look over the lists of the first settlers, and the same sur-names will speak plainly of not only the same nationality but of allied families.

At what time the little flock of Derry was first gathered together we know not. The records of New Castle Presbytery do not throw much light upon the subject. It is authentically known, however, that there was quite a settlement here in the neighborhood of Spring creek as early as 1720. In 1723, the celebrated Conrad Weiser, floating on rafts down the Susquehanna with his family and friends, came up the Swatara, but, finding no unoccupied land until its head-waters were reached, pushed beyond the Scotch-Irish pioneers of Derry.

Into these forests of the New World the Scotch-Irish brought their faith with them. Their religion was not forgotten, for it was that beacon-light which lightened their way over the stormy Atlantic and into this wilderness to found a new home, and so they lost no time in rearing their altars. Besides, the Presbyteries of Ireland and Scotland were not slow in becoming masters of the situation. They saw that with the departure of so many that ministers must go out, and these followed in numbers eager for the Master's work. Gillespie, and Evans, and Cross, and Boyd, were, perchance, the earliest of that devoted band of Presbyterian divines who visited this hallowed locality. These Apostles of the Church labored earnestly and zealously in the vineyard, and congregations were soon formed. Donegal, Paxtang, and Derry were organized at about one and the same time. Hanover came later in its history.

The first record we have of Derry church is April, 1724, and hence this date has been accepted as that of the organization. One hundred and sixty years ago! Not many years in the annals of localities in the countries beyond the sea, but here in Pennsylvania it takes us back to the beginnings of our

history. Let us picture to our minds the scene here at that day with all its surroundings, and contrast it with what is transpiring this bright autumnal day in the year of Grace, 1884. How vast the change! Then, the sky was the only canopy—the song of bird and stream the only sounds to break in upon the voice of the preacher. Now, the hum of business and the shrill noise of the passing locomotive almost drown the ceremonies of this hour. But they reared on that day an altar, the fires of which we have decided shall not be extinguished. Their good deeds remain; and if they do not permeate by their influence this audience who have come up to erect a memorial shrine through the century and a half which have passed, their example has fired the hearts of their descendants to the South and to the West in many States of the Union.

It is probable the first building erected was a small log house, which, in time, gave place to the more imposing structure that for more than a hundred years was known to us all as the Meeting-House of Derry.

In 1726, the Reverend James Anderson, of Donegal, gave Derry one fifth of his time, Paxtang also receiving the same service. He was evidently the first stated minister, unless it may hereafter be discovered that the Reverend David Evans preached regularly to these people, of which we have strong belief.

The people of Derry were at first designated as the congregation of Spring Creek, while that of Paxtang as Fishing Creek. Upon the organization of Donegal Presbytery, the terms which we apply to them now were given. At first, there was an effort to conform as strictly as possible to the establishment in the old country. The directory for worship, discipline, and government there in use had been adopted in Synod, "to be observed as near as circumstances will allow and Christian prudence direct." There were none on the same territory of other denominations to contest with them their ground. The whole land was before them, and they had only to map out their congregations as the wants of the people required them. Great caution was used in the forming of new congregations. No meeting-house was allowed to be built nearer to

another than ten, or, at least, eight miles, the distance being determined by the careful perambulation of persons appointed by Presbytery with compass and chain, and until subscriptions were produced of a sufficient number of people to sustain the new enterprise. Hence, we will see that of the churches of Donegal, Conewago, Paxtang, Derry, and Hanover, none are within less than ten miles of each other. When the town of Harrisburg was founded, the people who resided there desired to organize a congregation; but, during the life-time of the Reverend Mr. Elder, he protested against it, and succeeded in preventing the erection of a church. The Reverend Mr. Hoge, of Silvers Spring, came occasionally to preach at the county town, and Mr. Elder complained bitterly to Presbytery, stating that "a *hogg* was rooting in his fields."

The first minister called was William Bertram. He was born in the city of Edinburgh on the 2d of February, 1664; was educated at the university there; studied for the ministry; and licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Bangor, Ireland, who gave him, says the New Castle records, "ample testimonials of his ordination, ministerial qualifications, and regular Christian conversation." He came to Pennsylvania in the year 1731, and the following year we find him unanimously received by Donegal Presbytery, which he joined. At the same time, George Renick presented him an invitation to settle over Paxtang and Derry, which he accepted. He was installed November 17, 1732, at Derry meeting-house. The congregations then appointed representatives, "on this side, Thomas Foster, George Renick, William Cunningham, and Thomas Mayes; on the other side, Rowland Chambers, Hugh Black, Robert Campbell, John Willson, William Willson, James Quigley, William McCord, and John Sloan." The former were of Paxtang, the latter of Derry. These representatives executed to Bertram the right and title to the "Indian town tract" situated in Hanover township on the north side, containing three hundred and fifty acres. It was at the settlement of Mr. Bertram that the congregation took the name it has since borne.

In 1735, Mr. Bertram complained to Presbytery of the "intolerable burden" he was under with the two congregations.

and on the 13th of September, 1736, he was released from the care of Paxtang. He was an earnest minister of the New Testament. He died on the 2d of May, 1746, at the age of seventy-two. His wife was Elizabeth Gillespie, sister of the Rev. George Gillespie.

In Mr. Bertram's latter days he was in feeble health, and resigned his pastorate of Derry in 1742, when the Rev. John Elder, of Paxtang, gave one third of his time to that congregation. In 1745, however, Derry chose to be alone, and called the Rev. John Roan, who was ordained their minister. Then came the division in the Presbyterian churches. Almost every congregation was rent asunder. Owing to the loss of the minutes of the sessions of Paxtang and Derry covering these years of importance in their history, we are all more or less left in the fog, for during the period when the Rev. Roan was the regular minister of Derry until his death, he is spoken of as the "Pastor of Derry, Paxtang, and Mount Joy," while at the same time the Rev. John Elder was pastor of Paxtang and Derry. The facts are, that while the Rev. John Roan was the pastor of the "New Side" congregation of Derry and the division holding the same views from Paxtang, the Rev. Mr. Elder was pastor of the "Old Side" congregation of Paxtang and the division holding similar views from Derry. Hence, both Roan and Elder were ministers of Paxtang and Derry during the same period.

The Reverend John Roan came from Greenshaw, Ireland, where he was born on the 30th of April, 1717. He was brought up as a weaver, but began to study for the ministry early in life, and emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1739. He entered the celebrated "Log College," and taught school on the Neshaminy and in Chester county while pursuing his theological studies. He was licensed by the "New Side" Presbytery of New Castle, June 27, 1744. The following year he was called to Derry, and subsequently became pastor over the "New Side" congregations of Paxtang, Derry, and Conewago, the latter having one fifth of his time. The minutes of Synod placed Roan in Donegal Presbytery, and "points of difficulty continually arose." Towards the latter days of his ministry, Mr.

Roan missionated frequently on the south branch of the Potomac. After serving his people faithfully and well, he departed hence, his mortal life ceasing on the 3d of October, 1775.

Bertram and Roan were the only ministers whose entire time was given to Derry. Both are buried in yonder inclosure. Permit me to read the inscriptions on their tombstones.

Over the Reverend William Bertram's is this:

*Here Lieth the Remains of
the REV. WILLIAM BERTRAM
first pastor of this Congregation
who departed this life
ye 2d May, 1746,
aged 72 years.*

Over the last pastor of Derry, the Reverend John Roan:

*Beneath this Stone
Are deposited the Remains
of an able, faithful
courageous & successful
Minister of Jesus Christ
the REV'D JOHN ROAN
Pastor of Paxton, Derry & Mount Joy
Congregations
from the year 1745
till Oct. 3, 1775
When he exchanged
A militant for a triumphant Life
In the 59th year of his age.*

Bertram and Roan deserve to be held in grateful remembrance. They were both valiant soldiers of the cross, never swerving from duty, battling for the faith as delivered to them in that noted era when the people ran after strange teachers. In the days of the Whitfield excitement, the Reverend John Roan was the only one of the Presbyterian ministers, who, in the presence of Whitfield, disputed his religious theories, and the scene at Fagg's Manor, where the courageous minister of Derry combated the schisms of Whitfield, was one of the grandest pictures which emblazons the annals of American Presbyterianism. What he hoped for, he never lived to see, nor any of his congregation. It was a hundred years after his death that the union he prayed for was accomplished.

Following Roan, came again, as the guardian of old Derry,

that grand old hero, civil and spiritual, Parson Elder; and from 1775 to July, 1792, when he, too, passed to his final rest, was the revered minister of united Paxtang and Derry. And so Bertram, and Roan, and Elder, holy men of God, with the flocks whom they tended, passed from the land of the living.

From the death of Parson Elder to the year 1803, there appear to have been three ministers. In 1793, the Reverend Nathaniel R. Snowden was called. Two years after he applied for a dissolution from Derry, but Paxtang, true to her first and only love, preferred Derry to Harrisburg, and declared in favor of holding the connection therewith. Thus approved by Presbytery, Paxtang and Derry were declared vacant, Mr. Snowden remaining as minister of the new congregation at the county town. For several years thereafter, the pulpit of Derry was occupied by supplies. On the 29th of October, 1798, the Reverend Joshua Williams was installed pastor of these churches, and for four years continued with their rapidly diminishing flocks. Then came the young and talented Adair, but, before he was installed, death called him away from the earthly to immortal life. In yonder grave-yard is a stone with this inscription:

In Memory of
JAMES ADAIR,
Preacher of the Gospel,
who departed
this life Sept. 20, 1803,
aged 32 years.

Until the year 1807, the churches were without a regular minister. In September of the previous year, a call was given the Reverend James Russell Sharon. He was installed pastor of Paxtang and Derry on the 29th of May, 1807, and for a period of thirty-six years he ministered to these congregations. He was a man universally respected for the purity of his faith and the integrity of his moral character. He was a native of Lost Creek Valley in now Juniata county, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 27th of April, 1775. He graduated at Dickinson College, studied theology, and was licensed by Carlisle Presbytery. He died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. McMean, near Newberry, Lycoming county, on the 18th of April, 1843.

On the 9th of April, 1844, a call was presented to Presbytery for the Reverend John M. Boggs, but he was not ordained until the 9th of April, 1845. On the 6th of October, 1847, Mr. Boggs' pastorate came to a termination, and it was almost three years before Paxtang and Derry received a permanent supply. This was the Reverend Andrew Dinsmore Mitchell, who, from the 10th of April, 1850, until the 12th of February, 1874, almost twenty-four years, was the pastor of these people. He was the last minister who officiated in old Derry church. Andrew Dinsmore Mitchell was a native of York county, Pennsylvania; born the 2d of February, 1829; graduated at Jefferson College in 1841; and from the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1844. In 1850, he accepted the call from the congregations of Paxtang and Derry; was duly ordained and installed; and, until 1874, acceptedly served the little congregation of Derry and the diminished one of Paxtang. In 1876, he went as chaplain in the United States army, and died while on duty at Fort Grant, Arizona, on the 26th of March, 1882. As a preacher, he was clear, logical, and forcible, and his memory is yet sweet in the congregation of old Paxtang.

For years the ancient log structure was tenantless. Decay and ruin followed. Pastors and people all passed away! One by one the former were gathered to their fathers. Of the latter, family after family sought the homes of their kindred and neighbors in distant localities, while others fell asleep in Jesus. In yonder grave-yard they lie—the dust of several generations—the Boyds, Campbells, Chambers, Clarks, Harrises, Hayses, Logans, Martins, McNairs, Mitchells, Moodeys, McCords, Rodgers, Snoddeys, Thompsons, Wilsons, and Wallaces, the vast majority without a stone to tell who rest beneath.

And we who have come up here to-day to erect the memorial of the Derry church of a past century should not be unmindful of the duty we owe to the pious ancestry who originally founded this church. It is very meet and right that they be held in grateful remembrance. Posterity will bless you for the work you have projected and will accomplish. It will also be a memorial of your faith, of that ageless fabric whose corner-stone is CHRIST.

INDIANS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY MORTON L. MONTGOMERY.

When the Europeans first discovered the Western Continent, they found it inhabited by human beings. They called them "Indians," because they thought they had arrived at the eastern coast of India—that great country for which they had so anxiously sought a short passage. Though erroneous, the name still clung to the inhabitants of the country. All Europeans had been taught to call them by this name; they recognized them by it, and they could not change it. It is not known that a change of name was even suggested, much less attempted; and it is possible that these Indians received the right name by accident, though their discoverers found them in a great country far removed from the continent whence it is believed they had their origin.

ORIGIN OF INDIANS.

They found tribes of these "Indians" scattered along the entire eastern coast of this country from Maine to Florida. And each tribe had a different name. Their origin was not then known; and it is not known now to a certainty, though four hundred years have elapsed since their discovery here. Who were they? It is supposed that they originally came from the Far West, even from Asia—having wandered thence in some manner, either by land or sea, toward the rising sun to this continent. When they landed in the West, and especially when they reached the eastern coast, is still one of the great mysteries of our interesting history. It may be that they wandered eastwardly from a given point, just as the Japhetic tribe of men wandered westwardly. If the theory of the Bible is correct, all mankind must have originated from the few survivors of the great flood, who landed on Mt. Ararat, in Asia. After this great event, Japheth and his

family, and their descendants, migrated to the West; Ham, his family and their descendants, to the South; and Shem, his family and their descendants, to the East. Accordingly, these "Indians" may have descended from Shem.

A very long period must have elapsed till they became settled along the Atlantic coast. Yet it would seem that they had reached this point before the descendants of Japheth, who, in their developments and geographical movements, proceeded in an opposite direction. This was a remarkable meeting in the history of progressive civilization. Reckoning the flood to have transpired, according to sacred history, in the year 2348, before Christ, they met after the lapse of *three thousand eight hundred and forty years!* On the one hand, the "Indians" were guided alone by the "Great Spirit," preserving naught as they went from century to century, and from one continent to the other, but their instincts, their manners, and their languages, and apparently showing no improvements in social, mental, and spiritual development, without literature of any kind, excepting rude inscriptions on rocks and stones. On the other, the Europeans were guided by reason, producing one improvement after the other in every department of life, accompanied by an abiding faith in God, by Revelation, and by the Bible, and developing literature as wonderful in extent as it was superior in character. What a vast difference in mankind such a time had produced! Who can explain it? Why were they not kept equal in the progress of time? Eastwardly, though to catch, as it were, the rising sun, and, by getting into the dawning light of day, to become possessor of his Creator's excellence, the one went into barbarity and darkness; westwardly, though after the setting sun and into darkness, the other went into civilization and light. This is a contrast, indeed, wonderful to relate and truly surprising to understand! A comparison of the manners and customs of the "Indians," as they have been given to us by early settlers and historians from the time of the first settlements in our country, say about 1600, A. D., with the manners and customs of Western Asia, as they have been transmitted to us by literature for an equal period Before Christ, say 1600, reveals many similarities,

especially in the daily affairs of domestic life. And in spiritual life both believed in God, and knew what it was to be truthful and honorable in social and political life. Yet, of the two classes, which has distinguished itself the most in point of social honor and political integrity? The "Indians" have been universally praised for these qualities, notwithstanding their heartless barbarity and mental darkness; but the Europeans have received continuous and general condemnation for the remarkable want of these qualities, guided, even as they claimed to have been, by the love of God and the light of the mind.

LENNI LENAPÉ.

The Indian tribes which dwelt in this section of the continent, comprising Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, were called *Lenni Lenapé*. This name signifies *original people*. They gave this as their name to the first immigrants. It is supposed that they, at a very early period, had wandered to this locality from the West. On their way East, at the Mississippi river, they came in contact with a tribe apparently descended from the same race, called *Mengwes*. The interests of the two tribes being identical, they united and formed what they called a "New Union." In crossing the river they were opposed by another tribe, also of the same race, large in size, powerful in strength, and great in number. These were called the *Alligewi*. Great warfare was carried on by these opposing tribes for a considerable period. Finally, the *Alligewi* were beaten, and, to escape extermination, they fled southwardly. The conquerers then divided the country east of the Mississippi river—the *Mengwes* taking the country to the north, which adjoins the great lakes, and the *Lenni Lenapé* the country to the east, which adjoins the Atlantic ocean.

TRIBES, CLANS, AND CHIEFS.

The *Lenni Lenapé* consisted of three tribes—the *Unamis*, or Turtle; the *Wunalachtikos*, or Turkey; and the *Minsi*, or Wolf. By Europeans they were called the *Delawares*. The *Unamis* and *Wunalachtikos* possessed the country along the ocean from the Hudson river on the north-east to the Potomac on the

south-west, and the *Minsi* the country round about the Blue Mountains, and all the territory lying between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers. Each of these tribes had subordinate clans, named after the respective localities which they occupied. The clans of the *Minsi* were the *Susquehannas*, the *Neshamines*, the *Conestogas*, the *Assunpinks*, the *Rankakos*, the *Andastakas*, and the *Shackamaxons*. The clans of the *Minsi* were regarded as the most warlike. Each clan had a chief to control its actions, and each chief was under the command of a "Grand Sachem." The sachems of the *Lenni Lenapé*, from the time of the first English settlement till the Indians retreated before the onward march of civilization, and disappeared entirely from this part of the country, were, in succession, *Kekerappan*, *Opkasset*, *Taminent*, *Allumapees*, (afterwards also called *Sussoonan*,) and *Teedyuscung*. They had their headquarters at "Minisink," on the Delaware river, some miles above the Blue Mountains, (now in Pike county,) and at "Shamokin," on Shamokin creek, (at one time in Berks county for a period of twenty years, now in the eastern part of Northumberland county.) The chief of the Indian settlements along the Schuylkill river and Tulpehocken creek was *Manangy*.

GANAWESE INDIANS.

The *Ganawese* or *Piscataway* Indians, also one of the tribes of the *Lenni Lenapé*, who had lived on the Potomac, were permitted by the Governor of the Province to locate among the *Schuylkill* Indians, near Tulpehocken, in pursuance of a request of *Manangy*, the Indian chief on the Schuylkill, with a guaranty of their friendship by the *Conestoga* Indians. This request was made in 1705, (the earliest reference to any Indians in this immediate vicinity.) because the *Ganawese* had been reduced by sickness to a small number, and desired to settle here. It is not known whether they came here immediately or not; but four years afterward they were classed with the Indians in this vicinity, and in 1728 they were represented at Philadelphia by their king *Manawkyhickon*. Their chief was called *Shekellamy*, also *Winjack*. He was appointed by the "Five Nations," in 1728. It is supposed that he had lived

at Shamokin, and that by this time this tribe had removed thither beyond the mountains. After Conrad Weiser had settled in Tulpehocken, in 1729, an intimacy sprung up between this chief and Weiser. In 1732, they were appointed to travel between the Indians and the settlers, "in order to speak the minds of each other truly and freely and to avoid misunderstandings." They performed invaluable services in our early history by the satisfactory settlement of disputes. "They were universally respected for their wisdom in council, their dignity of manner, and their conscientious administration of public affairs."

FIVE NATIONS.

The "Five Nations" were a confederacy of Indians which inhabited the territory now the State of New York. As confederates, they called themselves *Aquanuschioni*, or united people, and the French called them *Iroquois*. They comprised the *Onondagas*, the *Cayugas*, the *Oneidas*, the *Senecas*, and the *Mohawks*. The language of all these was radically the same, but it was somewhat different from that of the *Lenni Lenapé*. The *Mohawks* took the lead in matters of warfare, and the *Onondagas* in civil matters. The *Senecas* were regarded as the most powerful tribe in numbers and military energy. The grand council-fire of the confederacy was held in the Onondaga valley, and it was guarded by the *Onondagas*. The *Iroquois*, as they were mostly called, were possessed of remarkable height, strength, and symmetry of person. These characteristics distinguished them from other tribes. They were as brave as they were strong, as cruel as they were ferocious, and as overbearing as they were treacherous. They effected an early alliance with the Dutch on the Hudson river in the vicinity of Albany. Through it they secured the use of fire-arms. By this powerful auxiliary they were enabled to repel the encroachments of the French, and to exterminate or reduce to vassalage many other Indian tribes. It is said that they even conquered the *Lenni Lenapé*, and held this great nation under subjection till 1756, when *Teedyuscung* forced from them an acknowledgment of their independence.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The early settlers of Pennsylvania found the Indians possessed of a kindly disposition and inclined to share with them the comforts of their rude dwellings. When they were guests of the Indians, their persons were regarded as sacred. Penn, among other things, said that they excelled in liberality, that they never had much, for they did not want much; that their wealth circulated like the blood; that none wished for the property of another, and that they were exact observers of the rights of property. "They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live; their pleasure in hunting, fishing, and fowling feeds them. They spread their table on the ground anywhere, and eat twice a day, morning and evening. They care for little, because they want little. If they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are free from our pains."

They loved rum. Traders generally carried quantities of it in bartering with them. It was to them, as they called it, "fire-water," for it inflamed their passions and made them savage and destructive. Their chief complained to the Provincial Government about its introduction and sale. *Sassoonan*, in 1731, "desired that no Christians should carry any rum to Shamokin (where he lived) to sell; when they wanted any they would send for it themselves; they would not be wholly deprived of it, but they would not have it brought by Christians; they desired that some rum might be lodged at Tulpehocken and Paxtang to be sold to them, that their women might not have too long a way to fetch it." In some respects, the Council, it would seem, set a bad example to the Indians, for, in the purchase of land, among the articles given as a consideration, rum was included. Association with Christians and the introduction of new manners may, however, have made such an article a daily necessity.

The Indians retreated beyond the Blue Mountains in 1732, they having then sold the territory south of the mountains lying between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, and in 1749 they left that portion of territory now included in Schuylkill county.

INDIAN VILLAGES IN BERKS COUNTY.

Some of the *Minsi* tribes had their villages in that part of Pennsylvania now included in Berks county. These Indian villages were numerous. They were located in different sections of the county, more particularly along the Schuylkill and its principal tributaries. They are known as the *Tulpewehaki* in the western section of the county, a short distance east of Stouchsburg near the Tulpehoeken creek; the *Sakunk*, in the northern section, at the mouth of the *Sakunk* creek (now Sacy); the *Maschilamehanne*, some miles east of *Sakunk*, on the stream of same name now known as Moselem; the *Machksithanne*, still further east, now in Maxatawny township, near Kutztown; the *Ganshowehanne*, in the central section adjoining the Schuylkill at the mouth of the Rose Valley creek, now included in Reading, near the foot of Sixth street; the *Navesink*, a short distance below the Neversink Mountain near the Big Dam, and the *Menhaltanink*, at a large spring now in Amity township, a few miles north-east of Douglassville. All these localities were selected by the Indians for settlements because water was convenient. They were identified by the numerous stone implements of various kinds which were found there.

These villages were occupied by them until they sold the territory on which they stood. After the sale of the district which lies south of the South Mountain in 1718, they returned northwardly of this ridge; and, from this time onward, they did not have any fixed settlements for their dwelling-places. Inroads upon them by the settlers were constant on every side. The beginning of the eighteenth century would seem to have been the dawn of civilization in the district comprised in Berks county. Soon after certain Swedes, in 1701, and certain Huguenots, in 1712, had determined to locate in this particular district; the Indians must have felt that their habitations were doubtful. Every year brought new strangers, and, consequently, new trespasses upon their lands. Every year brought these strangers nearer the Blue Mountains. The Indians complained, but their complaints could not stop the growing settlements. The Provincial Government could not stop immigration. The Indians, consequently, were forced to sell their

lands, and the government was forced to buy them. This alone put an end to the complaints.

RETREAT OF INDIANS.

After 1732, the Indians moved north of the Blue Mountains. About this time, the Friends had reached the Maiden Creek valley, and some years previously the Germans had settled in the Tulpehocken valley. Onward, persistently onward, along the streams and toward their sources, the settlers proceeded. Were these enterprising Christians bent upon ascertaining where the streams rose in their efforts to gratify a desire for the best settlements and, consequently, their *worldly* enrichment, just as the Indians—the Heathen as they were called—were bent upon ascertaining where the sun rose in their journey around the world to gratify a desire for *spiritual* enrichment? Before 1750, they had got beyond the Blue Mountains, towards the sources of the Schuylkill. And thus as the one came the other went. The Indians had reached the Great Sea, but, for want of worldly genius or cupidity, they did not master its mighty rolling waters. Therefore, they began to return, not because they had no more worlds to conquer, not because they had completed their great journey, but because they had met the Bible! Wonderful revelation to them, indeed! Return? No; they had to retreat! The “Armor of God” prevailed against them. Cupidity had found this great country of theirs, but persecution had peopled it. This persecution justified (?) the persecuted immigrants to take possession of their homes and hunting-grounds, which they had possessed time out of mind, in order to spread the “Kingdom of God.” These immigrants were forced to have a home where they could worship God freely, according to the dictates of their own consciences; and they got it. But the Indians had to lose theirs! The immigrants, moved more by cowardice than by enterprise in leaving their homes, reasoned like the enterprising (?) men of the present generation in taking the property of others for the promotion of the public weal. First, the quiet possession of the Indians had to be disturbed by the Christians for the public improvement of morals; then, that of the Christians by corpora-

tions for the public improvement of wealth. This is wonderful. What agency is coming in the future to disturb the corporations? Two hundred years were required to develop the right of eminent domain. What right will two hundred years more develop in the great interests of mankind?

PRESENT LOCATION.

Where are the brave and warlike *Lenni Lenapé* now? Back again in the glorious wilderness which their great progenitors had occupied years and years before them. Like locusts before the storm, they were swept by the tide of civilization westward—westward beyond the Mississippi. What a mistake they found they had made in searching too persistently after knowledge—in going the way of the world! Instead of realizing their fond hopes, they could only look—look to the eastward into the restless sea, there to find at last an “armor-bearer” coming with the “cross of salvation” before him, directed, as it were, by the King of Day against the way of the world, and across the wide expanse of waters. And this was, apparently, the “light” which their tradition had inspired them to look for through centuries of time.

In 1789, they were placed on a reservation in the State of Ohio. But what was a reservation in the onward march of civilization? It could not be reserved. The Christians were too many—too powerful for them. The poor, powerless Indians had to go. They went. A generation afterward, in the year 1818, they located in Missouri. Numerous removals followed, till 1866, when they accepted land in severalty in the Indian Territory. They then gave up tribal relations and settled down to civilized life—to do as civilized people do. And now, it is said, they are at last useful and prosperous citizens of a *united people*, numbering, it is believed, one thousand. And there, it is to be hoped, after retroceding for a hundred years from stream to stream, from mountain to mountain, toward the setting sun, they will be permitted to grow, if not a stronger, a more submissive and a more honorable people, to be, nevertheless, a wiser, a better, and a more cultivated people, after our own day and generation.

INDIAN NAMES IN BERKS COUNTY.

Allegheny—Fair water.

Ganshowehanne—Roaring stream, now known as the *Schuylkill*. In old deeds it was called *Manaiunk*. Gerret von Sweeringen, in his "Account of the Settling of the Dutch and Swedes at the Delaware," assigns a reason for the name, he stating "that the Swedes' ship sailed up as high as Tinicum, hiding themselves in a creek, which is called to this day the *Schuylkill*, from schuylen, to hide; in English, the *Hiding-creek*. Also, when the Dutch, under Captain Hendricks, sailed up the Delaware, in 1616, and not knowing whence the river came, whose outlet they were passing, they named it *Schuylkill*—the hidden kill or stream.

Gokhosing—Place of owls; now Cacoosing.

Lechauwéeeki—Place of forks; now Lehigh.

Maschilamehanne—Trout stream; now Moselem.

Muchksithanne—Bear's-path creek; now Maxatawny.

Menakesse—Stream with large bends; now Monocacy.

Menhaltanink—Where we drank liquor; now Manatawny.

Pakihmomink—Place of cranberries; now Perkiomen.

Olink—Hole, cavern, or cell; also a cove or tract of land encompassed by hills; now Oley.

Ontelaunee—Little maiden; now Maiden creek.

Sakunk—Place of outlet, where a smaller stream empties into a larger; now Sacony; also Saucon.

Sinne-hanne—Stony stream; now Stony creek.

Sipuas-hanne—A plum stream; now Plum creek.

Tulpewi-haki—Land of turtles; now Tulpehocken.

Tamaque-hanne—Beaver stream; a stream across which the beaver throws a dam; now Beaver creek; also changed to Little Schuylkill.

Wyomissing—

THE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF CONGRESS.

[*Senator Maclay to Judge Yeates.*]

NEW YORK, *March 13, 1789.*

SIR: I consider it as almost certain that the permanent residence of Congress will be agitated at the ensuing session, desirous as I am to bring forward information from every part of Pennsylvania to throw light on this important subject. You may guess my mortification at receiving no answer to my letters on this head from Lancaster. Let it suffice to say that you have been wrong, and be no longer so, but send me the information which I requested. But you should not stop here. Mr. Hamilton should be spoke to and he should furnish some member of Congress with proposals under his hand relating to the terms on which he would give grounds for public Buildings, and let lots for private persons. With all the pains you may take it is possible you may not succeed but without pains you need not expect it.

I am Sir your most obed.

& very humble servt.

WM. MACLAY.

P. S. I write by the post my letters being generally frankd.

[*Address of the Confirmation of Lancaster.*]

LANCASTER, *March 17, 1789.*

GENTLEMEN: The Corporation of this Borough have been instructed by the inhabitants thereof and of the adjoining Townships to address you. The *New Constitution*, to which we anxiously look up as the means of establishing the Empire of America on the most secure and solid Basis, is even now in motion, and one of the objects of Congress will be to fix on a permanent Place of Residence where their Exclusive Jurisdic-

tion can be conveniently and safely exercised. Should the General Interests of the Union point out an Inland, Centrical (sic) Situation as preferable to that of a Seaport, for the future Residence of that *Honorable Body*, We humbly presume to offer ourselves as Candidates for that distinguished Honor. We feel ourselves more emboldened to enter into the lists as we find this Borough has been lately put in nomination by the Honorable Congress under the former Confederation, and we suffer ourselves to be flattered that the Reasons which then existed for such a choice exist more strongly at the present moment. As an Inland Town we do not perceive ourselves inferior to any within the Dominion of the United States. Our lands are remarkably fertile and in a high State of cultivation,—Our Country is possessed of every convenience for Water works as will appear from the draft herewith sent, and peculiarly healthy. Our water is good, every necessary material for building is to be had in the greatest quantity desired & at the most reasonable Rates, & we venture to assert that there is no part of the United States which can boast, within the Compass of Ten Miles, the same number of Wagons & good Teams with ourselves.

We are sensible that Dealings in General will not effect those with dispassionate and temperate minds, we venture therefore to descend into more Minute Recapitulation, and pledge ourselves to you for the Truth & Correctness of the following statement which has been made upon the most thorough Examination and in the Carefullest manner in our Power without Exaggeration—(sic).

The Borough of Lancaster is a Square encompassing a portion of Ground of One Mile in length from the Center, the Court House, by the main Streets which intersect it at right angles. We have five Public Buildings, including an elegant Court House 58 ft. by 48 ft. In the second story there is a very handsome room 44 ft. by 32 ft. in the clear and two convenient adjoining rooms, each being 22 ft. by 16 ft. in the clear. There are seven places of Public Worship, besides a temporary Synagogue, belonging to the respective Societies of Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Reformed Church

of Heidelberg, Moravian, Quaker & Catholics. Within the compass of the Borough an enumeration of the Dwelling Houses was actually taken in 1786, and the number then built was 678, Which since that period has considerably increased. Many of the Houses are large, elegant & Commodious, & would in our Idea accommodate Congress and their Suite at this period without Inconvenience. Boarding & Lodging are to be had at very easy terms. According to the best computation we can make there are within this Borough about 4,200 souls. A number of great Roads pass through this Place. We are a thorough-fare to the 4 Cardinal Points of the Compass. Labor is to be had at the rate of 2/·pr. day.

The current Prices of Provisions are, Wheat 5/6. Rye 3/, Indian corn 2/6, oats 1/6 per Bushel. Best Hay £3 per ton. Pork & Stall fed Beef from 25/ to 30/ per cwt. Veal 3*d* and Mutton 3½*d* per lb. All kinds of Poultry in great abundance & reasonable. Shad, Rock & Salmon are plentifully supplied to us from the Susquehannah in their Seasons. The prices of Fire wood have been last season—for Hickory 12/6 & Oak 8/6 per cord.

Within the distances of 9 & 30 miles from this Place we have 6 Furnaces & Forges, 2 Slitting Mills & 2 Rolling Mills for the manufacture of iron.

Within the Compass of 10 miles square, we have 17 Merchant Mills, 2 Boring and Grinding Mills for gun barrels, 16 Saw Mills, 1 Felling Mill, 4 Oil Mills, 5 Hemp Mills, & 8 Tan yards. There are a great number of convenient sites for water works still unoccupied.

Within the Borough also are the following Manufacturers & Artisans, viz. 14 Hatters, 36 Shoemakers, 4 Tanners, 17 Saddlers, 25 Taylors, 22 Butchers, 25 Weavers, 3 Stocking Weavers, 25 Blacksmiths & Whitesmiths, 6 Wheelwrights, 21 Bricklayers, & Masons, 12 Bakers, 30 Carpenters, 11 Coopers, 6 Plaisterers, 6 Clock & Watch makers, 6 Tobacconists, 4 Dyers, 7 Gunsmiths, 5 Rope makers, 4 Tinmen, 2 Brass founders, 3 Skin dressers, 1 Brush maker, 7 Turners, 7 Nailors, 5 Silver-smiths, 3 Potters, and 3 Coppersmiths, besides their respective Journeymen and Apprentices. There are also 3 Breweries, 3

Brick yards, & 2 Printing presses & 40 Houses of public entertainment within the Borough.

The materials for building such as Stone, Lime, Sand, Clay proper for Brick making, Timber, Boards &c are to be had in the greatest abundance at the most reasonable Rates. We would instance as one particular that the best Pine Boards from the Susquehannah are delivered here at $\frac{5}{6}$ per 100 ft.

Our Central (sic) Situation will be best determined by the consideration of the following Distances, which persue the Course of the Roads now occupied, but which may be shortened, which we consider as accurately taken, viz:

From Lancaster to Philadelphia,	66 miles.
Wilmington,	50 "
Newport,	47 "
Head of Elk,	45 "
North East,	42 "
Rock Run,	38 "
Mouth of Susquehanna,	42 "
Baltimore by McCalls Ferry,	60 "
Trents by the Swedes Ford,	90 "
Coryells Ferry on Delaware,	87 "
Reading,	31 "
Easton,	83 "
Wrights Ferry on Susquehanna,	10 "
Harris' ditto,	36 "
McCalls Ferry on Susque ^h ,	16 "
Andersons Ferry do.,	13 "
Peach Bottom do.,	22 "
Nolands Ferry on Potomack,	93 "
Harpers " do.,	110 "

We have presumed, Gentlemen, to make the foregoing Statement and present it to you. The general National Interest of America at large will, we are persuaded, be fully considered when the Important Point of the future permanent Residence of Congress is agitated and determined on by that Honorable Body. We have reason to think that Wm. Hamilton, Esq., who is entitled to the Rent Charges and the unoccupied Parts of this Borough, would cheerfully meet every wish of Congress, so far as his Property is concerned. Permit us only to

add that our Citizens are federal and strongly attached to the new system of Government.

We have the Honor to be with Every
Sentiment of Respect, Gentlemen,
Your most Faithful

and Most Obedient Hum. Servts.

In behalf of the Corporation and Citizens.

[The foregoing paper is indorsed "Rough draft of Letter to the Senators & Represent^s in Congress respecting the Permanent Residence of Congress."]

[*Judge Yeates to Senator Maclay.*]

LANCASTER, 23 *March*, 1789.

DEAR SIR: I am this moment honored with your Favour of the 13th Instant. In behalf of the Borough of Lancaster give me leave to Express our Acknowledgements for the Kindness you have Shown us.

We have not been in attention to the Contents of your former letter. It is true, we move slowly but this is uniformly the Case when *many* are concerned. When the Business required no longer Delay, we appointed a Committee to draft a Letter to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, Expressive of our particular situation and giving Information on the Points required by your letter which served as an Excellent Guide on this Subject. This letter has been prepared for Each Body and duly signed, and is accompanied by two Drafts to our Senators and Representatives accurately taken, and will probably be received at the Same Time with the present Scrawl.

It Strikes me that the Cardinal Point first to be discussed will be whether a Seaport or an Inland, Centrical Situation is most Eligible under the general Interests of the Union at large. If the first should be preferred, we have then no Pretensions to the Honor; If the latter, we submit our claims with due Deference to the Wisdom of Congress. We offer them an Inland Town in a considerable degree of Improvement, a well cultivated and fertile Country, a healthy Situation and Inhabitants industrious. In our Case, the Contentions of rival and Commercial Cities does not Come in Ques-

tion. The Seaport of each State may Still flourish under their respective natural Advantages, independent of the peculiar Benefits which any one of them may derive from the permanent residence of Congress and which may Eventually render such city obnoxious, if not dangerous to the general trading Interests of each Commercial Port in the United States.

I have by this post written to Mr. Hamilton to Express his Intentions to Congress, so far as his Property is concerned, on this subject. I have not the Smallest Doubt from our frequent Conferences, that he will meet the utmost wish of Congress on this Head. Until his Sentiments can be more fully known, I pledge myself to you as his Agt. that he will freely and Cheerfully grant whatever Congress can reasonably require of him.

I have the Honor to be Sir,

Your Most obed. &

Honble

faithful Humble Serv't,

WILLIAM MACLAY, Esq.

J. YEATES.

[*Judge Yeates to Wm. Hamilton.*]

LANCASTER, 23 March, 1789.

DEAR SIR: Within this hour I have rec^d a Letter from Mr. McClay, a copy of which is subjoined. The Propriety of being peculiarly active at this period, strikes me very forcibly. I shall answer this letter immediately. I beg you will wait upon Messrs. Clymer, & Fitsimons as soon as possible and inform them of your Intentions & Dispositions. A Letter from you to our Friends in Congress & particularly to some, if not all of our Representatives, Should Express the Same matter fully and at large. In one Word, My Dear Sir, I would almost if not quite give them a charte blanche.

Mr. John Hubly tells me this moment that by a Letter which Parson Muhlenberg has received from his brother Frederick, he is informed that Congress will in all Probability settle at Some Place, between the Delaware & Susquehannah. This is very Encouraging. Do ask of Clymer & Fitzsimons to see our Map forwarded to them & let me know of your sentiments. I am D^r. Sir, Very Affectionately Yours,
WM. HAMILTON, Esq., Bush Hill. J. YEATES.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CORRECTION.—On page 301, ninth line from the bottom, the word “confirmation” should be *Corporation*.

BLAIRSVILLE.—In *Dr. Egle's History of Pennsylvania*, it is stated that this town “was laid out in 1819; James Campbell was the original owner, but in the latter part of the year 1818, sold a portion of the land to Andrew Brown, when they at once proceeded to lay out a town, which they named in honor of John Blair, of Blair's Gap.” Is not this a mistake? In the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of December 20, 1792, Robert Cochran advertises that he has “laid out a town at the mouth of Black Lick creek adjoining Conamaugh river.” No name was given the town.

I. C.

THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., held its regular quarterly meeting, Friday evening, December 13, 1884. After the preliminary exercises, the Society passed unanimously a resolution recommending to its members, and the public generally, the “HISTORICAL REGISTER—NOTES AND QUERIES—RELATING TO INTERIOR PENNSYLVANIA, and published by Dr. William H. Egle, honorary member of the Society, as representing the interests of this portion of the State, and deserving the cordial support of historical students.” A very interesting biographical sketch of the late Hon. Stewart Pearce, honorary member of the Society, and the author of the “Annals of Luzerne County,” was read by Mr. George B. Kulp, the Historiographer. Harrison Wright, Ph. D., the Secretary, also read an elaborate report of some fossils from the lower coal measures near Wilkes-Barre, contributed by Prof. E. W. Claypole, of the State Geological Survey. This paper was certainly a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the coal fauna of Eastern Pennsylvania. A vote of thanks for the two papers was passed, and the same referred to the publication committee. Several nominations for membership were made, and a number of active members were transferred to the list of life members, having paid the \$100 towards the permanent fund, as per constitution and by-laws. The Society then adjourned. There was an unusually good attendance, despite the inclement weather.

GENERAL INDEX.

- Africa, J. Simpson, notes contributed by, 241-247.
 Alexander family, 19-23.
 Armstrong, Captain John, letter to, from Major Isaac Craig, 36; county history, facts in, 202-205; fort, and Manor of Kittanning, 81-91.
 Bald Eagle congregation, 107.
 nest, 108.
 Beatty, Rev. Charles, notice of, 116.
 Belli, John, letter to, from Major Craig, 134.
 Berks county, Indian names in, 300; Indian villages in, 297.
 Biddle, Edward, note relating to, 246.
 Blaine family, 145-150.
 Bleakney, Colonel Gabriel, letter to, from Major Craig, 266.
 Blythe, Calvin, sketch of, 43, 159.
 Book notices, 77-80, 159, 238.
 Boone, Daniel, the Kentucky pioneer, born in Berks county, 190.
 Boyd, Captain John, Lieutenant Thomas, and Lieutenant William, 18.
 Bradley, Abraham, 233.
 Brodhead, General, letter to, from Major Craig, 125.
 Brown, Hugh, 158; William, 114; Scotch-Irish family of, 47-53.
 Burd, Colonel James, of Tinian, 214-230.
 Byers, John, of Carlisle, 20.
 Callender, Colonel Robert, notice of, 245.
 Campbell, Colonel Terrence, letter to, from Major Craig, 129.
 Carmichael, Rev. John, notice of, 16.
 Cass, Captain Jonathan, letters to, from Major Craig, 33, 35.
 Céloron, notes concerning, 248.
 Chambers-Rieger duel, papers relative to, 279.
 Captain Stephen, notice of, 100.
 Chartier, Martin and Peter, notice of, 250.
 Chillisquaque, 102.
 Clark, Colonel John, letters to, from Major Craig, 173, 176.
 Cluggage, Captain Robert, notice of, 243.
 Connolly, Dr. John, 210.
 Cook, Jeremiah, biographical sketch of, 67.
 Congress, address to, by the corporation of Lancaster, 301.
 the permanent residence of, 301.
 Connecticut controversy, 1-12; lawless intruders from, 151.
 Cornplanter's town, 164.
 Craig, Captain Robert, 274.
 Isaac, contributions by, 27, 77, 120, 202, 243, 261.
 Major Isaac, extracts from letter-books of, 27-37, 120-136, 161-178, 261-269.
 Major Isaac, letters to, from John Gibson, 169; George McCully, 168.
 "Cymbalines," 238.
 Derry Church, historical address delivered at laying of corner-stone, 281.
 Deturk family, 92-98.
 Dotterer, Henry S., contributions by, 137, 179.
 Durell, Captain George W., biographical sketch of, 68.
 Earle, Henry Baldwin, biographical sketch of, 69.
 Early history, noted characters in, 248.
 Egle, Dr. William H., contributions by, 43, 47, 70, 72, 73, 76, 145, 231, 256, 281.
 Elder, Joshua, 53.
 Ewing family of Lancaster and York, 206-213.
 Jasper, letter of, to Judge Yeates, 157.
 Evans, Samuel, contributions by, 206, 270.
 Fast, Continental, 1775, 100.
 Fatzinger, Jacob, biographical sketch of, 70.

- Filson, John, notice of life of, 238.
 Finley, Major John, letters to, from Major Craig, 129-133, 174, 262, 263, 268.
 Fithian's Journal, 1775, annotated by John Blair Linn, 13-18, 99-119, 194-201, 241-247.
 Fleming, John, notice of 104, 114.
 Folk-lore, 77.
 Fort Augusta, 99.
 Forrest, Captain Andrew, biographical sketch of, 44.
 Franklin county Centennial, 239.
 Freeze, John G., contribution by, 74.
 Gates, General H., letter of, to Colonel Burd, 222.
 Gibson John, letter from, to Major Craig, 169.
 Gillespie, Cornelius, letter to, from Major Craig, 30.
 Girty, Simon, papers relating to, 155-157.
 Goshenhoppen, marriages in, 1731-1790, 137-144, 179-189.
 Guss, Prof. A. L., contribution by, 54.
 "Hell Valley," 247.
 Historical societies, 80, 160, 307.
 Hamilton, A. Boyd, contributions by, 78, 214.
 William, letter to, from Judge Yeates, 306.
 Hand General Edward, letters to, from Major Craig, 120, 125.
 Harvie, John, letter to, from Judge Yeates 236.
 Haskell, Captain Jonathan, letters to, from Major Craig, 136, 171.
 Hayden, Rev. Horace Edwin, contribution by, 19.
 Hays, Lieutenant James, notice of, 14.
 Hodgdon, Samuel, letters to, from Major Craig, 29, 31, 125, 175, 176, 177, 261, 265.
 Howell, Joseph, letter to, from Major Craig, 32.
 Hughes, Captain Thomas, letters to, from Major Caig, 130-132.
 Hunter, Captain Samuel, notice of, 99.
 Huntingdon, 198.
 Hurlburt, Christopher, 234.
 Indian depredations on Juniata in 1756, 54.
 of Pennsylvania, 291-300.
 Jeffers, Lieutenant, letters to, from Major Craig, 28, 30.
 Jenkins, Steuben, contribution by, 1.
 Kearsley, Dr. Jonathan, 99.
 Kishacoquillas valley, 117, 195.
 "Kittanning Path," 82.
 Kittanning, Manor of, 81-91.
 Knox, General, letters to, from Major Craig, 27-37, 120-136, 161-178, 261-269.
 Lambing, Rev. A. A., contribution by, 81.
 Lancaster, address of the corporation of, to Congress, 301.
 Lane, Rev. Samuel, notice of, 244.
 Lincoln, Benjamin, letter to, from Major Craig, 164.
 Linn, John Blair, contributions by, 13, 68, 99, 194, 241.
 Linn, Rev. Mr., notice of, 112.
 Luzerne county, concerning the, 231.
 Lyon, John, biographical sketch of, 24-26.
 Maclay, Dr. Samuel, note by, to Fithian's Journal, 196.
 William, letter of, to Judge Yeates, 301.
 letter to, from Judge Yeates, 305.
 McCormick, George, notice of, 112.
 McCreary, Robert G., biographical sketch of, 71.
 McCully, George, letter from, to Major Craig, 168.
 McNamie, Michael, letter to, from Major Craig, 171.
 McPherson, Edward, contribution by, 71.
 "Marklay Freundschaft," notice of history of, 238.
 Marmie, Peter, letter to, from Major Craig, 123.
 Martin, Robert, notice of, 16.
 Maske, Manor of, first settlers on, 153.

- Mentges, Colonel Francis, letter to, from Major Craig, 267.
 Miillin, Governor Thomas, letter to, from Timothy Pickering, 232.
 Montgomery, Colonel John, letter of, 58.
 Marton L., contributions by, 38, 92, 190, 291.
 Montour, Madaine, note relating to, 74.
 Morgan, Colonel George, letter of, to Simon Girty, 155.
 Nead, Benjamin M., contribution by, 67.
 Newspaper historical series, 75.
 Northumberland, 16.
 O'Hara, James, letters to, from Major Craig, 134, 135, 161, 162, 171, 173-177, 262-266.
 Packer, Harry E., biographical sketch of, 71.
 "Paradise country," 15.
 Parke, John E., contribution by, 79.
 Penn's valley, 111.
 Pennsylvania—Connecticut controversy, 1-12.
 "Pennsylvania Farmer," letter of, 105.
 Peters, Richard, letter of, to John Taylor, 206.
 Pickering, Timothy, biographical sketch of, 231; letter to, from Major Craig, 164; letter of, to Governor Miillin, 232.
 Piper, Captain William, notice of, 13.
 Pittsburgh, events in, ninety years ago, 75.
 Plunket, William, notice of, 16.
 Polhemus, Lieutenant, letter to, from Major Craig, 175.
 Randolph Beverly, letter to, from Major Craig, 164.
 Reed, William, notice of, 106.
 Reiger, Dr. Jacob, correspondence with Captain Stephen Chambers, 279.
 Revolution, correspondence relating to the, 58-66.
 Scouller, John Young, biographical sketch of, 51.
 James Brown, biographical sketch of, 51.
 Scull, William, 17. "Shades of Death," notice of, 243.
 Shippen, Edward, letter of, to Colonel Burd, 219.
 Smith, Devereux, letter of, to the Indian Commissioners, 235.
 Rev. Samuel Stanhope, notice of, 17.
 Stahle, H. J., contribution by, 153.
 "Standing-Stone," the, 241.
 Stauffer, D. McN., contribution by, 279.
 Sunbury, 99.
 Tannehill, Adisam, note relating to, 74.
 Teedyuscung's parade dress, 217.
 Tiadaghton, 103.
 Tinsley, Lieutenant, letter to, from Major Craig, 163.
 Toomey, John, letter to, from Major Craig, 268.
 Traill, Robert, biographical sketch of, 256.
 Van Reed family, 38-42; John, junior, 159.
 "Wabash Indians," 163, 164.
 Wallace, John William, biographical sketch of, 72.
 Warrior Run, 13, 16.
 Wayne, General Anthony, letters to, from Major Craig, 131, 172.
 Whitehill, 158; Whitehills of Lancaster, 270-278.
 Witman family, 76.
 Witherspoon, John, note relating to, 17.
 Wilson, Colonel James, letters to, from Colonel John Montgomery, 58; Ephraim Douglass 58; Colonel Aeneas Mackay, 60, 61, 65; George Stevenson, 63.
 Wyoming controversy, 1-12.
 Yeates, Judge Jasper, letters of, to William Hamilton, 306; John Harvie, 286; William Maclay, 305.
 letters to, from Jasper Ewing, 157; William Maclay, 301.

INDEX OF SURNAMES.

- Abel, 276.
 Adair, 289.
 Adams, 40, 42, 75.
 Africa, 241-247.
 Agnew, 153, 154.
 Ainsworth, 50, 52.
 Alber, 138.
 Alexander, 19-23, 119,
 148, 160.
 Allen, 102, 223, 246.
 Allison, 99-101, 112, 145
 215, 272, 274.
 Alricks, 80, 216, 219.
 Anan, 154.
 Anderson, 235.
 Andrews, 33, 135, 161.
 Andres, 138.
 Arend, 138.
 Armor, 273.
 Armstrong, 17, 54, 57,
 154, 218, 219, 225, 226,
 227, 253.
 Arnold, 214.
 Ash, 136, 163, 164.
 Asheton, 35, 59.
 Ashmead, 159.
 AtLee, 225, 227, 273.
 Atkinson, 251.
 Audcbert, 175, 177.
 Awl, 226.

 Bache, 45.
 Baer, 97.
 Bailey, 230.
 Baillee, 64.
 Bails, 175.
 Baker, 230, 245, 247.
 Baldwin, 30, 31, 32.
 Bamberger, 138.
 Bancroft, 282.
 Barber, 275.
 Barendt, 138.
 Barclay, 256.

 Barker, 16, 18, 99-101,
 116.
 Barr, 219.
 Bartholme, 138.
 Barton, 225.
 Bates, 80.
 Baum, 42.
 Bayard, 83, 85.
 Bean, 159.
 Beard, 154.
 Beatty, 17, 116.
 Beauharnois, 248.
 Bechtel, 38, 97.
 Becker, 138.
 Beckwith, 19.
 Beissel, 138.
 Belli, 124, 134, 161.
 Bender, 138.
 Benvil, 138.
 Berge, 138.
 Berger, 138.
 Bergman, 138.
 Berret, 138.
 Bertolet, 94-97, 192.
 Bertram, 286-288.
 Bessel, 31.
 Beyer, 138.
 Bickham, 273, 276.
 Bickhart, 138.
 Bierman, 138.
 Biggs, 35, 36, 37.
 Biddle, 155, 225, 246, 257.
 Bingaman, 138.
 Binkes, 138.
 Binney, 72.
 Birst, 138.
 Bischof, 138.
 Bisecker, 138.
 Bitting, 138.
 Bizallion, 250.
 Black, 155, 286.
 Blaine, 21, 145-150.
 Blainville, 249.

 Blair, 160, 216, 245, 246.
 Bleakney, 266.
 Bleyer, 139.
 Blunston, 206, 207, 252.
 Blythe, 43, 44, 159.
 Bock, 139.
 Boehm, 139.
 Boggs, 108, 109, 290.
 Bolden, 273.
 Bombaugh, 228.
 Bond, 29, 122, 128, 130.
 Boone, 190-193.
 Bortner, 206.
 Bossert, 139.
 Boude, 222, 276, 277.
 Bouquet, 13, 145, 219,
 222, 226.
 Boyd, 13, 49, 63, 101, 153,
 155, 160, 224, 271, 284.
 Boyle, 150.
 Bower, 95.
 Bowman, 42.
 Bradley, 233.
 Brady, 133, 173, 174.
 Brauchler, 139.
 Braun, 139.
 Breil, 95.
 Brendel, 139.
 Brenneman, 139.
 Brennerholtz, 139.
 Brickerdt, 139.
 Britton, 160.
 Brobst, 139.
 Brodhead, 83, 85, 87, 88.
 Brotherton, 195, 196.
 Brownson, 160.
 Brown, 24, 33, 47-53,
 114, 116, 117, 154, 158,
 196, 197, 226.
 Brumbach, 96.
 Brumfield, 154.
 Brunner, 139.
 Bryson, 171.

- Bucher, 139.
 Buck, 139, 159.
 Buchanan, 78, 79, 154.
 Buehler, 80, 139.
 Bull, 209.
 Bumgardner, 206.
 Burd, 56, 214-230.
 Bürger, 139.
 Burns, 160.
 Burr, 221.
 Butler, 34, 35, 60, 63,
 123, 202, 203.
 Button, 139.
 Byard, 275.
 Byers, 19, 20.

 Cadwalader, 46.
 Caldwell, 208.
 Callender, 225, 245, 246.
 Calvin, 282.
 Cameron, 275.
 Campbell, 40, 87, 125-
 129, 194-197, 286, 290.
 Carmichael, 16, 132.
 Carnahan, 49.
 Carothers, 18, 20, 101.
 Cartledge, 252.
 Carr, 195, 197.
 Carson, 154, 159, 175,
 177.
 Cary, 265.
 Cass, 27-37, 122, 265.
 Celoron, 248, 249.
 Chamberlain, 148, 277.
 Chambers, 100, 101, 125,
 128, 160, 193, 213, 240,
 248, 279, 289, 290.
 Chapman, 224.
 Chatham, 100.
 Chartier, 250-255.
 Chritzman, 160.
 Cishinger, 133.
 Clark, 22, 35, 134, 163,
 171-178, 239, 277.
 Clay, 69.
 Claypoole, 89.
 Clemson, 271.
 Clendennen, 19, 172.
 Clingan, 13.
 Cluggage, 199, 201, 243.
 Clugston, 154.

 Clymer, 306.
 Cock, 139.
 Cochran, 230.
 Cogg, 139.
 Como, 164.
 Conner, 276.
 Connolly, 202-213.
 Conrod, 133, 176, 266.
 Conwell, 148.
 Cook, 67, 68, 100, 101,
 266, 268, 269.
 Cooper, 71, 240.
 Cook, 160.
 Cotton, 154.
 Coxe, 80, 152.
 Craft, 159.
 Craig, 27, 84, 120, 154,
 158, 161, 167, 168, 202,
 248, 261-269, 271, 274.
 Craighead, 80.
 Crain, 274.
 Crary, 149.
 Crater, 139.
 Crawford, 35-37, 149,
 205, 236, 241, 265, 266.
 Creigh, 21, 267, 277.
 Creighton, 154.
 Cressman, 139.
 Cresswell, 158, 271.
 Crinens, 139.
 Croghan, 30, 210, 241.
 Cromwell, 3.
 Cross, 284.
 Crouch, 48.
 Crownover, 103.
 Culbertson, 115, 116,
 118, 195, 196.
 Cumings, 35.
 Cuminis, 196.
 Cunningham, 253-286.
 Curius, 139.
 Curren, 275.
 Curriden, 160.
 Curtis, 78.
 Cuthbertson, 272.

 Dahl, 139.
 Danckel, 139.
 Dangerfield, 161.
 Dand, 86.
 Darby, 154.

 Darling, 80.
 Datisman, 139.
 Davidson, 20, 21, 143.
 Davis, 154, 221.
 Dean, 154.
 De Berthet, 254.
 De Bleama, 139.
 Deeter, 98.
 Dehere, 139.
 Deis, 139.
 Delaney, 4.
 Delap, 159.
 Dellicker, 137.
 De Macarty, 254.
 Demarest, 75.
 Demig, 139.
 Demlar, 34, 36.
 Denny, 75, 131.
 Derr, 41, 140.
 Derscham, 139.
 De Turk, 92-98.
 Detweiler, 139.
 De Villiers, 249.
 Dick, 80, 97.
 Dickey, 214.
 Dickinson, 105.
 Dickson, 149.
 Diehl, 140.
 Dieskau, 249.
 Diets, 140.
 Diffenderfer, 140.
 Diggs, 246.
 Dill, 140.
 Dinges, 140.
 Dinnen, 253.
 Ditlow, 140.
 Dix, 76.
 Dobbin, 48.
 Donnelly, 262.
 Dorrance, 10.
 Dosch, 140.
 Dotterer, 137, 139, 140,
 179, 238.
 Douglass, 58, 60, 80, 154.
 Dubbs, 78.
 Duer, 140.
 Duffield, 22.
 Dumas, 249.
 Duncan, 146.
 Dunlap, 243.
 Dunmore, 210.

- Dunwoody, 154.
 Durell, 68.
 Durringer, 140.
 Durrett, 238.
- Eagle, 97.
 Ealer, 260.
 Earl, 129.
 Earle, 69.
 Eaton, 91.
 Eberhart, 140.
 Eckert, 70, 140.
 Edelman, 140.
 Edie, 154.
 Edinger, 140.
 Edmeston, 22.
 Egle, 47, 55, 57, 70, 72,
 73, 80, 112, 160, 245,
 247, 281.
 Ehler, 277.
 Eichel, 140.
 Eichelberger, 209.
 Eitenmiller, 140.
 Elder, 24, 52, 53, 81, 281-
 290.
 Ellinger, 140.
 Elliott, 43, 157.
 Emet, 140.
 Engleman, 140.
 Eppley, 80.
 Erb, 140.
 Erwin, 154.
 Evans, 23, 40, 206, 213,
 245, 250, 255, 270, 284,
 285.
 Ewing, 148, 150, 157,
 206-213.
- Faber, 137.
 Fabian, 140.
 Fabnestock, 273.
 Fandt, 141.
 Fatzinger, 70.
 Faulkner, 126.
 Faust, 141.
 Ferguson, 103, 154.
 Filson, 238.
 Fisher, 41, 130, 141, 240.
 Finley, 43, 43, 88, 129,
 171, 172, 174, 245, 246,
 266-269.
- Fithian, 13, 99, 194-197,
 240-247.
 Fitzsimons, 306.
 Flahaven, 44.
 Flegler, 141.
 Fleming, 104, 107, 114,
 196, 197, 243.
 Fletcher, 153.
 Foley, 201, 242, 244.
 Forrest, 43-46.
 Forster, 283, 286.
 Francis, 152.
 Franklin, 221, 224, 244.
 Franks, 273.
 Frazer, 273.
 Frazier, 154.
 Freeman, 100, 149.
 Freeze, 74.
 French, 250.
 Frey, 141.
 Freyer, 141.
 Frock, 141.
 Fruit, 16, 102.
- Gabel, 141.
 Gage, 199, 211, 242.
 Galbraith, 145, 146.
 Gangwehr, 141.
 Gates, 222.
 Gardner, 41, 206.
 Geier, 141.
 Geiger, 96, 141.
 Gerber, 94.
 Gerges, 141.
 Gerhard, 141.
 Geri, 141.
 Gernant, 42.
 George, 160.
 Gettel, 141.
 Gettys, 153, 155.
 Gibboney, 196.
 Gibson, 61, 75, 101, 154,
 169, 219.
 Gilbert, 41.
 Gillespie, 30, 106, 107,
 103, 148, 150, 284, 287.
 Gillan, 160.
 Gilmore, 277.
 Gipsen, 141.
 Gisch, 124.
 Girty, 155-157.
- Glenn, 170, 171.
 Godin, 251.
 Goetz, 141.
 Goetschy, 137.
 Goodhart, 96.
 Gordon, 55, 255, 256,
 257.
 Graham, 47, 283.
 Grant, 256.
 Gratz, 58, 66.
 Gray, 102, 221, 250.
 Graydon, 44, 46.
 Grayson, 171, 174.
 Greber, 142.
 Green, 116, 161, 171,
 194, 260.
 Greenawald, 96, 160.
 Gregg, 75, 121.
 Gress, 142.
 Gressman, 142.
 Griesemer, 40, 41, 97,
 142.
 Grier, 99.
 Grimli, 142.
 Grinens, 142.
 Grob, 142.
 Groeber, 142.
 Groff, 142.
 Grotius, 44.
 Grotz, 259.
 Grubb, 229.
 Gruen, 142.
 Gucker, 142.
 Guldin, 41, 95, 97.
 Guss, 57.
 Guyer, 247.
- Haag, 142.
 Haas, 40, 142.
 Haeger, 142, 143.
 Hagelberg, 142.
 Hahn, 142.
 Haldeman, 24, 25, 277.
 Hall, 96, 149, 153, 154,
 199, 245.
 Halleck, 148.
 Haller, 142.
 Hallman, 142.
 Halsey, 221.
 Hamel, 159.
 Hamfer, 142.

- Hamilton, 22, 80, 132, 154, 155, 158, 170, 214, 221, 223, 301, 306.
 Hand, 124, 243.
 Handlyn, 135.
 Hanna, 60.
 Hardesty, 172.
 Harris, 108, 152, 214, 226, 228, 241-245, 290.
 Harrison, 161.
 Harriman, 68.
 Hart, 256.
 Hartenstein, 142.
 Hartman, 143.
 Hartranft, 63.
 Harvie, 233, 237.
 Haskell, 121, 136, 171, 174.
 Hasselman, 175, 261, 263.
 Hay, 69.
 Hayden, 19, 80.
 Hayes, 14, 102, 148, 150, 290.
 Haymaker, 130.
 Head, 130.
 Heineman, 142, 143.
 Henderson, 20, 177.
 Headricks, 16, 300.
 Henrich, 143.
 Henry, 79, 229, 253.
 Herbein, 40, 96, 97.
 Herbert, 203, 273.
 Herkimer, 237.
 Herner, 143.
 Hernson, 143.
 Herring, 110, 143.
 Herron, 155.
 Hershey, 203.
 Hertzal, 143.
 Herweg, 143.
 Heth, 34.
 Hettenbach, 143.
 Hewing, 162.
 Hibbard, 21.
 Hidel, 143.
 Hiebner, 143, 144.
 Hiester, 40, 41.
 Hiestand, 39.
 High, 40, 41, 94, 97.
 Hildebeutel, 143.
 Hildreth, 204.
 Hill, 41, 98, 143, 146, 148.
 Hiller, 143.
 Hilligass, 138, 143.
 Hindenleiter, 143.
 Hirsch, 143.
 Hoch, 41, 94, 96, 98.
 Hodgdon, 29, 31, 125, 175, 261-269.
 Hoffman, 143.
 Hoge, 145, 147, 286.
 Hohe, 144.
 Hoke, 75, 160.
 Hollebush, 144.
 Hollenbach, 234.
 Hollingshead, 210.
 Holmes, 3, 196, 245, 247.
 Holt, 78. —
 Hoopes, 215.
 Hopkins, 69, 70.
 Hoppenheimer, 41.
 Horn, 260.
 Hornberger, 144.
 Hornecker, 144.
 Hosack, 153, 155.
 Houck, 41.
 Houston, 212, 275.
 Howe, 23, 33, 37, 199.
 Howell, 63, 126, 266.
 Huber, 144.
 Hubley, 25, 228, 230, 303.
 Hudt, 144.
 Hughes, 35, 123, 130-136, 162, 173, 220.
 Huidekoper, 80.
 Hulings, 130, 172.
 Hunt, 163.
 Hunter, 40, 74, 99, 100, 126, 195, 243, 247.
 Huntsberger, 144.
 Hurlburt, 234.
 Hutcheson, 29, 124.
 Huy, 40, 42.
 Immel, 97.
 Ingham, 80.
 Innis, 154.
 Irish, 263.
 Irvine, 19, 20, 153, 271.
 Irwin, 13, 87.
 Jack, 62.
 Jacoby, 144.
 Jamison, 87, 88, 222, 225.
 Jans, 144.
 Jeckel, 144.
 Jeffers, 27-37, 120-136, 175.
 Jeger, 144.
 Jenkins, 1, 155.
 Jennings, 6.
 Jesup, 251.
 Johnson, 144.
 Johnston, 114, 117, 153.
 Jones, 42, 55, 80, 192, 276.
 Kaderli, 179.
 Kahlbach, 179.
 Kahler, 179.
 Kauffman, 41.
 Kean, 274.
 Kearsley, 99.
 Keely, 179.
 Keffer, 180.
 Keister, 179, 180.
 Keiner, 179.
 Kelker, 80.
 Keller, 179.
 Kelly, 40.
 Kemmerer, 179, 180.
 Kempf, 179, 180.
 Kennedy, 158, 160, 271.
 Kentel, 179.
 Keppele, 152.
 Keri, 179.
 Kern, 179. —
 Kerst, 96.
 Kerr, 153.
 Keyser, 179.
 Kiehlwein, 94.
 King, 245.
 Kinneer, 64.
 Kinney, 234.
 Kirkpatrick, 70.
 Kissinger, 97.
 Kittera, 229.
 Klapper, 179.
 Klein, 179.
 Klemmer, 179.
 Kline, 260.
 Knabb, 41, 42, 97, 98.

- Knecht, 179.
 Knoper, 179.
 Kneuse, 38.
 Knox, 27-37, 120-133,
 161-176, 261-269, 282.
 Kolb, 179, 180.
 Kramer, 97, 180.
 Krebbs, 96.
 Kressler, 180.
 Kressemer, 181.
 Kugler, 180.
 Kulp, 80.
 Kupper, 180.
 Kutz, 180.

 Labar, 180.
 Lacoë, 80.
 Lahr, 180, 181.
 Laird, 24, 155.
 Lambing, 81, 91, 202,
 204.
 Landis, 180.
 Lane, 160, 244.
 Lang, 180.
 Landrum, 117, 195-197.
 Latta, 154, 276.
 Lauer, 180.
 Lay, 180.
 Lee, 128, 192.
 Leech, 277.
 Lefevre, 180.
 Leidy, 180.
 Leidich, 180.
 Leimbach, 94.
 Leise, 40, 180.
 Lesley, 155.
 Letoit, 251, 252.
 Levan, 94, 98, 180.
 Levenstein, 154.
 Levy, 100, 180, 219.
 Lewis, 80, 97, 170, 201,
 245.
 Lichtel, 180.
 Lightfoot, 207.
 Lincoln, 78, 164, 167.
 Lind, 48.
 Linn, 13, 69, 99, 112,
 148, 153, 154, 180, 194,
 241, 279.
 Little, 154, 160.
 Livingood, 96, 180.
 Livingston, 44.
 Lloyd, 218.
 Lobach, 180.
 Lochry, 83, 88, 204.
 Lockhart, 72.
 Logan, 251, 290.
 Long, 110, 181.
 Lord, 52, 130.
 Louder, 126.
 Lowrey, 133, 264.
 Ludter, 181.
 Luggins, 181.
 Lusk, 16, 18.
 Lyon, 24-26, 145-147,
 278.

 McAdams, 154.
 McAllen, 160.
 McAllister, 155.
 McBeth, 274.
 McCalla, 50.
 McCandlish, 102.
 McCarley, 155.
 McCartney, 18, 99.
 McClarren, 86.
 Maclay, 24, 99, 114, 160,
 301-306.
 McCleary, 23, 153.
 McClellan, 48, 49, 153,
 154.
 McClintock, 80.
 McClure, 52, 67.
 McConnell, 76.
 McCord, 147-149, 286,
 290.
 McCormick, 112, 153.
 McCracken, 154.
 McCreary, 71, 154.
 McCulloch, 14, 153, 160.
 McCully, 33, 112, 124,
 162, 163, 168, 196, 197,
 203.
 McDonnell, 154.
 McDonough, 154.
 McDowell, 153, 154, 160,
 195, 196, 197, 275.
 McFarland, 80, 89, 202-
 205.
 Macfarlane, 235.
 McFarquhar, 194.
 McFerran, 153.
 McGaughey, 154.
 McHivain, 87, 275.
 McIntyre, 172, 262.
 McKean, 46.
 McKee, 157.
 McKeehan, 68.
 McKeen, 154.
 McKeenan, 153.
 McKinley, 155.
 McKinney, 154.
 McKnight, 160.
 McMahan, 124.
 McMasters, 282.
 McMean, 289.
 McMillan, 43.
 McMullen, 129, 154.
 McMurray, 145.
 McNair, 28, 134, 153, 290.
 McNaught, 155.
 McNea, 155.
 McNeit, 154.
 McPherson, 71, 147, 208.
 Mackay, 60-61, 83, 83,
 87, 204.
 Mack, 181.
 Mackley, 19.
 Maener, 181.
 Malcolm, 148.
 Mann, 208.
 Manning, 18.
 Markley, 238.
 Marks, 19, 46.
 Mariner, 44.
 Marnie, 28, 36, 122-136,
 162.
 Marquart, 33, 96.
 Marshall, 121, 248, 250.
 Marshe, 74.
 Martin, 16, 18, 153, 159,
 165, 296.
 Martz, 177, 262.
 Mason, 148.
 Masters, 125.
 Matthews, 40, 44, 45,
 159.
 Mauer, 181.
 Maurer, 160, 181.
 May, 181.
 Maybury, 181.
 Mayer, 104, 181.
 Mayes, 52, 286.

- Maynard, 106.
 Maxwell, 215.
 Mead, 124, 163, 173.
 Means, 160.
 Meckley, 181.
 Meckling, 87.
 Meginness, 16, 103.
 Mehn, 181.
 Meigs, 161.
 Meister, 181.
 Melcher, 166, 181.
 Mentges, 265, 266, 267.
 Mercer, 218, 221, 223.
 Meredith, 152.
 Merkel, 97.
 Metzger, 146, 148.
 Meyer, 181.
 Middleton, 272, 275.
 Mifflin, 46, 167, 178, 212,
 226, 234, 257.
 Millar, 153.
 Millegan, 68.
 Miller, 22, 23, 42, 93,
 172, 181, 271, 272.
 Mills, 149, 181.
 Minder, 181.
 Mitchell, 19, 145, 246,
 250, 290.
 Mitcheltree, 54, 37.
 Mock, 181, 182.
 Mogridge, 191, 192.
 Moll, 182.
 Mombauer, 182.
 Monterief, 45.
 Montgomery, 38, 58, 62,
 79, 92, 159, 180, 226, 291.
 Montour, 74.
 Moodey, 290.
 Moore, 71, 153, 158, 271.
 Mocrhead, 62, 149, 235,
 236.
 Mordah, 48, 49.
 Morgan, 155, 156, 191,
 225.
 Morris, 215.
 Morrison, 155.
 Morrow, 127, 246.
 Mosch, 182.
 Moser, 96.
 Moy, 182.
 Mud, 182.
 Muehlschlaegel, 182.
 Mueller, 182.
 Mullenberg, 303.
 Mulligan, 150.
 Murphy, 154.
 Murray, 101, 102, 246.
 Muss, 152.
 Myers, 170, 265.
 Naiman, 183.
 Nead, 68, 160, 240.
 Neilson, 155.
 Neiss, 183.
 Neucomer, 183.
 Neudorf, 183.
 Neville, 36, 60, 75, 125,
 181, 182, 178.
 Nicholas, 27, 28, 29, 36,
 132, 133, 163, 164.
 Nicholson, 54, 57.
 Niet, 183.
 Norris, 114.
 Nungesser, 183, 260.
 Nus, 183.
 Nyce, 153.
 Ochstengraft, 183.
 Oehl, 183.
 Ogden, 6.
 O'Hara, 127, 128, 134,
 135, 161-178, 262-269.
 Old, 183.
 Olinger, 183.
 Ormsby, 75, 125.
 Orr, 153, 155, 160, 201.
 Ott, 183.
 Otto, 76.
 Owen, 79, 276.
 Packer, 71.
 Page, 106.
 Panebecker, 183, 184.
 Pardee, 16.
 Park, 154, 246, 277.
 Parker, 277.
 Parsons, 80, 109.
 Passmore, 159.
 Patterson, 10, 22, 46,
 54-57, 206-213.
 Patton, 25.
 Pauli, 184.
 Paxton, 154.
 Pearson, 153.
 Pedan, 153.
 Peebles, 41.
 Penn, 2, 3, 81, 84, 202,
 203.
 Pennypacker, 77.
 Perry, 184.
 Petro, 184.
 Peters, 64, 157, 207, 215,
 222, 253.
 Pickering, 164, 167, 231-
 235.
 Pickill, 206.
 Pike, 170.
 Pinkerton, 276.
 Piper, 13.
 Pitcarne, 256.
 Platt, 149, 160.
 Plunket, 16.
 Poe, 43, 154.
 Polhemus, 175.
 Polk, 69.
 Pomp, 137.
 Porter, 26.
 Posey, 161.
 Postlethwaite, 146.
 Potter, 63, 109-114.
 Pratt, 172.
 Preifendorf, 44.
 Price, 126.
 Prior, 129, 130, 136, 161,
 163, 164, 165, 169.
 Pritts, 193.
 Proctor, 68, 131, 132.
 Pyat, 253.
 Pyle, 96.
 Quiet, 154.
 Quigley, 286.
 Rabones, 184.
 Ramsey, 155.
 Randolph, 164, 167.
 Rankin, 132.
 Raudenbusch, 184.
 Rawling, 83, 87.
 Ray, 163.
 Reber, 40, 42.
 Redelmayer, 184.
 Reddick, 273.

- Redzeler, 184.
 Reed, 106, 154, 158, 176,
 271, 274.
 Reene, 234.
 Reichardt, 184.
 Reichenbach, 184.
 Reicher, 184.
 Reid, 160.
 Reiff, 96.
 Reiger, 279, 280.
 Reinheimer, 184.
 Reiswig, 184.
 Renick, 286.
 Rens, 184.
 Reuninger, 184.
 Reynolds, 80, 277.
 Rhinehart, 42.
 Richards, 77.
 Richmond, 80.
 Ries, 184.
 Riesser, 184.
 Riichert, 184.
 Rittenhause, 184.
 Roan, 287-289.
 Robeson, 38.
 Robinson, 80, 214.
 Rodgers, 52, 53, 159, 290.
 Roeder, 184, 185.
 Rörich, 185.
 Rosegrantz, 136, 266,
 267.
 Ross, 58, 206, 225.
 Rothermel, 97, 185.
 Rowan, 154.
 Rowe, 160.
 Rudolph, 185.
 Rumfield, 185.
 Rupp, 55, 256.
 Russell, 147, 155.
 Rutherford, 53.
 Sabrevois, 248.
 Sallender, 131.
 Samni, 185, 187.
 Sample, 147.
 Samsel, 185.
 Sanderson, 23, 158, 271,
 273.
 St. Clair, 35, 60, 136,
 165, 169, 171, 202, 203,
 263, 264, 268.
 Schaeffer, 96, 98, 185.
 Schambach, 185.
 Schanzenbach, 185.
 Schätz, 185, 186.
 Scheib, 185.
 Scheit, 185.
 Schell, 185.
 Schellenberger, 185,
 203.
 Schenkel, 98.
 Schend, 185.
 Schicher, 185.
 Schill, 185.
 Schillick, 185.
 Schley, 185.
 Schlichter, 185.
 Schlieger, 185.
 Schlosser, 185.
 Schmeck, 96, 185.
 Schmidt, 185, 186.
 Schneider, 186.
 Scholl, 186.
 Schott, 235.
 Schreiner, 186.
 Schuler, 186.
 Schultz, 186.
 Schwanger, 186.
 Schwartz, 186.
 Schwenk, 186.
 Schwob, 186.
 Scott, 153, 154.
 Scouller, 51.
 Scull, 17, 65, 99, 101.
 Segler, 186, 187.
 Seib, 187.
 Seible, 187.
 Seitzinger, 42.
 Sell, 187.
 Seller, 187.
 Seltzer, 40.
 Sem, 187.
 Semple, 154.
 Sennett, 80.
 Seyler, 187.
 Sharon, 289.
 Shannon, 154.
 Shelby, 263, 264.
 Sherer, 226.
 Sheridan, 57.
 Sherman, 150.
 Shields, 55.
 Shippen, 152, 214, 230,
 276.
 Shirk, 276.
 Shivers, 96.
 Shoemaker, 160.
 Shorb, 25.
 Shrock, 40.
 Shulze, 43.
 Sidney, 147.
 Siegel, 187.
 Silvers, 125.
 Simons, 48, 50.
 Simonton, 80.
 Sitgreaves, 258.
 Sitzman, 187.
 Sloan, 52.
 Slough, 131.
 Smead, 150.
 Smedley, 149.
 Smith, 17, 20, 59, 62,
 151, 152, 153, 154, 235,
 236, 241, 249, 268, 273.
 Snively, 160.
 Snoddey, 290.
 Snowden, 289.
 Snyder, 96, 97.
 Somini, 187.
 Sommer, 187.
 Sparks, 34.
 Spear, 62.
 Speer, 148.
 Spencer, 73.
 Spinner, 187.
 Sprigg, 15.
 Springer, 126, 187.
 Sproat, 170.
 Sprout, 33.
 Stab, 187.
 Stake, 250.
 Stanton, 78.
 Stauffer, 279.
 Steel, 153.
 Stehler, 187.
 Stein, 187.
 Steinman, 187.
 Stellwagon, 187.
 Stenger, 67, 160.
 Stephens, 246.
 Stettler, 187.
 Stevenson, 62, 63, 154,
 155.

- Stewart, 25, 158, 271.
 Stiel, 187.
 Sures, 277.
 Strohm, 187.
 Strohman, 187.
 Stuart, 153, 154.
 Suessholtz, 187.
 Sullivan, 28, 33.
 Suydam, 48.
 Swan, 265, 267.
 Swanger, 160.
 Swearingen, 83, 300.
 Sweeny, 155.
 Swope, 207, 209.
 Sypes, 154.

 Tannehill, 74.
 Taub, 187.
 Taylor, 79, 207, 251.
 Tedford, 154.
 Thomas, 253.
 Thompson, 22, 113, 154,
 193, 209, 256, 290.
 Thomson, 155.
 Tilford, 277.
 Tinsley, 134, 143.
 Toomy, 268.
 Tostee, 253.
 Townsend, 277.
 Tracksel, 187.
 Traill, 256-260.
 Trueman, 33.
 Truesdale, 49, 51.
 Trumbauer, 187.
 Trump, 187.
 Turnbull, 28, 33, 122-
 136.
 Tyler, 43.

 Ullery, 130.
 Ulp, 21.
 Umstett, 187.
 Underhill, 263.

 Vackenthahl, 187.
 Vanderslice, 39.
 Vanborn, 10.
 Vanlean, 247.
 Van Reed, 38-42, 93, 159.
 Vattel, 44.

 Van Voss, 187, 188.
 Vaudreuil, 249, 254.
 Vonuersloot, 187, 187.

 Waddell, 204.
 Wagensell, 188.
 Wagner, 98, 188.
 Waggoner, 106.
 Walber, 188.
 Walker, 154, 155, 214.
 Wallace, 46, 72, 73, 262,
 290.
 Wallington, 175.
 Wannemacher, 188.
 Ward, 75, 266.
 Warner, 188, 262.
 Washington, 84, 246.
 Watkins, 75.
 Watson, 16, 193, 277,
 Watts, 209.
 Wayne, 124-136, 172,
 175, 226, 227.
 Weakley, 23.
 Weand, 188, 189.
 Weaver, 40, 41.
 Weber, 188.
 Weidman, 188.
 Weidner, 188.
 Weidknecht, 188.
 Weiler, 188.
 Weir, 47.
 Weiser, 56, 97, 98, 138,
 241, 253, 284.
 Weiss, 137, 188.
 Weitzel, 188, 189.
 Welker, 189.
 Wentz, 189.
 Wentzel, 97.
 Wertz, 160.
 West, 152, 219.
 Weyant, 188, 189.
 Wharton, 226.
 Wheaton, 148, 150.
 Whistler, 177, 178, 260,
 262.
 White, 160.
 Whitehill, 158, 270-278.
 Whitfield, 288.
 Wickerd, 189.

 Wiegner, 189.
 Wiestling, 160.
 Wilcox, 54, 57.
 Wilecker, 189.
 Wilhelm, 160.
 Wilkins, 75, 210.
 Wilkinson, 134, 135.
 Willaner, 189.
 Williams, 289.
 Williamson, 245.
 Wilmore, 246.
 Wilson, 58-63, 65, 133-
 136, 154, 155, 163, 164,
 195, 275, 286, 290.
 Winck, 189.
 Winger, 160.
 Winston, 264.
 Wischang, 189.
 Wiseler, 189.
 Witherspoon, 17.
 Witman, 76.
 Witmer, 189.
 Wolcott, 261.
 Wolf, 189.
 Wolfarth, 189.
 Woods, 148, 153.
 Workman, 189.
 Worthington, 277.
 Wright, 80, 203, 212.

 Yeager, 75.
 Yeates, 157, 225, 227,
 229, 236, 237, 301-306.
 Yocum, 41.
 Yoder, 94, 98, 144.
 Yost, 40, 144.
 Young, 23, 144, 155.

 Zacharias, 42.
 Zane, 163, 172, 263.
 Zar, 189.

 Zell, 193.
 Zeller, 189.
 Zerby, 189.
 Zieckel, 189.
 Ziegenfuss, 189.
 Ziegler, 37.
 Zimmerman, 189.

TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

A VOLUME OF

PENNSYLVANIA GENEALOGIES.

SCOTCH-IRISH AND GERMAN.

BY WILLIAM H. EGLE, M. D., M. A.

It is proposed to publish an octavo volume of seven hundred pages, of Pennsylvania Genealogies of the following among other families:

Ainsworths of Hanover.	Fleming.	Moyer.
Allens of Hanover.	Forsters of Paxtang.	Murdock.
Alisons of Derry.	Fox.	Murrays of Swatara.
Alricks.	Fulton.	Nisley.
Andrews.	Galbraiths of Derry.	Parker.
Antes.	Geiger.	Rahn.
Awl.	Gibson.	Renicks of Paxtang.
Aytes.	Gilchrist.	Roans of Derry.
Balsbaugh.	Grays of Paxtang.	Robinsons of Derry.
Barnetts of Hanover.	Green.	Robinsons of Hanover.
Barns of Derry.	Gross.	Rodgers.
Beatty.	Hall.	Rutherfords of Paxtang.
Bemberger.	Hamilton.	Sawyer.
Bordner.	Harris of Paxtang.	Seal.
Boyds of Derry.	Harris of Derry.	Seller.
Byers.	Hay or Hays.	Sheaffer.
Brown.	Hayes.	Shelly of Shelly's Island
Brubaker.	Herr.	Shenk.
Bucher.	Hershey.	Simpsons of Paxtang.
Burds of Tinian.	Hoffmans of Lykens Val.	Sims of Hanover.
Carson.	Hummels of Derry.	Smith.
Chambers of Derry.	Ilings.	Snyder.
Cochrans of Paxtang.	Keiker.	Stewarts of Hanover.
Craigs of Hanover.	Keller.	Stewart, Pol't. of Hanover
Crawford.	Kellys of Londonderry.	Stuarts of Paxtang.
Cowdens of Paxtang.	Kendig.	Sturgeon.
Croll.	Kunkel.	Swan.
Cullbertson.	Landis.	Thomas.
Dixons of Dixon's Ford.	Larue and Lemer.	Todds of Hanover.
Eby.	Lauman.	Umberger.
Egle.	Leebrick.	Unholtz.
Elders of Paxtang.	Lingle.	Wallaces and Hoges.
Enders.	McAllister.	Wallace, John.
Enterline.	Maclay.	Wallace, Robert.
Espy.	McClure.	Weise of Lykens Valley.
Fabnestock.	McCormick.	Wiggins.
Ferguson.	McNairs of Derry.	Wilsons of Derry.
Ferree.	Mitchell.	Wiestling.
Fetterhoff.	Moeller.	Wyeth.
Finney.	Montgomery.	Youngs of Hanover.
Fisher.	Munnis.	With other families.

The foregoing records are the result of fifteen years' conscientious and laborious research, and few can form any idea of the field they cover. If a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured to pay expense of publication, the material will be given to the printer at an early day. Except otherwise ordered, the volume will be cloth-bound, gilt top, uncut edges, and the price \$5.00 per copy. Address,

WILLIAM H. EGLE, Harrisburg, Pa.

PRINTING,
BINDING,

Lithographing, Electrotyping.

HART

Printing and Publishing House.

LANE S. HART, PROPRIETOR.

18, 20 & 22 So. Third Street,

HARRISBURG,
PA.

